J. M. Sherrin

Newark

N. J.

Twenty-ninth Annual Report

OF

The Bureau of Statistics

OF

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

OF

New Jersey

For the year ending October 31st

1906

CAMDEN, N. J.:
SINNICKSON CHEW & SONS CO., PRINTERS
1906.

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
TRENTON, Oct. 31st, 1906.

To His Excellency Edward C. Stokes, Governor:

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 105, Laws of 1878, and the several amendments thereto, I have the honor of submitting to the Senate and General Assembly, through you, the twenty-ninth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey.

WINTON C. GARRISON,
Chief.

INTRODUCTION.

The contents of this volume—the 29th of the series of reports issued annually by the Bureau of Statistics since the office was established by act of the Legislature of 1878, consists of chapters on subjects, the treatment of which is either distinctly ordered or implied by the act under which the office was established, or by subsequent legislation relating to its duties. The contents are grouped into four divisions or parts, the first of which is taken up entirely by the Statistics of Manufactures for the year ending December 30th, 1905; the second part contains the tables relating to, and a review of the fruit and vegetable canning industry for the year; the third embraces three subjects—one on the health conditions of the leather tanning industry, another a study of the apprenticeship regulations of trades unions, and a third which contains such laws relating in any way to labor as were enacted at the legislative session of 1906, together with the decisions of the higher courts in causes affecting the interests of labor and industry in this State. The fourth and last part contains under the title "Industrial Chronology," a record covering the entire State of such interesting occurrences in the field of industrial activity as are worthy of notice. These items are classified according to character, and entered in chronological order under their proper county headings.

As each subject treated in the report has its own separate introduction, anything more than a brief reference to their leading features would be practically a repetition of the explanations regarding them which appear elsewhere.

The plan on which the Statistics of Manufactures is compiled, the purpose it is intended to serve, and the difference between that purpose and that underlying the work of the United States Census Bureau in practically the same field, has been explained

in previous reports; as, however, the results of the Federal Census of Manufactures made in 1905, but referring to the conditions of 1904, will in all probability appear soon after the publication of this volume, it may be well for the benefit of persons unacquainted with the subject to again enter a brief explanation of the differences which are sure to appear in a comparison of the figures of both reports, particularly those relating to the number of establishments considered in each—that being indeed almost the only point of serious disagreement between them. A brief explanation will however answer the purpose. The United States Census is made every ten years to ascertain, among other details relating to the material interests of the nation, just what the total volume and value of products of all kinds have been for the year during which the count was made. To do so thoroughly, absolutely every enterprise, great and small, engaged in productive industry of any kind is included in the enumeration, the most petty counting the same as the greatest in making up the total number of establishments. Thus, by the inclusion of what are generally classified as neighborhood industries and hand trades, such as the building trades, custom dressmaking, custom millinery, custom sawing and grinding, custom shoemaking, cobbling, blacksmithing, bread and cake baking, etc.; the number of manufacturing establishments in New Jersey, as reported by the census of 1900, was found to be 15,481, the capital invested $502,824,082, the number of wage earners 241,582, and the total value of products of all kinds $611,748,933.

By excluding the above named industries which are non-factory in character, but still retaining in the enumeration establishments showing a product as low as five hundred dollars, the Federal Census authorities found in 1905 only 7,010 establishments in the State which were conducted under the factory system as defined by them. These establishments showed a capitalization of $716,046,545, wage earners to the number of 266,387, and products valued at $774,619,025.

The number of establishments reported in 1905 is, therefore, 8,471, or 54.7 per cent. less than in 1900. But how unimportant is the mere count of establishments as the sole indication of the volume of progress of manufactures is shown by the fact that notwithstanding this great reduction in the number re-

ported, the census of 1905 shows an increase of $213,222,463, or 42.4 per cent. in capital invested; an increase of 24,805 or 10.3 per cent. in the number of wage earners, and an increase of $162,870,092, or 26.6 per cent. in the value of products, over the figures of 1900.

To secure comparable figures for 1900 a revision of the published reports of the twelfth census was made, whereby 9,066 establishments with their capital invested, wage earners, material used and finished products, were deducted from the 15,481 establishments reported that year, leaving 6,415 as the number to be compared with the 7,010 establishments reported by the census of 1905. The petty character of these discarded industries and the extent to which they fall below the popular conception of a "manufacturing establishment" is best shown by the fact that the total number of wage earners employed in them was only 27,607, or a trfling fraction more than the average of three for each. How many there are, equally small, or even smaller, among the 7,010 establishments reported by the census of 1905, is to some extent shown by the following figures taken from the published summary tables in which the total number of establishments is classified according to the value of products, number of persons employed, etc., for the entire State.

Classification by Value of Products.	Establishments.		Capital Invested.		Wage Earners.		Value of Products.	
	Number included in each class.	Per cent. of total number.	Amount invested in each class.	Per cent. of total amount.	Number employed in each class.	Per cent. of total number.	Amount produced by each class.	Per cent. of total amount.
The State	7,010	100.0	$715,060,174	100.0	266,336	100.0	$774,369,025	100.0
Less than $5,000	1,900	27.1	5,011,883	0.7	2,767	1.0	4,861,044	0.6
$5,000 but less than $20,000	2,424	34.6	18,610,179	2.6	13,928	5.2	24,898,363	3.2
$20,000 but less than $100,000	1,610	23.0	62,977,716	8.8	39,147	14.7	72,862,614	9.4
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000.	955	13.6	290,457,050	40.6	128,483	48.3	286,892,957	37.1
$1,000,000 and over	121	1.7	338,003,346	47.3	82,011	30.8	384,853,547	49.7

As will be seen by these figures, the total number of establishments reported for the State—7,010—is divided into five groups on the basis of the variations in value of their annual products; a brief review of the data relating to each of these subdivisions will show their relative importance and also help

to an understanding of how little the mere number of establishments should be regarded as an indication of the progress of industry.

The first group includes all establishments showing products valued at less than $5,000, of which there are 1,900, or 27.1 per cent. of the total number; the proportion of the total capital which is found invested in these establishments is 0.7 per cent.; of wage earners, 1.0 per cent, and value of products 0.6 per cent. The actual number of wage earners in this group is 2,767, or a trifle less than 1.5 to each establishment.

The second group includes all establishments having products ranging in value from $5,000 to $20,000. Of these there are 2,424, or 34.6 per cent. of the total number, with 2.6 per cent. of the total capital invested, 5.2 per cent. of the total number of wage earners, and 3.2 per cent. of the total value of products. The number of wage earners included in this group is 13,928, or an average of 5.7 to each establishment.

The third group is composed of establishments showing products ranging in value between $20,000 and $100,000, of which there are 1,610, or 23.0 per cent. of the total number; their proportion of the total capital invested is 8.8 per cent; of wage earners 14.7 per cent.; and of value of products 9.4 per cent. The total number of persons employed in this group is 39,147, or 24.3 per establishment.

The fourth group includes all establishments having products ranging in value between $100,000 and $1,000,000, of which class there are 955, or 13.6 per cent. of the total number; the capital invested in these plants represents 40.6 per cent. of the total; the proportion of wage earners 48.3 per cent., and the value of products 37.1 per cent. The total number of persons employed in this group is 128,483, or 134.5 to each establishment.

The fifth and last group, composed of plants having products valued at $1,000,000 and over, is numerically very much the smallest of the five; the number of establishments is only 121, or 1.7 per cent. of the total number; the proportion of capital invested is however 47.3 per cent.; of wage earners 30.8 per cent.; and of total value of products 49.7 per cent. In this group the number of persons employed is 82,011, or 677.7 per establishment.

Combining the figures relating to the first, second and third groups there is shown to be 5,934 establishments, or 84.7 per cent. of the total number reported by the United States Census, which have between them only 12.1 per cent. of the total capital invested; 20.9 per cent. of the total number of wage earners; and 13.2 per cent. of the total value of products; while the fourth and fifth groups combined, with products ranging from $100,000 to $1,000,000 and over, consisting of only 1,076 establishments, or 15.3 per cent. of the total number, still represent 87.9 per cent. of the capital invested; 79.1 per cent. of the total number of wage earners; and 86.8 per cent. of the total value of all products.

An analysis of the combined figures relating to the first and second groups will show how far below the ordinary standard factory proportions are the 4,324 establishments covered by these classifications in the important matters of capital invested, number of wage earners employed, and value of products or work done. These items are as follows, and it should be borne in mind that the establishments for which these averages are given constitute 61.7 per cent. of the total number reported by the United States Census. Capital invested, $23,622,062, or 3.3 per cent. of the total for the entire State; reduced to averages this sum amounts to $5,463 per establishment; number of persons employed, 16,695, or 6.2 per cent. of the total, which produces, when reduced to averages, 3.9 wage earners for each establishment; value of products, $29,759,907, or 3.8 per cent. of the total, which also reduced to averages amounts to $6,882 per establishment.

Bearing in mind while examining these figures that the maximum product per plant in this group of 4,324 establishments is $20,000, the deduction seems reasonable that a very large proportion of them are in a class much below even that indicated by these small averages.

Needless to say these comments are entirely free from a desire to in any sense call in question the correctness or thoroughness of the Census Bureau's work in this State; they are offered solely for the purpose of suggesting that the term "manufacturing establishment" as applied to enterprises conducted on the limited scale indicated by these averages is likely to be misleading, and to show at the same time the utter

impossibility of these being even an approximate agreement between the results shown by the National Census and those produced by the State Bureau in its Annual Statistics of Manufactures, particularly in the number of establishments reported, and also, but in a far less degree, in the other elements comprising both forms of presentation.

Why this should be so becomes at once apparent when the difference in standards is understood.

A minimum product of $500, regardless of the number of persons employed, secured inclusion in the census enumeration of manufacturing establishments, while the long maintained standard of the State reports excludes everything having the character of a manufactory that produces goods valued at less than $5,000, or that does not employ an average of ten wage earners per year.

The Bureau's report presents 2,018 establishments, practically all there is in the State that are operated under a real factory system; in these the aggregate average number of persons employed is 239,113, or an average of 118 to each establishment. The census report, as already pointed out, presents 7,010 establishments, employed 266,336 persons, or an average of 38 per establishment; the difference between both reports in the aggregate number employed is therefore 27,227, or 10.2 per cent. in favor of the census figures.

But the State report shows the greatest number of persons employed at any time during the year 1905 in the 2,018 establishments included in the statistics of manufactures to have been 256,349, or an average of 127 in each. Compared on this basis with the census total, the difference in the number of persons employed is reduced to 9,987, or 3.7 per cent. in favor of the census figures. The difference divided between the excess of establishments reported by the census, 4,992 in number, allows only a slight fraction less than two wage earners to each of them.

And now with the addition of a few fords on the subject of the "Statistics of Manufactures" as compiled and published annually by this bureau, it is hoped that the purposes which both the census and State inquiries in their respective fields are intended to serve wlll be clearly understood, and the value of information derived from both sources more fully recognized.

The compilation of the annual Statistics of Manufactures was established by the State as the only means by which the trend of industrial interests could be ascertained at any time during the ten years which intervened between the decennial census periods of the United States. The time during which no accurate information on the subject could be procured was altogether too long, and this most vital interest of the State was liable to suffer from neglect resulting from general ignorance of its condition and of the measures necessary for improvement. To meet this situation, the Legislature of 1899 enacted the law under the provisions of which this bureau has each year since then made a thorough canvass of the factory industries of the State and published the results in comparison with the figures of preceding years.

Unlike those used by the Census Bureau, the State schedules are confined to a comparatively small number of questions relating directly to such facts as will show most clearly whether the industry is growing or declining, such as capital invested, number of wage earners, amount paid in wages, value of products, and time in operation during the year.

Reports are collected only from establishments operated under the factory system, and small industrial enterprises employing only a few persons and having no system of keeping accounts accurately, are not noticed; all such are left to be counted and included in the United States Census at longer periods of time. By pursuing this policy, the bureau has been enabled each year to present reports from standard establishments in all lines of manufacture that comprehend at least 90 per cent. of all forms of industry, great and small, carried on in the State. It is, therefore, safe to say that while the publication called the "Statistics of Manufactures" is not a census of the industries of the State and has not been intended to be so regarded, it is still, within its broad limits, a very thorough and reliable one, having the one important advantage over the general census of permitting comparisons to be made each year instead of every tenth year.

The importance of building up and encouraging industry throughout the State as its main element of growth and prosperity is kept constantly before the people through the medium of these reports; a degree of interest in results and pride in in-

dustrial growth is thus engendered that could not be established if the subject were brought to notice only once in ten years.

It has seemed advisable to enter into this somewhat extended explanation as a means of guarding against the possibility of the State Report of Manufactures being discredited because of the much greater number of establishments presented by the census.

The Statistics of Manufactures, as presented in this report, are based on returns received from 2,018 establishments. The general tables relating to this subject are prefaced by an introduction and an analysis of their various features of interest in comparison with similar data pertaining to the previous year. Very substantial gains are shown in the amount of capital invested, number of wage earners, and value of products, and the year is shown to have been in every respect one of great prosperity, full details relating to which are given in the proper department of this report.

An interesting feature of the Statistics of Manufactures is a table giving the quantities and cost values of the various articles of material used in each of the eighty-nine industries, and also the principal articles of products of the same industries with quantities and selling values.

Part Two presents three of the regular and established features of this annual report—first, working time, wages, etc., of men employed on the steam railroads that traverse the State, which data are presented in comparison tables showing such changes as have occurred since the time of making previous reports on the same subject; second, the cost of living in New Jersey as shown by prices for a selected list of table supplies, compared with prices charged for the same line of goods in previous years; incidental comparisons are also made in this part of the report of the increases or decreases in the wages of labor which occurred during the period included in the study of cost of living; third, the fruit and vegetable canning industry in New Jersey for the packing season of 1905. In this chapter, the number of canning establishments in the State; the amount of capital invested in them; the quantities of each variety of fruits or vegetables that were canned, with the selling values of the same; the number of persons employed, and

the duration of their employment, with other information of interest relating to this important industry.

Part Three consists of a study of the disease and disease tendencies of the leather tanning and finishing industry; a chapter on the apprenticeship regulations of the trades unions, with an incidental outline review of the development of trades unionism during the past thirty years. The laws affecting the interests of labor enacted at the legislative session of 1906, and the decisions of the highest courts of the State in causes affecting in any way the interests of labor and industry, are the contents of the concluding division of this part of the report.

Part Four is composed entirely of "Labor Chronology," which has now been an interesting feature of these annual reports for several years. In this chapter will be found a complete record of occurrences of importance in the field of labor and industry covering the twelve months beginning October first, 1905, and ending September thirtieth, 1906. In the pages devoted to this part of the report will be found the number of industrial companies incorporated who intend to manufacture in this State, their official names, capital invested and kind of goods to be made, the number of workmen who were accidentally killed or injured while on duty, the character of the injury, and the circumstances under which it occurred, the number and location of new manufacturing plants, the number of manufacturing plants that have come into the State from elsewhere, the record of losses to manufacturing plants from fire and flood, and a list of such strikes and lockouts as have occurred during the year, with —as far as the same could be ascertained—the causes that led to them, their duration, number of wage workers involved, loss in wages, and basis of adjustment in cases where a settlement was reached.

The matter contained in the "Chronology" is grouped by counties and months, and the written text is preceded by a series of tables in which the various items composing it are classified according to character and entered in alphabetical order.

This outline of subjects presented in the report seems to be all that there is any necessity of saying here regarding them. As before stated, each sub-division has its own special introduction, in which all that appeared necessary to say as a help to understanding its contents will be found.

In closing, I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to commend the zeal and intelligence displayed by the employes of the Bureau in performing the difficult, and I may say, at times, very trying work involved in the compilation of the vast quantity of material required for this report. I can only say that the task allotted to each of them has been faithfully performed.

WINTON C. GARRISON,
Chief.

PART I.

Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey.

Introduction and Analysis of the General Tables.

Quantities and Cost Values of Material Used.

Quantities and Selling Values of Products.

Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey

For the Year Ending December 31, 1905.

The Statistics of Manufactures, as presented this year, are based on returns from 2,018 establishments, all of which employ at least ten persons with a minimum capital invested amounting to $5,000. The only exception to the rule excluding establishments having less than ten employes is in the case of the varnish industry, in which the capital invested in plants is without exception very large, while the number of employes is relatively small.

The schedules used call for information of a character that cannot possibly be supplied unless accounts and records are kept in a businesslike form, which is very rarely the case in the thousands of small industrial enterprises found in all parts of the State, in which the elements of stability are wanting and but few persons are employed. After the completion of the United States Census of Manufactures of 1905, the Director of the Census Bureau, at Washington, kindly furnished this office with the names and addresses of the 7,010 establishments included in its report on manufacturing industry in New Jersey, and schedules were sent to them all, with the result that less than 2,100 were found to be of a character entitling them to classification as manufacturing establishments. From these, 2,018 representing fully 90 per cent. of the manufacturing interests of the State were selected as the basis of these annual statistics, the purpose of which is to show, not the total volume of products of all kinds, but the general trend of industry as indicated by the experiences of real manufacturing establishments engaged in standard industries from year to year.

Comparisons made annually on the basis of reports from these same establishments will afford the best possible means of measuring the progress that is being made in industrial devel-

opment. This can be shown with greater accuracy than could be attained if the compilation were encumbered and confused by figures which would be more or less the products of guess work, should the thousands of small and short lived industries counted in the census be included therein.

This presentation consists of eleven tables, in which are shown the character of the management of each industry, whether corporate or private; the total capital and the various forms in which it is invested; the value of stock or material used and of goods produced; the number of wage earners employed, classified as males, females, and children under sixteen years of age; the average number of wage earners employed by industries and by establishments; the average number of wage earners employed by months; the total amounts paid in wages by each industry, and the aggregate amount paid in wages by all industries; the average yearly earnings per employe for each industry, and for all industries; the classified weekly earnings of wage earners, male, female and children; the average number of days in operation for each industry and for all industries; the average number of hours worked per week and per day; and the character and quantity of power used.

A brief review of the contents of each table follows:

ANALYSIS OF THE GENERAL TABLES.

Table No. 1 shows the character of the ownership of each industry and gives the number of establishments controlled by corporations and by private firms; the number of stockholders —males, females, and trustees acting for minors; the number of partners— males, females, and special in private firms; and also the number of establishments under individual ownership. With regard to stockholders in corporations, it may be well to say that although the data relating to them are incorporated in the table just as reported, the figures should not be regarded as absolutely reliable for the obvious reason that factory managers and superintendents, who in many instances fill out the schedules, have not themselves an accurate knowledge of the number of persons among whom the stock of their respective concerns is distributed. Changes in the ownership of such securities are constantly taking

place, and one man's holdings of industrial stock to-day may be distributed among a dozen persons to-morrow. However, as it seems reasonable to assume that such fluctuations in the number of stockholders are marked by a certain degree of regularity from year to year, the numbers reported are probably not far from correct.

Of the 2,018 establishments reporting, 1,197, or 59.3 per cent. of the total, are under the corporate form of management, and 821, or 40.7 per cent. are controlled by private firms, partnerships or individual owners. In 1904 the proportion of the total number of establishments considered that were owned by corporations was 57.0 per cent., and by private firms and individuals 43.0 per cent. In 1903, the proportion of corporations was 55.7 per cent., and of private firm or individuals, 44.3 per cent.

Increases approximately similar to these in amounts are shown for each of the nine years during which these statistics have been a feature of the reports of this Bureau; it is, therefore, apparent beyond doubt that the corporate form of management of industry because of the many important advantages which it offers is steadily growing in favor, the rate of increase averaging about 1.6 per cent. for each year since 1902.

The aggregate number of stockholders in all establishments under corporate management is 68,471, or an average of 57.2 for each establishment. The stockholders are divided into males, females, and banks acting as trustees for estates. The table shows that 51,856, or 75.7 of the total number of stockholders, are males; 14,651, or 21.4, are females; and 1,964, or 2.9 per cent., are banks or trust companies that hold the stock of these corporations as trustees for the estates of minors and others.

The number of establishments managed by private firms is, as above stated, 821; the total number of partners is 1,430, or an average of a small fraction more than 1.7 for each establishment. The partners are divided into four closses—males, females, special and estates; of these there are 1,352 males, or 95.5 per cent. of the total number; the females, special and estates as partners number respectively only 43, 11 and 24—a total of 78, or 5.5 per cent. of the entire number. The aggregate number of partners and stockholders concerned in the ownership and management of all industries is 69,901.

Among the 89 general industries presented in the table, there are five in which all establishments reporting are under the corporate form of management; these are—the manufacture of "high explosives," "lime and cement," "roofing material," "thread" and "smelting and refining precious metals." Clothing is the only industry in the list that shows all the establishments reporting to be under exclusively private management.

Table No. 2 shows the amount of capital invested in each industry and in all industries. The capital is classified under three headings, viz.: Land and buildings, machinery and tools, and bills receivable, stock in process of manufacture, and cash on hand.

The total amount of capital invested is, as reported, $521,090,460. These figures are less than they should be by approximately $3,000,000, because of the fact that included in seven different industries there were twelve establishments, most of them large ones, which failed to make any report on this subject. The subdivisions of capital as given in the table show $127,070,092, or 24.4 per cent. of the total to be invested in "land and buildings," $125,105,993, or 24.0 per cent. of the total in "machinery and tools," and $268,914,375, or 51.6 per cent. in "bills receivable, stock in process of manufacture and cash on hand." The distribution of capital here given shows the three items included in the last named classification to exceed by 3.2 per cent. the combined amounts invested in land, buildings and machinery and tools.

The amount reported as invested in land and buildings by each of the industries represents the value of property actually owned and occupied by some of the establishments included in the group, and does not include factory buildings held under lease for which rents are paid. Hundreds of establishments—probably 25 per cent. of the total number—report themselves as tenants merely and therefore not in a position to place a money value on the property which they occupy. In many cases, particularly the jewelry and metal trades, several firms were found to be tenants of the same building and none among them with authority to make any statement regarding its value. This is a very regrettable circumstance as all property in use for industrial purposes should be included in the statement of capital invested, whether the same be owned or leased by its occupants.

If this were done—if all the unreported property used for manufacturing purposes were added thereto—it may be conservatively estimated that the figures representing capital invested as given on this table would be increased to the extent of at least $50,000,000.

The amount invested in lands and buildings in 1904, as reported, was $112,171,518; in 1905 it is $127,070,092, an increase of $14,898,574, or 13.3 per cent. The amount invested in machinery and tools in 1904 was $120,649,299; in 1905 it is $125,105,993, an increase of $4,456,694, or 3.7 per cent. The amount represented in bills receivable, stock in process of manufacture, and cash on hand in 1904 was $276,937,435; in 1905 it is $268,914,375, a falling off of $8,023,060, or 2.9 per cent. The net increase in total capital invested in 1905 as compared with 1904 is $11,332,208, or 2.2 per cent.

In the table which follows, a comparison is made of the total capital invested in 1904 and 1905 in twenty-five of the industries that are most heavily capitalized; these items by aggregates are also given for "Other Industries" and for "All Industries," together with their increases or decreases, and the equivalent percentages of the same.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1905 as compared with 1904.	
		1904.	1905.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	37	$3,188,276	$3,610,000	+ $421,814	+ 13.2
Boilers (steam)	13	7,245,556	8,188,636	+ 943,080	+ 13.01
Brewery products	39	30,377,739	29,691,691	— 686,048	— 2.3
Brick and terra cotta	64	10,058,070	11,027,933	+ 969,863	+ 9.6
Chemical products	58	24,115,591	28,053,686	+ 3,938,095	+ 16.3
Cigars and tobacco	37	24,090,089	15,230,558	— 8,859,531	— 36.8
Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	20,043,243	3,131,368	— 16,911,875	— 84.4
Electrical appliances	32	10,757,875	15,706,072	+ 4,948,197	+ 45.9
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	6,826,358	4,898,561	— 1,927,797	— 28.2
Glass (window and bottle)	30	6,368,516	4,244,042	— 2,124,474	— 33.4
Hats (men's)	42	4,049,493	3,322,020	— 727,473	— 18.0
Jewelry	86	6,688,282	6,712,774	+ 24,492	+ .4
Leather (tanning and finishing)	67	12,696,072	11,035,429	— 1,660,643	— 13.1
Lamps (electric and other)	9	11,275,343	2,412,685	— 8,862,658	— 78.6
Machinery	118	27,680,765	35,836,948	+ 8,156,183	+ 29.5
Metal goods	64	9,122,164	8,550,755	— 571,409	— 6.3
Oils	15	38,553,781	34,365,982	— 4,187,799	— 10.9
Paper	36	6,396,514	7,477,809	+ 1,081,295	+ 16.9
Pottery	45	8,554,759	8,853,359	+ 298,600	+ 3.5
Rubber products (hard and soft)	36	13,839,491	13,262,898	— 576,593	— 4.2
Shipbuilding	15	7,662,619	14,996,632	+ 7,334,013	+ 95.7
Silk (broad and ribbon goods)	141	30,817,717	30,338,177	— 479,540	— 1.6
Steel and iron (structural)	23	12,208,343	14,473,685	+ 2,265,342	+ 18.6
Steel and iron (forging)	13	14,355,652	13,267,941	— 1,087,711	— 7.6
Woolen and worsted goods	24	17,972,786	18,270,219	+ 297,433	+ 1.7
Twenty-five industries	1,069	$364,945,094	$346,959,950	—$17,985,144	— 4.9
Other industries	949	144,813,158	174,130,510	+ 29,317,352	+ 20.2
All industries	2,018	$509,758,252	$521,090,460	+$11,332,208	+ 2.2

The above table shows a large apparent decrease of the capital invested for 1905 as compared with 1904, in the twenty-five selected industries, the proportion being 4.9 per cent., but a still larger increase has taken place in "other industries" as the group of 949 establishments not included in the selected classifications are called. The increase of capital here is 20.2 per cent., and the net increase for "all industries"—that is to say the entire 2,018 establishments—is shown to be numerically $11,332,208, or 2.2 per cent. The most conspicuous apparent decrease occurs in the "drawn wire and wire cloth" industry which was reported at $20,043,243 in 1904, and by reason of the failure of one firm which carries on business on a scale almost equal to all others in the same classification to report capital invested for 1905, the amount for the latter year appears to

have fallen off 84.4 per cent. The percentages of increase and decrease are in a majority of instances as shown by the table very large, the reason being that there is a considerable want of uniformity in the standards on which the figures were reported for both years, besides which the number of establishments reporting in 1905 is 262 greater than in 1904. That which is here referred to as a difference in standards is the fact, as was stated in last year's report, that the basic figures for the manufacturing statistics of 1904 were obtained from the United States Census Bureau, whose interpretation of what really constitutes "capital invested" in a manufacturing business includes several important items that have not been regarded as properly classifiable under that head in the State reports. The same cause will to some extent complicate the comparisons presented in the other tables, but making due allowance for all these, there is no doubt as to the results shown being reasonably correct; where an expansion of capital for 1904 occurs through reasons above referred to, the same is in all probability offset by the increased number of establishments reported for 1905.

Table No. 3 gives the cost value of material used for each industry and for all industries, the figures including the value of such merchandise as fuel, oil, waste, lighting, packing cases, etc., as were consumed in the processes of the industry or in marketing its products.

In 1903 the total value of stock or material used by all the industries included in the presentation was $326,497,266; in 1904 it was $341,074,722, an increase of $14,577,456, or 4.5 per cent. In 1905, as shown by this table, the cost value of material used is $352,715,022, an increase of $11,640,300, or 3.4 per cent. over the amount for 1904.

The average value of stock or material used per establishment shows increases each year which correspond with the growth of totals referred to above; the average for 1905 is $169,829.

The total value of stock or material used as given in the table is somewhat below the actual amount expended for that purpose, as one establishment out of thirty engaged in the manufacture of "electrical appliances," one establishment out of five engaged in the manufacture of "graphite products," one establishment out of one hundred and forty-one engaged in the

manufacture of "broad silk and ribbons," and one establishment out of twenty-three engaged in the production of "architectural steel and iron" failed to report this item. These same establishments also neglected to report the selling value of products, which omission is fully explained in the notes appended to the table. The difference in the totals for each of these industries would, however, have been very slight had these omissions not occurred, and the average value of stock used per establishment would have been increased to a scarcely perceptible extent had these values been included.

The amounts expended for raw material by many of the industries are very large, and the figures are strikingly illustrative of the proportions to which these lines of manufacture in New Jersey have grown within the past ten years. Among the industries showing largest outlays for material are "chemical products," $12,630,168; "cigars and tobacco," $9,126,532; "drawn wire and wire cloth," $16,274,136; "food products," $14,094,133; "leather, tanning and finishing," $12,516,707; "machinery," $12,450,095; "oils," $40,038,631; "rubber goods, hard and soft," $13,935,828; "silk goods," $24,802,773; "smelting and refining precious metals," $23,109,861; and the manufacture of "woolen and worsted goods," $13,221,535.

The following table shows the expenditures for stock or material used by the same 25 selected industries presented in the preceding analytical table relating to capital invested. The totals for these industries show an increase in expenditure for 1905 over that of 1904 of $24,622,607, or 13.1 per cent.; that for "other industries" shows an aggregate decrease of $12,982,307, or 8.4 per cent., while the combined expenditures of "all industries" in 1905 are shown to exceed those of 1904 by the sum of $11,640,300, or 3.4 per cent.

The industry showing the largest increase in the value of stock and material used during the year is the manufacture of broad silk and ribbons. This interesting line of manufacture—the largest in the State so far as the number of establishments and number of operatives employed are concerned, shows an increase in 1905 of the number of mills engaged in the business of 28, and an increase in the value of material used of $5,458,472, or 28.2 per cent. as compared with the report of 1904. The comparison table follows:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Stock Used.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1905 in comparison with 1904.	
		1904.	1905.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	37	$843,945	$1,123,884	+ $280,939	+ 33.3
Boilers (steam)	13	2,390,285	2,742,904	+ 352,619	+ 14.8
Brewery products	39	3,841,005	4,260,724	+ 419,719	+ 10.9
Brick and terra cotta	64	1,527,640	2,696,122	+ 1,168,482	+ 76.5
Chemical products	58	10,309,466	12,630,168	+ 2,320,702	+ 22.5
Cigars and tobacco	37	5,801,328	9,126,532	+ 3,325,204	+ 57.3
Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	12,190,894	16,274,136	+ 4,083,242	+ 33.5
Electrical appliances	32	9,605,111	6,996,046	— 2,609,065	— 27.4
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	2,535,478	2,839,877	+ 304,399	+ 12.0
Glass (window and bottle)	30	1,854,397	2,061,657	+ 207,260	+ 11.2
Hats (men's)	42	4,012,908	4,741,666	+ 728,758	+ 18.2
Jewelry	86	4,363,270	5,365,660	+ 1,002,390	+ 22.9
Leather (tanning and finishing)	67	14,791,929	12,615,707	— 2,176,222	— 14.7
Lamps (electric and other)	9	2,868,114	1,719,813	— 1,148,301	— 40.0
Machinery	118	9,864,266	12,450,095	+ 2,585,829	+ 26.2
Metal goods	64	4,215,983	6,472,917	+ 2,256,934	+ 53.5
Oils	15	41,985,175	40,038,631	— 1,946,544	— 4.6
Paper	36	3,476,349	4,849,703	+ 1,373,354	+ 28.3
Pottery	45	1,394,169	1,683,526	+ 289,357	+ 20.7
Rubber products (hard and soft)	36	10,387,887	13,935,828	+ 3,547,941	+ 34.2
Shipbuilding	15	2,634,208	2,821,437	+ 187,229	+ 7.1
Silk (broad and ribbon goods)	141	19,344,270	24,802,772	+ 5,458,472	+ 28.2
Steel and iron (structural)	23	3,529,302	3,905,636	+ 376,334	+ 10.9
Steel and iron (forging)	13	2,726,318	2,480,002	— 246,316	— 9.0
Woolen and worsted goods	24	10,740,674	13,221,535	+ 2,480,861	+ 23.1
Twenty-five industries	1,069	$187,234,371	$211,856,978	+ $24,622,607	+ 13.1
Other industries	949	$153,840,351	$140,858,044	— 12,982,307	— 8.4
All industries	2,018	$341,074,722	$352,715,022	+ $11,640,300	+ 3.4

Table No. 3 also gives the selling value of all goods made or work done for each separate industry and for all industries.

The aggregate selling value of all classes and varieties of products was $578,647,032 in 1904; in 1905, as shown by the table, the value has risen to $588,069,854, an increase during the latter year of $9,422,822, or a little more than 1.6 per cent. which, as will be seen by referring to the preceding comparison table, is 1.8 per cent. less than the increase in the cost value of material used.

As a matter of course the average selling value of products per establishment shows an increase which corresponds with the growth in the aggregate value of products for all industries. The value for 1905 averages $291,412, and as already pointed out, the value of material used averages $169,829. The industry forces—labor and machinery—are therefore shown to

have added an average of $121,583 to value of raw stock or material used during the year in each of the 2,018 establishments included in these statistics.

Of the eighty-nine general industries, forty-two show decreases which are for the most part small, and increases, in a majority of instances large ones, are shown by the remaining forty-seven.

The twenty-five principal industries previously presented in comparison tables are again brought forward to illustrate the changes that have taken place in the selling values of products in 1905 as compared with 1904. The total value of products of each of the selected industries, the value for "other industries" and for "all industries" are given for the same period with the increases or decreases for each classification and industry in absolute numbers and also by percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Goods Made.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1905 as compared with 1904.	
		1904.	1905.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	37	$2,691,306	$2,997,215	+ $305,909	+ 11.3
Boilers (steam)	13	5,347,786	4,674,576	— 673,210	— 12.6
Brewery products	39	17,474,076	15,811,794	— 1,662,282	— 9.5
Brick and terra cotta	64	5,809,788	7,821,672	+ 2,011,884	+ 34.6
Chemical products	58	19,590,687	24,177,517	+ 4,586,830	+ 23.4
Cigars and tobacco	37	14,988,666	19,426,820	+ 4,438,154	+ 29.6
Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	16,269,965	18,635,920	+ 2,365,955	+ 14.5
Electrical appliances	32	13,185,177	12,017,919	— 1,167,258	— 8.9
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	5,509,046	5,416,987	— 92,059	— 1.7
Glass (window and bottle)	30	6,413,672	4,830,472	— 1,583,200	— 24.7
Hats (men's)	42	8,669,859	9,742,723	+ 1,072,864	+ 12.4
Jewelry	86	8,678,987	9,733,063	+ 1,054,076	+ 12.1
Leather (tanning and finishing)	67	20,967,669	19,968,290	— 999,379	— 4.8
Lamps (electric and other)	9	5,379,321	3,178,231	— 2,201,090	— 4.1
Machinery	118	25,540,873	31,847,145	+ 6,306,272	+ 24.7
Metal goods	64	8,849,738	10,995,715	+ 2,145,977	+ 24.3
Oils	15	49,404,797	45,691,221	— 3,713,576	— 7.5
Paper	36	6,182,485	8,038,463	+ 1,855,978	+ 3.0
Pottery	45	5,521,340	6,461,423	+ 940,083	+ 17.0
Rubber products (hard and soft)	36	17,031,572	20,210,024	+ 3,178,452	+ 18.7
Shipbuilding	15	5,062,731	5,664,135	+ 601,404	+ 11.9
Silk (broad and ribbon goods)	141	37,337,842	43,850,479	+ 6,512,637	+ 17.4
Steel and iron (structural)	23	6,530,489	6,734,792	+ 204,303	+ 3.1
Steel and iron (forging)	13	5,569,474	5,406,067	— 163,407	— 2.9
Woolen and worsted goods	24	15,773,436	19,103,424	+ 3,329,988	+ 21.1
Twenty-five industries	1,069	$333,780,782	$362,436,087	+ $28,655,305	+ 8.6
Other industries	949	244,866,250	225,633,767	— 19,232,483	— 7.9
All industries	2,018	$578,647,032	$588,069,854	+ $9,422,822	+ 1.6

Sixteen of these industries show increases in the value of products ranging from 34.6 per cent. in "brick and terra cotta" to 3.1 per cent. in "structural steel and iron." The industries showing the next largest percentages of increase are "chemical products," 23.4 per cent.; "cigars and tobacco," 29.6 per cent.; "drawn wire and wire cloth," 14.5 per cent.; "hats, men's," 12.4 per cent.; "jewelry," 12.1 per cent.; "machinery," 24.7 per cent.; "metal goods," 24.3 per cent.; "pottery," 17.0 per cent.; "rubber goods, hard and soft," 18.7 per cent.; and "woolen and worsted goods," 21.1 per cent.

Decreases are shown by nine industries, the greatest—24.7 per cent.—occurring in "glass, window and bottle," and the least—1.7 per cent.—in "furnaces, ranges and heaters." Other decreases of considerable size will be noticed in "boilers, steam," 12.6 per cent.; "brewery products," 9.5 per cent.; "electrical appliances," 8.9 per cent.; and "oils," 7.5 per cent.

With the exception of those named above, the percentages of increase or decrease shown by the comparison table are, generally speaking, small, there being but few of either variety that exceed 3.0 per cent.

The 1,069 establishments included in the twenty-five selected industries show total products for 1904 valued at $333,780,782; the value of products of the same establishments for 1905 is $362,436,087, an increase of $28,655,305, or 8.6 per cent. The 949 establishments grouped under the title "other industries" show products valued at $244,866,250 in 1904, and for 1905 products valued at $225,633,767, a decrease of $19,232,483, or 7.9 per cent.

Taking the entire 2,018 establishments included in "all industries," the table shows, as already pointed out, the total value of products to have been $578,647,632 in 1904 as against $588,069,854 in 1905. There is thus shown to have been a net increase in the value of products of "all industries" of $9,422,822, or 1.6 per cent.

The industries showing the greatest numerical increase in the value of products are "silk, broad and ribbon," $6,512,637; "machinery," $6,306,272; "chemical products," $4,586,830; "cigars and tobacco," $4,438,154. The greatest numerical decreases are shown in the "oils" and "lamp" industries, the products of which in 1905 as compared with 1904 are $3,713,576

and $2,201,090 less respectively for the latter year. In considering the changes in cost, values of material and selling values of products, it should be borne in mind that in neither case are prices ever absolutely stationary for a long period of time, and that therefore the increases or decreases in the cost or selling values of material or of products may be brought about to some extent by fluctuations in prices as well as by a growth or falling off in actual quantities.

Table No. 4 gives the average, greatest and least number of persons employed, classified so as to show the number of males, females and children of either sex under the age of sixteen years employed in each industry and in "all industries;" the excess in the number of persons employed at periods of employment of the greatest as compared with the least number is given both in amounts and percentages.

The average number of persons employed, males, females and children, is 239,113, of whom 173,859, or 72.7 per cent are males over 16 years of age; 58,897, or 24.6 per cent., are females over 16 years of age; and 6,357, or 2.7 per cent., are children of either sex under 16 years of age.

The greatest number of persons employed at any one time during the year was 256,349; the least number was 216,663, and the excess of greatest over least number was 39,686, or 15.4 per cent. This percentage represents accurately the proportion of the largest working force employed in all industries that were idle a portion of the time. In 1904 the proportion of what may be called temporary idleness was 15.6 per cent., which shows a slight gain, 0.2 per cent., in the direction of steadier employment.

The highest percentages of idleness are, as a matter of course, shown by the classifications which include what may be designated as season industries; that is to say, such lines of manufacture as "glass," "brick and terra cotta," "straw hats," "fertilizers," "stone quarrying," etc. In these and a number of other industries, custom, or some peculiar circumstance associated with the trade, necessitates a general suspension of work during some months of the year. In such cases the figures showing the excess of greatest over least number of persons employed must not be regarded as indicating an abnormal degree of idleness among the operatives. Without taking these season trades into account the large percentage of idleness here shown would

be unexplainable, particularly in view of the fact that the past year has been one of unsurpassed activity, which taxed to their extreme capacity the manufacturing plants of the State, but the best evidence that these variations are due to uniform causes, such as are referred to above, is in the fact that the difference between the percentages of idleness for 1904 and 1905 is, as already pointed out, only two-tenths of one per cent.

The industries that came nearest working throughout the year with a uniform number of employes are: "artisans' tools," "boxes, wood and paper," "brewery products," "chemical products," "corsets and corset waists," "cutlery," "cotton goods," "inks and mucilage," "laundry," "oils," "pottery," "shoes," "thread," and "worsted and woolen goods," In none of these industries is the difference between the greatest and least number of persons employed shown to be in excess of 7.0 per cent.

The following table shows the number of males, females and children employed in fifty-six industries that have been selected from the eighty-nine contained in the general tables, because of the fact that the working force employed in these occupations is made up to some extent of women and children.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Percentage of		
			Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
2	Artisans' tools	37	1,970	24	43	2,037	96.7	1.1	2.2
3	Art tile	6	197	76	..	273	72.1	27.9	..
5	Boxes (wood and paper)	42	718	1,086	75	1,879	38.2	57.8	4.0
8	Brushes	12	223	103	8	334	66.8	30.8	2.4
9	Buttons (metal)	9	416	533	18	967	43.0	55.1	1.9
10	Buttons (pearl)	19	620	252	27	899	69.0	28.0	3.0
11	Carpets and rugs	7	606	281	16	903	67.1	31.1	1.8
13	Chemical products	58	4,738	1,678	130	6,546	72.4	25.6	2.0
14	Cigars and tobacco	37	1,530	5,240	453	7,223	21.2	72.5	6.3
15	Clothing	14	460	627	7	1,094	42.0	57.3	0.7
16	Confectionery	6	98	121	6	225	43.5	53.8	2.7
18	Corsets and corset waists	11	147	1,694	5	1,846	8.0	91.8	0.2
19	Cutlery	11	829	70	59	958	86.5	7.3	6.2
20	Cotton goods	28	1,165	3,490	315	4,970	23.5	70.2	6.3
21	Cotton goods (finishing & dyeing)	15	2,904	468	81	3,453	84.1	13.6	2.3
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	1,626	188	12	1,826	89.0	10.3	0.7
23	Electrical appliances	32	4,658	726	78	5,462	85.3	13.3	1.4
25	Food products	24	1,902	460	26	2,388	79.6	19.3	1.1
30	Glass (window and bottle)	30	5,542	150	571	6,263	88.5	2.4	9.1
32	Graphite products	5	723	752	120	1,595	45.3	47.2	7.5
33	Hats (felt)	42	4,206	1,342	15	5,563	75.6	24.1	0.3
34	Hats (straw)	3	151	240	2	393	38.4	61.1	0.5
37	Jewelry	86	2,237	821	33	3,091	72.4	26.5	1.1
38	Knit Goods	20	832	1,745	138	2,715	30.6	64.3	5.1
39	Laundry	8	215	545	9	769	28.0	70.9	1.1
41	Leather goods	16	691	643	94	1,428	48.4	45.0	6.6
42	Lamps	9	569	1,472	1	2,042	27.9	72.1	..
45	Mattresses and bedding	8	194	53	2	249	77.9	21.3	0.8
46	Metal goods	64	4,105	1,372	177	5,654	72.6	24.3	3.1
47	Metal novelties	15	690	237	37	964	71.6	24.5	3.9
49	Musical instruments	14	1,378	256	41	1,675	82.3	15.3	2.4
50	Oilcloth (floor and table)	8	1,311	4	39	1,354	96.8	.3	2.9
51	Oils	15	3,675	8	..	3,683	99.8	.2	..
52	Paints	8	576	53	10	639	90.1	8.3	1.6
53	Paper	36	2,044	199	44	2,287	89.4	8.7	1.9
55	Pottery	45	3,633	859	154	4,646	78.2	18.5	3.3
56	Printing and book-binding	23	917	539	10	1,466	62.5	36.8	0.7
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	36	4,607	1,059	95	5,761	80.0	18.4	1.6
62	Scientific instruments	15	2,986	457	42	3,485	85.7	13.1	1.2
64	Shoes	32	2,375	1,398	164	3,937	60.3	35.5	4.2
65	Shirts	17	423	1,899	66	2,388	17.7	79.5	2.8
66	Shirtwaists (women's)	5	55	429	13	497	11.1	86.3	2.6
68	Silk (broad and ribbon)	141	10,428	11,109	919	22,456	46.4	49.5	4.1
69	Silk dyeing	20	4,075	343	30	4,448	91.6	7.7	0.7
70	Silk throwing	27	711	1,035	254	2,000	35.5	51.8	12.7
71	Silk mill supplies	14	489	141	24	654	74.8	21.6	3.7
72	Silver goods	15	979	328	18	1,325	73.9	24.7	1.4
74	Soap and tallow	16	679	160	26	865	78.5	18.5	3.0
75	Steel and iron (bar)	5	1,073	64	..	1,137	94.4	5.6	..
78	Textile products	8	661	326	81	1,068	61.9	30.6	7.5
79	Thread	6	1,746	3,022	508	5,276	33.1	57.3	9.6
81	Trunk and bag hardware	6	709	345	58	1,112	63.8	31.0	5.2
83	Underwear (women's & children's)	20	110	1,502	60	1,672	6.6	89.8	3.6
85	Watches, cases and material	11	1,575	732	92	2,399	65.7	30.5	3.8
88	Woolen and worsted goods	24	3,680	4,202	649	8,531	43.1	49.3	7.6
89	Unclassified	76	5,631	958	140	6,729	83.7	14.2	2.1
	Fifty-six industries	1,328	101,488	57,916	6,095	165,499	61.3	35.0	3.7
	Other industries	690	72,371	981	262	73,614	98.3	1.3	0.4
	All industries	2,018	173,859	58,897	6,357	239,113	72.7	24.6	2.7

The foregoing table shows 165,499 to be the total number of persons employed in these fifty-six industries in which the labor of females and young persons of both sexes is utilized in the customary processes of the business. Of these, 101,488, or 61.3 per cent. of the the total, are males above the age of sixteen years; 57,916, or 35.0 per cent. of the total, are females above the same age; and 6,095, or 3.7 per cent., are young persons of both sexes below the age of sixteen years. The number of establishments included in these selected industries is 1,328. In 1904 the proportion of males employed in these establishments was 59.4 per cent.; the proportion of females, 36.2 per cent., and that of children, 4.4 per cent. It is thus shown that the proportion of males employed during the year has increased 1.7 per cent., while the proportion of females and children has decreased 1.2 per cent. and 0.7 per cent., respectively.

The establishments included under "other industries" are 690 in number; in them are employed 72,371 males, or 98.3 per cent. of the total; 981 females, or 1.3 per cent. of the total, and 262 children, or 0.4 per cent. of the total. In 1904 the proportion of males, females and children employed in these same establishments was respectively 98.4 per cent., 1.1 per cent., and 0.5 per cent.; the greatest variation here shown is in the proportion of females, which is two-tenths of one per cent. greater in 1905 than in 1904.

For "all industries," including the entire 2,018 establishments, the table shows that of the 239,113 wage earners reported 173,859, or 72.7 per cent., are males, 58,897, or 24.6 per cent., are females, and 6,357, or 2.7 per cent., are children under sixteen years of age.

In 1904 the proportions of the three classes of wage earners employed in all industries were: males, 70.8 per cent.; females, 25.9 per cent., and children under 16 years of age, 3.2 per cent. The change shown by the classes of labor for both years is, as indicated by these figures, very slight. The proportion of male wage earners employed in "all industries" is 1.9 per cent. greater, and the proportions of the other two classes of wage earners, females and children, are 1.3 per cent. and 0.5 per cent. less, respectively, in 1905 than they were in 1904.

The United States Census of 1900 reported the proportion of children under 16 years of age employed in New Jersey manufacturing establishments to be at that time 3.3 per cent.; it is therefore gratifying to observe that during the five years which

have elapsed since then the proportion of children so employed has been reduced to 2.7 per cent., or one-half of one per cent. less than it was in 1900.

The table shows the average number and percentage of males, females and children employed in each of the fifty-six industries employing either or both female and child labor; the figures being so arranged that the number and percentage of each class of wage earners can be seen at a glance. Any further analysis of the same must necessarily take the form of merely repeating these over again, without in doing so being able to add anything whatever to their significance.

The following table gives the average number of persons employed in each of the twenty-five selected industries which appear in previous comparisons of the statistics of 1904 and 1905. The total number of wage earners in each industry is given for both years with the increases or decreases in 1905 as compared with 1904 in both amounts and percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Number of Persons employed by Industries.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1905 as compared with 1904.	
		1904.	1905.	Number.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	37	1,887	2,037	+ 150	+ 7.9
Boilers (steam)	13	2,012	2,249	+ 237	+ 11.8
Brewery products	39	1,958	1,964	+ 6	+ .3
Brick and terra cotta	64	5,569	6,742	+ 1,173	+ 21.1
Chemical products	58	5,423	6,546	+ 1,123	+ 20.7
Cigars and tobacco	37	6,748	7,223	+ 475	+ 7.0
Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	4,227	....	....	....
Electrical appliances	32	2,787	5,462	+ 2,675	+ 96.0
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	1,613	1,885	+ 272	+ 16.9
Glass (window and bottle)	30	5,514	6,263	+ 749	+ 13.6
Hats (men)	42	4,707	5,563	+ 856	+ 18.2
Jewelry	86	2,718	3,091	+ 373	+ 13.7
Leather (tanning and finishing)	67	4,581	5,616	+ 765	+ 15.8
Lamps (electric and others)	9	2,863	2,042	— 821	— 28.7
Machinery	118	14,602	19,154	+ 4,552	+ 31.6
Metal goods	64	5,200	5,654	+ 454	+ 8.7
Oils	15	3,833	3,683	— 150	— 4.1
Paper	36	1,767	2,287	+ 520	+ 29.4
Pottery	45	3,777	4,646	+ 869	+ 23.1
Rubber products (hard and soft)	36	4,516	5,761	+ 1,245	+ 27.6
Shipbuilding	15	2,955	3,523	+ 568	+ 19.2
Silk goods (broad and ribbon)	141	21,654	22,456	+ 802	+ 3.7
Steel and iron (structural)	23	3,015	3,295	+ 280	+ 9.3
Steel and iron (forging)	13	2,574	2,569	— 5	— 0.2
Woolen and worsted goods	24	8,272	8,531	+ 259	+ 3.1
Twenty-five industries	1,069	120,815	138,242	+ 17,427	+ 14.4
Other industries	949	87,711	100,871	+ 13,160	+ 15.0
All industries	2,018	208,526	239,113	+ 30,587	+ 14.7

The above table shows that in the 1,069 establishments included in the selected industries 120,815 wage earners were employed in 1904, and 138,242 in 1905; the increase has therefore been 17,427, or 14.4 per cent. The 949 establishments grouped under the heading "other industries" shows 87,711 wage earners in 1904 against 100,871 in 1905; the increase in wage earners employed in these establishments is therefore 13,160, or 15.0, per cent. In "all industries" which includes the entire 2,018 establishments, the average number of wage earners of all classes was 208,526 in 1904 and 239,113 in 1905; the total net increase is shown to be 30,587, or 14.7 per cent. Only three out of the twenty-five selected industries show decreases, but one of which, the manufacture of "lamps" is large, 28.7 per cent.; the others, refining "oils" and "steel and iron forgings" show a falling off of 4.1 and 0.2 per cent., respectively.

Table No. 5 shows by establishments the average number of persons employed, males, females and children, and also the number of each class employed at periods of the greatest and least activity, together with the average excess of greatest over least number as shown by the variations in the working force during the year. This table presents precisely the same data as that contained in the next preceding one, the only difference being that the figures as they appear on Table No. 5 have been reduced from averages by industries to the same designation by establishments. These averages are obtained by dividing the totals of each class of wage earners by the number of establishments in each industry.

Table No. 6 contains the average number of persons employed, male, female and children, in each industry by months and also a summary showing the same by months for "all industries" combined.

The periods of greatest and least activity in each industry may be ascertained by noting the months shown by the table during which respectively the greatest or the least number of wage earners were employed. In "all industries" the month of January, during which time 228,182 wage earners of all classes were employed, appears to have been the period of least activity, and the month of November, which shows a working force of 247,943 on the pay rolls, was unquestionably the one during which the greatest amount of work was done. The variations in the

number employed from month to month seem to effect all classes of wage earners equally; or, in other words, the number of males, females and children employed increase or decrease as the case may be in the ratio of their relative numbers.

Table No. 7 shows the total amounts paid in wages to wage earners for each of the eighty-nine industries and also for "all industries" combined. The aggregate amount paid on this account by "all industries" is $116,805,243, which includes only the wages of wage earners as noted above, and does not include the compensation of salaried officers and superintendents, managers, bookkeepers, salesmen, etc. In 1904 the average amount paid in wages per establishment was $55,870; in 1905 the average is $57,882, an increase of $2,012, or 3.6 per cent.

The industries which paid the largest amounts in wages were in the order of gradation, "machinery" (118 establishments), $11,474,331; "silk, broad and ribbon" (141 establishments), $9,847,991; "foundry" products (47 establishments), $3,520,187; "glass, window and bottle" (30 establishments), $3,381,845; "hats, felt" (42 establishments), $3,262,554; "chemical products" (58 establishments), $3,191,101; "woolen and worsted goods" (24 establishments), $3,185,761; and "brick and terra cotta" (64 establishments), $3,023,154. Nine industries show pay rolls for the year amounting to more than $2,000,000 but under $3,000,000, the largest of these being the manufacturing of "leather" (67 establishments), $2,940,552; "electrical appliances" (32 establishments), $2,786,885; "pottery" (45 establishments), $2,759,292; "rubber goods, hard and soft" (36 establishments), $2,765,896; and "metal goods" (64 establishments), $2,668,436. The pay rolls of seventeen other industries range from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 for the year.

On this table will also be found the average yearly earnings per employee for each particular one of the eighty-nine industries and for "all industries." An examination of this table will show only four industries in which yearly earnings are less than $300; these are occupations in which female labor is employed almost exclusively; sixteen industries show average earnings for the year ranging between $300 and $400; twenty-nine industries show earnings of between $400 and $500; thirty-one industries show earnings ranging between $500 and $600; and nine industries paid $600 and over.

The industries showing the highest average yearly earnings of wage workers are "brewery products," $849.37, and the manufacture of "varnishes," $736.59.

The average yearly earnings for "all industries" in 1905 is $488.49; in 1904 the average was $470.47; the increase of earnings in 1905 is therefore $18.02, or 3.8 per cent. The following table gives average yearly earnings for 1905 in comparison with those of 1904 in the twenty-five selected industries; the increases or decreases are entered in absolute amounts and also by percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Yearly Earnings Per Employe.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with 1904.	
		1904.	1905.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	37	$555.46	$543.17	— $12.29	— 2.2
Boilers (steam)	13	611.43	472.18	— 139.25	— 22.8
Brewery products	39	861.09	894.37	+ 33.28	+ 3.9
Brick and terra cotta	64	411.54	448.40	+ 36.86	+ 9.0
Chemical products	58	487.47	487.49	+ 0.02	..
Cigars and tobacco	37	300.44	316.70	+ 16.26	+ 5.4
Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	454.45	541.00	+ 86.55	+ 19.1
Electrical appliances	32	472.03	510.23	+ 38.20	+ 80.9
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	691.32	659.50	— 31.82	— 4.6
Glass (window and bottle)	30	528.23	539.97	+ 11.74	+ 2.2
Hats (men's)	42	529.73	586.47	+ 56.74	+ 10.7
Jewelry	86	621.75	645.97	+ 24.22	+ 3.9
Leather (tanning and finishing)	67	571.80	523.60	— 48.20	— 8.4
Lamps (electric and others)	9	348.16	401.71	+ 53.55	+ 15.4
Machinery	118	610.18	599.06	— 11.12	— 1.8
Metal goods	64	426.43	471.95	+ 45.52	+ 10.7
Oils	15	672.13	635.67	— 36.46	— 5.4
Paper	36	505.16	497.34	— 7.82	— 1.5
Pottery	45	602.32	593.91	— 8.41	— 1.4
Rubber products (hard and soft)	36	491.45	480.11	— 11.34	— 2.3
Shipbuilding	15	617.59	568.89	— 48.70	— 7.9
Silk goods (broad and ribbon)	141	392.42	438.54	+ 46.12	+ 11.8
Steel and iron (structural)	23	537.96	598.08	+ 60.12	+ 11.2
Steel and iron (forging)	13	583.06	615.10	+ 32.04	+ 5.5
Woolen and worsted goods	24	332.55	373.43	+ 40.88	+ 12.3
Twenty-five industries	1,069	492.46	511.06	+ 18.60	+ 3.8
Other industries	949	436.20	456.58	+ 20.38	+ 4.7
All industries	2,018	470.47	488.49	+ 18.02	+ 3.8

This table shows that in fourteen of the twenty-five selected industries increases of average yearly earnings, ranging from 3.9 per cent in both "brewery products" and "jewelry" manufacture to 80.9 per cent in the production of "electrical appliances," have taken place in 1905 as compared with 1904; outside

of "electrical appliances," the largest increases of earnings are shown by "drawn wire and wire cloth," 19.1 per cent.; "hats, men's," 10.7 per cent; "lamps, electric and other," 15.4 per cent.; "metal goods," 10.7 per cent.; "silk goods, broad and ribbon," 11.8 per cent.; "structural steel and iron," 11.2 per cent.; and "woolen and worsted goods," 12.3 per cent. Ten industries show decreases ranging from 1.4 per cent in "pottery," the lowest, to 22.8 per cent. in the manufacture of "steam boilers." The last named industry is the only one which shows what appears to be an abnormally large decrease in annual earnings, and this is due entirely to a mistake on the part of one of the largest firms engaged in the business, which unintentionally and entirely through a misunderstanding of the meaning of Question No. 7 on the schedule, reported a working force of four times the actual number employed; as the outlay for wages was correctly reported by this establishment, it follows as a matter of course that the overstatement of number of employes resulted in a corresponding reduction in the average yearly earnings for that industry. The actual number of industries therefore that show decreases in average yearly earnings is nine, and the largest of these is 8.4 per cent., which occurs in the "tanning and finishing of leather."

In the twenty-five special industries the average yearly earnings are shown to be $511.06 as against $492.46 in 1904; the increase in average annual earnings for 1905 is therefore $18.60, or 3.8 per cent. "Other industries," which includes all the establishments not counted among the specially selected ones, show an increase amounting to $20.38, or 4.7 per cent., and the net increase for "all industries" averages, as before noted, $18.02, or 3.8 per cent.

Table No. 8 contains the classified average weekly earnings of wage workers by industries. This table shows for each industry the actual number of operatives, males, females and children, who were reported as having earned the various sums per week shown in the classification, beginning with "under $3.00 per week" and advancing one dollar or more per week through thirteen specified grades, ends with $25.00 per week and over. As the figures representing the number receiving these wage rates are given separately for each industry, nothing can be said here in the way of explanation regarding them that can in any way lead to a clearer understanding of the classification.

The final sub-division of Table No. 8 is a condensed classification of weekly wages for "all industries" in which the total number of males, females and young persons of both sexes employed in the 2,018 establishments considered are brought together under their respective headings and wage rate classifications. The number of operatives for which weekly wage rates are given in this classification is 264,327, of whom 193,830 are males, 63,294 females and 7,203 young people of both sexes under the age of sixteen years.

In the following table the percentage of each of the three classes of operatives who received the various wage rates are given for "all industries."

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Percentage of Wage Earners receiving Specified Rates.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Under $3.00	0.7	3.9	23.5	2.1
$3.00 but under $4.00	1.8	9.4	47.6	4.9
4.00 " " 5.00	3.1	17.0	20.9	6.9
5.00 " " 6.00	3.3	18.8	5.3	7.1
6.00 " " 7.00	4.2	16.7	1.7	7.1
7.00 " " 8.00	6.6	11.6	0.7	7.7
8.00 " " 9.00	8.6	7.3	0.3	8.0
9.00 " " 10.00	14.9	5.9	....	12.3
10.00 " " 12.00	15.3	5.5	....	12.5
12.00 " " 15.00	15.9	3.0	....	12.4
15.00 " " 20.00	17.3	0.8	....	12.9
20.00 " " 25.00	5.0	0.1	....	3.7
25.00 and over	3.3	....	....	2.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Reading these percentages in connection with the wage classification for "all industries" on which they are based, which appears at the end of Table No. 8, it is shown that 17,406, or 8.9 per cent. of the total number of males; 31,043, or 49.1 per cent. of the total number of females, and 7,009, or 97.3 per cent. of children, are found in the wage classifications under $6.00 per week; 37,624, or 19.4 per cent of the total number of males; 22,522, or 35.6 per cent. of the total number of females, and 194, or 2.7 per cent,—all that remains of the total number of children —are found in the classifications ranging from $6.00 to $9.00 per week; 122,694, or 63.4 per cent. of the total number of males, and 9,668, or 15.2 per cent. of the total number of females, are found in the wage rates from $9.00 to $20.00 per week; 16,106,

or 8.3 per cent., of the total number of males, and 61, or 0.1 per cent. of the total number of females, are in the wage classification ranging from $20.00 to $25.00 and over per week.

Considering males, females and children together for "all industries," the table of percentages shows that 36,714, or 13.9 per cent. of the total number of wage earners, are receiving wages ranging downward from $4.00 but under $5.00 per week; 57,843, or 21.9 per cent. of the total number, are receiving wages ranging between $5.00 and $7.00, but under $8.00, per week; 86,801, or 32.8 per cent., are receiving wages ranging between $8.00 and under $12.00 per week; 76,608, or 29 per cent., are receiving wages ranging between $12.00 and under $25.00 per week; while 6,361, or 2.4 per cent. of the total number, are being paid wages of $25.00 a week and over.

Table No. 9 shows the average number of days in operation, the average number of hours worked per day and per week, together with the number of establishments that reported having worked overtime and the aggregate number of hours labor of this character performed in each industry; these items are given in the table by averages and aggregates for each industry and for all industries.

The average number of days in operation for "all industries" is 290.13; in 1904 the average was 287.99; there has therefore been an increase of 2.14 working days in 1905 as compared with 1904.

Twenty-seven industries were operated more than 300 days during the year; the highest, 331 days, reported by the blast furnaces engaged in the manufacture of "pig iron." The lowest number of days in operation is shown in "brick and terra cotta," 251.09; "glass, window and bottle," 200.10; "paper," 278.11; "textile products," 273.25; and women's "underwear," 248.45.

These, however, are in the class before referred to as "season industries" or ocupations in which closing down for from two to four months during each year is an established and necessary custom of the business.

The average working hours per day for "all industries" is 9.62; these figures must be understood as applying for the most part to the first five working days of the week, and do not, except in the case of a very few establishments in a limited num-

ber of industries, include Saturday, it being apparent from the figures relating to the working hours per week that in a large majority of establishments the Saturday half-holiday is now established at least during the summer months.

The table shows one industry embracing five establishments engaged in the production of "pig iron" and employing 1,065 men, who work 12 hours per day, and one other industry embracing 36 establishments, with 2,287 employes, whose average working time is 10.50 hours per day. Nineteen industries embracing 252 establishments, which employ an aggregate working force of 45,456 wage earners, report working hours as 10 per day. The twenty establishments included under the classification of cornices and skylights show average working hours of 8.40 per day, and 8.20 hours is the average shown for the twenty other establishments engaged in the manufacture of "women's and children's underwear." All other industries show average working hours ranging from various fractions more than nine to less than ten hours per day.

Only four industries report working time per week that is in excess of 60 hours; these are "pig iron," 72 hours; "lime and cement," 62.85 hours; the manufacture of "paper," 62.30 hours; and "smelting and refining precious metals," 60.50 hours. One industry, the manufacture of "women's and children's underwear," works an average of 46.35 hours per week; all the others show averages ranging from a fraction over 51 to a fraction below 60 hours as their weekly working time.

Three hundred and six-seven establishments distributed under industry classifications shown by the table, report having run their plants "overtime" during the year; the aggregate number of hours worked is shown to be 1,755,682, of which the largest number, 1,013,722 hours, is credited to 34 of the 118 establishments comprised in the "machinery" industry. A number of the next largest in the matter of overtime are "rubber goods," 14 establishments, 183,003 hours; "electrical appliances," 11 establishments, 131,560 hours; "steam boilers," 4 establishments, 79,730 hours; and "silk dyeing," 3 establishments, 65,850 hours. Overtime is computed on the basis of the actual number of hours worked, multiplied by the number of wage earners so employed; thus, if one hundred men employed in an establishment worked one hour beyond the customary limit,

the overtime would be reported as 100 hours; if the same number of men put in two hours of extra work, the time so employed would count as 200 hours. The aggregate number of hours overtime reported for "all industries" reduced to the average working day of 9.62 hours would equal the labor of 629 wage earners working 290.13 days, which is the average time in operation during the year for "all industries."

Table No. 10 shows for each industry and for "all industries" the average proportion of business done, that is to say, the extent to which the year's work approached the full productive capacity of plants included in the various industry classifications which appear on the table—full capacity being represented by one hundred per cent.

The purpose of this part of the statistical presentation is to show how much, if any, reserve capacity there may be in the equipments of the industries considered that has not been called into play by the business demands of the year. The report of "proportion of business done" is made by each establishment on the basis of its actual volume of products as compared with the full extent to which it could have been increased in quantity, if required, without in any way enlarging the plant.

The average "proportion of business done" for "all industries" is shown by the table to have been 79.06 per cent., which means that taken in their entirety there was among the 2,018 establishments included in a presentation a capacity in space, machinery, and tools equal to nearly 21 per cent. of the total, which was not used during the year. Of course, there were many establishments in each of the 89 industries that not only produced all that their facilities permitted but were obliged to make extensive enlargements to meet demands made upon them, but others who were not so favored fell far enough below full productive capacity to produce the averages given on the table for each industry.

The industrial classifications showing a "proportion of business done" in excess of 90 per cent. are as follows: "thread," 6 establishments, 98.33 per cent.; "graphite products," 5 establishments, 94 per cent.; "trunk and bag hardware," 6 establishments, 90.83 per cent.; "woolen and worsted goods," 24 establishments, 91.04 per cent.; and "oil cloth," 8 establishments, 90.62 per cent.

Table No. 11, the last of the series, shows the character and measure of the power used in the 2,018 establishments included in the presentation. The several varieties of power specified in the table are steam engine, gas and gasoline engines, turbine or other water wheels, water motors, electric motors and compressed air motors.

The number of "steam engines" in use was 3,474, which produced an aggregate of 334,458 horse power; of "gas and gasoline engines" there were 203, with 4,238 horse power; "water or turbine wheels," 155, with 10,283 horse power; "water motors" (not of the turbine class), 8, with 551 horse power; "electric motors," 4,895, with 91,323 horse power; and "compressed air motors," 19, with 2,070 horse power. Of all these several varieties of motors the total number in use by "all industries" was 8,754, and the aggregate power developed by them and used during the year amounted to the enormous total of 442,903 horse power.

In 1904 the total number of motors of all kinds reported by an equal number of establishments as being in use was 7,615, with a total of 393,221 horse power. The increase in the number of power generating motors in 1905, as compared with 1904, is therefore 1,139, or a little less than 15 per cent., and the increase in horse power is 49,682, or 12.6 per cent. By far the largest part of this increase is shown to have taken place in the number of electric motors.

In 1904 there were 3,095 of these machines in use, with 42,676 horse power; in 1905 there was 4,895 reported, with 91,323 horse power. Nothing could better illustrate the growing tendency to the use of electric power for industrial purposes than these figures.

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders.—By Industries, 1905.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Number of Private Firms.	Proprietors and Firm Members.					Number of Corporations.	Stockholders.				Aggregates.
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Banks as Trustees.	Total.	Partners and Stockholders.
1	Agricultural implements,	10	5	8	.....	.....	.....	8	5	70	14	.....	84	92
2	Artisans' tools,	37	19	33	1	.....	.....	34	18	160	42	21	223	257
3	Art tile,	6	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	4	60	1	.....	61	64
4	Boilers,	13	5	7	.....	.....	.....	7	8	67	17	9	93	100
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	42	32	46	1	1	2	50	10	54	16	5	75	125
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	39	3	2	.....	.....	1	3	36	1,035	95	7	1,137	1,140
7	Brick and terra cotta,	64	28	37	2	.....	2	41	36	1,488	636	91	2,215	2,256
8	Brushes,	12	10	12	1	.....	.....	13	2	9	3	.....	12	25
9	Buttons (metal),	9	4	6	1	.....	.....	7	5	26	6	.....	32	39
10	Buttons (pearl),	19	12	18	.....	.....	.....	18	7	24	2	1	27	45
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	5	21	8	4	33	36
12	Carriages and wagons,	29	22	30	.....	.....	1	31	7	42	15	.....	57	88
13	Chemical products,	58	4	10	1	.....	.....	11	54	1,756	1,138	124	3,018	3,029
14	Cigars and tobacco,	37	19	21	1	.....	.....	22	18	182	55	12	249	271
15	Clothing,	14	14	21	1	.....	.....	22	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
16	Confectionery,	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	5	23	7	1	31	33
17	Cornices and skylights,	20	10	16	.....	.....	.....	16	10	35	9	.....	44	60
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	3	6	.....	.....	.....	6	8	49	13	.....	62	68
19	Cutlery,	11	6	13	.....	.....	.....	13	5	25	3	3	31	44
20	Cotton goods,	28	14	26	.....	.....	2	28	14	138	38	8	184	212
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	15	4	8	.....	.....	.....	8	11	296	175	80	551	559
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	10	201	96	22	319	320
23	Electrical appliances,	32	7	6	.....	.....	2	8	25	2,869	259	30	3,158	3,166
24	Fertilizers,	11	2	6	.....	.....	1	7	9	3,152	9	3	3,164	3,171
25	Food products,	24	6	11	.....	.....	1	12	18	2,604	1,009	4	3,617	3,629
26	Foundry (brass),	17	9	11	1	.....	.....	12	8	174	32	.....	206	218
27	Foundry (iron),	47	17	33	1	.....	.....	34	30	1,825	290	63	2,178	2,212
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	4	6	.....	.....	.....	6	10	538	298	13	849	855
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	8	5	9	.....	.....	.....	9	3	10	2	.....	12	21
30	Glass (window and bottle),	30	8	12	1	.....	.....	13	22	261	45	1	307	320
31	Glass mirrors,	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6	.....	.....	6	11
32	Graphite products,	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	87	51	18	156	158
33	Hats (felt),	42	26	54	1	.....	.....	55	16	142	49	1	192	247
34	Hats (straw),	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	7	.....	.....	7	10
35	High explosives,	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3	21	5	.....	26	26

36	Inks and mucilage,	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	23	6	1	30	32
37	Jewelry,	86	58	131	1	.....	2	134	28	112	18	.....	130	264
38	Knit goods,	20	12	13	.....	.....	1	14	8	121	74	31	226	240
39	Laundry,	8	3	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	64	8	.....	72	77
40	Leather,	67	33	52	2	.....	1	55	34	200	27	9	236	291
41	Leather goods,	16	10	18	.....	1	.....	10	6	22	13	.....	35	54
42	Lamps,	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	8	2,856	2,090	61	5,007	5,009
43	Lime and cement,	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	343	122	38	503	503
44	Machinery,	118	35	51	3	5	3	62	83	861	254	87	1,202	1,264
45	Mattresses and bedding,	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	7	22	2	1	25	26
46	Metal goods,	64	16	27	.....	.....	.....	27	48	650	134	36	820	847
47	Metal novelties,	15	5	6	1	.....	.....	7	10	50	16	2	68	75
48	Mining (iron ore),	7	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	4	380	240	94	714	717
49	Musical instruments,	14	3	4	.....	.....	.....	4	11	112	10	4	126	130
50	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	6	235	125	12	372	374
51	Oils,	15	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	13	2,098	2,263	477	4,838	4,840
52	Paints,	8	3	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	113	88	.....	201	206
53	Paper,	36	6	8	2	.....	1	11	30	2,086	326	18	2,430	2,441
54	Pig iron,	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	176	32		215	216
55	Pottery,	45	8	12	1	2	.....	15	37	418	204	41	663	678
56	Printing and bookbinding,	23	8	13	.....	.....	1	14	15	208	110	13	331	345
57	Quarrying stone,	16	7	9	.....	.....	.....	9	9	53	30	.....	83	92
58	Roofing (metal and tar),	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	52	7	.....	59	59
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	36	2	3	1	.....	.....	4	34	2,799	1,422	95	4,316	4,320
60	Saddles and harness,	11	5	9	.....	.....	.....	9	6	25	4	.....	29	38
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	12	16	.....	.....	.....	16	2	17	17	.....	34	50
62	Scientific instruments,	15	3	4	1	.....	.....	5	12	198	25		229	234
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	27	16	28	2	1	.....	31	11	61	11	.....	72	103
64	Shoes,	32	15	33	.....	.....	.....	33	17	120	26		149	182
65	Shirts,	17	13	32	1	.....	.....	33	4	15	3	.....	18	51
66	Shirt waists (women's),	5	4	5	.....	.....	.....	5	1	3	.....	.....	3	8
67	Shipbuilding,	15	6	16	.....	.....	.....	16	9	293	42	11	346	362
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	141	69	113	.....	.....	2	115	72	366	71		444	559
69	Silk dyeing,	20	6	7	.....	.....	.....	7	14	70	5		80	87
70	Silk throwing,	27	17	20	.....	.....	.....	20	10	28	5	.....	33	53
71	Silk mill supplies,	14	12	20	1	.....	.....	21	2	7	4	.....	11	32
72	Silver goods,	15	7	17	1	.....	.....	18	8	66	28		102	120
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	*1,673	*1,743	*221	*3,637	3,637
74	Soap and tallow,	16	6	13	5	.....	.....	18	10	2,026	15	.....	2,041	2,059
75	Steel and iron (bar),	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	22	4	.....	26	27
76	Steel and iron (structural),	23	5	8	.....	.....	.....	8	18	410	67	30	507	515
77	Steel and iron (forging),	13	3	4	.....	.....	.....	4	10	150	78	31	259	263
78	Textile products,	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	6	51	19	.....	70	72
79	Thread,	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	†23	†.....	†3	†26	26
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	7	11	.....	.....	.....	11	3	16	6	1	23	34
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	6	4	6	1	.....	.....	7	2	9	2	.....	11	18
82	Typewriters and supplies,	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	9	.....	.....	9	10
83	Underwear (women's and children's),	20	11	19	1	.....	.....	20	9	18	6	1	25	45
84	Varnishes,	14	2	5	.....	.....	.....	5	12	88	32	13	133	138

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders.—By Industries, 1905.—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Number of Private Firms.	Proprietors and Firm Members.					Number of Corporations.	Stockholders.				Aggregates.
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Banks as Trustees.	Total.	Partners and Stockholders.
85	Watches, cases and material,	11	5	7	.....	.....	.....	7	6	146	30	6	182	189
86	Window shades,	5	3	4	1	.....	.....	5	2	8	1	.....	9	14
87	Wooden goods,	36	20	28	.....	.....	.....	28	16	182	36	.....	218	246
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	24	11	26	.....	.....	.....	26	13	195	34	10	239	265
89	Unclassified,	76	25	41	4	1	1	47	51	14,050	278	60	14,388	14,435
	All industries,	2,018	821	1,352	43	11	24	1,430	1,197	51,856	14,651	1,964	68,471	69,901

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

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested.—By Industries, 1905.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Capital Invested in			Total Amount of Capital Invested.
			Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Bills receivable. Stock in process of manufacture. Cash on hand.	
1	Agricultural implements,	10	$275,475	$288,653	$2,274,760	$2,838,888
2	Artisans' tools,	37	954,411	1,033,532	1,622,147	3,610,090
3	Art tile,	6	93,500	64,362	140,451	298,313
4	Boilers,	13	1,323,771	981,805	5,883,060	8,188,636
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	42	300,286	296,560	549,174	1,146,020
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale & porter).	39	10,019,622	4,688,467	14,983,602	29,691,691
7	Brick and terra cotta.	64	5,363,783	2,322,912	3,341,238	11,027,933
8	Brushes,	12	24,000	48,534	236,516	309,050
9	Buttons (metal),	9	177,850	361,778	708,166	1,247,794
10	Buttons (pearl),	19	71,742	136,578	370,297	578,617
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	400,844	438,308	1,348,219	2,187,371
12	Carriages and wagons,	29	477,442	172,383	855,931	1,505,756
13	Chemical products,	58	6,332,516	6,878,585	14,842,585	28,053,686
14	Cigars and tobacco,	37	6,930,259	2,550,305	5,749,994	15,230,558
15	Clothing,	14	132,000	51,400	342,193	525,593
16	Confectionery,	6	118,680	94,061	172,810	385,551
17	Cornices and skylights,	20	92,104	113,594	438,298	688,996
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	59,405	114,326	1,019,570	1,193,301
19	Cutlery,	11	185,161	188,913	480,624	854,698
20	Cotton goods,	28	2,309,299	1,921,484	3,357,253	7,588,036
21	Cotton goods (finishing & dyeing).	15	2,285,925	2,243,836	1,579,204	6,108,965
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	11	775,300	963,802	1,392,266	3,131,368
23	Electrical appliances,	32	2,721,456	2,653,075	10,331,541	a15,706,072
24	Fertilizers,	11	836,824	644,858	3,315,229	b4,796,911
25	Food products,	24	1,812,820	1,453,542	2,695,046	5,961,408
26	Foundry (brass),	17	463,325	325,801	1,238,408	2,027,534
27	Foundry (iron),	47	3,447,514	2,012,212	6,635,830	12,095,556
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	702,213	953,836	3,242,512	4,898,561
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	8	22,385	50,986	161,830	235,201
30	Glass (window and bottle),	30	1,281,556	893,288	2,069,198	a4,244,042
31	Glass mirrors,	3	66,000	57,000	286,275	409,275
32	Graphite products,	5	235,632	376,950	730,539	a1,343,121
33	Hats (felt),	42	921,603	589,922	1,810,495	3,322,020
34	Hats (straw),	3	170,000	55,000	254,307	479,307
35	High explosives,	3	90,000	50,000	985,000	c1,125,000
36	Inks and mucilage,	4	161,033	73,024	269,079	503,136
37	Jewelry,	86	211,635	703,575	5,797,564	d6,712,774
38	Knit goods,	20	513,366	884,800	995,028	2,393,694
39	Laundry,	8	16,000	187,500	239,500	443,000
40	Leather,	67	2,738,209	1,327,894	6,969,326	11,035,429
41	Leather goods,	16	257,263	139,347	688,883	1,085,493
42	Lamps,	9	480,085	435,248	1,497,352	2,412,685
43	Lime and cement,	7	4,094,252	2,841,068	1,964,660	8,899,980
44	Machinery,	118	7,562,312	9,001,471	19,273,165	35,836,948
45	Mattresses and bedding,	8	110,000	92,640	225,326	427,966
46	Metal goods,	64	1,515,871	2,312,988	4,721,896	8,550,755
47	Metal novelties,	15	282,182	400,081	666,280	1,348,543
48	Mining (iron ore),	7	810,000	325,000	941,975	2,076,975
49	Musical instruments,	14	453,988	659,585	1,495,761	2,609,334
50	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	1,579,322	853,469	1,568,402	4,001,193
51	Oils,	15	6,000,171	10,149,622	18,216,189	34,365,982
52	Paints,	8	615,000	481,600	1,388,834	2,485,434
53	Paper,	36	2,183,012	2,593,417	2,701,380	7,477,809
54	Pig iron,	5	3,648,677	821,200	1,267,717	e5,737,594
55	Pottery,	45	2,258,270	896,661	5,698,428	f a8,853,359
56	Printing and bookbinding,	23	453,755	1,096,358	895,716	2,445,829
57	Quarrying stone,	16	239,000	338,763	418,690	996,453
58	Roofing (metal and tar),	7	589,696	740,955	496,784	1,827,435
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	36	2,171,093	2,482,750	8,609,055	13,262,898

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested.—By Industries, 1905.—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Capital Invested in			Total Amount of Capital Invested.
			Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Bills receivable. Stock in process of manufacture. Cash on hand.	
60	Saddles and harness,	11	$45,249	$21,574	$109,111	$175,934
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	217,200	201,502	435,998	854,700
62	Scientific instruments,	15	1,321,227	988,417	2,173,894	4,483,538
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	27	332,154	263,781	1,290,427	1,886,362
64	Shoes,	32	333,631	449,154	1,492,826	2,275,611
65	Shirts,	17	141,500	94,234	496,097	731,831
66	Shirt waists (women's),	5	43,800	20,000	57,900	121,700
67	Shipbuilding,	15	3,952,041	2,853,187	8,191,404	14,996,632
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	141	4,327,696	8,354,359	17,656,122	a30,338,177
69	Silk dyeing,	20	1,324,179	1,735,478	1,532,112	4,591,769
70	Silk throwing,	27	258,545	670,418	187,869	1,116,832
71	Silk mill supplies,	14	211,000	170,000	171,437	552,437
72	Silver goods,	15	516,072	609,083	1,281,748	2,406,903
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	10	3,653,446	2,052,004	6,484,577	ac12,190,027
74	Soap and tallow,	16	1,317,470	1,253,558	2,597,512	5,168,540
75	Steel and iron (bar),	5	552,323	554,839	899,318	2,006,480
76	Steel and iron (structural),	23	2,488,319	8,656,972	3,328,394	ae14,473,685
77	Steel and iron (forging),	13	5,423,460	5,448,472	2,396,009	13,267,941
78	Textile products,	8	405,822	467,956	921,170	1,794,948
79	Thread,	6	938,642	653,517	1,743,148	d3,335,307
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	60,000	173,378	552,609	785,987
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	6	62,000	149,943	407,183	619,126
82	Typewriters and supplies,	3	53,600	176,500	202,000	432,100
83	Underwear (women's & children's)	20	131,927	113,551	772,116	1,017,594
84	Varnishes,	14	1,019,790	390,545	2,544,160	3,954,495
85	Watches, cases and material,	11	669,310	1,142,873	3,178,048	4,990,231
86	Window shades,	5	64,650	42,476	100,900	208,026
87	Wooden goods,	36	351,130	473,955	1,001,487	1,826,572
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	24	3,577,103	5,195,035	9,498,081	18,270,219
89	Unclassified,	76	2,857,411	5,819,568	14,714,160	23,391,139
	All industries,	2,018	$127,070,092	$125,105,993	$268,914,375	$521,090,460

a. One establishment. Capital not reported.
b. Three establishments. Capital not sub-divided.
c. Two establishments. Capital not sub-divided.
d. Two establishments. Capital not reported.
e. One establishment. Capital not sub-divided.
f. Six establishments. Capital not sub-divided.

TABLE No. 3.—Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done.—By Industries, 1905.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock Used.	Selling Value, at Manufactory, of Goods Made.
1	Agricultural implements,	10	$345,500	$1,834,153
2	Artisans' tools,	37	1,123,884	2,997,215
3	Art tile,	6	111,227	364,816
4	Boilers,	13	2,742,904	4,674,576
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	42	1,091,178	2,202,512
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	39	4,260,724	15,811,794
7	Brick and terra cotta,	64	2,696,122	7,821,672
8	Brushes,	12	158,154	421,520
9	Buttons (metal),	9	481,837	1,458,222
10	Buttons (pearl),	19	506,025	1,056,703
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	847,039	1,435,122
12	Carriages and wagons,	29	721,789	1,837,060
13	Chemical products,	58	12,630,168	24,177,517
14	Cigars and tobacco,	37	9,126,532	19,426,820
15	Clothing,	14	745,444	1,527,879
16	Confectionery,	6	450,309	669,549
17	Cornices and skylights,	20	428,323	895,077
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	914,596	2,462,742
19	Cutlery,	11	290,772	944,335
20	Cotton goods,	28	5,293,669	7,547,057
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	15	4,165,783	6,632,843
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	11	16,274,136	18,635,920
23	Electrical appliances,	32	*6,996,046	*12,017,919
24	Fertilizers,	11	3,728,701	5,342,666
25	Food products,	24	14,094,133	17,244,834
26	Foundry (brass),	17	2,655,704	4,077,158
27	Foundry (iron),	47	7,388,601	13,059,051
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	2,839,877	5,416,987
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	8	178,176	423,547
30	Glass (window and bottle),	30	2,061,657	*4,830,472
31	Glass mirrors,	3	294,576	463,375
32	Graphite products,	5	*419,461	*969,550
33	Hats (felt),	42	4,741,666	9,742,723
34	Hats (straw),	3	330,173	762,676
35	High explosives,	3	626,995	1,316,288
36	Inks and mucilage,	4	111,771	272,757
37	Jewelry,	86	5,365,660	*9,733,063
38	Knit goods,	20	1,650,216	3,083,998
39	Laundry,	8	139,346	621,965
40	Leather,	67	12,615,707	19,968,290
41	Leather goods,	16	1,154,115	2,068,519
42	Lamps,	9	1,719,813	3,178,231
43	Lime and cement,	7	2,098,234	4,278,956
44	Machinery,	118	12,450,095	31,847,145
45	Mattresses and bedding,	8	471,828	698,058
46	Metal goods,	64	6,472,917	10,995,715
47	Metal novelties,	15	704,456	1,549,472
48	Mining (iron ore),	7	478,562	1,233,780
49	Musical instruments,	14	1,323,840	3,306,294
50	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	3,612,321	4,741,154
51	Oils,	15	40,038,631	45,691,221
52	Paints,	8	3,035,829	4,205,278
53	Paper,	36	4,849,703	8,038,463
54	Pig iron,	5	3,725,147	4,372,642
55	Pottery,	45	1,683,526	6,461,423
56	Printing and bookbinding,	23	984,135	2,752,014
57	Quarrying stone,	16	372,154	1,324,501
58	Roofing (metal and tar),	7	1,432,094	2,436,972
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	36	13,935,828	20,210,024
60	Saddles and harness,	11	183,729	370,653
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	462,607	1,124,046
62	Scientific instruments,	15	4,957,263	7,908,873
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	27	1,718,100	2,652,171
64	Shoes,	32	3,791,612	6,432,394
65	Shirts,	17	1,247,504	2,398,562
66	Shirt waists (women's),	5	375,530	526,004

TABLE No. 3.—Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done.—By Industries, 1905.—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock Used.	Selling Value, at Manufactory, of Goods Made.
67	Shipbuilding,	15	2,821,437	5,664,135
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	141	*24,802,772	*43,850,479
69	Silk dyeing,	20	3,230,370	7,321,434
70	Silk throwing,	27	367,619	1,065,411
71	Silk mill supplies,	14	231,701	686,537
72	Silver goods,	15	1,195,141	2,675,981
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	10	23,109,861	30,111,040
74	Soap and tallow,	16	8,204,554	10,387,683
75	Steel and iron (bar),	5	1,146,352	1,940,268
76	Steel and iron (structural),	23	*3,905,636	*6,734,792
77	Steel and iron (forging),	13	2,480,002	5,406,067
78	Textile products,	8	1,999,080	2,768,308
79	Thread,	6	3,471,863	†2,513,310
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	505,638	1,041,141
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	6	468,762	1,066,167
82	Typewriters and supplies,	3	129,257	357,331
83	Underwear (women's and children's),	20	1,141,247	2,027,999
84	Varnishes,	14	1,701,091	3,933,263
85	Watches, cases and material,	11	1,479,554	3,620,581
86	Window shades,	5	348,516	554,788
87	Wooden goods,	36	1,149,886	2,848,491
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	24	13,221,535	19,103,424
89	Unclassified,	76	10,677,994	17,405,736
	All industries,	2,018	$352,715,022	$588,069,854

*One establishment not reporting these items.
†Two establishments not reporting this item.

TABLE No. 4.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed.—By Industries, 1905.—Aggregates.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Persons Employed at Period of Employment of the		Excess of Greatest over Least Number.	
			Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Number.	Per Cent.
1	Agricultural implements,	10	431	.....	.....	431	496	375	121	24.4
2	Artisans' tools,	37	1,970	24	43	2,037	2,092	1,950	142	6.8
3	Art tile,	6	197	76	.....	273	309	246	63	20.4
4	Boilers,	13	2,249	.....	.....	2,249	2,482	2,030	452	18.2
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	42	718	1,086	75	1,879	1,920	1,827	93	4.8
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	39	1,959	.....	5	1,964	2,015	1,907	108	5.3
7	Brick and terra cotta,	64	6,695	23	24	6,742	8,112	4,749	3,363	41.5
8	Brushes,	12	223	103	8	334	363	294	69	19.0
9	Buttons (metal),	9	416	533	18	967	1,045	897	148	14.1
10	Buttons (pearl),	19	620	252	27	899	999	820	179	17.9
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	606	281	16	903	999	812	187	18.7
12	Carriages and wagons,	29	980	.....	.....	980	1,034	940	94	9.1
13	Chemical products,	58	4,738	1,678	130	6,546	6,776	6,335	441	6.5
14	Cigars and tobacco,	37	1,530	5,240	453	7,223	7,654	6,906	748	9.8
15	Clothing,	14	460	627	7	1,094	1,161	1,000	161	13.9
16	Confectionery,	6	98	121	6	225	274	185	89	32.5
17	Cornices and skylights,	20	432	.....	.....	432	498	382	116	23.3
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	147	1,694	5	1,846	1,886	1,804	82	4.3
19	Cutlery,	11	829	70	59	958	985	934	51	5.1
20	Cotton goods,	28	1,165	3,490	315	4,970	5,031	4,886	145	2.8
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	15	2,904	468	81	3,453	3,543	3,355	188	5.3
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	11	1,626	188	12	1,826	1,933	1,715	218	11.2
23	Electrical appliances,	32	4,658	726	78	5,462	6,114	4,735	1,379	22.5
24	Fertilizers,	11	1,196	14	3	1,213	1,532	1,057	475	31.0
25	Food products,	24	1,902	460	26	2,388	2,746	2,141	605	22.0
26	Foundry (brass),	17	1,270	57	26	1,353	1,516	1,214	302	19.9
27	Foundry (iron),	47	6,748	93	5	6,846	8,214	5,797	2,417	29.4
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	1,861	18	6	1,885	2,074	1,752	322	15.5

TABLE No. 4.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed.—By Industries, 1905.—Aggregates. —Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Persons Employed at Period of Employment of the		Excess of Greatest over Least Number.	
			Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Number.	Per Cent.
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	8	290	16	12	318	359	289	70	19.5
30	Glass (window and bottle)*	30	5,542	150	571	6,263	7,694	1,881	5,813	75.5
31	Glass mirrors,	3	126	19	5	150	159	139	20	12.6
32	Graphite products,	5	723	752	120	1,595	1,662	1,533	129	7.7
33	Hats (felt),	42	4,206	1,342	15	5,563	5,735	5,361	374	6.5
34	Hats (straw),	3	151	240	2	393	695	96	599	86.3
35	High explosives,	3	586	8	.....	594	644	565	79	12.2
36	Inks and mucilage,	4	58	3	.....	61	62	60	2	3.0
37	Jewelry,	86	2,237	821	33	3,091	3,277	2,928	349	10.6
38	Knit goods,	20	832	1,745	138	2,715	2,815	2,569	246	8.7
39	Laundry,	8	215	545	9	769	776	762	14	1.8
40	Leather,	67	5,470	67	79	5,616	5,972	5,250	722	12.1
41	Leather goods,	16	691	643	94	1,428	1,499	1,361	138	9.2
42	Lamps,	9	569	1,472	1	2,042	2,197	1,924	273	12.4
43	Lime and cement,	7	2,406	.....	.....	2,046	2,282	1,671	611	26.7
44	Machinery,	118	18,702	437	15	19,154	20,483	16,638	3,845	18.7
45	Mattresses and bedding,	8	194	53	2	249	280	193	87	31.1
46	Metal goods,	64	4,105	1,372	177	5,654	5,985	5,356	629	10.5
47	Metal novelties,	15	690	237	37	964	1,126	838	288	25.5
48	Mining (iron ore),	7	1,847	.....	.....	1,847	1,927	1,700	227	11.8
49	Musical instruments,	14	1,378	256	41	1,675	1,813	1,565	248	13.7
50	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	1,311	4	39	1,354	1,401	1,279	122	8.7
51	Oils,	15	3,675	8	.....	3,683	3,740	3,596	144	3.8
52	Paints,	8	576	53	10	639	669	605	64	9.5
53	Paper,	36	2,044	199	44	2,287	2,416	1,983	433	17.9
54	Pig iron,	5	1,065	.....	.....	1,065	1,171	1,013	158	13.5
55	Pottery,	45	3,633	859	154	4,646	4,815	4,534	281	5.8
56	Printing and bookbinding,	23	917	539	10	1,466	1,605	1,336	269	16.7
57	Quarrying stone,	16	982	.....	2	984	1,201	669	532	44.2

58	Roofing (metal and tar),	7	451	15	.....	466	493	428	65	13.2
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	36	4,607	1,059	95	5,761	6,065	5,480	585	9.6
60	Saddles and harness,	11	215	6	1	222	245	199	46	18.8
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	649	117	14	780	805	749	56	6.9
62	Scientific instruments,	15	2,986	457	42	3,485	3,953	3,046	907	22.9
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	27	1,012	.....	20	1,032	1,100	941	159	14.4
64	Shoes,	32	2,375	1,398	164	3,937	4,054	3,837	217	5.3
65	Shirts,	17	423	1,899	66	2,388	2,435	2,274	161	6.6
66	Shirt waists (women's),	5	55	429	13	497	541	470	71	13.1
67	Shipbuilding,	15	3,521	.....	2	3,523	3,704	3,315	389	10.5
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	141	10,428	11,109	919	22,456	23,111	21,375	1,736	7.5
69	Silk dyeing,	20	4,075	343	30	4,448	4,702	4,141	561	11.9
70	Silk throwing,	27	711	1,035	254	2,000	2,038	1,943	95	4.6
71	Silk mill supplies,	14	489	141	24	654	679	642	37	5.4
72	Silver goods,	15	979	328	18	1,325	1,402	1,252	150	10.7
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	10	3,446	.....	.....	3,446	3,598	3,257	341	9.5
74	Soap and tallow,	16	679	160	26	865	934	779	155	16.6
75	Steel and iron (bar),	5	1,073	64	.....	1,137	1,239	1,002	237	19.1
76	Steel and iron (structural),	23	3,279	.....	16	3,295	3,649	2,930	719	19.7
77	Steel and iron (forging),	13	2,555	.....	14	2,569	2,828	2,451	377	13.3
78	Textile products,	8	661	326	81	1,068	1,224	859	365	29.8
79	Thread,	6	1,746	3,022	508	5,276	5,352	5,222	130	2.4
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	495	25	.....	520	554	494	60	10.8
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	6	709	345	58	1,112	1,351	960	391	28.9
82	Typewriters and supplies,	3	135	6	.....	141	154	131	23	14.9
83	Underwear (women's and children's),	20	110	1,502	60	1,672	1,756	1,505	251	14.3
84	Varnishes,	14	257	11	1	269	277	255	22	7.9
85	Watches, cases and material,	11	1,575	732	92	2,399	2,537	2,234	303	11.9
86	Window shades,	5	112	23	1	136	147	119	28	19.0
87	Wooden goods,	36	1,251	23	11	1,285	1,367	1,178	189	13.7
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	24	3,680	4,202	649	8,531	8,696	8,416	280	3.2
89	Unclassified,	76	5,631	958	140	6,729	7,096	6,040	1,056	14.8
	All industries,	2,018	173,859	$58,897	6,357	239,113	256,349	216,663	39,686	15.4

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

TABLE No. 5.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed.—By Industries, 1905.—Averages by Establishments.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.			Number of Persons Employed at Period of Employment of the		Excess of Greatest over Least Number.	
			Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Greatest number.	Least number.	Number.	Per Cent.
1	Agricultural implements,	10	43	.....	.....	49	37	12	24.5
2	Artisans' tools,	37	53	*.....	1	56	52	4	7.0
3	Art tile,	6	33	13	.....	51	41	10	19.6
4	Boilers,	13	173	.....	.....	191	156	35	18.3
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	42	17	26	2	45	43	2	4.4
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	39	50	.....	*.....	52	49	3	5.7
7	Brick and terra cotta,	64	105	*.....	*.....	127	71	56	44.1
8	Brushes,	12	19	9	*.....	30	24	6	20.0
9	Buttons (metal),	9	46	59	2	116	100	16	13.8
10	Buttons (pearl),	19	33	13	1	52	43	9	17.3
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	87	40	2	143	116	27	18.8
12	Carriages and wagons,	29	34	.....	.....	36	32	4	11.1
13	Chemical products,	58	82	29	2	117	109	8	6.8
14	Cigars and tobacco,	37	41	142	12	207	187	20	9.6
15	Clothing,	14	33	45	*.....	83	71	12	14.4
16	Confectionery,	6	16	20	1	46	31	15	32.6
17	Cornices and skylights,	20	22	.....	.....	25	19	6	24.0
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	13	154	*.....	171	164	7	4.1
19	Cutlery,	11	75	6	5	90	85	5	5.6
20	Cotton goods,	28	42	125	11	180	174	6	3.3
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	15	193	31	5	236	224	12	5.1
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	11	148	17	1	176	156	20	11.4
23	Electrical appliances,	32	146	23	2	191	148	43	22.5
24	Fertilizers,	11	109	1	*.....	139	96	43	30.8
25	Food products,	24	79	19	1	114	89	25	21.9
26	Foundry (brass),	17	75	3	2	89	71	18	20.2
27	Foundry (iron),	47	144	2	*.....	175	123	52	29.7
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	133	1	*.....	148	125	23	15.5
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	8	36	2	1	45	36	9	20.0
30	Glass (window and bottle),†	30	185	5	19	256	63	193	75.3
31	Glass mirrors,	3	42	6	1	53	46	7	13.3
32	Graphite products,	5	145	150	24	332	306	26	7.8
33	Hats (felt),	42	100	32	*.....	137	127	10	7.3
34	Hats (straw),	3	50	80	*.....	231	32	199	86.1
35	High explosives,	3	195	2	.....	214	185	29	13.5
36	Inks and mucilage,	4	14	*.....	.....	16	15	1	3.2
37	Jewelry,	86	26	10	*.....	38	34	4	10.5
38	Knit goods,	20	42	87	7	141	128	13	9.2
39	Laundry,	8	27	68	1	97	95	2	2.0
40	Leather,	67	82	1	1	89	78	11	12.3
41	Leather goods,	16	43	40	6	94	85	9	9.5
42	Lamps,	9	63	164	.....	244	214	30	12.3
43	Lime and cement,	7	292	.....	.....	326	239	87	26.7
44	Machinery,	118	158	3	*.....	173	141	32	18.5
45	Mattresses and bedding,	8	24	7	*.....	35	24	11	31.1
46	Metal goods,	64	64	21	3	94	84	10	10.6
47	Metal novelties,	15	46	16	2	75	56	19	25.3
48	Mining (iron ore),	7	264	.....	.....	275	243	32	11.6
49	Musical instruments,	14	98	18	3	129	112	17	13.1
50	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	164	*.....	5	175	160	15	8.6
51	Oils,	15	246	*.....	.....	249	240	9	3.6
52	Paints,	8	72	7	1	84	76	8	9.5
53	Paper,	36	57	5	1	67	55	12	17.9
54	Pig iron,	5	213	.....	.....	234	203	31	13.2
55	Pottery,	45	81	19	3	107	101	6	5.6
56	Printing and bookbinding,	23	40	23	*.....	70	58	12	17.1
57	Quarrying stone,	16	61	.....	*.....	75	42	33	44.0
58	Roofing (metal and tar),	7	64	2	.....	70	61	9	12.8
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	36	128	29	2	168	152	16	9.5

TABLE No. 5.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed.—By Industries, 1905.—Averages by Establishments.—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.			Number of Persons Employed at Period of Employment of the		Excess of Greatest over Least Number.	
			Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Greatest number.	Least number.	Number.	Per Cent.
60	Saddles and harness,	11	20	*.....	*.....	22	18	4	18.2
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	46	8	1	57	53	4	7.0
62	Scientific instruments,	15	199	30	3	264	203	61	23.4
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	27	37	.....	*.....	41	35	6	14.6
64	Shoes,	32	74	44	5	127	119	8	6.3
65	Shirts,	17	25	111	4	143	134	9	6.4
66	Shirt waists (women's),	5	11	86	3	108	94	14	13.0
67	Shipbuilding,	15	235	.....	*.....	247	221	26	10.5
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	141	74	79	6	164	152	12	7.3
69	Silk dyeing,	20	204	17	1	235	207	28	11.9
70	Silk throwing,	27	22	38	9	75	72	3	4.0
71	Silk mill supplies,	14	25	10	2	48	46	2	4.1
72	Silver goods,	15	65	22	1	93	83	10	10.7
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	10	345	.....	.....	360	326	34	9.4
74	Soap and tallow,	16	42	10	1	58	49	9	16.5
75	Steel and iron (bar),	5	215	13	.....	248	200	48	20.8
76	Steel and iron (structural),	23	142	.....	*.....	159	127	32	20.1
77	Steel and iron (forging),	13	197	.....	1	217	189	28	12.9
78	Textile products,	8	83	41	10	153	107	46	30.0
79	Thread,	6	291	504	85	892	870	22	2.4
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	49	3	.....	55	49	6	10.8
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	6	118	57	10	225	160	65	28.8
82	Typewriters and supplies,	3	45	2	.....	51	44	7	14.7
83	Underwear (women's and children's),	20	6	75	3	87	75	12	14.0
84	Varnishes,	14	18	*.....	.....	20	18	2	10.0
85	Watches, cases and material,	11	143	67	8	230	203	27	11.8
86	Window shades,	5	22	5	.....	29	24	5	18.8
87	Wooden goods,	36	34	*.....	*.....	38	33	5	13.2
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	24	153	175	27	362	350	12	3.3
89	Unclassified,	76	74	13	2	93	80	13	14.0
	All industries,	2,018	86	29	3	127	107	20	15.7

*Less than one per establishment.
†Closing down for the months of July and August is an established practice in glass factories.

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	375	....	....	375
February	412	....	....	412
March	437	....	....	437
April	493	....	....	493
May	469	....	....	469
June	496	....	....	496
July	387	....	....	387
August	391	....	....	391
September	393	....	....	393
October	411	....	....	411
November	434	....	....	434
December	479	....	....	479

ARTISANS' TOOLS—THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,885	23	42	1,950
February	1,914	23	35	1,972
March	1,943	24	39	2,006
April	1,969	24	44	2,037
May	1,990	24	44	2,058
June	1,992	23	43	2,058
July	1,999	23	43	2,065
August	1,984	23	40	2,047
September	1,959	23	44	2,026
October	2,003	23	42	2,068
November	1,991	24	47	2,062
December	2,015	26	51	2,092

ART TILE—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	177	68	....	246
February	184	68	....	252
March	176	80	....	256
April	186	77	....	263
May	194	83	....	277
June	191	69	....	260
July	198	73	....	271
August	209	76	....	285
September	204	74	....	278
October	204	74	....	278
November	220	89	....	309
December	214	82	....	296

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

BOILERS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,341	....	....	2,341
February	2,377	....	....	2,377
March	2,314	....	....	2,314
April	2,104	....	....	21,04
May	2,037	....	....	2,037
June	2,030	....	....	2,030
July	2,200	....	....	2,200
August	2,132	....	....	2,132
September	2,378	....	....	2,378
October	2,275	....	....	2,275
November	2,312	....	....	2,312
December	2,482	....	....	2,482

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

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	692	1,065	70	1,827
February	697	1,060	73	1,830
March	705	1,073	75	1,853
April	706	1,076	77	1,859
May	713	1,083	80	1,876
June	735	1,085	77	1,897
July	731	1,075	80	1,886
August	731	1,110	79	1,920
September	741	1,099	74	1,914
October	730	1,104	73	1,907
November	717	1,098	73	1,888
December	717	1,108	72	1,897

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,904	....	3	1,907
February	1,906	....	3	1,909
March	1,932	....	4	1,936
April	1,938	....	4	1,942
May	1,957	....	3	1,960
June	1,952	....	5	1,957
July	2,005	....	3	2,008
August	2,006	....	9	2,015
September	1,987	....	6	1,993
October	1,996	....	6	2,002
November	1,961	....	5	1,966
December	1,963	....	5	1,968

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SIXTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	4,776	19	14	4,809
February	4,719	15	15	4,749
March	5,595	13	15	5,623
April	6,871	33	31	6,935
May	7,526	31	31	7,588
June	7,843	30	31	7,904
July	8,050	29	33	8,112
August	8,004	28	32	8,064
September	7,760	21	24	7,805
October	7,326	24	22	7,372
November	6,256	23	22	6,301
December	5,616	9	15	5,640

BRUSHES—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	198	90	6	294
February	210	96	6	312
March	235	116	8	359
April	241	113	7	361
May	239	107	7	353
June	222	92	7	321
July	199	90	7	296
August	199	99	7	305
September	220	94	9	323
October	239	112	9	360
November	238	115	9	362
December	240	113	10	363

BUTTONS (METAL)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	253	526	18	897
February	390	504	19	913
March	392	503	17	912
April	425	519	17	961
May	397	576	16	989
June	422	551	17	990
July	435	533	18	986
August	427	548	22	997
September	411	515	17	943
October	441	531	19	991
November	431	530	19	980
December	473	554	18	1,045

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

BUTTONS (PEARL)—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	642	246	21	909
February	659	254	27	940
March	692	277	30	999
April	658	260	36	954
May	605	236	33	874
July	561	230	29	820
June	556	239	27	822
September	602	247	26	875
August	608	245	24	877
October	620	253	22	895
November	621	262	27	910
December	621	269	26	916

CARPETS AND RUGS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	541	255	16	812
February	559	274	18	851
March	552	277	18	847
April	549	269	16	834
May	538	262	14	814
June	607	275	17	899
July	619	286	13	918
August	650	290	15	955
September	659	284	15	958
October	656	291	17	964
November	666	302	16	984
December	673	307	19	999

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	940	....	....	940
February	961	....	....	961
March	959	....	....	959
April	1,001	....	....	1,001
May	989	....	....	989
June	1,010	....	....	1,010
July	1,034	....	....	1,034
August	996	....	....	996
September	969	....	....	969
October	967	....	....	967
November	981	....	....	981
December	959	....	....	959

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	4,554	1,648	133	6,335
February	4,584	1,664	134	6,382
March	4,629	1,698	133	6,460
April	4,712	1,712	133	6,557
May	4,731	1,661	133	6,525
June	4,685	1,620	126	6,431
July	4,735	1,677	125	6,537
August	4,709	1,683	127	6,519
September	4,772	1,673	130	6,575
October	4,940	1,671	131	6,742
November	4,863	1,728	130	6,721
December	4,947	1,703	126	6,776

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,453	5,169	429	7,051
February	1,454	5,286	460	7,200
March	1,481	5,364	492	7,337
April	1,463	5,423	449	7,335
May	1,479	5,105	420	7,004
June	1,469	5,038	399	6,906
July	1,498	5,152	426	7,076
August	1,542	5,161	441	7,144
September	1,608	5,202	481	7,291
October	1,632	5,213	469	7,314
November	1,651	5,514	489	7,654
December	1,635	5,250	485	7,370

CLOTHING—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	398	596	6	1,000
February	439	601	6	1,046
March	431	599	7	1,037
April	459	606	7	1,072
May	478	609	7	1,094
June	496	629	7	1,132
July	481	632	7	1,120
August	483	608	7	1,098
September	455	625	7	1,087
October	476	678	7	1,161
November	468	674	7	1,149
December	458	670	6	1,134

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

CONFECTIONERY—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	100	127	3	230
February	102	128	3	233
March	98	125	3	226
April	91	115	4	210
May	86	95	4	185
June	83	109	4	196
July	86	107	5	198
August	98	115	5	218
September	98	124	8	230
October	112	133	8	253
November	118	147	9	274
December	108	140	10	258

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	498	....	....	498
February	435	....	....	435
March	414	....	....	414
April	382	....	....	382
May	383	....	....	383
June	394	....	....	394
July	429	....	1	430
August	439	....	1	440
September	454	....	1	455
October	440	....	1	441
November	451	....	1	452
December	464	....	1	465

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	148	1,668	4	1,820
February	145	1,680	5	1,830
March	149	1,713	6	1,868
April	158	1,722	6	1,886
May	149	1,699	5	1,853
June	147	1,727	5	1,879
July	143	1,680	5	1,828
August	138	1,661	5	1,804
September	146	1,690	5	1,841
October	151	1,723	6	1,880
November	147	1,697	6	1,850
December	144	1,666	5	1,815

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

CUTLERY—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	820	69	59	948
February	812	67	62	941
March	817	68	66	951
April	825	67	61	953
May	813	66	55	934
June	815	68	53	936
July	837	72	53	962
August	832	70	58	960
September	830	73	60	963
October	849	76	60	985
November	850	67	59	976
December	854	72	59	985

COTTON GOODS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,144	3,514	302	4,960
February	1,158	3,484	306	4,948
March	1,165	3,540	317	5,022
April	1,198	3,492	316	5,006
May	1,192	3,524	315	5,031
June	1,186	3,592	319	5,097
July	1,134	3,514	312	4,960
August	1,124	3,484	311	4,919
September	1,140	3,437	317	4,894
October	1,128	3,443	315	4,886
November	1,205	3,440	327	4,972
December	1,212	3,413	326	4,951

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,912	499	83	3,494
February	2,918	515	76	3,509
March	2,951	512	80	3,543
April	2,971	472	82	3,525
May	2,898	483	77	3,458
June	2,843	437	78	3,358
July	2,903	431	98	3,432
August	2,889	427	99	3,415
September	2,942	460	93	3,495
October	2,905	461	81	3,447
November	2,877	470	62	3,409
December	2,843	449	63	3,355

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,548	194	28	1,770
February	1,517	182	16	1,715
March	1,582	187	19	1,788
April	1,596	184	16	1,796
May	1,600	182	13	1,795
June	1,616	188	12	1,816
July	1,637	185	9	1,831
August	1,662	189	9	1,860
September	1,654	186	6	1,846
October	1,650	191	6	1,847
November	1,717	191	5	1,913
December	1,737	192	4	1,933

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,984	677	74	4,735
February	4,081	650	70	4,801
March	4,179	653	75	4,907
April	4,500	688	89	5,277
May	4,483	703	71	5,257
June	4,539	724	74	5,337
July	4,627	702	86	5,415
August	4,849	721	78	5,648
September	5,066	728	79	5,873
October	5,217	816	72	6,105
November	5,214	817	83	6,114
December	5,158	832	87	6,077

FERTILIZERS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,208	15	2	1,225
February	1,173	14	2	1,189
March	1,447	13	4	1,464
April	1,512	14	6	1,532
May	1,144	13	3	1,160
June	1,095	14	2	1,111
July	1,117	11	2	1,130
August	1,239	16	3	1,258
September	1,209	14	4	1,227
October	1,043	12	2	1,057
November	1,059	13	3	1,075
December	1,112	15	4	1,131

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

FOOD PRODUCTS—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,851	399	23	2,273
February	1,870	399	23	2,292
March	1,873	409	25	2,307
April	1,918	459	25	2,402
May	1,828	406	27	2,261
June	1,849	401	29	2,279
July	1,803	307	31	2,141
August	1,867	463	28	2,358
September	2,136	585	25	2,746
October	1,884	540	25	2,449
November	1,975	576	23	2,574
December	1,973	582	23	2,578

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,136	50	28	1,214
February	1,166	51	27	1,244
March	1,233	54	23	1,310
April	1,283	52	22	1,357
May	1,288	57	25	1,370
June	1,260	55	21	1,336
July	1,196	54	24	1,274
August	1,242	56	27	1,325
September	1,291	55	28	1,374
October	1,343	72	32	1,447
November	1,384	62	26	1,472
December	1,427	61	28	1,516

FOUNDRY (IRON)—FORTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,697	97	3	5,797
February	5,877	99	3	5,979
March	6,060	91	4	6,155
April	6,092	88	5	6,185
May	6,318	88	5	6,411
June	6,464	93	5	6,562
July	6,520	92	6	6,618
August	6,635	94	5	6,734
September	7,554	92	7	7,653
October	7,730	94	6	7,830
November	8,113	95	6	8,214
December	7,915	96	6	8,017

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,803	18	7	1,828
February	1,750	18	6	1,774
March	1,752	19	6	1,777
April	1,728	18	6	1,752
May	1,798	16	5	1,819
June	1,795	16	5	1,816
July	1,770	17	6	1,793
August	1,932	17	6	1,955
September	1,990	17	6	2,013
October	2,051	17	6	2,074
November	2,049	18	6	2,073
December	1,917	22	8	1,947

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	270	16	12	298
February	266	16	12	294
March	262	15	12	289
April	269	15	12	296
May	280	16	9	305
June	285	16	11	312
July	286	14	11	311
August	294	18	12	324
September	308	18	13	339
October	310	18	11	339
November	321	19	13	353
December	327	19	13	359

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	6,820	166	673	7,659
February	6,809	163	673	7,645
March	6,838	165	691	7,694
April	6,671	178	725	7,574
May	6,499	178	735	7,412
June	6,284	180	709	7,173
July	1,756	105	20	1,881
August	1,362	56	9	1,427
September	3,998	120	482	4,600
October	6,318	154	626	7,098
November	6,569	159	755	7,483
December	6,572	175	765	7,512

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

GLASS MIRRORS—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	121	18	....	139
February	126	21	1	148
March	138	19	2	159
April	133	18	1	152
May	130	18	3	151
June	129	18	3	150
July	124	18	4	146
August	124	20	7	151
September	120	20	8	148
October	124	19	9	152
November	121	20	10	151
December	122	19	8	149

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	704	725	116	1,545
February	701	715	117	1,533
March	691	732	113	1,536
April	715	747	117	1,579
May	724	758	126	1,608
June	741	750	120	1,611
July	720	758	128	1,606
August	719	767	126	1,612
September	720	763	123	1,606
October	738	762	121	1,621
November	742	764	121	1,627
December	763	782	117	1,662

HATS (FELT)—FORTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	4,213	1,314	14	5,541
February	4,206	1,337	15	5,558
March	4,227	1,347	13	5,587
April	4,152	1,311	16	5,479
May	4,087	1,294	15	5,396
June	4,066	1,281	14	5,361
July	4,141	1,309	15	5,465
August	4,273	1,363	16	5,652
September	4,327	1,371	16	5,714
October	4,280	1,441	14	5,735
November	4,227	1,353	16	5,596
December	4,270	1,391	16	5,677

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	146	356	3	505
February	175	353	3	531
March	209	483	3	695
April	234	335	3	572
May	134	244	2	380
June	103	104	2	209
July	46	50	....	96
August	74	94	2	170
September	178	140	3	321
October	161	212	3	376
November	158	247	3	408
December	196	256	3	455

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	636	8	....	644
February	635	8	....	643
March	628	8	....	636
April	599	8	....	607
May	577	8	....	585
June	576	8	....	584
July	557	8	....	565
August	562	8	....	570
September	560	8	....	568
October	562	8	....	570
November	567	8	....	575
December	578	8	....	586

INKS AND MUCILAGE—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	59	3	....	62
February	58	3	....	61
March	58	3	....	61
April	57	3	....	60
May	58	3	....	61
June	59	2	....	61
July	58	2	....	60
August	59	2	....	61
September	59	3	....	62
October	59	3	....	62
November	59	3	....	62
December	57	3	....	60

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

JEWELRY—EIGHTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,099	797	32	2,928
February	2,125	800	33	2,958
March	2,145	798	32	2,975
April	2,158	794	29	2,981
May	2,159	797	28	2,984
June	2,203	810	29	3,042
July	2,226	801	28	3,055
August	2,280	817	31	3,128
September	2,351	847	36	3,234
October	2,370	864	40	3,274
November	2,371	865	41	3,277
December	2,352	868	40	3,260

KNIT GOODS—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	843	1,756	137	2,736
February	846	1,794	143	2,783
March	854	1,817	144	2,815
April	862	1,802	131	2,795
May	835	1,792	132	2,759
June	838	1,810	139	2,787
July	831	1,765	137	2,733
August	823	1,777	124	2,724
September	801	1,639	129	2,569
October	803	1,641	136	2,580
November	815	1,670	154	2,639
December	834	1,676	151	2,661

LAUNDRY—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	215	540	8	763
February	215	539	8	762
March	214	547	8	769
April	212	548	8	768
May	212	547	8	767
June	214	547	8	769
July	214	544	9	767
August	216	541	11	768
September	216	546	12	774
October	217	547	11	775
November	214	543	12	769
December	216	549	11	776

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

LEATHER—SIXTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,706	64	77	5,847
February	5,742	75	83	5,900
March	5,663	74	84	5,821
April	5,587	62	84	5,733
May	5,393	62	76	5,531
June	5,172	61	78	5,311
July	5,187	64	79	5,330
August	5,106	59	85	5,250
September	5,290	63	77	5,430
October	5,335	66	77	5,478
November	5,645	70	74	5,789
December	5,818	81	73	5,972

LEATHER GOODS—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	719	655	116	1,490
February	716	652	112	1,480
March	717	669	113	1,499
April	710	665	109	1,484
May	682	626	87	1,395
June	672	613	80	1,365
July	673	612	78	1,363
August	670	613	78	1,361
September	683	653	90	1,426
October	682	647	82	1,411
November	681	653	87	1,421
December	685	657	98	1,440

LAMPS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	545	1,508	....	2,053
February	566	1,604	1	2,171
March	585	1,611	1	2,197
April	604	1,563	1	2,168
May	563	1,482	1	2,046
June	538	1,462	1	2,001
July	655	1,378	1	2,034
August	544	1,380	1	1,925
September	543	1,380	1	1,924
October	540	1,419	1	1,960
November	558	1,452	2	2,012
December	582	1,437	2	2,021

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

LIME AND CEMENT—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,671	....	....	1,671
February	1,764	....	....	1,764
March	1,899	....	....	1,899
April	2,027	....	....	2,027
May	2,042	....	....	2,042
June	2,048	....	....	2,048
July	1,988	....	....	1,988
August	2,124	....	....	2,124
September	2,160	....	....	2,160
October	2,278	....	....	2,278
November	2,282	....	....	2,282
December	2,268	....	....	2,268

MACHINERY—ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	16,220	408	10	16,638
February	16,557	420	11	16,988
March	17,380	423	13	17,816
April	18,322	432	14	18,768
May	18,674	440	15	19,129
June	18,871	443	15	19,329
July	19,149	445	16	19,610
August	19,751	449	17	20,217
September	19,744	449	16	20,209
October	19,763	444	15	20,222
November	19,974	446	16	20,436
December	20,023	445	15	20,483

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	152	37	4	193
February	155	37	3	195
March	189	55	3	247
April	189	63	1	253
May	203	58	2	263
June	204	53	1	258
July	201	40	3	244
August	210	46	3	259
September	212	60	2	274
October	210	69	1	280
November	199	63	2	264
December	201	60	1	262

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

METAL GOODS—SIXTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,840	1,349	167	5,356
February	4,015	1,328	167	5,510
March	4,065	1,354	178	5,597
April	4,119	1,373	172	5,664
May	4,099	1,386	165	5,650
June	4,040	1,391	171	5,602
July	4,048	1,344	182	5,574
August	4,112	1,340	183	5,635
September	4,139	1,323	183	5,645
October	4,268	1,383	180	5,831
November	4,349	1,447	189	5,985
December	4,168	1,440	191	5,799

METAL NOVELTIES—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	630	181	27	838
February	640	189	28	857
March	671	234	27	932
April	678	228	33	939
May	673	225	36	934
June	676	229	39	944
July	641	229	42	912
August	641	223	42	906
September	695	242	40	977
October	808	271	47	1,126
November	805	268	45	1,118
December	719	327	39	1,085

MINING (IRON ORE)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,704	....	....	1,704
February	1,700	....	....	1,700
March	1,833	....	....	1,833
April	1,842	....	....	1,842
May	1,837	....	....	1,837
June	1,857	....	....	1,857
July	1,927	....	....	1,927
August	1,897	....	....	1,897
September	1,882	....	....	1,882
October	1,900	....	....	1,900
November	1,900	....	....	1,900
December	1,882	....	....	1,882

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,499	267	47	1,813
February	1,437	281	44	1,762
March	1,396	281	35	1,712
April	1,389	288	40	1,717
May	1,387	280	34	1,701
June	1,377	273	37	1,687
July	1,314	226	36	1,576
August	1,302	227	47	1,576
September	1,296	225	44	1,565
October	1,347	222	45	1,614
November	1,383	243	41	1,667
December	1,412	256	44	1,712

OILCLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,229	....	50	1,279
February	1,239	....	45	1,284
March	1,282	....	40	1,322
April	1,285	....	40	1,325
May	1,329	....	35	1,364
June	1,334	....	35	1,369
July	1,338	2	35	1,375
August	1,328	2	40	1,370
September	1,335	10	40	1,385
October	1,337	10	38	1,385
November	1,352	14	35	1,401
December	1,339	14	40	1,393

OILS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,630	8	....	3,638
February	3,588	8	....	3,596
March	3,655	9	....	3,664
April	3,652	9	....	3,661
May	3,732	8	....	3,740
June	3,704	7	....	3,711
July	3,715	7	....	3,722
August	3,705	8	....	3,713
September	3,713	9	....	3,722
October	3,704	9	....	3,713
November	3,686	8	....	3,694
December	3,614	8	....	3,622

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

PAINTS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	583	49	6	638
February	577	53	12	642
March	591	57	12	660
April	596	59	14	669
May	592	61	14	667
June	589	55	12	656
July	575	52	13	640
August	568	50	11	629
September	562	51	8	621
October	568	51	8	627
November	559	51	8	618
December	555	46	4	605

PAPER—THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,051	226	39	2,316
February	2,073	216	45	2,334
March	2,041	213	42	2,296
April	2,067	191	45	2,303
May	2,046	182	44	2,272
June	2,000	183	45	2,228
July	2,000	188	43	2,231
August	1,788	151	44	1,983
September	2,055	198	45	2,298
October	2,123	210	47	2,380
November	2,129	211	44	2,384
December	2,152	218	46	2,416

PIG IRON—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,013	....	....	1,013
February	1,048	....	....	1,048
March	1,097	....	....	1,097
April	1,030	....	....	1,030
May	1,032	....	....	1,032
June	1,032	....	....	1,032
July	1,050	....	....	1,050
August	1,062	....	....	1,062
September	1,056	....	....	1,056
October	1,048	....	....	1,048
November	1,143	....	....	1,143
December	1,171	....	....	1,171

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

POTTERY—FORTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,410	844	148	4,402
February	3,471	838	142	4,451
March	3,447	843	140	4,430
April	3,534	854	146	4,534
May	3,635	865	150	4,650
June	3,709	861	150	4,720
July	3,672	831	150	4,653
August	3,747	845	159	4,751
September	3,756	874	159	4,789
October	3,759	887	169	4,815
November	3,749	889	170	4,808
December	3,702	876	169	4,747

PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	868	461	7	1,336
February	907	480	10	1,397
March	904	467	10	1,381
April	898	474	9	1,381
May	905	465	10	1,380
June	894	489	10	1,393
July	915	567	12	1,494
August	918	585	13	1,516
September	979	606	11	1,596
October	927	623	11	1,561
November	950	644	11	1,605
December	943	603	11	1,557

QUARRY STONE—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	700	....	....	700
February	669	....	....	669
March	747	....	....	747
April	961	....	2	963
May	1,082	....	2	1,084
June	1,165	....	2	1,167
July	1,199	....	2	1,201
August	1,155	....	2	1,157
September	1,115	....	2	1,117
October	1,001	....	2	1,003
November	1,033	....	2	1,035
December	961	....	2	963

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	413	15	....	428
February	415	15	....	430
March	439	16	....	455
April	451	15	....	466
May	478	15	....	493
June	459	16	....	475
July	449	17	....	466
August	476	15	....	491
September	461	13	....	474
October	476	15	....	491
November	456	16	....	472
December	443	15	....	458

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

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	4,515	961	86	5,562
February	4,632	986	95	5,713
March	4,623	1,020	96	5,739
April	4,676	1,068	84	5,828
May	4,771	1,111	92	5,974
June	4,583	1,095	91	5,769
July	4,386	1,005	89	5,480
August	4,442	1,032	97	5,571
September	4,457	1,081	98	5,636
October	4,615	1,116	102	5,833
November	4,739	1,124	103	5,966
December	4,840	1,115	110	6,065

SADDLES AND HARNESS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	193	6	....	199
February	205	6	....	211
March	210	6	....	216
April	218	6	....	224
May	235	6	1	242
June	238	6	1	245
July	223	6	1	230
August	219	6	1	226
September	217	7	1	225
October	217	7	1	225
November	207	7	1	215
December	204	7	....	211

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	622	114	13	749
February	630	119	15	764
March	634	118	13	765
April	650	129	15	794
May	665	124	16	805
June	654	120	15	789
July	648	114	13	775
August	650	112	12	774
September	662	120	14	796
October	667	119	15	801
November	661	118	14	793
December	649	94	12	755

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,653	353	40	3,046
February	2,859	401	41	3,301
March	2,942	446	31	3,419
April	3,115	473	38	3,626
May	2,986	472	49	3,507
June	2,730	420	53	3,203
July	2,813	472	46	3,331
August	2,789	458	50	3,297
September	3,081	479	47	3,607
October	3,351	489	38	3,878
November	3,400	512	41	3,953
December	3,113	513	31	3,657

SASHES, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	936	....	19	955
February	927	....	14	941
March	957	....	13	970
April	983	....	17	1,000
May	989	....	22	1,011
June	1,021	....	22	1,043
July	1,054	....	22	1,076
August	1,058	....	24	1,082
September	1,046	....	23	1,069
October	1,034	....	23	1,057
November	1,074	....	26	1,100
December	1,060	....	21	1,081

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

SHOES—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,296	1,386	155	3,837
February	2,389	1,420	166	3,975
March	2,364	1,422	172	3,958
April	2,386	1,361	167	3,914
May	2,351	1,324	167	3,842
June	2,376	1,400	169	3,945
July	2,354	1,428	171	3,953
August	2,424	1,462	168	4,054
September	2,388	1,354	158	3,900
October	2,364	1,377	155	3,896
November	2,384	1,411	158	3,953
December	2,419	1,437	158	4,014

SHIRTS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	422	1,891	74	2,387
February	438	1,910	73	2,421
March	436	1,923	61	2,420
April	436	1,941	58	2,435
May	426	1,933	64	2,423
June	414	1,911	59	2,384
July	406	1,845	66	2,317
August	409	1,796	69	2,274
September	422	1,878	67	2,367
October	419	1,906	66	2,391
November	426	1,931	67	2,424
December	422	1,925	63	2,410

SHIRTWAISTS (WOMEN'S)—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	52	405	14	471
February	52	441	13	506
March	62	466	13	541
April	62	464	14	540
May	62	446	12	520
June	52	431	10	493
July	52	416	12	480
August	62	409	13	484
September	52	405	13	470
October	52	430	12	494
November	52	418	11	481
December	52	415	13	480

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

SHIPBUILDING—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,347	....	1	3,348
February	3,314	....	1	3,315
March	3,450	....	1	3,451
April	3,480	....	1	3,481
May	3,562	....	1	3,563
June	3,616	....	3	3,619
July	3,633	....	2	3,635
August	3,702	....	2	3,704
September	3,695	....	2	3,697
October	3,621	....	1	3,622
November	3,485	....	2	3,487
December	3,346	....	2	3,348

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	10,221	11,029	902	22,252
February	10,508	11,172	913	22,593
March	10,720	11,351	945	23,016
April	10,793	11,360	958	23,111
May	10,629	11,252	881	22,762
June	10,596	11,227	944	22,767
July	10,295	11,061	941	22,297
August	10,288	11,160	942	22,390
September	10,315	11,117	923	22,355
October	10,358	11,127	925	22,410
November	10,270	10,959	913	22,142
December	10,041	10,494	840	21,375

SILK DYEING—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,885	334	28	4,247
February	4,155	340	28	4,523
March	4,286	389	27	4,702
April	4,257	383	28	4,668
May	4,220	376	29	4,625
June	3,843	269	29	4,141
July	3,756	267	29	4,052
August	3,996	326	31	4,353
September	4,234	330	31	4,595
October	4,271	395	31	4,697
November	3,990	401	30	4,421
December	4,004	303	40	4,347

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

SILK THROWING—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	694	1,008	244	1,946
February	711	1,082	245	2,038
March	703	1,037	251	1,991
April	736	1,047	251	2,034
May	674	1,024	245	1,943
June	699	1,013	238	1,950
July	735	1,012	249	1,996
August	728	1,033	265	2,026
September	714	1,058	262	2,034
October	719	1,043	258	2,020
November	704	1,045	272	2,021
December	715	1,020	267	2,002

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	486	139	21	646
February	475	140	28	643
March	490	143	21	654
April	494	144	22	660
May	500	148	31	679
June	488	145	27	660
July	493	142	29	664
August	491	136	25	652
September	486	133	23	642
October	484	139	25	648
November	488	140	27	655
December	488	142	24	654

SILVER GOODS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	965	340	21	1,326
February	968	330	21	1,319
March	966	329	17	1,312
April	963	329	16	1,308
May	960	307	16	1,283
June	940	299	13	1,252
July	940	316	14	1,270
August	975	325	20	1,320
September	999	338	20	1,357
October	1,032	349	21	1,402
November	1,035	341	21	1,397
December	1,005	329	21	1,355

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

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

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,284	....	....	3,284
February	3,367	....	....	3,367
March	3,487	....	....	3,487
April	3,257	....	....	3,257
May	3,362	....	....	3,362
June	3,517	....	....	3,517
July	3,451	....	....	3,451
August	3,540	....	....	3,540
September	3,598	....	....	3,598
October	3,552	....	....	3,552
November	3,477	....	....	3,477
December	3,458	....	....	3,458

SOAP AND TALLOW—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	708	158	27	893
February	707	164	26	897
March	688	152	26	866
April	677	162	26	865
May	675	157	26	858
June	666	146	26	838
July	618	135	26	779
August	610	149	26	785
September	673	169	26	868
October	677	186	26	889
November	709	180	26	915
December	739	168	27	934

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	947	55	....	1,002
February	987	57	....	1,044
March	1,030	54	....	1,084
April	1,058	58	....	1,116
May	1,179	58	....	1,237
June	1,173	66	....	1,239
July	1,026	62	....	1,088
August	1,034	72	....	1,106
September	1,083	71	....	1,154
October	1,124	74	....	1,198
November	1,124	72	....	1,196
December	1,111	67	....	1,178

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,107	....	16	3,123
February	2,915	....	15	2,930
March	3,020	....	14	3,034
April	3,255	....	15	3,270
May	3,203	....	16	3,219
June	3,093	....	17	3,110
July	3,506	....	18	3,524
August	3,404	....	17	3,421
September	3,229	....	17	3,246
October	3,416	....	16	3,432
November	3,631	....	18	3,649
December	3,571	....	17	3,588

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,452	....	11	2,463
February	2,487	....	10	2,497
March	2,437	....	14	2,451
April	2,441	....	11	2,452
May	2,486	....	15	2,501
June	2,528	....	14	2,542
July	2,536	....	14	2,550
August	2,545	....	15	2,560
September	2,566	....	17	2,583
October	2,659	....	19	2,678
November	2,712	....	16	2,728
December	2,811	....	17	2,828

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	530	240	89	859
February	529	250	90	869
March	640	318	89	1,047
April	729	348	84	1,161
May	758	354	81	1,193
June	730	373	60	1,163
July	743	374	65	1,182
August	738	382	65	1,185
September	743	381	83	1,207
October	755	376	93	1,224
November	522	261	86	869
December	519	256	87	862

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

THREAD—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,760	3,040	529	5,329
February	1,766	3,058	528	5,352
March	1,762	3,031	529	5,322
April	1,748	3,043	506	5,297
May	1,758	3,057	509	5,324
June	1,734	3,027	488	5,249
July	1,735	2,987	500	5,222
August	1,743	3,003	502	5,248
September	1,736	2,995	499	5,230
October	1,734	3,009	489	5,232
November	1,734	2,998	500	5,232
December	1,747	3,018	512	5,277

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	478	21	....	499
February	469	26	....	495
March	480	27	....	507
April	506	25	....	531
May	508	25	....	533
June	506	25	....	531
July	510	24	....	534
August	507	25	....	532
September	488	26	....	514
October	529	25	....	554
November	486	25	....	511
December	469	25	....	494

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	694	317	63	1,074
February	685	315	39	1,039
March	682	339	62	1,083
April	753	328	60	1,121
May	701	302	60	1,063
June	657	315	61	1,033
July	649	333	63	1,045
August	720	372	61	1,153
September	857	433	61	1,351
October	839	413	61	1,313
November	699	362	50	1,111
December	596	314	50	960

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	125	6	....	131
February	127	6	....	133
March	128	6	....	134
April	129	6	....	135
May	128	6	....	134
June	131	6	....	137
July	132	7	....	139
August	139	6	....	145
September	145	6	....	151
October	146	6	....	152
November	148	6	....	154
December	146	6	....	152

UNDERWEAR (WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S)—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	74	1,373	58	1,505
February	109	1,539	59	1,707
March	104	1,579	59	1,742
April	106	1,573	62	1,741
May	102	1,510	63	1,675
June	116	1,434	60	1,610
July	127	1,403	59	1,589
August	122	1,483	58	1,663
September	117	1,522	60	1,699
October	116	1,579	61	1,756
November	112	1,532	62	1,706
December	111	1,503	62	1,676

VARNISHES—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	243	11	1	255
February	249	11	1	261
March	252	11	1	264
April	258	11	1	270
May	259	11	1	271
June	260	11	1	272
July	255	11	1	267
August	259	11	1	271
September	259	11	1	271
October	261	11	1	273
November	265	11	1	277
December	263	11	1	275

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,491	653	90	2,234
February	1,506	665	90	2,261
March	1,522	698	89	2,309
April	1,547	706	88	2,341
May	1,515	705	80	2,300
June	1,560	718	93	2,371
July	1,590	754	93	2,437
August	1,600	774	93	2,467
September	1,637	762	99	2,498
October	1,654	777	100	2,531
November	1,653	785	99	2,537
December	1,628	787	93	2,508

WINDOW SHADES—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	114	24	1	139
February	111	22	1	134
March	111	22	1	134
April	113	26	1	140
May	113	26	1	140
June	108	19	1	128
July	110	19	1	130
August	99	19	1	119
September	112	21	1	134
October	120	26	1	147
November	120	23	1	144
December	118	24	1	143

WOODEN GOODS—THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,139	27	12	1,178
February	1,227	22	9	1,258
March	1,227	21	8	1,256
April	1,270	16	8	1,294
May	1,305	17	8	1,330
June	1,268	16	7	1,291
July	1,239	14	8	1,261
August	1,205	16	8	1,229
September	1,257	25	15	1,297
October	1,268	35	15	1,318
November	1,312	40	15	1,367
December	1,291	39	16	1,346

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1905.—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,621	4,239	649	8,509
February	3,648	4,209	656	8,513
March	3,806	4,244	646	8,696
April	3,669	4,213	623	8,505
May	3,708	4,142	634	8,484
June	3,699	4,164	633	8,496
July	3,646	4,156	635	8,437
August	3,650	4,186	660	8,496
September	3,609	4,162	645	8,416
October	3,662	4,182	632	8,476
November	3,694	4,234	741	8,669
December	3,749	4,290	634	8,673

UNCLASSIFIED—SEVENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,020	906	150	6,076
February	4,963	928	149	6,040
March	5,252	959	150	6,361
April	5,665	945	144	6,754
May	5,815	980	119	6,914
June	5,698	946	103	6,747
July	5,781	950	129	6,860
August	5,721	982	132	6,835
September	5,950	985	161	7,096
October	5,895	994	163	7,052
November	5,932	955	142	7,029
December	5,876	963	140	6,979

ALL INDUSTRIES—TWO THOUSAND AND EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	163,961	57,840	6,381	228,182
February	166,025	58,696	6,429	231,150
March	170,529	59,759	6,531	236,819
April	174,442	59,683	6,509	240,634
May	175,046	58,790	6,361	240,197
June	174,329	58,330	6,314	238,973
July	170,426	57,670	5,760	233,856
August	171,770	58,377	5,861	236,008
September	177,775	58,816	6,377	242,968
October	181,046	59,737	6,481	247,264
November	181,220	59,969	6,754	247,943
December	179,842	60,125	6,574	246,541

TABLE No. 7.—Amount Paid in Wages, by Industries.—Average Yearly Earnings, per Employee, 1905.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages or Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
1	Agricultural implements,	10	$263,145	$610 54
2	Artisans' tools,	37	1,106,440	543 17
3	Art tile,	6	122,880	450 11
4	Boilers,	13	1,061,918	472 18
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	42	629,630	335 08
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	39	1,756,555	894 37
7	Brick and terra cotta,	64	3,023,154	448 40
8	Brushes,	12	136,431	408 48
9	Buttons (metal),	9	358,297	370 52
10	Buttons (pearl),	19	358,842	399 15
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	357,044	395 40
12	Carriages and wagons,	29	578,702	590 51
13	Chemical products,	58	3,191,101	487 49
14	Cigars and tobacco,	37	2,287,575	316 70
15	Clothing,	14	443,140	405 97
16	Confectionery,	6	92,901	412 89
17	Cornices and skylights,	20	257,319	595 64
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	560,833	303 81
19	Cutlery,	11	412,850	430 95
20	Cotton goods,	28	1,470,066	295 79
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	15	1,629,927	472 03
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	11	987,875	541 00
23	Electrical appliances,	32	2,786,885	510 23
24	Fertilizers,	11	673,050	554 86
25	Food products,	24	1,081,501	452 89
26	Foundry (brass),	17	674,232	498 32
27	Foundry (iron),	47	3,520,187	514 18
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	1,243,154	659 50
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	8	127,557	401 12
30	Glass (window and bottle),	30	3,381,845	539 97
31	Glass mirrors,	3	73,320	488 80
32	Graphite products,	5	544,984	341 68
33	Hats (felt),	42	3,262,554	586 47
34	Hats (straw),	3	235,495	599 22
35	High explosives,	3	311,289	524 05
36	Inks and mucilage,	4	39,916	654 36
37	Jewelry,	86	1,996,709	645 97
38	Knit goods,	20	717,764	264 36
39	Laundry,	8	286,285	372 28
40	Leather,	67	2,940,552	523 60
41	Leather goods,	16	498,229	348 62
42	Lamps,	9	820,306	401 71
43	Lime and cement,	7	1,165,776	569 78
44	Machinery,	118	11,474,331	599 06
45	Mattresses and bedding,	8	103,354	415 07
46	Metal goods,	64	2,668,436	471 95
47	Metal novelties,	15	428,589	444 58
48	Mining (iron ore),	7	794,903	430 37
49	Musical instruments,	14	855,130	510 52
50	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	679,588	501 91
51	Oils,	15	2,341,171	635 67
52	Paints,	8	336,641	526 82
53	Paper,	36	1,138,321	497 34
54	Pig iron,	5	515,500	484 03
55	Pottery,	45	2,759,292	593 91
56	Printing and bookbinding,	23	742,360	506 38
57	Quarrying stone,	16	578,467	587 86
58	Roofing (metal and tar),	7	260,749	559 54
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	36	2,765,896	480 11
60	Saddles and harness,	11	126,048	567 75
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	381,051	488 52
62	Scientific instruments,	15	1,648,175	472 93
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	27	513,088	497 18
64	Shoes,	32	1,700,020	431 80

TABLE No. 7.—Amount Paid in Wages, by Industries.—Average Yearly Earnings, per Employee, 1905.—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages or Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
65	Shirts,	17	$768,111	$321 65
66	Shirt waists (women's),	5	118,208	237 84
67	Shipbuilding,	15	2,004,187	568 89
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	141	9,847,991	438 54
69	Silk dyeing,	20	2,177,708	489 59
70	Silk throwing,	27	542,075	271 04
71	Silk mill supplies,	14	268,058	409 87
72	Silver goods,	15	810,349	611 57
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	10	1,968,853	571 34
74	Soap and tallow,	16	439,249	507 80
75	Steel and iron (bar),	5	517,446	455 09
76	Steel and iron (structural),	23	1,970,685	598 08
77	Steel and iron (forging),	13	1,580,208	615 10
78	Textile products,	8	369,702	346 16
79	Thread,	6	1,851,338	350 90
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	296,639	570 46
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	6	340,827	306 50
82	Typewriters and supplies,	3	70,127	497 35
83	Underwear (women's and children's),	20	502,271	300 41
84	Varnishes,	14	198,144	736 59
85	Watches, cases and material,	11	1,354,203	564 48
86	Window shades,	5	73,147	537 85
87	Wooden goods,	36	682,250	530 93
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	24	3,185,761	373 43
89	Unclassified,	76	3,588,381	533 27
	All industries,	2,018	$116,805,243	$488 49

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	7	....	....	7
4, " " 5	10	....	....	10
5, " " 6	10	....	....	10
6, " " 7	9	....	....	9
7, " " 8	43	....	....	43
8, " " 9	105	....	....	105
9, " " 10	115	....	....	115
10, " " 12	61	....	....	61
12, " " 15	91	....	....	91
15, " " 20	146	....	....	146
20, " " 25	20	....	....	20
25, and over	3	....	....	3
Total	620	....	....	620

ARTISANS' TOOLS—THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	12	....	3	15
$3, but under $4	38	....	27	65
4, " " 5	52	6	19	77
5, " " 6	87	6	2	95
6, " " 7	101	6	....	107
7, " " 8	148	5	....	153
8, " " 9	171	....	....	171
9, " " 10	223	1	....	224
10, " " 12	306	3	....	309
12, " " 15	384	....	....	384
15, " " 20	391	....	....	391
20, " " 25	126	....	....	126
25, and over	44	....	....	44
Total	2,083	27	51	2,161

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

ART TILE—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	3	4	....	7
4, " " 5	13	32	....	45
5, " " 6	19	36	....	55
6, " " 7	19	5	....	24
7, " " 8	15	6	....	21
8, " " 9	45	....	....	45
9, " " 10	18	1	....	19
10, " " 12	28	1	....	29
12, " " 15	32	....	....	32
15, " " 20	19	....	....	19
20, " " 25	....	....	....	....
25, and over	6	....	....	6
Total	217	85	....	302

BOILERS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	12	....	....	12
$3, but under $4	9	....	....	9
4, " " 5	26	....	....	26
5, " " 6	21	....	....	21
6, " " 7	37	....	....	37
7, " " 8	97	....	....	97
8, " " 9	123	....	....	123
9, " " 10	352	....	....	352
10, " " 12	426	....	....	426
12, " " 15	403	....	....	403
15, " " 20	416	....	....	416
20, " " 25	80	....	....	80
25, and over	13	....	....	13
Total	2,015	....	....	2,015

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	6	49	13	68
$3, but under $4	45	160	38	243
4, " " 5	39	146	19	204
5, " " 6	52	272	10	334
6, " " 7	43	181	3	227
7, " " 8	59	133	....	192
8, " " 9	62	61	....	123
9, " " 10	79	32	....	111
10, " " 12	100	15	....	115
12, " " 15	142	8	....	150
15, " " 20	102	....	....	102
20, " " 25	8	....	....	8
25, and over	5	....	....	5
Total	742	1,057	83	1,882

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	6	....	....	6
4, " " 5	5	....	1	6
5, " " 6	13	....	....	13
6, " " 7	9	....	4	13
7, " " 8	7	....	....	7
8, " " 9	13	....	....	13
9, " " 10	20	....	....	20
10, " " 12	55	....	....	55
12, " " 15	192	....	....	192
15, " " 20	1,533	....	....	1,533
20, " " 25	187	....	....	187
25, and over	39	....	....	39
Total	2,079	....	5	2,084

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SIXTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	56	....	3	59
$3, but under $4	53	....	12	66
4, " " 5	78	3	12	93
5, " " 6	133	12	18	163
6, " " 7	162	1	11	174
7, " " 8	1,212	19	....	1,231
8, " " 9	1,289	....	....	1,289
9, " " 10	2,054	....	....	2,054
10, " " 12	1,331	....	....	1,331
12, " " 15	877	....	....	877
15, " " 20	772	....	....	772
20, " " 25	243	1	....	244
25, and over	151.	....	....	151
Total	8,411	37	56	8,504

BRUSHES—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	13	2	15
$3, but under $4	9	26	7	42
4, " " 5	32	23	1	56
5, " " 6	21	18	....	39
6, " " 7	24	17	....	41
7, " " 8	29	13	....	42
8, " " 9	19	8	....	27
9, " " 10	27	1	....	28
10, " " 12	22	5	....	27
12, " " 15	14	1	....	15
15, " " 20	30	1	....	31
20, " " 25	11	2	....	13
25, and over	2	....	....	2
Total	240	128	10	378

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

BUTTONS (METAL)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	7	23	15	45
$3, but under $4	22	70	10	102
4, " " 5	21	94	....	115
5, " " 6	18	120	1	139
6, " " 7	19	86	....	105
7, " " 8	13	85	....	98
8, " " 9	18	26	....	44
9, " " 10	22	20	....	42
10, " " 12	30	12	....	42
12, " " 15	68	13	....	81
15, " " 20	77	2	....	79
20, " " 25	55	....	....	55
25, and over	68	....	....	68
Total	438	551	26	1,015

BUTTONS (PEARL)—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	4	47	8	59
$3, but under $4	21	21	21	63
4, " " 5	30	40	10	80
5, " " 6	56	41	....	97
6, " " 7	55	68	....	123
7, " " 8	61	45	....	106
8, " " 9	50	14	....	64
9, " " 10	62	2	....	64
10, " " 12	65	2	....	67
12, " " 15	147	....	....	147
15, " " 20	113	....	....	113
20, " " 25	18	....	....	18
25, and over	5	....	....	5
Total	687	280	39	1,006

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

CARPETS AND RUGS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	1	....	2	3
$3, but under $4	14	55	14	83
4, " " 5	39	61	5	105
5, " " 6	23	54	....	77
6, " " 7	46	58	....	104
7, " " 8	50	43	....	93
8, " " 9	90	20	....	110
9, " " 10	100	11	....	111
10, " " 12	119	7	....	126
12, " " 15	87	1	....	88
15, " " 20	97	1	....	98
20, " " 25	16	....	....	16
25, and over	10	....	....	10
Total	692	311	21	1,024

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	3	....	....	3
$3, but under $4	6	....	....	6
4, " " 5	17	....	....	17
5, " " 6	23	....	....	23
6, " " 7	14	....	....	14
7, " " 8	35	....	....	35
8, " " 9	74	....	....	74
9, " " 10	121	....	....	121
10, " " 12	152	....	.....	152
12, " " 15	242	....	....	242
15, " " 20	228	....	....	228
20, " " 25	84	....	....	84
25, and over	44	....	....	44
Total	1,043	....	....	1,043

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	8	125	26	159
$3, but under $4	26	238	81	345
4, " " 5	110	430	14	554
5, " " 6	151	369	9	529
6, " " 7	196	287	6	489
7, " " 8	186	202	1	389
8, " " 9	245	133	1	379
9, " " 10	1,518	72	....	1,590
10, " " 12	1,056	41	....	1,097
12, " " 15	966	3	....	969
15, " " 20	641	4	....	645
20, " " 25	138	....	....	138
25, and over	99	....	....	99
Total	5,340	1,904	138	7,382

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	5	488	171	664
$3, but under $4	29	996	169	1,194
4, " " 5	116	1,020	179	1,315
5, " " 6	125	1,213	31	1,369
6, " " 7	172	844	10	1,026
7, " " 8	128	491	15	634
8, " " 9	150	316	10	476
9, " " 10	217	326	....	543
10, " " 12	215	400	....	615
12, " " 15	219	159	....	378
15, " " 20	217	....	....	217
20, " " 25	86	....	....	86
25, and over	39	....	....	39
Total	1,718	6,253	585	8,556

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

CLOTHING—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	6	2	8
$3, but under $4	4	39	5	48
4, " " 5	13	107	....	120
5, " " 6	19	112	....	131
6, " " 7	20	137	....	157
7, " " 8	17	88	....	105
8, " " 9	42	111	....	153
9, " " 10	48	47	....	95
10, " " 12	86	40	....	126
12, " " 15	146	30	....	176
15, " " 20	86	....	....	86
20, " " 25	28	....	....	28
25, and over	14	....	....	14
Total	523	717	7	1,247

CONFECTIONERY—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	2	2
$3, but under $4	2	35	5	42
4, " " 5	22	53	4	79
5, " " 6	14	28	1	43
6, " " 7	9	6	....	15
7, " " 8	15	6	....	21
8, " " 9	12	3	....	15
9, " " 10	9	4	....	13
10, " " 12	5	3	....	8
12, " " 15	12	1	....	13
15, " " 20	9	1	....	10
20, " " 25	3	....	....	3
25, and over	2	....	....	2
Total	114	140	12	266

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	1	....	....	1
$3, but under $4	6	....	1	7
4, " " 5	22	....	....	22
5, " " 6	15	....	....	15
6, " " 7	9	....	....	9
7, " " 8	11	....	....	11
8, " " 9	21	....	....	21
9, " " 10	19	....	....	19
10, " " 12	46	....	....	46
12, " " 15	56	....	....	56
15, " " 20	92	....	....	92
20, " " 25	93	....	....	93
25, and over	34	....	....	34
Total	425	....	1	426

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	3	54	....	57
$3, but under $4	1	72	5	78
4, " " 5	2	362	1	365
5, " " 6	10	277	....	287
6, " " 7	9	251	....	260
7, " " 8	6	233	....	239
8, " " 9	14	192	....	206
9, " " 10	15	136	....	151
10, " " 12	13	134	....	147
12, " " 15	27	37	....	64
15, " " 20	28	14	....	42
20, " " 25	15	1	....	16
25, and over	9	1	....	10
Total	152	1,764	6	1,922

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

CUTLERY—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	33	21	49	103
$3, but under $4	45	17	6	68
4, " " 5	33	14	2	49
5, " " 6	60	12	4	76
6, " " 7	63	14	2	79
7, " " 8	68	2	....	70
8, " " 9	48	....	....	48
9, " " 10	67	....	....	67
10, " " 12	97	1	....	98
12, " " 15	167	....	....	167
15, " " 20	152	....	....	152
20, " " 25	42	....	....	42
25, and over	16	....	....	16
Total	891	81	63	1,035

COTTON GOODS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	4	269	123	396
$3, but under $4	25	158	163	346
4, " " 5	43	932	43	1,018
5, " " 6	107	875	10	992
6, " " 7	110	598	4	712
7, " " 8	150	388	....	538
8, " " 9	90	119	....	209
9, " " 10	158	97	....	255
10, " " 12	166	89	....	255
12, " " 15	142	17	....	159
15, " " 20	116	5	....	121
20, " " 25	37	....	....	37
25, and over	29	....	....	29
Total	1,177	3,547	343	5,067

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	1	9	....	10
$3, but under $4	16	68	24	108
4, " " 5	121	167	49	337
5, " " 6	141	148	8	297
6, " " 7	205	99	....	304
7, " " 8	775	19	....	794
8, " " 9	575	....	....	575
9, " " 10	481	1	....	482
10, " " 12	228	1	....	229
12, " " 15	251	....	....	251
15, " " 20	176	....	....	176
20, " " 25	35	....	....	35
25, and over	72	....	....	72
Total	3,077	512	81	3,670

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	5	6	2	13
4, " " 5	29	4	3	36
5, " " 6	35	69	7	111
6, " " 7	66	57	....	123
7, " " 8	45	31	....	76
8, " " 9	111	4	....	115
9, " " 10	176	5	....	181
10, " " 12	264	3	....	267
12, " " 15	240	2	....	242
15, " " 20	210	....	....	210
20, " " 25	120	....	....	120
25, and over	32	....	....	32
Total	1,333	181	12	1,526

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	24	3	14	41
$3, but under $4	198	92	50	340
4, " " 5	147	131	32	310
5, " " 6	162	298	6	466
6, " " 7	180	183	....	363
7, " " 8	258	116	....	374
8, " " 9	380	19	....	399
9, " " 10	971	24	....	995
10, " " 12	827	15	....	842
12, " " 15	947	10	....	957
15, " " 20	845	2	....	847
20, " " 25	283	....	....	283
25, and over	122	....	....	122
Total	5,344	893	102	6,339

FERTILIZERS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	1	....	....	1
$3, but under $4	4	....	....	4
4, " " 5	4	....	2	6
5, " " 6	15	2	....	17
6, " " 7	12	2	1	15
7, " " 8	157	....	4	161
8, " " 9	56	1	....	57
9, " " 10	504	1	....	505
10, " " 12	654	1	....	655
12, " " 15	297	3	....	300
15, " " 20	109	....	....	109
20, " " 25	49	....	....	49
25, and over	16	....	....	16
Total	1,878	10	7	1,895

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

FOOD PRODUCTS—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	8	28	1	37
$3, but under $4	24	6	16	46
4, " " 5	35	112	4	151
5, " " 6	58	167	....	225
6, " " 7	85	112	....	197
7, " " 8	123	29	....	152
8, " " 9	35	10	....	45
9, " " 10	540	4	....	544
10, " " 12	260	6	....	266
12, " " 15	428	5	....	433
15, " " 20	367	1	....	368
20, " " 25	43	....	....	43
25, and over	34	....	....	34
Total	2,040	480	21	2,541

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	29	6	6	41
$3, but under $4	45	12	11	68
4, " " 5	44	6	2	52
5, " " 6	44	10	6	60
6, " " 7	44	8	2	54
7, " " 8	163	16	....	179
8, " " 9	108	11	....	119
9, " " 10	105	3	....	108
10, " " 12	231	....	....	231
12, " " 15	254	1	....	255
15, " " 20	303	....	....	303
20, " " 25	49	....	....	49
25, and over	7	....	....	7
Total	1,426	73	27	1,526

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TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

FOUNDRY (IRON)—FORTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	13	1	3	17
$3, but under $4	117	15	9	141
4, " " 5	147	17	4	168
5, " " 6	159	25	....	184
6, " " 7	158	17	....	175
7, " " 8	444	7	....	451
8, " " 9	1,273	2	....	1,275
9, " " 10	1,395	....	....	1,395
10, " " 12	947	....	....	947
12, " " 15	1,004	....	....	1,004
15, " " 20	1,319	....	....	1,319
20, " " 25	247	....	....	247
25, and over	86	....	....	86
Total	7,309	84	16	7,409

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	14	....	....	14
$3, but under $4	27	....	5	32
4, " " 5	50	3	2	55
5, " " 6	53	5	....	58
6, " " 7	49	2	....	51
7, " " 8	112	4	....	116
8, " " 9	149	3	....	152
9, " " 10	232	2	....	234
10, " " 12	279	3	....	282
12, " " 15	300	1	....	301
15, " " 20	421	....	....	421
20, " " 25	186	....	....	186
25, and over	195	....	....	195
Total	2,067	23	7	2,097

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	2	....	2	4
$3, but under $4	19	1	3	23
4, " " 5	15	3	7	25
5, " " 6	26	3	2	31
6, " " 7	22	11	....	33
7, " " 8	40	2	....	42
8, " " 9	34	....	....	34
9, " " 10	40	....	....	40
10, " " 12	36	....	....	36
12, " " 15	56	....	....	56
15, " " 20	27	....	....	27
20, " " 25	2	....	....	2
25, and over	1	....	....	1
Total	320	20	14	354

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	54	1	60	115
$3, but under $4	289	31	484	804
4, " " 5	582	95	167	844
5, " " 6	461	13	14	488
6, " " 7	609	20	9	638
7, " " 8	480	8	....	488
8, " " 9	251	4	....	255
9, " " 10	541	1	....	542
10, " " 12	373	1	....	374
12, " " 15	447	....	....	447
15, " " 20	433	....	....	433
20, " " 25	645	....	....	645
25, and over	1,795	....	....	1,795
Total	6,960	174	734	7,868

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

GLASS MIRRORS—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	8	....	2	10
4, " " 5	8	6	....	14
5, " " 6	9	7	....	16
6, " " 7	10	5	....	15
7, " " 8	12	3	....	15
8, " " 9	14	....	....	14
9, " " 10	12	....	....	12
10, " " 12	5	....	....	5
12, " " 15	37	....	....	37
15, " " 20	26	....	....	26
20, " " 25	4	....	....	4
25, and over	3	....	....	3
Total	148	21	2	171

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	25	51	76
$3, but under $4	64	187	75	326
4, " " 5	68	164	....	232
5, " " 6	84	157	....	241
6, " " 7	98	130	....	228
7, " " 8	59	56	....	115
8, " " 9	30	38	....	68
9, " " 10	43	14	....	57
10, " " 12	88	12	....	100
12, " " 15	101	4	....	105
15, " " 20	89	1	....	90
20, " " 25	18	....	....	18
25, and over	12	....	....	12
Total	754	788	126	1,668

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

HATS (FELT)—FORTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	13	16	3	32
$3, but under $4	22	63	3	88
4, " " 5	109	207	4	320
5, " " 6	126	128	3	257
6, " " 7	239	141	....	380
7, " " 8	219	157	3	379
8, " " 9	248	158	....	406
9, " " 10	305	123	....	428
10, " " 12	543	156	....	699
12, " " 15	777	86	....	863
15, " " 20	1,062	26	....	1,088
20, " " 25	624	1	....	625
25, and over	239	....	....	239
Total	4,526	1,262	16	5,804

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	3	3
$3, but under $4	3	29	....	32
4, " " 5	7	32	....	39
5, " " 6	8	32	....	40
6, " " 7	14	55	....	69
7, " " 8	19	66	....	85
8, " " 9	51	59	....	110
9, " " 10	32	22	....	54
10, " " 12	26	61	....	87
12, " " 15	42	36	....	78
15, " " 20	28	7	....	35
20, " " 25	7	....	....	7
25, and over	....	....	....	....
Total	237	399	3	639

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	....	....	....	....
4, " " 5	1	....	....	1
5, " " 6	18	....	....	18
6, " " 7	....	....	....	....
7, " " 8	42	....	....	42
8, " " 9	1	....	....	1
9, " " 10	272	....	....	272
10, " " 12	128	8	....	136
12, " " 15	150	....	....	150
15, " " 20	35	....	....	35
20, " " 25	11	....	....	11
25, and over	4	....	....	4
Total	662	8	....	670

INKS AND MUCILAGE—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	2	....	....	2
4, " " 5	2	1	....	3
5, " " 6	1	....	....	1
6, " " 7	1	....	....	1
7, " " 8	....	1	....	1
8, " " 9	3	1	....	4
9, " " 10	5	....	....	5
10, " " 12	13	....	....	13
12, " " 15	11	....	....	11
15, " " 20	14	....	....	14
20, " " 25	4	....	....	4
25, and over	4	....	....	4
Total	60	3	....	63

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

JEWELRY—EIGHTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	50	19	11	80
$3, but under $4	86	58	24	168
4, " " 5	90	77	3	170
5, " " 6	77	151	....	228
6, " " 7	62	101	....	163
7, " " 8	55	108	....	163
8, " " 9	58	92	....	150
9, " " 10	77	87	....	164
10, " " 12	154	137	....	291
12, " " 15	382	64	....	446
15, " " 20	382	21	....	641
20, " " 25	458	1	....	459
25, and over	361	....	....	361
Total	2,530	916	38	3,484

KNIT GOODS—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	9	21	28	58
$3, but under $4	32	106	71	209
4, " " 5	33	225	46	304
5, " " 6	95	278	23	396
6, " " 7	77	257	7	341
7, " " 8	50	208	2	260
8, " " 9	69	314	3	386
9, " " 10	76	361	....	437
10, " " 12	139	90	....	229
12, " " 15	130	8	....	138
15, " " 20	116	5	....	121
20, " " 25	36	1	....	37
25, and over	33	....	....	33
Total	895	1,874	180	2,949

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

LAUNDRY—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	1	1
$3, but under $4	1	31	5	37
4, " " 5	5	94	5	104
5, " " 6	1	158	....	159
6, " " 7	3	160	....	163
7, " " 8	6	54	....	60
8, " " 9	5	24	....	29
9, " 10	24	7	....	31
10, " " 12	35	12	....	47
12, " " 15	60	6	....	66
15, " " 20	64	1	....	65
20, " " 25	8	....	....	8
25, and over	4	....	....	4
Total	216	547	11	774

LEATHER—SIXTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	62	3	34	99
$3, but under $4	48	15	24	87
4, " " 5	116	10	18	144
5, " " 6	141	14	5	160
6, " " 7	253	18	....	271
7, " " 8	507	6	....	513
8, " " 9	495	3	....	498
9, " " 10	711	5	....	716
10, " " 12	1,039	6	....	1,045
12, " " 15	1,121	1	....	1,122
15, " " 20	843	....	....	843
20, " " 25	301	....	....	301
25, and over	167	....	....	167
Total	5,804	81	81	5,966

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

LEATHER GOODS—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	17	36	95	148
$3, but under $4	95	165	34	294
4, " " 5	63	159	4	226
5, " " 6	64	97	....	161
6, " " 7	59	107	....	166
7, " " 8	35	71	....	106
8, " " 9	40	19	....	59
9, " " 10	23	10	....	33
10, " " 12	88	8	....	96
12, " " 15	154	8	....	162
15, " " 20	64	1	....	65
20, " " 25	18	....	....	18
25, and over	15	....	....	15
Total	735	681	133	1,549

LAMPS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	3	18	....	21
$3, but under $4	18	78	1	97
4, " " 5	16	177	1	194
5, " " 6	18	234	....	252
6, " " 7	33	290	....	323
7, " " 8	36	297	....	333
8, " " 9	51	250	....	301
9, " " 10	63	120	....	183
10, " " 12	112	95	....	207
12, " " 15	95	19	....	114
15, " " 20	139	1	....	140
20, " " 25	15	1	....	16
25, and over	11	....	....	11
Total	610	1,580	2	2,192

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

LIME AND CEMENT—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	13	....	....	13
$3, but under $4	12	....	....	12
4, " " 5	26	....	....	26
5, " " 6	9	....	....	9
6, " " 7	48	....	....	48
7, " " 8	233	....	....	233
8, " " 9	170	....	....	170
9, " " 10	334	....	....	334
10, " " 12	673	....	....	673
12, " " 15	523	....	....	523
15, " " 20	224	....	....	224
20, " " 25	75	....	....	75
25, and over	51	....	....	51
Total	2,391	....	....	2,391

MACHINERY—ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	168	4	12	184
$3, but under $4	369	28	14	411
4, " " 5	549	90	4	643
5, " " 6	418	84	....	502
6, " " 7	559	100	....	659
7, " " 8	796	55	....	851
8, " " 9	1,256	49	....	1,305
9, " " 10	2,017	20	....	2,037
10, " " 12	2,601	25	....	2,626
12, " " 15	3,806	4	....	3,810
15, " " 20	6,362	....	....	6,362
20, " " 25	974	....	....	974
25, and over	538	....	....	538
Total	20,413	459	30	20,902

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	15	6	2	23
4, " " 5	21	3	1	25
5, " " 6	28	30	....	58
6, " " 7	27	6	....	33
7, " " 8	25	4	....	29
8, " " 9	18	1	....	19
9, " " 10	22	13	....	35
10, " " 12	30	1	....	31
12, " " 15	28	1	....	29
15, " " 20	22	....	....	22
20, " " 25	4	....	....	4
25, and over	3	....	....	3
Total	243	65	3	311

METAL GOODS—SIXTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	72	115	20	207
$3, but under $4	146	220	95	461
4, " " 5	282	328	93	703
5, " " 6	317	328	45	690
6, " " 7	282	213	10	505
7, " " 8	373	126	8	507
8, " " 9	466	68	3	537
9, " " 10	696	26	....	722
10, " " 12	592	31	....	623
12, " " 15	653	15	....	668
15, " " 20	602	15	....	617
20, " " 25	154	....	....	154
25, and over	54	....	....	54
Total	4,689	1,485	274	6,448

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

METAL NOVELTIES—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	10	5	15
$3, but under $4	24	28	33	85
4, " " 5	55	97	8	160
5, " " 6	81	87	3	171
6, " " 7	79	37	....	116
7, " " 8	66	22	....	88
8, " " 9	99	13	....	112
9, " " 10	78	9	....	87
10, " " 12	70	4	....	74
12, " " 15	129	5	....	134
15, " " 20	116	....	....	116
20, " " 25	32	....	....	32
25, and over	7	....	....	7
Total	836	312	49	1,197

MINING (IRON ORE)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	26		....	26
$3, but under $4	15	....	....	15
4, " " 5	21	....	....	21
5, " " 6	58	....	....	58
6, " " 7	37	....	....	37
7, " " 8	203	....	....	203
8, " " 9	108	....	....	108
9, " " 10	762	....	....	762
10, " " 12	500	....	....	500
12, " " 15	170	....	....	170
15, " " 20	47	....	....	47
20, " " 25	5	....	....	5
25, and over	1	....	....	1
Total	1,953	....	....	1,953

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	18	8	10	36
$3, but under $4	44	35	30	109
4, " " 5	61	66	9	136
5, " " 6	72	49	....	121
6, " " 7	94	56	....	150
7, " " 8	116	33	....	149
8, " " 9	113	22	....	135
9, " " 10	147	11	....	158
10, " " 12	216	18	....	234
12, " " 15	357	1	....	358
15, " " 20	263	....	....	263
20, " " 25	37	....	....	37
25, and over	30	....	....	30
Total	1,568	299	49	1,916

OILCLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	3	....	....	3
$3, but under $4	22	....	....	22
4, " " 5	17	....	20	37
5, " " 6	16	2	20	38
6, " " 7	22	....	4	26
7, " " 8	187	12	....	199
8, " " 9	218	....	....	218
9, " " 10	322	....	....	322
10, " " 12	222	....	....	222
12, " " 15	226	....	....	226
15, " " 20	150	....	....	150
20, " " 25	32	....	....	32
25, and over	14	....	....	14
Total	1,451	14	44	1,509

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

OILS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	16	....	....	16
$3, but under $4	7	....	....	7
4, " " 5	84	5	....	89
5, " " 6	59	....	....	59
6, " " 7	134	2	....	136
7, " " 8	57	1	....	58
8, " " 9	128	....	....	128
9, " " 10	720	....	....	720
10, " " 12	619	....	....	619
12, " " 15	700	....	....	700
15, " " 20	1,185	....	....	1,185
20, " " 25	181	....	....	181
25, and over	34	....	....	34
Total	3,924	8	....	3,932

PAINTS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	2	2	2	6
$3, but under $4	5	8	5	18
4, " " 5	13	16	6	35
5, " " 6	18	13	1	32
6, " " 7	22	5	....	27
7, " " 8	20	6	....	26
8, " " 9	61	4	....	65
9, " " 10	176	5	....	181
10, " " 12	155	1	....	156
12, " " 15	116	1	....	117
15, " " 20	48	....	....	48
20, " " 25	15	....	....	15
25, and over	6	....	....	6
Total	657	61	14	732

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

PAPER—THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	39	16	30	85
4, " " 5	68	72	15	155
5, " " 6	90	44	....	134
6, " " 7	111	54	....	165
7, " " 8	203	32	1	236
8, " " 9	308	5	....	313
9, " " 10	555	6	....	561
10, " " 12	231	....	....	231
12, " " 15	281	2	....	283
15, " " 20	187	....	....	187
20, " " 25	106	....	....	106
25, and over	60	....	....	60
Total	2,239	231	46	2,516

PIG IRON—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	8	....	....	8
$3, but under $4	7	....	....	7
4, " " 5	6	....	....	6
5, " " 6	6	....	....	6
6, " " 7	26	....	....	26
7, " " 8	37	....	....	37
8, " " 9	316	....	....	316
9, " " 10	177	....	....	177
10, " " 12	304	....	....	304
12, " " 15	193	....	....	193
15, " " 20	60	....	....	60
20, " " 25	2	....	....	2
25, and over	24	....	....	24
Total	1,166	....	....	1,166

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

POTTERY—FORTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	41	35	72	148
$3, but under $4	54	67	52	173
4, " " 5	93	205	42	340
5, " " 6	95	148	3	246
6, " " 7	154	160	....	314
7, " " 8	285	199	....	484
8, " " 9	330	84	1	415
9, " " 10	460	23	....	483
10, " " 12	478	5	....	483
12, " " 15	499	8	....	507
15, " " 20	566	....	....	566
20, " " 25	462	....	....	462
25, and over	432	....	....	432
Total	3,949	934	170	5,053

PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	20	33	2	55
$3, but under $4	42	83	11	136
4, " " 5	69	203	....	272
5, " " 6	76	134	....	210
6, " " 7	46	88	....	134
7, " " 8	55	53	....	108
8, " " 9	40	27	....	67
9, " " 10	60	27	....	87
10, " " 12	79	14	....	93
12, " " 15	161	10	....	171
15, " " 20	216	2	....	218
20, " " 25	117	1	....	118
25, and over	59	1	....	60
Total	1,040	676	13	1,729

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

QUARRYING STONE—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	3	....	2	5
4, " " 5	10	....	....	10
5, " " 6	6	....	....	6
6, " " 7	39	....	....	39
7, " " 8	88	....	....	88
8, " " 9	254	....	....	254
9, " " 10	366	....	....	366
10, " " 12	81	....	....	81
12, " " 15	120	....	....	120
15, " " 20	79	....	....	79
20, " " 25	156	....	....	156
25, and over	116	....	....	116
Total	1,318	....	2	1,320

ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	4	....	....	4
4, " " 5	3	12	....	15
5, " " 6	5	1	....	6
6, " " 7	19	....	....	19
7, " " 8	35	....	....	35
8, " " 9	45	....	....	45
9, " " 10	129	....	....	129
10, " " 12	75	1	....	76
12, " " 15	96	....	....	96
15, " " 20	63	1	....	64
20, " " 25	22	....	....	22
25, and over	7	....	....	7
Total	503	15	....	518

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	54	81	29	164
$3, but under $4	51	48	36	135
4, " " 5	178	180	11	369
5, " " 6	183	323	12	518
6, " " 7	263	231	14	508
7, " " 8	347	135	9	491
8, " " 9	552	108	....	660
9, " " 10	893	76	....	969
10, " " 12	956	48	....	1,004
12, " " 15	934	13	....	947
15, " " 20	527	12	....	539
20, " " 25	97	....	....	97
25, and over	52	....	....	52
Total	5,087	1,255	111	6,453

SADDLES AND HARNESS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	1	1	2
$3, but under $4	2	....	....	2
4, " " 5	....	1	....	1
5, " " 6	11	....	....	11
6, " " 7	8	....	....	8
7, " " 8	9	1	....	10
8, " " 9	8	3	....	11
9, " " 10	21	1	....	22
10, " " 12	35	....	....	35
12, " " 15	68	....	....	68
15, " " 20	56	....	....	56
20, " " 25	14	....	....	14
25, and over	....	....	....	....
Total	232	7	1	240

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	14	....	12	26
4, " " 5	28	15	....	43
5, " " 6	36	16	1	53
6, " " 7	48	6	....	54
7, " " 8	50	13	....	63
8, " " 9	46	12	....	58
9, " " 10	72	31	....	103
10, " " 12	102	21	....	123
12, " " 15	142	12	....	154
15, " " 20	139	3	....	142
20, " " 25	24	....	....	24
25, and over	2	....	....	2
Total	703	129	13	845

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	12	12
$3, but under $4	28	37	17	82
4, " " 5	124	66	4	194
5, " " 6	177	137	1	315
6, " " 7	179	124	....	303
7, " " 8	216	130	....	346
8, " " 9	298	30	....	328
9, " " 10	372	22	....	394
10, " " 12	488	29	....	517
12, " " 15	959	3	....	962
15, " " 20	667	....	....	667
20, " " 25	166	....	....	166
25, and over	44	....	....	44
Total	3,718	578	34	4,330

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	12	....	9	21
4, " " 5	33	....	9	42
5, " " 6	29	....	....	29
6, " " 7	46	....	....	46
7, " " 8	31	....	....	31
8, " " 9	47	....	....	47
9, " " 10	186	....	....	186
10, " " 12	106	....	....	106
12, " " 15	287	....	....	287
15, " " 20	314	....	....	314
20, " " 25	21	....	....	21
25, and over	5	....	....	5
Total	1,117	....	18	1,135

SHOES—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	22	37	81	140
$3, but under $4	71	117	52	240
4, " " 5	105	246	30	381
5, " " 6	162	214	3	379
6, " " 7	121	188	2	311
7, " " 8	186	177	....	363
8, " " 9	208	130	....	338
9, " " 10	230	129	....	359
10, " " 12	374	125	....	499
12, " " 15	581	61	....	642
15, " " 20	336	18	....	354
20, " " 25	150	....	....	150
25, and over	31	....	....	31
Total	2,577	1,442	168	4,187

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

SHIRTS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	3	101	24	128
$3, but under $4	7	189	40	236
4, " " 5	21	243	3	267
5, " " 6	29	376	....	405
6, " " 7	22	324	....	346
7, " " 8	31	249	....	280
8, " " 9	35	193	....	228
9, " " 10	32	152	....	184
10, " " 12	66	126	....	192
12, " " 15	92	30	....	122
15, " " 20	94	4	....	98
20, " " 25	13	....	....	13
25, and over	2	....	....	2
Total	447	1,987	67	2,501

SHIRTWAISTS (WOMEN'S)—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	6	6
$3, but under $4	....	29	6	.35
4, " " 5	....	51	2	53
5, " " 6	....	103	....	103
6, " " 7	....	119	....	119
7, " " 8	4	80	....	84
8, " " 9	3	47	....	50
9, " " 10	6	20	....	26
10, " " 12	17	10	....	27
12, " " 15	15	4	....	19
15, " " 20	10	1	....	11
20, " " 25	5	....	....	5
25, and over	....	....	....	....
Total	60	464	14	538

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

SHIPBUILDING—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	12	....	1	13
$3, but under $4	16	....	1	17
4, " " 5	64	....	....	64
5, " " 6	30	....	....	30
6, " " 7	53	....	....	53
7, " " 8	175	....	....	175
8, " " 9	61	....	....	61
9, " " 10	769	....	....	769
10, " " 12	535	....	....	535
12, " " 15	606	....	....	606
15, " " 20	1,375	....	....	1,375
20, " " 25	106	....	....	106
25, and over	24	....	....	24
Total	3,826	....	2	3,828

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	170	365	322	857
$3, but under $4	360	792	468	1,620
4, " " 5	511	1,125	147	1,783
5, " " 6	446	1,310	31	1,787
6, " " 7	498	1,764	21	2,283
7, " " 8	612	1,356	3	1,971
8, " " 9	919	1,148	....	2,067
9, " " 10	1,106	1,300	....	2,406
10, " " 12	1,820	1,406	....	3,226
12, " " 15	2,261	1,029	....	3,290
15, " " 20	2,191	346	....	2,537
20, " " 25	519	36	....	555
25, and over	112	8	....	120
Total	11,525	11,985	992	24,502

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

SILK DYEING—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	6	....	10	16
$3, but under $4	34	8	21	63
4, " " 5	32	12	3	47
5, " " 6	37	12	1	50
6, " " 7	90	166	....	256
7, " " 8	343	25	....	368
8, " " 9	208	5	....	213
9, " " 10	1,125	4	....	1,129
10, " " 12	1,974	5	....	1,979
12, " " 15	479	8	....	487
15, " " 20	201	....	....	201
20, " " 25	53	....	....	53
25, and over	51	....	....	51
Total	4,633	245	35	4,913

SILK-THROWING—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	44	82	96	222
$3, but under $4	69	79	89	237
4, " " 5	104	104	59	267
5, " " 6	111	189	7	307
6, " " 7	97	614	....	711
7, " " 8	132	99	....	231
8, " " 9	88	2	....	90
9, " " 10	25	....	....	25
10, " " 12	42	1	....	43
12, " " 15	31	1	....	32
15, " " 20	25	....	....	25
20, " " 25	4	....	....	4
25, and over	1	....	....	1
Total	773	1,171	251	2,195

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	9	10	12	31
$3, but under $4	17	2	20	39
4, " " 5	27	38	5	70
5, " " 6	29	27	....	56
6, " " 7	31	24	....	55
7, " " 8	26	8	....	34
8, " " 9	38	14	....	52
9, " " 10	48	5	....	53
10, " " 12	54	4	....	58
12, " " 15	73	7	....	80
15, " " 20	114	6	....	120
20, " " 25	28	....	....	28
25, and over	16	....	....	16
Total	510	145	37	692

SILVER GOODS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	20	7	3	30
$3, but under $4	76	86	15	177
4, " " 5	65	73	6	144
5, " " 6	35	44	2	81
6, " " 7	38	43	....	81
7, " " 8	31	32	....	63
8, " " 9	14	26	....	40
9, " " 10	29	33	....	62
10, " " 12	60	17	....	77
12, " " 15	170	13	....	183
15, " " 20	356	8	....	364
20, " " 25	140	1	....	141
25, and over	78	....	....	78
Total	1,112	383	26	1,521

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	12	....	....	12
$3, but under $4	5	....	....	5
4, " " 5	15	....	....	15
5, " " 6	14	....	....	14
6, " " 7	11	....	....	11
7, " " 8	173	....	....	173
8, " " 9	347	....	....	347
9, " " 10	1,031	....	....	1,031
10, " " 12	956	....	....	956
12, " " 15	780	....	....	780
15, " " 20	353	....	....	353
20, " " 25	112	....	....	112
25, and over	53	....	....	53
Total	3,862	....	....	3,862

SOAP AND TALLOW—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	4	4
$3, but under $4	41	15	20	76
4, " " 5	32	58	10	100
5, " " 6	35	43	2	80
6, " " 7	32	47	....	79
7, " " 8	22	16	....	38
8, " " 9	33	13	1	47
9, " " 10	115	6	....	121
10, " " 12	168	2	....	170
12, " " 15	103	3	....	106
15, " " 20	89	....	....	89
20, " " 25	18	....	....	18
25, and over	10	....	....	10
Total	698	203	37	938

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	7	....	....	7
4, " " 5	13	47	....	60
5, " " 6	24	15	....	39
6, " " 7	41	....	....	41
7, " " 8	151	4	....	155
8, " " 9	375	....	....	375
9, " " 10	168	....	....	168
10, " " 12	112	....	....	112
12, " " 15	117	....	....	117
15, " " 20	130	....	....	130
20, " " 25	58	....	....	58
25, and over	28	....	....	28
Total	1,224	66	....	1,290

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	22	....	....	22
$3, but under $4	24	....	2	26
4, " " 5	48	....	3	51
5, " " 6	59	....	....	59
6, " " 7	65	....	10	75
7, " " 8	278	....	2	280
8, " " 9	473	....	....	473
9, " " 10	540	....	....	540
10, " " 12	818	....	....	818
12, " " 15	504	....	....	504
15, " " 20	533	....	....	533
20, " " 25	230	....	....	230
25, and over	105	....	....	105
Total	3,699	....	17	3,716

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	14	....	....	14
$3, but under $4	22	....	3	25
4, " " 5	17	....	9	26
5, " " 6	52	....	4	56
6, " " 7	87	....	....	87
7, " " 8	82	....	1	83
8, " " 9	484	....	....	484
9, " " 10	528	....	....	528
10, " " 12	406	....	....	406
12, " " 15	468	....	....	468
15, " " 20	540	....	....	540
20, " " 25	103	....	....	103
25, and over	82	....	....	82
Total	2,885	....	17	2,902

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	4	1	5
$3, but under $4	7	8	77	92
4, " " 5	78	83	12	173
5, " " 6	88	93	....	181
6, " " 7	80	87	....	167
7, " " 8	128	88	....	216
8, " " 9	101	3	....	104
9, " " 10	75	....	....	75
10, " " 12	81	....	....	81
12, " " 15	64	....	....	64
15, " " 20	45	....	....	45
20, " " 25	14	....	....	14
25, and over	....	....	....	....
Total	761	366	90	1,217

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

THREAD—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	3	1	3	7
$3, but under $4	22	157	235	414
4, " " 5	105	205	200	510
5, " " 6	160	560	76	796
6, " " 7	140	758	3	901
7, " " 8	156	461	1	618
8, " " 9	76	117	....	193
9, " " 10	162	44	....	206
10, " " 12	253	5	....	258
12, " " 15	260	....	....	260
15, " " 20	256	....	....	256
20, " " 25	54	....	....	54
25, and over	18	....	....	18
Total	1,665	2,308	518	4,491

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	1	4	....	5
$3, but under $4	9	7	1	17
4, " " 5	15	....	....	15
5, " " 6	26	2	....	28
6, " " 7	30	3	....	33
7, " " 8	39	3	....	42
8, " " 9	28	....	....	28
9, " " 10	47	11	....	58
10, " " 12	92	2	....	94
12, " " 15	117	1	....	118
15, " " 20	82	....	....	82
20, " " 25	28	....	....	28
25, and over	22	....	....	22
Total	536	33	1	570

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	7	7
$3, but under $4	51	36	28	115
4, " " 5	57	70	8	135
5, " " 6	37	55	5	97
6, " " 7	66	27	2	95
7, " " 8	42	23	....	65
8, " " 9	41	16	....	57
9, " " 10	93	12	....	105
10, " " 12	105	8	....	113
12, " " 15	113	1	....	114
15, " " 20	106	1	....	107
20, " " 25	37	....	....	37
25, and over	9	....	....	9
Total	757	249	50	1,056

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	1	....	....	1
4, " " 5	5	....	....	5
5, " " 6	8	2	....	10
6, " " 7	2	3	....	5
7, " " 8	3	1	....	4
8, " " 9	7	....	....	7
9, " " 10	20	....	....	20
10, " " 12	32	....	....	32
12, " " 15	37	....	....	37
15, " " 20	27	....	....	27
20, " " 25	4	....	....	4
25, and over	2	....	....	2
Total	148	6	....	154

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

UNDERWEAR (WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S)—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	3	164	16	183
$3, but under $4	3	194	24	221
4, " " 5	7	147	19	173
5, " " 6	6	233	2	241
6, " " 7	9	226	....	235
7, " " 8	16	202	....	218
8, " " 9	9	158	....	167
9, " " 10	7	93	....	100
10, " " 12	11	59	....	70
12, " " 15	11	36	....	47
15, " " 20	19	9	....	28
20, " " 25	4	1	....	5
25, and over	3	....	....	3
Total	108	1,522	61	1,691

VARNISHES—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	....	....	....	....
4, " " 5	....	....	1	1
5, " " 6	12	2	....	14
6, " " 7	12	1	....	13
7, " " 8	11	....	....	11
8, " " 9	15	1	....	16
9, " " 10	13	1	....	14
10, " " 12	39	2	....	41
12, " " 15	82	6	....	88
15, " " 20	41	....	....	41
20, " " 25	26	....	....	26
25, and over	20	....	....	20
Total	271	13	1	285

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	62	22	20	104
$3, but under $4	30	10	40	80
4, " " 5	59	59	39	157
5, " " 6	58	121	....	179
6, " " 7	48	156	....	204
7, " " 8	69	144	....	213
8, " " 9	58	140	....	198
9, " " 10	114	65	....	179
10, " " 12	190	52	....	242
12, " " 15	283	17	....	300
15, " " 20	459	6	....	465
20, " " 25	134	1	....	135
25, and over	119	....	....	119
Total	1,683	793	99	2,575

WINDOW SHADES—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	....	5	1	6
4, " " 5	4	3	....	7
5, " " 6	....	....	....	....
6, " " 7	2	2	....	4
7, " " 8	1	5	....	6
8, " " 9	5	3	....	8
9, " " 10	7	....	....	7
10, " " 12	14	5	....	19
12, " " 15	62	....	....	62
15, " " 20	23	....	....	23
20, " " 25	3	1	....	4
25, and over	....	....	....	....
Total	121	24	1	146

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

WOODEN GOODS—THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	4	4
$3, but under $4	23	3	12	38
4, " " 5	37	4	1	42
5, " " 6	47	10	....	57
6, " " 7	102	7	....	109
7, " " 8	117	9	....	126
8, " " 9	88	2	....	90
9, " " 10	138	....	....	138
10, " " 12	244	2	....	246
12, " " 15	303	....	....	303
15, " " 20	270	....	....	270
20, " " 25	41	1	....	42
25, and over	11	....	....	11
Total	1,421	38	17	1,476

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	4	38	173	215
$3, but under $4	76	184	431	691
4, " " 5	253	1,537	55	1,845
5, " " 6	217	1,440	....	1,657
6, " " 7	559	487	....	1,046
7, " " 8	454	399	....	853
8, " " 9	476	123	....	599
9, " " 10	512	80	....	592
10, " " 12	571	99	....	670
12, " " 15	408	29	....	437
15, " " 20	336	5	....	341
20, " " 25	178	....	....	178
25, and over	104	....	....	104
Total	4,148	4,421	659	9,228

TABLE No. 8.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

UNCLASSIFIED—SEVENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	55	49	17	121
$3, but under $4	144	224	84	452
4, " " 5	203	253	12	468
5, " " 6	196	196	....	392
6, " " 7	219	131	....	350
7, " " 8	216	90	....	306
8, " " 9	806	36	....	842
9, " " 10	1,496	15	....	1,511
10, " " 12	906	10	....	916
12, " " 15	737	6	....	743
15, " " 20	1,041	....	....	1,041
20, " " 25	444	1	....	445
25, and over	66	....	....	66
Total	6,529	1,011	113	7,653

ALL INDUSTRIES—2,018 ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	1,358	2,454	1,696	5,508
$3, but under $4	3,524	5,975	3,425	12,924
4, " " 5	6,043	10,730	1,509	18,282
5, " " 6	6,481	11,884	379	18,744
6, " " 7	8,103	10,593	125	18,821
7, " " 8	12,917	7,311	50	20,278
8, " " 9	16,604	4,618	19	21,241
9, " " 10	28,873	3,780	....	32,653
10, " " 12	29,401	3,506	....	32,907
12, " " 15	30,900	1,851	....	32,751
15, " " 20	33,520	531	....	34,051
20, " " 25	9,755	51	....	9,806
25, and over	6,351	10	....	6,361
Total	193,830	63,294	7,203	264,327

TABLE No. 9.—Number of Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day, Number of Hours Worked per Week and Over-time, 1905. Averages by Industries.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation During the Year.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day (under Normal Conditions).	Number of Hours Worked per Week (under Normal Conditions).	Establishments that Worked Overtime During the Year.	
						Number of Establishments.	Aggregate Number of Hours.
1	Agricultural implements,	10	300.00	9.70	57.40	5	3,207
2	Artisans' tools,	37	297.19	9.84	56.54	4	3,952
3	Art tile,	6	305.33	9.83	54.33	.....	.....
4	Boilers,	13	304.23	9.46	55.54	4	79,730
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	42	300.00	9.74	55.69	10	1,817
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	39	302.85	9.09	54.39	7	10,521
7	Brick and terra cotta,	64	251.09	9.72	57.75	12	9,741
8	Brushes,	12	294.41	9.67	55.25	2	274
9	Buttons (metal),	9	293.44	9.78	57.11	3	540
10	Buttons (pearl),	19	278.68	10.00	57.63	3	2,189
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	263.86	10.00	54.29	.....	.....
12	Carriages and wagons,	29	299.79	9.83	58.10	2	350
13	Chemical products,	58	304.26	9.50	57.05	8	13,772
14	Cigars and tobacco,	37	290.57	9.19	53.14	3	1,143
15	Clothing,	14	293.43	9.64	54.93	1	60
16	Confectionery	6	299.33	9.83	56.66	3	463
17	Cornices and skylights,	20	306.90	8.40	48.10	2	1,172
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	292.18	9.27	52.91	.....	.....
19	Cutlery,	11	289.55	9.90	57.64	2	400
20	Cotton goods,	28	297.93	9.50	54.36	7	1,119
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	15	286.93	10.00	58.00	4	967
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	11	302.18	9.45	55.27	7	4,065
23	Electrical appliances,	32	296.12	9.88	56.22	11	131,560
24	Fertilizers,	11	293.27	10.00	59.64	4	307
25	Food products,	24	292.08	10.00	58.25	8	6,370
26	Foundry (brass),	17	292.18	9.47	54.76	4	28,970
27	Foundry (iron),	47	292.51	9.55	56.19	9	29,808
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	295.71	9.57	56.50	5	10,084
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	8	299.88	9.88	56.50	2	20,300
30	Glass (window and bottle),	30	260.10	9.20	53.47	1	140
31	Glass mirrors,	3	300.33	9.67	56.33	.....	.....
32	Graphite products,	5	291.40	10.00	57.00	2	1,094
33	Hats (*felt*),	42	282.83	9.21	50.55	3	320
34	Hats (straw),	3	263.33	9.67	56.00	.....	.....
35	High explosives,	3	297.66	9.67	56.33	.....	.....
36	Inks and mucilage	4	298.75	10.00	58.25	1	40
37	Jewelry,	86	290.22	9.27	54.10	19	4,116
38	Knit goods,	20	285.50	9.75	54.60	1	185
39	Laundry,	8	307.50	9.50	52.37	1	100
40	Leather,	67	295.77	9.88	57.85	8	11,643
41	Leather goods,	16	298.62	9.81	55.81	3	3,380
42	Lamps,	9	294.56	9.56	55.44	3	370
43	Lime and cement,	7	312.14	10.71	62.85	.....	.....
44	Machinery,	118	300.96	9.64	55.83	34	1,013,722
45	Mattresses and bedding,	8	288.25	9.75	55.50	3	537
46	Metal goods,	64	296.12	9.76	56.75	14	6,622
47	Metal *novelties*,	15	294.00	10.00	57.60	7	1,089
48	Mining (iron ore),	7	301.14	8.29	50.00	.....	.....
49	Musical instruments,	14	299.21	9.71	56.43	4	974
50	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	301.88	9.62	57.00	2	562
51	Oils,	15	300.80	9.20	53.80	2	1,080
52	Paints,	8	308.25	10.00	58.12	.....	.....
53	Paper,	36	278.11	10.50	62.30	3	692
54	Pig iron,	5	331.00	12.00	72.00	.....	.....
55	Pottery,	45	291.03	9.54	54.80	3	570
56	Printing and bookbinding	23	302.09	9.09	53.22	10	25,744

TABLE No. 9.—Number of Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day, Number of Hours Worked per Week and Over-time, 1905. Averages by Industries—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation During the Year.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day (under Normal Conditions).	Number of Hours Worked per Week (under Normal Conditions).	Establishments that Worked Overtime During the Year.	
						Number of Establishments.	Aggregate Number of Hours.
57	Quarrying stone,	16	250.37	9.50	54.38	.....	.....
58	Roofing (metal and tar),	7	311.57	10.00	59.71	3	3,039
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	36	294.50	10.00	58.28	14	183,003
60	Saddles and harness,	11	300.27	9.27	54.18	1	2,828
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	294.57	9.93	56.14	.....	.....
62	Scientific instruments,	15	304.73	9.66	56.13	8	15,643
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	27	300.89	9.18	53.15	5	1,304
64	Shoes,	32	289.09	9.93	55.15	3	110
65	Shirts,	17	299.47	9.94	55.31	1	32
66	Shirt waists (women's),	5	288.60	9.40	53.00	.....	.....
67	Shipbuilding,	15	297.20	9.40	56.40	1	140
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	141	286.99	9.64	53.51	9	3,334
69	Silk dyeing,	20	291.75	9.90	55.05	3	65,850
70	Silk throwing,	27	292.48	10.00	55.37	3	804
71	Silk mill supplies,	14	301.71	9.93	54.79	.....	.....
72	Silver goods,	15	286.27	9.73	55.66	9	3,117
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc)	10	299.40	10.10	60.50	2	.....
74	Soap and tallow,	16	293.00	9.56	55.63	1	213
75	Steel and iron (bar),	5	279.80	10.00	59.00	10	1,500
76	Steel and iron (structural),	23	296.87	9.30	54.70	.....	20,075
77	Steel and iron (forging),	13	301.08	10.00	58.00	2	110
78	Textile products,	8	273.25	10.00	55.75	1	37
79	Thread,	6	283.17	10.00	55.83	.....	.....
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	297.60	9.80	57.90	1	390
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	6	291.66	10.00	57.83	1	150
82	Typewriters and supplies,	3	302.67	9.33	54.00	1	50
83	Underwear (women's and children's)	20	248.45	8.20	46.35	2	145
84	Varnishes,	14	303.14	9.00	51.79	1	64
85	Watches, cases and material,	11	284.54	9.91	56.72	2	138
86	Window shades,	5	289.20	9.40	55.80	3	886
87	Wooden goods,	36	288.75	9.53	56.81	7	4,272
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	24	300.70	10.00	58.12	3	380
89	Unclassified,	76	293.84	9.80	57.22	14	12,207
	All industries,	2,018	290.13	9.62	55.36	367	1,755,682

TABLE No. 10.—Average Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, 1905.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done — Percentage.
1	Agricultural implements,	10	67.50
2	Artisans' tools,	37	77.84
3	Art tile,	6	74.16
4	Boilers,	13	76.15
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	42	83.85
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	39	70.30
7	Brick and terra cotta,	64	84.25
8	Brushes,	12	87.50
9	Buttons (metal),	9	78.33
10	Buttons (pearl),	19	64.53
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	73.57
12	Carriages and wagons,	29	81.73
13	Chemical products,	58	80.07
14	Cigars and tobacco,	37	80.68
15	Clothing,	14	81.43
16	Confectionery,	6	75.00
17	Cornices and skylights,	20	73.00
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	85.91
19	Cutlery,	11	74.09
20	Cotton goods,	28	81.96
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	15	77.66
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	11	90.45
23	Electrical appliances,	32	80.78
24	Fertilizers,	11	74.55
25	Food products,	24	77.92
26	Foundry (brass),	17	86.76
27	Foundry (iron),	47	77.97
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	77.14
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	8	76.25
30	Glass (window and bottle),	30	81.17
31	Glass mirrors,	3	85.33
32	Graphite products,	5	94.00
33	Hats (felt),	42	74.64
34	Hats (straw),	3	75.00
35	High explosives,	3	78.33
37	Jewelry,	4	63.75
36	Inks and mucilage,	86	83.37
38	Knit goods,	20	75.75
39	Laundry,	8	80.62
40	Leather,	67	79.93
41	Leather goods,	16	77.50
42	Lamps,	9	74.44
43	Lime and cement,	7	87.14
44	Machinery,	118	77.67
45	Mattresses and bedding,	8	71.25
46	Metal goods,	64	80.78
47	Metal novelties,	15	77.33
48	Mining (iron ore),	7	82.14
49	Musical instruments,	14	81.71
50	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	90.62
51	Oils,	15	71.67
52	Paints,	8	89.37
53	Paper,	36	86.25
54	Pig iron,	5	85.00
55	Pottery,	45	79.23
56	Printing and bookbinding,	23	75.65
57	Quarrying stone,	16	66.25
58	Roofing (metal and tar),	7	79.29
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	36	84.72
60	Saddles and harness,	11	74.55

TABLE No. 10.—Average Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done — Percentage.
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	71.44
62	Scientific instruments,	15	82.00
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	27	81.48
64	Shoes,	32	82.03
65	Shirts,	17	87.06
66	Shirt waists (women's),	5	73.00
67	Shipbuilding,	15	72.33
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	141	75.53
69	Silk dyeing,	20	79.75
70	Silk throwing,	27	87.96
71	Silk mill supplies,	14	87.14
72	Silver goods,	15	71.67
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	10	83.00
74	Soap and tallow,	16	78.44
75	Steel and iron (bar),	5	83.00
76	Steel and iron (structural),	23	71.30
77	Steel and iron (forging),	13	85.00
78	Textile products,	8	81.25
79	Thread,	6	98.33
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	76.00
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	6	90.83
82	Typewriters and supplies,	3	88.33
83	Underwear (women's and children's),	20	77.65
84	Varnishes,	14	81.07
85	Watches, cases and material,	11	76.36
86	Window shades,	5	74.00
87	Wooden goods,	36	81.94
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	24	91.04
89	Unclassified,	76	82.50
	All industries,	2,013	79.06

TABLE No. 11.—Power Used and Owned, by Industries, 1905.

Office Number.	INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Character of Power Used.											
			Steam Engines.		Gas and Gasoline Engines.		Water Wheels.		Water Motors.		Electric Motors.		Air Compressors.	
			Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.
1	Agricultural implements	10	9	364	5	177	5	153	....	.....	14	138	.....	.....
2	Artisans' tools	37	36	2,462	10	695	3	120	....	.....	27	286	.....	.....
3	Art tile	6	4	215	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Boilers	13	15	1,535	1	18	1	40	....	.....	32	605	.....	.....
5	Boxes (wood and paper)													
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	42	30	1,039	7	64	.....	.....	....	.....	16	74	.....	.....
		39	178	11,550	1	12	.....	.....	....	.....	110	1,005	.....	.....
7	Brick and terra cotta	64	106	10,970	1	16	.....	.....	....	.....	55	1,756	.....	.....
8	Brushes	12	6	95	3	12	1	10	....	.....	2	7	.....	.....
9	Buttons (metal)	9	9	365	2	27	.....	.....	....	.....	59	1,162	.....	.....
10	Buttons (pearl)	19	13	487	5	34	1	30	....	.....	2	34	.....	.....
11	Carpets and rugs	7	8	530	.....	.....	3	300	....	.....	7	190	.....	.....
12	Carriages and wagons	29	15	600	3	37	.....	.....	....	.....	8	72	.....	.....
13	Chemical products	58	219	12,485	1	12	1	40	4	6	88	1,662	1	25
14	Cigars and tobacco	37	32	2,554	2	20	4	94	....	.....	78	644	.....	.....
15	Clothing	14	5	139	5	44	1	20	....	.....	8	27	.....	.....
16	Confectionery	6	5	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	5	20	.....	.....
17	Cornices and skylights	20	2	90	4	70	.....	.....	....	.....	8	108	.....	.....
18	Corsets and corset waists	11	7	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	5	23	.....	.....
19	Cutlery	11	10	711	1	25	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Cotton goods	28	59	5,745	7	53	11	840	....	.....	34	389	.....	.....
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	15	217	7,480	.....	.....	6	485	....	.....	68	1,648	.....	.....
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	21	4,310	1	12	.....	.....	....	.....	55	2,774	.....	.....
23	Electrical appliances	32	40	5,360	2	89	3	405	....	.....	717	4,452	.....	.....
24	Fertilizers	11	34	3,492	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	62	1,306	.....	.....
25	Food products	24	36	2,894	2	20	.....	.....	....	.....	39	335	.....	.....
26	Foundry (brass)	17	11	573	5	68	.....	.....	....	.....	39	330	.....	.....
27	Foundry (iron)	47	66	5,152	4	645	1	15	....	.....	236	4,042	1	10
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	19	1,183	4	91	1	40	....	.....	28	490	.....	.....
29	Gas and electric light fixtures	8	5	160	1	20	.....	.....	....	.....	2	12	.....	.....
30	Glass (window and bottle)	30	77	2,492	1	8	.....	.....	....	.....	29	85	.....	.....

TABLE No. 11.—Power Used and Owned, by Industries, 1905—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Character of Power Used.											
			Steam Engines.		Gas and Gasoline Engines.		Water Wheels.		Water Motors.		Electric Motors.		Air Compressors.	
			Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.
31	Glass mirrors	3	2	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	40	.....	.....
32	Graphite products	5	6	1,390	1	40	3	250	....	.....	63	450	.....	.....
33	Hats (felt)	42	48	4,576	2	27	2	35	....	.....	42	816	.....	.....
34	Hats (straw)	3	4	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	High explosives	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Inks and mucilage	4	5	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	3	60	.....	.....
37	Jewelry	86	45	740	7	34	.....	.....	....	.....	9	50	.....	.....
38	Knit goods	20	12	1,016	5	69	3	210	....	.....	9	33	.....	.....
39	Laundry	8	10	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Leather	67	90	8,116	2	65	.....	.....	....	.....	103	1,474	.....	.....
41	Leather goods	16	9	377	4	18	.....	.....	....	.....	29	64	.....	.....
42	Lamps	9	10	714	1	10	.....	.....	....	.....	72	273	2	40
43	Lime and cement	7	59	15,460	.....	.....	1	50	....	.....	196	2,505	.....	.....
44	Machinery	118	163	16,428	13	171	13	427	2	35	378	7,724	9	1,125
45	Mattresses and bedding	8	5	270	3	45	1	6	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Metal goods	64	65	6,403	10	109	2	40	....	.....	14	101	.....	.....
47	Metal novelties	15	13	566	1	20	.....	.....	....	.....	5	30	.....	.....
48	Mining (iron ore)	7	40	10,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	5	160	.....	.....
49	Musical instruments	14	15	1,248	.....	.....	2	60	....	.....	24	426	.....	.....
50	Oilcloth (floor and table)	8	48	4,190	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	34	710	.....	.....
51	Oils	15	360	15,489	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	31	467	.....	.....
52	Paints	8	14	1,545	.....	.....	1	29	....	.....	23	565	.....	.....
53	Paper	36	93	11,703	1	500	33	3,056	....	.....	29	410	.....	.....
54	Pig iron	5	30	13,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	6	110	.....	.....
55	Pottery	45	50	3,371	.....	.....	1	80	....	.....	26	124	.....	.....
56	Printing and bookbinding	23	11	855	3	22	.....	.....	....	.....	187	553	.....	.....
57	Quarrying stone	16	29	2,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	12	130	.....	.....
58	Roofing (metal and tar)	7	14	1,130	2	22	.....	.....	....	.....	2	20	.....	.....
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	36	77	14,083	1	2	9	885	....	.....	19	331	.....	.....
60	Saddles and harness	11	2	29	2	7	.....	.....	....	.....	3	10	.....	.....
61	Saddlery and harness hardware	14	9	560	1	5	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Scientific instruments	15	13	2,485	6	60	.....	.....	....	.....	43	610	.....	.....

63	Sash blinds and doors	27	27	1,953	2	21	.....	.....	....	.....	5	57	.....	.....
64	Shoes	32	25	968	3	15	.....	.....	....	.....	4	37	.....	.....
65	Shirts	17	10	460	3	22	.....	.....	....	.....	9	68	.....	.....
65	Shirt waists (women's)	5	3	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	4	22	.....	.....
67	Shipbuilding	15	33	6,313	2	24	.....	.....	....	.....	382	4,459	.....	.....
68	Silk (broad and ribbon)	141	186	11,404	4	46	12	587	1	400	141	2,730	.....	.....
69	Silk dyeing	20	52	3,660	.....	.....	1	15	....	.....	6	77	.....	.....
70	Silk throwing	27	17	1,995	12	31	4	143	1	110	2	90	.....	.....
71	Silk mill supplies	14	8	477	1	10	1	12	....	.....	2	12	.....	.....
72	Silver goods	15	10	580	4	75	.....	.....	....	.....	29	200	.....	.....
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	10	77	14,420	1	35	.....	.....	....	.....	166	32,495	.....	.....
74	Soap and tallow	16	29	1,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	78	465	.....	.....
75	Steel and iron (bar)	5	25	2,920	.....	.....	3	160	....	.....	22	460	.....	.....
76	Steel and iron (structural)	23	43	9,710	4	120	.....	.....	....	.....	209	3,085	2	350
77	Steel and iron (forging)	13	42	7,154	.....	.....	6	750	....	.....	82	2,235	.....	.....
78	Textile products	8	12	2,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	3	135	.....	.....
79	Thread	6	18	11,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	Trunks and traveling bags	10	3	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	13	56	.....	.....
81	Trunk and bag hardware	6	5	475	1	30	.....	.....	....	.....	2	51	.....	.....
82	Typewriters and supplies	3	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	26	138	.....	.....
83	Underwear (women's and children's)	20	9	311	10	91	.....	.....	....	.....	13	64	.....	.....
84	Varnishes	14	8	560	1	6	.....	.....	....	.....	6	31	.....	.....
85	Watches, cases and material	11	10	505	2	26	.....	.....	....	.....	54	527	.....	.....
86	Window shades	5	3	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	3	15	.....	.....
87	Wooden goods	36	27	1,565	2	20	1	45	....	.....	10	58	.....	.....
88	Woolen and worsted goods	24	49	12,645	.....	.....	10	661	....	.....	9	935	.....	.....
89	Unclassified	76	97	15,414	8	111	4	190	....	.....	414	899	4	520
	All industries	2,018	3,474	334,458	203	4,238	155	10,283	8	551	4,895	91,323	19	2,070

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.

ALL INDUSTRIES.

GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE.

ALL INDUSTRIES.

Stock or Material Used.—All Industries.

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905

Industry and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Agricultural Implements—			
Iron castings	Tons	898	$62,099
Bronze castings	Tons	17	6,392
Steel	Tons	1,404	53,101
Iron	Tons	580	26,097
Pig tin	Tons	9	5,629
Wrought iron	Pounds	57,308	1,170
Lumber	Feet	416,320	16,060
Steel	Not given	Not given	25,531
Tubing	Not given	Not given	6,503
Steel bars and bands	Not given	Not given	15,725
Other material			127,187
Total value of material used			$345,500
Artisans' Tools—			
Steel	Tons	5,000	$184,653
Iron	Tons	2,450	48,400
Iron castings	Tons	121	10,726
Steel castings	Pounds	173,300	6,865
Tool steel	Pounds	93,500	8,615
Iron and brass castings	Pounds	3,500	1,300
Brass	Pounds	19,471	4,874
Handles (wooden)	Dozen	15,708	5,860
Fuel oil	Gallons	72,000	2,100
Coal	Tons	95	470
Steel	Not given	Not given	285,321
Coal and fuel oil	Not given	Not given	23,363
Grindstones	Not given	Not given	11,491
Iron	Not given	Not given	6,459
Other material			523,387
Total value of material used			$1,123,884
Boilers—			
Steel plate	Pounds	27,319,508	$488,020
Tubes	Feet	3,518,495	722,431
Tubes	Tons	300	19,000
Castings	Pounds	14,564,781	228,804
Iron	Pounds	3,553,259	83,003
Steel	Pounds	1,307,000	27,952

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905—(Continued).

Industry and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Boilers—(Con.)			
Copper	Pounds	261,598	$48,164
Brass	Pounds	32,380	5,572
Tin	Pounds	28,802	8,258
Lead	Pounds	32,546	1,685
Iron and steel	Tons	1,400	55,000
Rivets and bolts	Tons	125	7,497
Pig and scrap iron	Tons	285	4,750
Coal	Tons	375	1,300
Plate, tubes, bar and sheet iron, castings, etc.	Not given	Not given	48,169
Other material			998,299
Total value of material used			$2,747,904
Boxes (Wood and Paper)—			
Straw board	Tons	5,554	$176,976
News board	Tons	473	14,720
Paper	Reams	17,969	45,101
Lumber	Feet	16,273,000	415,237
Nails	Kegs	1,860	3,784
Glue and Paste	Barrels	275	2,124
Glue	Pounds	10,950	1,500
Straw board, paper, lumber, etc.	Not given	Not given	351,937
Other material			79,799
Total value of material used			$1,091,178
Brewing (Lager Beer, Ale and Porter)—			
Malt	Bushels	2,876,294	$2,115,394
Hops	Pounds	2,204,887	679,988
Barley	Bushels	319,433	189,141
Meal	Pounds	7,500,660	99,911
Other material			1,176,290
Total value of material used			$4,260,724
Brushes—			
Bristles	Pounds	33,455	$27,847
Horse hair	Pounds	7,000	9,500
Fibre	Pounds	155,691	15,569
Tampico	Pounds	2,000	2,000
Sea root	Pounds	1,000	1,200
Wire	Pounds	4,734	2,058
Leather	Feet	58,276	8,159
Blocks	Gross	2,835	3,003
Bristles, horse hair, fibre, tampico, etc	Not given	Not given	42,951
Other material			45,867
Total value of material used			$158,154

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905—(Continued).

Industry and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Buttons (Pearl)—			
Pearl shell	Pounds	659,667	$282,851
Pearl shell	Not given	.....	58,389
Ivory nuts	Tons	1,170	73,990
Other material	.....	.....	90,795
Total value of material used	.....	.....	$506,025
Carpets and Rugs—			
Wool yarns	Pounds	1,502,751	$366,143
Cotton yarns	Pounds	1,735,209	247,597
Jute yarns	Pounds	475,477	95,686
Dye stuffs and colors	Not given	.....	20,230
Other material	.....	.....	117,383
Total value of material used	.....	.....	$847,039
Cigars and Tobacco—			
Tobacco	Pounds	32,274,930	$6,364,960
Cigar boxes	Number	1,685,992	115,134
Tobacco and boxes	Not given	Not given	269,959
Other material	.....	.....	2,376,479
Total value of material used	.....	.....	$9,126,532
Cornices and Skylights—			
Galvanized iron	Pounds	972,535	$42,611
Copper	Pounds	258,507	60,293
Lead, zinc and solder	Pounds	218,043	17,900
Tin	Boxes	5,390	6,220
Spelter	Tons	90	11,250
Steel	Pounds	28,335	949
Brass	Pounds	5,460	709
Glass	Boxes	297	6,100
Iron, copper, zinc, tin and glass	Not given	Not given	223,970
Other material	.....	.....	58,321
Total value of material used	.....		$428,323
Corsets and Corset Waists.....			
Cotton goods	Yards	2,780,173	$297,133
Corset steel	Pounds	209,000	59,487
Corset clasps	Gross	18,060	51,500
Whalebone	Pounds	6,000	60,000
Lace	Gross	2,340	6,100
Cotton goods, clasps, steel, etc.	Not given	Not given	284,492
Other material	.....	.....	155,884
Total value of material used	.....	.....	$914,596

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905—(Continued).

Industry and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Cotton Goods—			
Cotton	Pounds	11,698,276	$1,285,140
Cotton yarns	Pounds	2,118,911	386,315
Cotton cloth	Yards	3,286,671	269,329
Linen yarns	Pounds	95,670	25,444
Cotton and linen cloth	Not given	Not given	2,667,715
Thread	Pounds	3,676	1,400
Other material			658,326
Total value of material used			$5,293,669
Fertilizers—			
Bones	Tons	25,445	$373,884
Potash	Tons	28,568	635,610
Phosphate rock	Tons	79,832	395,124
Ammoniates	Tons	13,981	234,580
Other crude material			2,089,503
Total value of material used			$3,728,701
Foundry (Iron)—			
Pig iron	Tons	245,658	$3,719,807
Scrap iron	Tons	18,749	221,290
Pig and scrap iron	Tons	11,793	176,653
Sheet steel	Tons	2,549	86,796
Steel and iron	Tons	5,200	140,800
Bar iron	Tons	450	18,000
Brass	Tons	10	2,784
Coal	Tons	8,712	24,256
Coke	Tons	5,733	25,360
Coal and coke	Tons	3,272	13,361
Sand	Tons	6,955	13,501
Lead	Pounds	5,533,502	284,975
Tin	Pounds	249,389	84,792
Fuel, oil	Gallons	66,492	1,968
Pig iron, scrap iron, steel, spelter, coal, coke, etc	Not given	Not given	285,277
Other material			2,288,981
Total value of material used			$7,388,601
Furnaces, Ranges and Heaters—			
Pig iron	Tons	19,876	$302,530
Iron castings	Pounds	1,530,731	95,582
Brass tubes	Pounds	682,113	163,627
Bar iron	Pounds	784,541	13,506
Wrought iron and steel	Pounds	21,000	13,950
Cast iron pipe	Feet	30,883	6,713

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905—(Continued).

Industry and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Furnaces, Ranges, Heaters—(Con.)			
Coal	Tons	4,469	$14,513
Coke	Tons	2,582	12,717
Sand	Tons	5,506	11,105
Pig iron, castings, tubes, etc.	Not given	Not given	1,394,012
Other material			811,622
Total value of material used			$2,839,877
Glass (Window and Bottle)—			
Sand	Tons	64,118	$95,973
Soda ash	Tons	23,386	420,056
Lime	Tons	9,398	47,401
Nitrate soda	Tons	386	15,617
Fuel oil	Gallons	1,300,143	39,387
Coal	Tons	22,033	60,799
Sand, lime, soda ash, oil, coal, etc	Not given	Not given	166,358
Other material			1,216,066
Total value of material used			$2,061,657
Hats (Felt)—			
Fur	Pounds	1,334,388	$1,453,978
Rabbit and hare skins	Number	12,115,677	618,806
Leathers	Dozens	184,948	138,683
Trimmings	Pieces	152,801	190,162
Trimmings	Yards	384,000	60,000
Fur, leathers, trimmings, etc.	Not given	Not given	1,381,431
Other material			898,606
Total value of material used			$4,741,666
Jewelry—			
Gold			$2,216,261
Silver			90,593
Precious stones			1,241,230
Gold and silver (not reported separately)			1,283,083
Other material			534,493
Total value of material used			$5,365,660
Knit Goods—			
Cotton yarn	Pounds	3,432,421	$720,617
Wool yarn	Pounds	202,205	138,994
Worsted yarn	Pounds	97,712	113,369
Lisle yarn	Pounds	125,000	53,750

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905.

Industry and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Knit Goods—(Con.)			
Cotton	Pounds	535,242	$119,846
Silk	Pounds	12,500	58,500
Other material			445,140
Total value of material used			$1,650,216
Leather—			
Hides	Number	786,406	$5,847,121
Sheep and goat skins	Dozens	380,685	2,597,680
Alligator skins	Number	66,432	67,814
Lizard skins	Number	3,232	1,705
Calf skins	Number	29,000	38,500
Buffings	Number	142,533	414,510
Bark	Tons	3,621	47,458
Extracts	Barrels	1,739	30,717
Linseed oil	Gallons	36,295	16,147
Cod oil	Gallons	33,960	10,075
Naphtha	Gallons	155,000	4,025
Gambier	Bales	840	7,207
Sumac	Tons	156	7,150
Hides, skins, chemicals, bark, etc.	Not given	Not given	2,174,837
Other material			1,350,761
Total value of material used			$12,615,707
Machinery—			
Pig iron	Tons	30,218	$488,387
Bar iron and steel	Tons	5,144	143,154
Scrap iron	Tons	3,401	48,608
Iron castings	Tons	12,476	507,691
Steel castings	Tons	613	47,981
Forgings	Tons	224	26,198
Plates	Tons	926	39,206
Steel rails	Tons	1,095	34,738
Sand	Tons	2,436	5,483
Coal and coke	Tons	7,941	26,851
Steel	Pounds	138,663	13,442
Brass	Pounds	221,507	31,954
Babbitt metal	Pounds	38,163	4,195
Lumber	Feet	760,744	30,863
Copper	Pounds	247,219	35,351
Pig iron, steel, iron, brass, tubes, coal, coke, lumber, etc.	Not given	Not given	9,564,815
Other material			1,401,178
Total value of material used			$12,450,095

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905—(Continued).

Industry and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Metal Goods—			
Brass	Pounds	1,343,929	$215,823
Copper	Pounds	5,614,438	883,247
Spelter	Pounds	557,670	36,249
Zinc	Pounds	600,000	39,000
Aluminum	Pounds	108,000	31,700
Nickel	Pounds	60,000	24,000
Solder	Pounds	72,292	14,192
Tin	Pounds	77,040	30,789
Tin plate	Boxes	17,450	61,305
Tin (pig)	Tons	915	555,051
Iron and steel	Pounds	1,323,493	52,046
Sheet steel	Pounds	3,313,250	136,252
Tubes	Feet	820,825	70,271
Lead	Tons	9,153	848,861
Pig iron	Tons	1,250	13,676
Steel wire	Tons	18	15,400
Wire rods	Tons	1,900	66,000
Brass, copper, steel, iron, wire, tin, zinc, lead, etc.	Not given	Not given	2,264,501
Other material			1,114,554
Total value of material used			$6,472,917
Oil Cloth (Floor and Table)—			
Burlap	Sq. yds.	15,955,883	$949,614
Linseed oil	Gallons	1,877,590	781,896
Raw cottons	Yards	6,170,060	448,329
Cork	Tons	1,938	65,125
Oils, paints, varnish, etc.	Not given	Not given	281,000
Other material			1,086,357
Total value of material used			$3,612,321
Oils—			
Crude petroleum	Gallons	802,476,757	$32,848,129
Barrels and parts			1,389,501
Other oils and material			5,801,001
Total value of material used			$40,038,631
Paper—			
Paper stock	Tons	43,639	$1,014,429
Newspapers	Tons	8,419	107,969
Rags	Tons	3,000	54,000
Jute	Tons	1,316	21,852
Gunny bagging	Tons	8,117	157,387

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905—(Continued).

Industry and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Paper—(Con.)			
Clay	Tons	730	$11,954
Paper	Pounds	9,799,429	388,634
Rope	Pounds	2,059,279	77,313
Pulp	Pounds	8,855,740	219,998
Sulphite	Pounds	10,153,142	85,218
Wax	Pounds	2,133,917	90,398
Bronzes	Pounds	45,239	19,820
Raw stock, colors, clays, glue, varnish, etc.	Not given	Not given	1,694,576
Other material			906,155
Total value of material used			$4,849,703
Rubber Goods (Hard and Soft)—			
Crude rubber	Pounds	8,038,123	$4,814,539
Reclaimed rubber	Pounds	14,374,217	1,044,687
Cotton duck	Pounds	2,089,400	450,818
Sulphur	Tons	1,191	60,957
Cotton and fabrics	Not given	.....	868,247
Chemicals and compounds	Not given	.....	180,981
Crude rubber, scrap rubber, fabrics, sulphur, etc.	Not given	Not given	4,456,783
Other material			2,058,816
Total value of material used			$13,935,828
Shoes—			
Upper leather	Feet	5,794,806	$1,016,568
Sole leather	Pounds	1,288,618	408,765
Cotton goods	Yards	237,772	27,526
Upper leather, sole leather, cut soles, cotton goods, etc.	Not given	Not given	1,537,290
Other material			801,463
Total value of material used			$3,791,612
Silk (Broad and Ribbon)—			
Raw silk	Pounds	5,070,600	$20,005,451
Spun silk	Pounds	45,182	91,125
Cotton yarns	Pounds	1,108,348	428,335
Wool yarns	Pounds	29,273	42,585
Raw silk, cotton yarns, wool yarns, etc.	Not given	Not given	1,065,181
Other material			3,170,095
Total value of material used			$24,802,772

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905—(Continued).

Industry and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Silver Goods—			
Silver			$624,781
Gold			218,157
Other material			352,203
Total value of material used			$1,195,141
Steel and Iron (Structural)—			
Pig iron	Tons	39,043	$624,796
Scrap iron	Tons	47,115	730,803
Iron and steel and iron castings	Tons	19,146	660,633
Beams, channels, angles, plates, etc.	Tons	9,837	352,070
Steel plate	Pounds	8,013,900	139,842
Wrought iron pipe	Feet	45,000	35,000
Beams, channels, angles, plate, castings, etc.	Not given	Not given	1,025,411
Other steel and iron			337,081
Total value of material used			$3,905,636
Steel and Iron (Forgings)—			
Billets	Tons	24,713	$891,442
Pig iron	Tons	15,946	324,915
Scrap iron	Tons	16,157	321,061
Bar steel and iron	Tons	6,876	282,894
Other material			659,690
Total value of material used			$2,480,002
Trunks and Traveling Bags—			
Bag frames	Dozens	7,805	$44,668
Lumber	Feet	978,500	60,000
Metals	Pounds	150,000	60,000
Leather	Sides	21,263	52,670
Leather	Feet	887,096	141,879
Leather	Not given	Not given	47,000
Locks	Dozens	4,500	9,000
Other material			90,421
Total value of material used			$505,638
Trunk and Bag Hardware—			
Brass	Pounds	528,428	$115,663
Steel (sheet)	Pounds	1,813,571	68,334
Tin plate	Boxes	1,067	38,851
Iron plate	Boxes	2,000	14,000

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905—(Continued).

Industry and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value
Trunk and Bag Hardware—(Con.)			
Castings	Pounds	20,784	$14,836
Brass, steel, iron, tin, zinc, etc.	Not given	Not given	173,875
Other material			43,203
Total value of material used			$468,762
Varnishes—			
Gum copal	Pounds	2,694,084	$404,901
Linseed oil	Gallons	416,474	190,688
Turpentine	Gallons	1,145,369	523,162
Naphtha	Gallons	151,272	15,043
Gum, oil, turpentine, etc.	Not given	Not given	248,168
Other material			319,129
Total value of material used			$1,701,091
Woolen and Worsted Goods—			
Wool	Pounds	26,634,211	$8,926,351
Worsted yarn	Pounds	1,665,340	1,518,963
Cotton yarn	Pounds	277,672	102,500
Shoddy	Pounds	343,486	29,067
Rags	Pounds	2,236,740	191,319
Silk waste	Pounds	88,938	15,139
Cotton warps	Pounds	71,200	16,376
Wool noils and waste	Pounds	400,000	99,950
Dye stuffs, soap, oil, etc.	Not given	Not given	324,000
Other material			1,997,870
Total value of material used			$13,221,535

Goods Made or Work Done.—All Industries.

GOODS MADE.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905.

Industry and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Quantities.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Agricultural Implements—			
Cream separators	Number	31,263	$1,263,000
Lawn mowers (horse and hand)	Number	17,150	93,250
Potato planters	Number	1,424	78,320
Horse cultivators	Number	16,618	115,123
Hand seed drills and wheel hoes	Number	11,950	59,750
Harrows	Number	7,758	55,784
Sprayers	Number	660	26,900
Fertilizer distributors (hand and horse)	Number	600	8,961
Threshers	Number	31	5,415
Plows	Number	85	1,336
Paris green dusters	Number	19	950
Other implements			125,214
Total value of goods made			$1,834,153
Artisans' Tools—			
Files and Rasps	Dozens	900,641	$1,028,246
Hammers	Dozens	61,046	227,409
Nippers	Dozens	7,200	51,000
Pincers	Dozens	4,160	27,800
Tongs	Dozens	3,550	8,000
Clippers	Number	54,031	22,451
Well-drilling rigs	Number	43	38,976
Ticket punches	Number	125,000	5,000
Pliers	Number	12,000	4,000
Anvils	Number	9,060	73,000
Mechanics' tools	Not given	.....	561,748
Other tools			949,585
Total value of goods made			$2,997,215
Boilers—			
Boilers (stationary and marine)	H. P.	387,549	$3,521,348
Boilers (stationary and marine)	Number	192	187,218
House-heating boilers	Number	304	22,000
Copper range boilers	Number	5,800	110,000
Heaters	Number	80	8,000
Tanks	Number	308	39,500
Stand pipes	Number	20	4,800

GOODS MADE.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905—(Continued).

Industry and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Quantities.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Boilers—(Con.)			
Stacks	Number	150	$11,750
Fertilizer dryers	Number	11	12,781
Dredging buckets	Number	22	14,285
Boilers, stacks, tanks, etc.	Not given	.....	742,894
Total value of goods made			$4,674,576
Boxes (Wood and Paper)—			
Paper boxes	Number	51,247,358	$612,885
Wood boxes	Number	757,950	167,465
Cigar boxes	Number	723,000	70,700
Wood boxes	Not given	.....	284,622
Paper boxes	Not given	.....	352,715
Wood and paper boxes	Not given	.....	483,864
Other goods made		.....	230,261
Total value of goods made			$2,202,512
Brewing (Lager Beer, Ale and Porter)—			
Lager beer, ale and porter	Barrels	2,769,143	$15,419,464
Malt	Bushels	367,190	261,483
Other malt products			130,847
Total value of goods made			$15,811,794
Brushes—			
Household brushes	Gross	710	$63,648
Horse brushes	Gross	150	15,000
Paint brushes	Gross	30	11,000
Bath brushes	Gross	50	8,000
Machine brushes	Number	776	20,000
Brush blocks and handles	Gross	1,490	6,184
Brush ferrules	Not given	.....	55,000
Brushes (kind not given)	Gross	22,621	200,337
Other goods made			42,351
Total value of goods made			$421,520
Buttons (Pearl)—			
Buttons (pearl)	Gross	89,472	$152,508
Buttons (pearl)	Not given	.....	548,470
Pearl goods		.....	59,242
Buttons (ivory)	Gross	523,000	271,800
Other goods made			24,683
Total value of goods made			$1,056,703

GOODS MADE.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905—(Continued).

Industry and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Quantities.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Carpets and Rugs—			
Carpets	Yards	251,453	$231,461
Rugs	Sq. yds.	585,953	435,770
Rugs	Number	141,786	315,942
Jute carpet and rugs	Yards	625,000	120,000
Carpets and rugs	Not given	.....	250,000
Other goods made			81,949
Total value of goods made			$1,435,122
Cigars and Tobacco—			
Cigars	Number	159,033,345	$5,105,587
Tobacco and snuff	Pounds	32,054,194	11,276,222
Cigars and cheroots	Number	255,871,362	3,045,011
Total value of goods made			$19,426,820
Cornices and Skylights—			
Cornices, skylights, ventilators, sheet metal work, felt, tar, etc.	Not given	.....	$895,077
Total value of goods made			$895,077
Corsets and Corset Waists—			
Corsets and corset waists	Dozen	319,073	$1,895,697
Corsets and corset waists	Not reported	.....	562,955
Other goods made			4,090
Total value of goods made			$2,462,742
Cotton Goods—			
Cotton cloth	Yards	19,007,214	$758,619
Cotton yarns	Pounds	3,978,819	829,298
Handkerchiefs	Dozen	3,534,857	1,295,657
Handkerchiefs	Not given	.....	1,510,190
Curtains	Pairs	101,488	117,270
Curtains	Not given	.....	316,756
Cotton duck	Pounds	1,537,511	307,663
Towels and napkins	Yards	1,450,000	119,421
Turkish towels	Dozen	58,024	79,785
Tire fabrics	Not given	.....	165,900
Shoe duck	Not given	.....	158,000
Other goods made			1,888,498
Total value of goods made			$7,547,057

GOODS MADE.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905—(Continued).

Industry and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Quantities.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Fertilizers—			
Fertilizers	Tons	260,407	$4,287,483
Bone black	Tons	5,014	217,780
Grease	Tons	1,486	122,868
Glue	Tons	520	58,505
Fish oil and scrap	Not given	.....	163,552
Other articles			492,478
Total value of goods made			$5,342,666
Foundry (Iron)—			
Cast-iron pipe	Gr. Tons	205,602	$5,604,351
Castings	Tons	53,476	3,181,614
Castings	Not given	.....	3,152,438
Other articles			1,120,648
Total value of goods made			$13,059,051
Furnaces, Ranges and Heaters—			
Heaters	Pounds	2,036,487	$88,415
Heaters	Number	155	20,000
Blowers	Number	352	35,200
Cooling towers	Number	9	68,555
Feedwater heaters	Number	106	57,272
Castings	Tons	11,218	904,036
Steam condensers	Number	368	367,213
Steam pumps	Number	233	207,719
Radiators	Pounds	7,599,993	195,072
Steam specialties	Pounds	152,283	11,662
Heaters, ranges, stoves, boilers, castings, etc.	Not given	.....	2,810,906
Other articles			650,937
Total value of goods made			$5,416,987
Glass (Window and Bottle)—			
Glass bottles	Gross	1,050,917	$2,112,521
Window glass	Boxes	130,551	232,523
Glass jars	Gross	33,063	108,281
Glass bottles, jars, window glass and glassware	Not given	.....	1,597,020
Other goods made			780,122
Total value of goods made			$4,830,472

GOODS MADE.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905—(Continued).

Industry and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Quantities.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Hats (Felt)—			
Hats	Dozens	636,038	$8,541,444
Hatters' fur	Pounds	740,020	948,769
Other goods made			252,510
Total value of goods made			$9,742,723
Jewelry—			
Finished jewelry	Not given	.....	$9,733,063
Total value of goods made			$9,733,063
Knit Goods—			
Hosiery	Dozens	1,208,485	$1,507,774
Underwear	Dozens	261,901	1,228,917
Sweaters	Dozens	16,157	175,126
Toques	Dozens	14,921	45,612
Other goods made			126,569
Total value of goods made			$3,083,998
Leather—			
Patent and enameled	Sides	389,841	$5,276,029
Carriage	Sides	99,110	956,403
Furniture	Sides	12,426	131,288
Harness	Sides	104,968	612,790
Automobile	Sides	8,053	80,551
Shoe	Sides	50,000	415,000
Shoe	Pounds	1,626,360	163,523
Glazed kid	Dozens	278,776	3,280,155
Colt	Dozens	36,281	1,256,600
Calf	Dozens	5,647	112,170
Kangaroo	Dozens	1,651	14,235
Skivers	Dozens	19,659	181,184
Horse	Dozens	16,540	115,780
Hat	Gross	32,425	252,554
Cow	Sides	25,008	297,507
Buffings	Sides	111,469	516,197
Bookbinders'	Feet	5,103,477	342,890
Alligator	Not given	.....	125,229
Lizard	Not given	.....	93,966
Other leather	Not given	.....	4,495,329
Other goods made			1,248,910
Total value of goods made			$19,968,290

GOODS MADE.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905—(Continued).

Industry and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Quantities.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Machinery—			
Locomotives	Number	280	$4,000,600
Sewing machines and parts	Not given	.....	10,517,670
Printing machinery	Not given	.....	901,809
Printing presses	Number	124	313,250
Textile machinery	Number	3,380	232,869
Textile machinery	Not given	.....	907,535
Mining machinery	Not given	.....	3,728,348
Electric machinery	H. P.	7,564	175,354
Electric machinery	Number	1,439	76,029
Ice machinery	Not given	.....	202,029
Hydraulic machinery	Not given	.....	738,190
Wood-working machinery	Not given	.....	511,901
Hoisting machinery	Number	315	242,301
Hoisting machinery	Not given	.....	55,650
Hatters' machinery	Number	7,114	34,076
Canning machinery	Number	143	52,525
Bread machinery	Number	80	33,225
Machine tools	Number	1,334	1,547,564
Elevators	Not given	.....	333,806
Castings	Not given	.....	739,459
Presses (drop and foot)	Number	78	12,439
Steam engines	Number	256	407,157
Corliss engines	Not given	.....	388,623
Gas engines	H. P.	6,560	328,000
Gas engines	Not given	.....	107,213
Oil engines	Not given	.....	31,858
Machinery (various kinds)	Not given	.....	3,123,182
Machinery, dies, presses, castings, pulleys, shafting, etc		.....	2,104,390
Total value of goods made			$31,847,142
Metal Goods—			
Brass and iron bedsteads	Not given	.....	$816,205
Fruit jar caps	Gross	250,000	300,000
Locks and latches	Dozens	39,550	75,764
Umbrella rods	Gross	36,000	101,685
Umbrella ribs	Dozens	465,000	193,525
Copper, brass, bronze, German silver	Pounds	5,271,303	1,168,123
Brass rods	Pounds	691,084	108,083
Tubing	Pounds	1,149,696	256,921
Boiler tubes	Feet	361,253	80,582
Tin cans	Not given	.....	497,498
Builders' hardware	Not given	.....	441,000
Automobile parts	Not given	.....	58,023

GOODS MADE.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905—(Continued).

Industry and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Quantities.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Metal Goods—(Con.)			
Sheet metal goods, rivets, rods, tubing, etc.		.....	$6,263,242
Other goods			635,064
Total value of goods made			$10,995,715
Oil Cloth (Floor and Table)—			
Floor oil cloth	Sq. yds.	9,255,678	$1,534,903
Table oil cloth	Pieces	603,746	885,690
Linoleum	Sq. yds.	7,457,889	2,310,061
Other goods			10,500
Total value of goods made			$4,741,154
Oils—			
Refined oil	Gallons	446,632,221	$24,434,259
Lubricating oil	Gallons	50,923,238	3,713,276
Naptha	Gallons	60,868,299	3,770,131
Fuel oil and wax	Gallons	129,851,600	6,872,308
Benzine	Gallons	734,150	70,490
Lard oil, neatsfoot oil and stearine	Barrels	8,945	233,800
Greases	Pounds	3,904,661	134,457
Fish oil	Barrels	765	7,000
Fish scrap	Tons	750	20,500
Other oils, etc.			6,435,000
Total value of goods made			$45,691,221
Paper—			
Wall paper	Rolls	40,828,027	$2,262,964
Manilla paper	Tons	9,800	961,359
Tissue paper	Tons	2,585	509,957
Building paper	Tons	7,488	208,512
Paste board	Tons	22,509	689,757
News board	Tons	4,040	97,099
Chip board	Tons	1,632	37,131
Binders' board	Pounds	4,372,873	170,818
Parchment paper	Pounds	6,307,520	567,676
Waxed paper	Pounds	7,777,497	563,866
Book paper	Pounds	10,000,000	340,000
Bankers' safety paper	Reams	39,000	181,134
Coated paper and cards	Pounds	9,253,400	375,623
Roofing felt	Tons	5,575	196,900
Manilla, tissue, wrapping, etc.	Not given	.....	840,268
Other goods made			35,399
Total value of goods made			$8,038,463

GOODS MADE.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905—(Continued).

Industry and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Quantities.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value
Rubber Goods (Hard and Soft)—			
Rubber boots and shoes	Pairs	2,619,030	$2,548,848
Packing	Pounds	1,624,475	506,953
Emery wheels	Pounds	321,036	94,204
Reclaimed rubber	Pounds	13,068,565	1,234,665
Druggists' goods			1,012,287
Stationers' goods			720,070
Automobile and bicycle supplies			837,192
Mechanical goods			1,100,161
Belting, hose, packing, etc	Not given		10,700,942
Other goods made			1,454,702
Total value of goods made			$20,210,024
Shoes—			
Men's, women's and children's shoes	Pairs	3,843,635	$3,451,002
Boots and shoes	Pairs	362,324	1,406,720
Children's shoes	Doz. pairs	62,155	567,660
Shoe stock			111,000
Shoes	Not given		223,511
Other goods made			672,501
Total value of goods made			$6,432,394
Silk (Broad and Ribbon)—			
Broad silk	Yards	42,021,319	$26,785,943
Ribbon silk	Yards	150,226,871	8,375,431
Ribbon silk	Boxes	210,795	2,071,309
Tie silk	Yards	1,650,222	1,374,698
Mufflers and handkerchiefs	Dozens	114,510	547,818
Veilings	Yards	1,029,395	202,293
Braids	Yards	172,380	189,795
Vestings	Yards	12,000	18,000
Silk plush	Yards	567,601	354,940
Cotton plush	Yards	112,000	37,600
Velvets	Yards	212,766	115,160
Bindings	Yards	11,315,116	107,528
Umbrella silk	Yards	33,000	24,000
Shoe laces	Yards	92,000	23,000
Veils	Dozens	7,200	50,900
Broad, tie and ribbon silks, bands, etc	Not given		3,164,968
Other goods made			407,096
Total value of goods made			$43,850,479

GOODS MADE.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905—(Continued).

Industry and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Quantities.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Silver Goods—			
Silverware			$1,602,850
Silver novelties			482,223
Silver deposit ware			66,079
Silver-plated ware			64,343
Other goods made			460,486
Total value of goods made			$2,675,981
Steel and Iron (Structural)—			
Structural steel and iron	Tons	90,746	$4,482,549
Structural steel and iron	Not given	.....	1,057,062
Steel pipe	Feet	35,598	175,183
Standpipes, tanks, stacks and towers, etc.	Not given	.....	908,839
Other articles			111,159
Total value of goods made			$6,734,792
Steel and Iron (Forgings)—			
Machine and tool steel	Tons	29,485	$2,541,077
Steel castings	Tons	16,837	1,733,185
Forgings	Pounds	5,106,000	206,942
Steel-tired wheels	Tons	1,819	148,500
Horse and mule shoes	Tons	6,205	486,500
Coach, wagon, truck, automobile springs	Tons	1,075	131,619
Other forgings			158,244
Total value of goods made			$5,406,067
Trunks and Traveling Bags—			
Trunks	Number	66,000	$309,000
Toy trunks	Number	13,000	10,000
Bags	Number	146,600	533,104
Dress suit cases	Number	23,380	62,437
Trunks, bags, cases, etc.	Not given	.....	91,200
Other articles			35,400
Total value of goods made			$1,041,141
Trunk and Bag Hardware—			
Bag, purse and pocketbook frames	Gross	107,046	$271,264
	Not given	.....	684,384
Bag, purse & pocketbook frames	Not given	.....	684,384
Other goods			110,519
Total value of goods made			$1,066,167

GOODS MADE.

Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1905—(Continued).

Industry and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Quantities.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Varnishes—			
Varnishes	Gallons	1,970,916	$2,857,649
Varnish and japans	Gallons	145,674	211,381
Surfacers	Gallons	61,821	134,003
Colors	Pounds	196,143	56,423
Varnish, japans, colors, dryers, etc	Not given	.....	622,325
Other goods			50,982
Total value of goods made			$3,933,263
Woolen and Worsted Goods—			
Woolen and worsted cloth	Pieces	183,200	$7,420,600
Woolen and worsted cloth	Yards	5,064,192	3,557,229
Worsted yarn	Pounds	5,932,396	5,712,401
Woolen yarn	Pounds	249,858	149,915
Cassimeres	Yards	364,546	134,286
Flannels	Yards	380,000	50,000
Trimmings and linings	Sq. yds.	933,400	264,861
Felts	Sq. yds.	478,705	230,974
Felts	Pounds	112,618	99,344
Shoddy	Pounds	147,533	22,963
Noils, wastes, etc	Not given	.....	486,742
Other goods			974,109
Total value of goods made			$19,103,424

PART II.

Statistics of Steam Railroad Transportation in New Jersey.

Cost of Living in New Jersey--1906.

Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry in New Jersey--Pack of 1906.

Steam Railroad Service in New Jersey

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1906.

Number of Miles of Road, Number of Employes, Number of Days Employed, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily and Yearly Earnings, per Employee, Number Employes Injured During the Year and Number Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.

Data of a highly interesting character relating to employment and wages of labor on the great trunk lines of steam railroad which traverse the State, east and west, north and south, and have their terminals on the shore line fronting Hudson River and New York Bay, are presented for each of the seven roads separately and collectively for all roads in the series of tables which follow. The figures given relate only to employes whose duties are performed entirely or for much the greater part of their time within the geographical limits of New Jersey, and the period covered by the report is the twelve months ending June 30th, 1906.

New Jersey owes its high rank as an industrial commonwealth to many favoring natural conditions that have largely influenced the development of transportation facilities of a character so comprehensive and efficient as to have, aided by other advantages, brought about an expansion of manufacturing industry in this State during the past fifteen years which has been unequalled elsewhere.

The interest of the people of New Jersey in everything relating to the railroads is very real, and their growth from year to year is one of the most reliable indications of similar expansion of all other material interests of the State and its people.

The summary table, the first of the series, is so arranged that the totals for each of the seven roads included in the report can be compared for the years 1905 and 1906, and also to permit comparisons of the aggregate figures of all roads for the same

time. These latter items are compared in the following table and the differences, whether increase or decrease, are shown in absolute numbers and also by percentage.

PARTICULARS.	1905.	1906.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1905 as compared with 1906.		
				Amount.	Per-centage
Aggregate number of miles in New Jersey	1,626.50	1,632.24	+	5.74	+ 0.3
Aggregate number of persons employed	37,953	42,702	+	4,749	+ 12.5
Aggregate number of days worked	11,259,455	12,356,357	+	1,096,902	+ 9.7
Average number of days worked per employee	296	285	—	11	— 3.7
Average number of hours worked per day	10.4	10.8	+	0.4	+ 3.8
Average number of days not on duty	69	80	+	11	+ 16.0
Aggregate amount paid in wages	$23,168,810.76	$25,687,890.15	+	$2,519,079.39	+ 10.8
Average wages per day	2.06	1.98	—	0.8	— 3.9
Average yearly earnings per employee	$610.46	$563.40	—	$47.06	— 7.7
Aggregate number of employes injured while at work	1,323	1,451	+	118	+ 8.9
Aggregate number whose injuries resulted in death	60	64	+	4	+ 6.6

The foregoing table shows increases and decreases to be as follows: Increases—in the aggregate number of miles of road in the State, 0.3 per cent.; in the aggregate number of persons employed, 12.5 per cent.; in the aggregate number of days worked during the year, 9.7 per cent.; in the average number of hours worked per day, 3.8 per cent.; in the average number of days not on duty, 16 per cent.; in the aggregate amount paid in wages, 10.8 per cent.; in the number of employes injured while on duty, and the number of these whose injuries had a fatal termination, 8.9 and 6.6 per cent., respectively.

The decreases, which are few in number, are as follows: In the average number of days worked per employee, 3.9 per cent., and in the average yearly earnings per employee, 7.7 per cent.

The figures show that the number of persons employed has been increased from 37,953 in 1905 to 42,702 in 1906, which indicates that the number of men required for handling the greatly increased business of the railroad companies was 4,749 greater in 1906 than during the previous year. That this great increase was in no way related to expansion of the lines is shown by the fact the tracks were extended only 5.74 miles, or three-tenths of one per cent.

The increase in the aggregate amount paid in wages shows as a matter of course an approximate equality to the increase in the number of persons employed, and the total amount paid out for that purpose, $25,687,890.15, proves that the transportation industry in New Jersey is a long way ahead of all others in the State in respect to the number of men employed and the amount distributed among them in wages.

The average number of days employed shows a falling off in 1906 as compared with 1905 of 11 days, and a corresponding increase in the number of days not on duty. This change would seem, from all the circumstances of the case, to be due partly to employes in general having been allowed a somewhat greater amount of relaxation from the requirements of duty than has been granted them heretofore, and partly to the more or less unsteady work of large construction forces employed on some of the roads. But whatever the cause may be, the result is to show a falling off in average annual earnings of $47.06, or 7.7 per cent.

The figures relating to accidents to railroad employes while on duty are fiurnished by only three of the companies in 1906, as against four who furnished this information in 1905; notwithstanding this, however, the number of casualties which occurred among employes on duty, as reported by these roads, was 1,451, as against 1,323 reported by four roads in 1905. The increase, 118, or 8.9 per cent., although very large, would certainly be much greater had it been possible to make a comparison of casualties on the basis of reports from an equal number of roads for both years. The number whose injuries resulted in death was 60 in 1905, and 64 in 1906, an increase of 4, or 6.6 per cent. in the list of fatalities.

The companies from whom reports of accidents to workmen were received for 1906 are the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The number of persons of all classes employed on these roads during the time covered by the report was 27,747, or 65 per cent. of the total number engaged on all seven lines; the accidents which occurred among these were, as before stated, 1,451, or 5.2 per cent. of the total number, and the deaths resulting from these were 64, or 4.4 per cent. of the total number of accidents.

Substantially all the accidents occurred in the classes of workmen designated as "trainmen," or among those whose duties

were related in some way to the movement of trains, such as switchmen, flagmen, yardmen, trackmen, enginewipers, etc. Next to these in importance as contributors to the list of casualties comes the carpenters and bridge builders, and machine shop employes, of whom 143 suffered more or less serious accidental injuries, from the results of which, however, only one man died.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1906.

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

Summary of Table No. 1.—Aggregates and Averages, by Companies.

CLASSIFICATION.	Years.	Number of miles of road in New Jersey.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number days during year not on duty, including Sundays.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	1905	405.98	16,387	4,994,019	305	10.0	60	$10,757,315 22	$2 12	$656 45	1,003	33
	1906	399.90	18,033	5,402,576	300	10.3	65	11,686,813 55	2 16	648 07	1,283	43
Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company	1905	222.61	1,862	587,796	316	.....	49	991,497 46	1 68	532 49	54	6
	1906	222.60	2,128	650,876	306	.....	59	1,101,128 84	1 69	517 45	54	10
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey	1905	391.79	7,398	2,146,481	290	10.6	75	4,519,337 33	2 10	610 89	178	15
	1906	397.89	8,207	2,288,753	279	10.5	86	4,827,004 94	2 11	588 16	.....	....
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company	1905	206.88	6,532	1,909,238	292	10.4	73	3,712,473 09	1 94	568 35	88	6
	1906	206.88	7,586	2,177,359	287	10.8	78	4,439,382 86	2 03	585 21	117	11
Erie Railroad Company	1905	141.93	2,204	646,614	293	10.6	72	1,290,428,89	2 00	585 49	.....	....
	1906	141.93	2,478	696,810	281	11.5	84	1,379,198 52	1 99	556 58	.....	....
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company	1905	128.48	2,105	567,302	261	.....	104	1,135,394 24	2 06	539 38	.....	....
	1906	131.54	2,623	700,778	267	.....	98	1,418,336 66	2 02	540 73	.....	....
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company	1905	131.50	1,465	408,005	278	10.7	87	762,364 53	1 87	520 38	.....	....
	1906	131.50	1,647	449,205	272	10.7	93	836,024 78	1 86	507 60	.....	....
Totals	1905	1,626.50	37,953	11,259,455	296	10.4	69	23,168,810 76	2 06	610 46	1,323	60
	1906	1,632.24	42,702	12,366,357	285	10.8	80	$25,687,890 15	$1 98	$563 40	1,451	64

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads of New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1906.

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 of New Jersey. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—397.89.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other officers	13	4,069	313	.....	52	$43,183 32	$10 61	$3,321 80	.....	.....
Clerks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Station agents	150	44,638	298	11	67	97,930 84	2 19	652 86	.....	.....
Other station men	950	261,424	273	11	92	461,953 96	1 77	486 26	.....	.....
Engineers	324	108,888	336	10	29	403,938 62	3 71	1,246 72	.....	.....
Firemen	344	108,119	314	10	51	248,264 66	2 30	721 73	.....	.....
Conductors	288	84,480	293	12	72	265,065 82	3 14	920 37	.....	.....
Other trainmen	784	203,995	260	12	105	454,239 28	2 23	579 39	.....	.....
Machinists	255	67,290	264	10	101	189,168 69	2 81	741 84	.....	.....
Carpenters	299	80,814	290	10	75	182,995 91	2 26	602 03	.....	.....
Other shopmen	1,090	276,828	254	10	111	598,697 49	2 16	549 27	.....	.....
Section foremen	106	33,968	320	10	45	73,845 46	2 17	696 65	.....	.....
Other trackmen	1,269	339,261	267	10	98	463,368 45	1 37	365 14	.....	.....
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen	393	122,284	311	12	54	223,260 20	1 83	568 09	.....	.....
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	86	28,167	328	12	37	65,306 05	2 32	759 37	.....	.....
Employes, account floating equipment	215	59,299	276	10	89	147,841 54	2 49	687 64	.....	.....
All other employes and laborers	1,641	465,229	284	10	81	907,944 65	1 95	553 29	.....	.....
Total	8,207	2,288,753	*279	*10.5	*86	$4,827,004 94	$2 11	$588 16	.....	.....

*Averages.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads of New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1906—(Continued).

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, Lackawana and Western Railroad (Morris and Essex Division, and Sussex Railroad). Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—206.88.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Officers (not including general officers)	6	1,930	322	8-10	43	$19,288 80	$10 00	$3,214 80	.....	....
Conductors	115	38,640	336	12	29	139,663 94	3 61	1,214 47	7	3
Brakemen	300	100,800	336	12	29	225,079 52	2 23	750 26	35	4
Engineers	250	82,638	331	10	34	313,547 78	3 75	1,254 00	8	....
Firemen	261	82,638	317	10	48	189,740 31	2 30	727 00	13	....
Switchmen	29	10,585	365	12	....	17,586 19	1 66	606 42	.....	....
Flagmen and gatemen	261	97,708	374	12	....	104,060 66	1 07	398 70	1	....
Engine wipers, etc	54	18,306	339	10	26	25,168 51	1 37	466 09	1	....
Yardmen	246	77,380	315	12	50	223,329 21	2 87	907 84	.....	....
Trackmen	1,162	283,779	253	10	12	385,631 12	1 36	331 87	22	2
Agents	104	37,636	359	9-12	6	73,993 29	1 97	711 47	1	....
Baggagemen	111	39,960	360	12	5	70,883 96	1 77	638 59	1	....
Clerks	344	122,040	355	8-10	10	212,226 77	1 74	616 94	.....	....
Other depot men	302	110,230	365	12	....	149,166 69	1 36	493 92	8	....
Machinists and helpers.	134	38,862	290	10	75	90,334 03	2 32	674 13	.....	....
Blacksmiths and helpers.	47	12,326	262	10	103	26,770 42	2 17	568 52	.....	....
Boilermakers and helpers.	43	13,152	306	10	59	29,179 34	2 22	678 60	.....	....
Carbuilders and repairers.	541	149,783	306	10	59	284,768 81	1 90	526 37	1	1
Carpenters and bridge-builders	474	113,746	240	10	125	318,486 09	2 80	671 91	13	....
Telegraph operators	39	14,173	363	10-12	2	30,410 09	2 15	779 75	.....	....
Division Supt's office	17	6,205	365	9	....	13,172 79	2 12	774 87	.....	....
Supply department	44	12,127	276	10	89	19,486 49	1 61	442 87	.....	....
Other employes	2,694	782,715	291	8-12	74	1,477,398 44	1 89	548 40	6	1
Total	7,586	2,177,359	287	8.6-10.8	78	$4,439,382 86	$2 03	$585 21	117	11

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads of New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1906—(Continued).

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

Erie Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—141.93.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers	3	1,229	410	8	....	$28,270 06	$23 00	$9,423 35	.....	....
Conductors	67	21,371	319	10	46	67,340 30	3 15	1,005 08	.....	....
Brakemen	275	59,144	215	10	140	132,854 31	2 24	483 11	.....	....
Engineers	94	27,640	294	10	71	100,502 16	3 64	1,069 17	.....	....
Firemen	103	27,895	271	10	94	63,245 18	2 26	614 03	.....	....
Switchmen, Flagmen, Engine wipers, etc., Yardmen	54	17,484	324	12	41	23,792 17	1 36	440 59	.....	....
Trackmen (including construction gang)	455	109,618	241	12	124	153,690 88	1 40	337 78	.....	....
Agents, Assistant agents, Baggagemen, Clerks, Other depot men	37	13,043	353	12	12	24,006 19	1 84	648 82	.....	....
	394	112,664	288	12	77	184,544 64	1 64	468 39	.....	....
Machinists and helpers, Blacksmiths and helpers, Boilermakers and helpers	77	22,819	296	10	69	61,222 56	2 68	795 10	.....	....
Carbuilders and repairers, Carpenters and bridge-builders	77	19,592	255	10	110	45,345 92	2 31	588 91	.....	....
Telegraph operators	54	17,869	331	10	34	34,074 66	1 97	631 01	.....	....
Other employes	788	246,442	313	12	52	460,309 49	1 87	584 15	.....	....
Total	2,478	696,810	281	11.5	84	$1,379,198 52	$1 99	$556 58	.....	....

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads of New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1906—(Continued).

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

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—131.54.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors	18	5,847	325	.....	40	$18,298 91	$3 13	$1,016 61	.....	....
Brakemen	50	18,817	376	.....	....	40,765 99	2 17	815 32	.....	....
Engineers	134	40,153	299	.....	66	148,781 08	3 75	1,110 31	.....	....
Firemen	139	43,065	310	.....	55	99,816 62	2 32	718 11	.....	....
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen	300	97,446	325	.....	40	237,239 88	2 53	790 80	.....	....
Engine wipers, round house men, etc	57	18,496	324	.....	41	32,539 52	1 76	570 87	.....	....
Trackmen	454	112,355	247	.....	18	161,514 57	1 44	355 76	.....	....
Agents, assistant agents and clerks	128	43,824	342	.....	23	81,875 94	1 86	639 65	.....	....
Other station men	511	91,729	179	.....	186	192,456 86	2 09	376 63	.....	....
Machinists and helpers	21	6,780	323	.....	42	15,831 10	2 34	756 86	.....	....
Blacksmiths and helpers, Boilermakers and helpers,	104	32,757	315	.....	50	55,820 90	1 70	536 74	.....	....
Carbuilders and repairers	126	32,445	258	.....	7	57,645 16	1 78	457 34	.....	....
Carpenters	109	28,729	264	.....	101	72,805 99	2 53	667 94	.....	....
Telegraph operators	66	21,024	319	.....	46	35,985 06	1 71	545 23	.....	....
Division Supt's office	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Other employes	406	107,311	264	.....	101	166,959 08	1 56	411 23	.....	....
Total	2,623	700,778	267	.....	98	$1,418,336 66	$2 02	$540 73		

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads of New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1906—(Continued).

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

New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—131.50.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors	50	18,980	380	10	.....	$58,731 63	$3 09	$1,174 63	.....	.....
Brakemen	194	54,598	281	10	84	109,977 54	2 01	566 89	.....	.....
Engineers	65	21,560	332	10	33	72,694 15	3 37	1,118 37	.....	.....
Firemen	71	22,266	314	10	51	46,047 18	2 06	648 55	.....	.....
Switchmen, Flagmen, Engine wipers, etc.	40	12,910	323	12	42	16,734 35	1 29	418 36	.....	.....
Agents, Assistant agents	59	20,873	354	12	11	36,841 18	1 77	624 43	.....	.....
Baggagemen, Clerks, Other depot men	255	71,940	282	12	123	111,635 14	1 55	437 78	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers, Blacksmiths & helpers, Boilermakers & helpers	44	12,377	281	10	124	32,315 43	2 61	734 44	.....	.....
Carbuilders & repairers, Carpenters and bridge-builders	41	10,541	257	10	108	24,552 77	2 33	598 85	.....	.....
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	798	9,897	341	10	24	20,159 38	2 04	695 15	.....	.....
Other employes	29	193,263	242	12	123	306,336 03	1 58	383 88	.....	.....
Total	1,647	449,205	272	10.7	93	$836,024 78	$1 86	$507 60	.....	.....

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads of New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1906—(Continued).

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

Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—399.90.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors	479	115,627	241	11	124	$386,587 28	$3 34	$807 07	46	2
Brakemen	832	235,833	283	11	82	612,474 02	2 59	736 15	302	10
Engineers	876	237,847	272	12	93	880,669 74	3 70	1,005 33	18	....
Firemen	695	220,841	318	12	47	529,477 00	2 40	761 84	29	4
Switchmen	211	65,897	312	12	53	114,307 81	1 73	541 74	10	1
Flagmen	298	98,768	331	11	34	335,012 43	3 39	1,124 20	10	....
Engine wipers, etc	205	65,533	320	10	45	126,220 63	1 93	615 71	10	....
Yardmen	1,155	372,756	323	11	42	1,058,593 46	2 84	916 53	22	....
Trackmen	1,877	543,547	290	10	75	808,609 52	1 49	430 80	76	18
Agents	160	54,606	341	10	24	127,841 00	2 32	799 01	.....	....
Assistant agents	98	32,134	328	10	37	52,695 00	1 64	537 70	.....	....
Baggagemen	183	58,385	319	10	46	103,531 80	1 77	565 75	2	....
Clerks	1,034	331,388	320	9	45	682,658 53	2 06	660 21	5	....
Other depot men	755	241,645	320	10	45	370,145 20	1 53	490 26	29	1
Machinists and helpers	805	244,163	303	10	62	581,754 64	2 38	722 68	85	1
Blacksmiths and helpers	219	66,843	305	10	60	142,750 07	2 14	651 83	22	....
Boilermakers & helpers	269	81,073	301	9	64	183,210 73	2 26	681 08	21	....
Carbuilders and repairers	839	258,609	308	10	57	549,534 00	2 12	654 99	21	....
Carpenters and bridge builders	530	151,860	287	10	78	359,689 69	2 37	678 66	58	....
Construction gangs	88	19,436	221	10	144	28,674 56	1 47	325 85	3	....
Telegraph operators	312	103,034	330	10	25	226,396 76	2 19	725 63	6	....
Division Supt.'s office	60	17,993	300	9	65	63,598 21	3 53	1,059 97	.....	....
Supply department	5	1,766	353	10	12	3,260 40	1 84	652 08	.....	....
Other employes	6,051	1,772,992	293	10	72	3,459,121 07	1 95	571 66	508	6
Total	*18,033	5,402,576	299.5	10.3	65.5	$11,686,813 55	$2 16	$648 07	1,283	43

*2,191 Employes are required to pass into the States of New York and Pennsylvania in connection with their duties.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads of New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1906—(Continued).

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.

Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company (Atlantic City Railroad, Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, Port Reading Railroad). Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—222.60.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors	68	24,835	365	.....	$68,020 63	$2 74	$1,000 30		
Brakemen	141	50,064	355	10	99,126 00	1 98	703 02		
Engineers	78	26,993	346	19	93,219 51	3 45	1,195 12	41	6
Firemen	78	26,733	356	9	58,575 04	2 19	750 96		
Flagmen, Switchmen, Engine wipers, etc., Yardmen	279	100,430	360	5	142,173 08	1 42	509 58	5	2
Trackmen	801	207,841	259	106	291,802 90	1 40	364 30	7	2
Agents	70	25,169	360	5	42,927 23	1 71	613 24	.....	.....
Assistant agents	17	5,228	307	58	5,728 60	1 10	337 81	.....	.....
Baggagemen	17	4,797	282	83	6,595 81	1 37	387 99	.....	.....
Clerks	50	18,181	364	1	26,997 16	1 48	539 94	.....	.....
Other depot men	250	86,817	347	18	128,082 18	1 46	512 32	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers	23	6,127	266	99	14,525 89	2 37	631 56	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers	2	550	275	90	1,165 34	2 12	582 67	1	.....
Boilermakers and helpers	7	3,101	443	.....	6,574 13	2 12	939 16	.....	.....
Carbuilders and repairers, Carpenters and bridgebuilders	45	10,575	235	130	25,690 18	2 43	570 89	.....	.....
Construction gangs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph operators	44	12,278	279	86	24,409 37	1 91	554 76	.....	.....
Division Supt's office	5	2,798	559	.....	3,777 66	1 35	755 53	.....	.....
Other employes	153	38,357	250	115	61,737 73	1 61	403 51	.....	.....
Total	2,128	650,876	306	59	$1,101,128 44	$1 69	$517 45	54	10

Cost of Living in New Jersey.

JUNE, 1906.

Retail Prices for a Selected List of Articles of Household Supplies. Obtained from the Principal Dealers in the Leading Cities and Towns of the State. Prices for the Month of June, 1906.

The cost of living in New Jersey, so far as the same can be determined by the retail prices of table supplies, forms as usual a part of this report, as it has been of that of each year since 1898. The purpose has been to show in connection with the current wages of labor, as they appear in the annual statistics of manufactures, the varying efficiency of workmen's earnings in procuring the ordinary standard necessities of life, it being a self-evident fact that the value of money, whether in wages or in any other form, is determined by its purchasing power, and that there is no advantage whatever in an increase of income accompanied by a corresponding advance in the cost of necessities. It may therefore be truthfully said that the wages of labor and the purchasing power of money being such intimately corelated subjects, must be considered together before correct conclusions can be reached regarding the progress made in elevating the plane of living.

This species of information the Bureau has undertaken to furnish in such form as easily permits the making of comparisons year by year of the cost of living through the medium of these tables, and also the changes in average wages or earnings of labor, which are a feature of each annual presentation of the statistics of manufacturing industry. Material for both elements of the problem drawn from the most reliable sources, that is to say, the retail dealers who handle the supplies enumerated in the list of goods, and the manufacturers and transportation companies who find employment for, and pay the wages of labor employed in these several classes of industry, are clearly set forth in these reports.

The cost of living inquiry was begun in 1898 and has been continued each year since that time. To insure the best possible basis of comparison, the list contained in the bill of table supplies was carefully selected in the beginning so as to insure the inclusion of such articles of food as are most generally used by families of average means, and no material change has been made in the schedule as first adopted.

Retail prices rather than wholesale have been adopted for the purpose of the inquiry, for the obvious reason that freight and transportation charges have much to do with fixing selling prices to consumers, these items being, as a matter of course, higher in proportion to the distance the place of ultimate consignment may be from the source of supply.

As stated in the introduction to this subject in last year's report, "the same firms are called on each year to fill out the schedules, and the prices in all localities are uniformly given for the month of June, so that there is no possibility of the value of comparisons being impaired through changes in the firms from which the data is obtained, or difference in the time to which they apply."

In this connection it might be well to say that while every possible effort has been made to insure uniformity of grade or quality in the various articles for which prices are quoted, it is still evident from the wide variety shown in the selling figures quoted in several localities for a few lines of goods, that there must be a very decided difference in their quality; the wide range of prices can be accounted for in no other way.

The articles showing the greatest variation in prices are: Tea —the range of which is from 40 cents to $1.25 per pound, the average cost for the entire State being .642 cents; the second grade of family flour, which ranges from 45 cents to 75 cents a bag of 25 pounds—the average being 64.8 cents; prepared flour, with a range of from three to ten cents per pound, average 5.9 cents; new potatoes, which in some localities are sold for as low as 75 cents per bushel, while in others $1.60 is charged, average price $1.22½; bread per large loaf from five to ten cents each, average 8.7 cents; and coffee from 16 to 30 cents per pound, average 18.3 cents. Less extreme differences are shown in the prices of some other articles, as will be seen by an exam-

ination of the basic table (No. 4); the most probable explanation of all such variations being that each firm reports as best the grade of goods in its own stock which comes nearest to answering that designation, or in other words, instead of reporting so far as certain articles were concerned—the best to be had in the market, as called for by the schedule, a few dealers entered as first quality the highest grade which they habitually keep in stock. Instances of this kind are comparatively few however, and the variations which occur in them only very slightly affect the average prices of the articles concerned. The value of the figures for the purpose of determining by comparisons the rise and fall in the cost of food supplies from year to year is not at all impaired, the inaccuracies referred to being, as before stated, few in number and self cancelling, in fact, from the circumstance that they occur in the reports of the same establishment each year.

The present compilation is in the usual form of three summaries, and one general table containing the prices per article for each locality, from which the figures were obtained for the three preceding extracts.

Summary No. 1 gives the cost of the entire bill of goods at each of the cities and towns from which reports were received. The localities at which the list can be purchased for the lowest price is entered first on the table, and other cities and towns follow in the order in which the charges exhibit an increase over the lowest.

In Califon, Hunterdon county, the bill is, as it was in 1905, the lowest in price, $8.01 being the figures at which the list can be purchased this year, as against $8.44 in 1905. The highest price is quoted in Moorestown, Burlington county, where the fifty items of goods included in the list foot up $13.43, a difference of $5.47 or 68.2 per cent. Outside of Califon, there are eight localities, viz., New Egypt, in Ocean county; Marlboro, in Monmouth county; Flanders, in Morris; Jersey City, in Hudson; Asbury Park, in Monmouth; Mays Landing, in Atlantic; Middle Valley, in Morris; and High Bridge, in Hunterdon, in which the bill is sold at prices ranging from $9.31 to $9.98, the difference between the highest and the lowest in the group being only 67 cents, or 7.2 per cent; in twenty-one localities prices

range from $10.07 to $10.94, a difference in the group of 87 cents or 8.6 per cent.; in twenty-four other cities or towns the prices are from $11.02 to $11.84, the range of difference in this group being 82 cents, or 7.4 per cent.; in eight others the prices vary from $12.18 to $12.85, a difference of 67 cents, or 5.5 per cent., between the highest and lowest. The figures last quoted are exceeded in only one place, Moorestown, where, as before stated, the total cost of the bill of goods is $13.48. The average cost for the entire State is shown to be $10.97, as against $10.69 in 1905. The average increase in the selling price of these goods for 1906, as compared with 1905, is therefore 28 cents, or 2.6 per cent.

In each of the successive reports on this subject covering the past eight years, the same difference in the total cost of the bill of goods in various sections of the State has been noted, but the remarkable closeness of the averages for the entire period, one year compared with another, shows the individual statements from which they were drawn to have been carefully made and perfectly reliable.

In the introductory reference to this feature of last year's report, the difference in prices shown by one locality compared with another was referred to as follows:

"In previous presentations of the cost of living, the wide differences in prices shown among localities appearing in the compilation were pointed out and commented upon. The singular circumstance was noted that prices as a rule appear to be lowest in the smaller communities situated off the beaten paths of travel, where facilities for transportation are limited, and, generally speaking, highest in the larger towns where the railroad service is of the best, and where dealers enjoy the further advantage of close proximity to the wholesale markets. This anomalous condition of things may be explained in part at least by the fact that in the smaller communities grocery supplies are almost invariably sold from general stores that handle many lines of merchandise which contribute to the payment of expenses and profits, besides which there is the important advantage enjoyed by merchants in small towns of having few if any losses to make up on account of bad debts arising from trade done largely on credit."

These circumstances no doubt influence prices to a considerable extent, but probably the absence of uniformity of quality in the goods, as before suggested, accounts for most of the difference.

Summary table No. 2 shows the average price in the entire State of each article appearing on the bill for the year 1906, in comparison with 1905; the differences either in the way of increase or decrease, which are, with a few exceptions, small, are entered in decimals, many of the articles showing variations in cost of only a fraction of a mill.

The first and second qualities or wheat flour are entered on the list in "barrels," and also in "bags" of twenty-five pounds. In analyzing the figures of increase and decrease in prices, flour by the "barrel" has been excluded, because its retention would be a duplication of the same commodity by the bag, which would credit the decrease which has taken place in the price of these goods twice over because of their appearing in packages of different styles and weight.

Exclusive of flour in barrels, therefore, the table shows 17 articles the average prices of which are lower in 1906 than in 1905; the aggregate total amount of reduction is only 36.5 cents, of which 30.3 cents occurs in the price of the first and second quality of family flour per 25 pound bags, leaving only 6.2 cents to be divided among the remaining 15 articles showing a decrease. The fall in the price of flour has been very considerable, the figures showing an average of 16 cents for the first and 14.3 cents for the second quality per bag; the reductions in the 15 other instances where they occur range from one cent to one mill per article.

Thirty articles show a total aggregate increase in selling prices of 66.6 cents, the range of advance being from 40 cents per bushel for potatoes down to one mill for oatmeal, butter and roast beef (chuck). With a few exceptions, all the varieties of meats contained in the table show advance in prices, although the amounts are for the most part small; ham and bacon are each 2.6 cents, smoked beef 1.8 cents, shoulder of pork 1.5 cents,

fresh pork 1.4 cents, and salt pork and leg cut of mutton 1 cent each per pound higher in average prices than in 1905. Advances in other cuts of fresh meat range from 1 to 7 mills per pound, excepting rib roasts of beef, sirloin and round steaks, which show reductions of 1.3 and 7 mills per pound, respectively.

As before stated, the aggregate average decreases foot up 36.5 cents, and the increases for the year in the cost of the bill of goods as calculated by average prices for each article, 66.6 cents. The net increase in 1906, as compared with the prices of 1905, is, therefore, 30.1 cents, or 2.6 per cent.

Summary table No. 3 is similar in all respects to table No. 2, except that average prices of each article on the bill of goods is compared with those of 1898, instead of 1905, the purpose being to show the changes that have taken place over the longest possible period of time.

Comparing the same articles which appear in the bill for both years, the table shows the aggregate average cost to be for 1906, $18.95, and for 1898, $16.90; an increase is therefore shown for 1906 as compared with the earlier year of $2.05, or 12.13 per cent., which divided over the intervening eight years shows an average increase for each year of a little more than 1.5 per cent. Forty-three articles are made use of in the comparison and of these only 9 show a decrease in price, the largest of which —Java coffee—has fallen 1.3 cents per pound.

All the varieties of coffee, Rio, Maracaibo and Java, have been reduced, the figures shown by the comparison being .7 cent, 1.3 cents, and .9 cent per pound, respectively.

By far the largest increase is shown in the prices per barrel of the first and second grades of family flour; the first of these is shown to have advanced 67.8 cents, and the second 71 cents. The increase on these two articles alone is $1.389, or 67.8 per cent. of the total difference between the cost of the bill of goods in 1906 as compared with 1898.

Table No. 4 is simply a compilation of the individual reports received from dealers, and contained the retail prices charged by them during the month of June for each article appearing on the bill. The prices quoted on the individual reports have been en-

tered on this table just as received, and from them has been drawn the aggregates and averages presented in the three summary tables.

The cost of living is the dominant factor in determining the value of wages, and the true significance of the figures relating thereto for any given time are dependent on the trend of wages or earnings during the same period.

The following table shows the average yearly earnings of operatives, male and female, employed in the factory, mill or workshop industries of the State each year from 1899 to 1906:

YEAR.	Average Yearly Earnings.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) Each Year as Compared with 1899.	
		Amount.	Per Cent.
1899	$434 02	.....	.....
1900	438 55	(+) $4 53	(+) 1.0
1901	437 51	(+) 3 49	(+) 0.8
1902	446 66	(+) 12 64	(+) 2.9
1903	467 13	(+) 33 11	(+) 7.6
1904	471 81	(+) 37 79	(+) 8.7
1905	470 47	(+) 36 45	(+) 8.4
1906	488 49	(+) 54 47	(+)12.6
Averages per year	460 09	(+)$26 07	(+) 6.0

As shown by these figures, the average yearly earnings, which were $434.02 in 1899, had grown to $488.49 in 1906—a net increase of $54.47, or 12.6 per cent. in the later as compared with the earlier year.

The average yearly earnings from 1900 to 1906, both years included, was $460.09—an increase, compared with 1899, of $26.07, or a trifling fraction more than 6 per cent.

The greater part of the advance in earnings is shown by the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906; the percentages being 7.6, 8.7, 8.4 and 12.6 in the order named. The years 1900, 1901 and 1902 show increases in the order named of only 1, 0.8 and 2.9 per cent.

The variations that have occurred in the cost of living, so far as that term may be applied to a phase of the subject limited to the prices of certain food supplies, are shown in the following table for the same years:

YEAR.	Total Cost of Bill of Goods.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Cost as Compared with 1899.	
		Amount.	Per Cent.
1899	$10 55	.....	.....
1900	10 72	(+) $0 17	(+) 1.6
1901	11 39	(+) 0 84	(+) 7.9
1902	10 84	(+) 0 29	(+) 2.7
1903	10 74	(+) 0 19	(+) 1.8
1904	11 91	(+) 1 36	(+)12.9
1905	10 69	(+) 0 14	(+) 1.3
1906	10 97	(+) 0 42	(+) 4.0
Averages per year	$11 04	(+) $0 49	(+) 4.6

As shown by these tables, the movement of earnings and the cost of food supplies have maintained during the past six years a remarkably close relation to each other; average wages or earnings show an advance of 6 per cent. to have taken place, as against an increase of 4.6 per cent. in the average cost of the bill of goods for the same period. The slight difference between the two is, however, in favor of wages, which show an advance of 1.4 per cent.

Of course it is by no means claimed that this comparison proves the advance in wages to have exceeded necessary expenditures for the general requirements of life even to the extent of the small amount referred to above. The upward movement of prices for clothing, fuel and many other requirements of family and personal use have been very pronounced during recent years, as are also the advances in rents; but restricted to merely food supplies, the comparison presented above shows conclusively that the increase in wages has a little more than compensated for their advance in cost.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1.

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

The comparative cost is shown by the position of each locality in the table; the cheapest being first, and others following in the order in which the cost of the bill increases when compared with the first named city or town.

County.	City or Town.	Total Cost of Entire Bill of Goods.
Hunterdon	Califon	$8 01
Ocean	New Egypt	9 31
Monmouth	Marlboro	9 33
Morris	Flanders	9 45
Hudson	Jersey City	9 46
Monmouth	Asbury Park	9 72
Atlantic	Mays Landing	9 84
Morris	Middle Valley	9 90
Hunterdon	High Bridge	9 98
Warren	Phillipsburg	10 07
Sussex	Stillwater	10 17
Middlesex	Dunellen	10 25
Burlington	Lower Bank	10 29
Monmouth	Matawan	10 34
Cumberland	Bridgeton	10 36
Burlington	Bordentown	10 37
Warren	Belvidere	10 42
Warren	Port Colden	10 42
Sussex	Monroe	10 44
Monmouth	Freehold	10 47
Middlesex	Cheesequake	10 52
Warren	Marksboro	10 52
Hudson	Harrison	10 53
Sussex	Swartswood	10 66
Sussex	Newton	10 74
Essex	Newark	10 78
Camden	Camden	10 80
Morris	Chester	10 85
Morris	Drakestown	10 88
Warren	Allamuchy	10 94
Warren	Blairstown	11 02
Essex	Orange	11 02
Atlantic	Hammonton	11 03
Warren	Washington	11 06
Passaic	Passaic	11 07
Mercer	Trenton	11 07
Ocean	Lakehurst	11 08
Hudson	Hoboken	11 11
Warren	Oxford	11 19
Gloucester	Clayton	11 21
Morris	Dover	11 25
Burlington	Mount Holly	11 26
Morris	German Valley	11 32
Bergen	Garfield	11 33

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1—(Continued).

County.	City or Town.	Total Cost of Entire Bill of Goods.
Mercer	Princeton	$11 43
Hunterdon	Flemington	11 45
Morris	Boonton	11 49
Union	Elizabeth	11 55
Gloucester	Woodbury	11 60
Passaic	Paterson	11 65
Cumberland	Millville	11 80
Salem	Salem	11 81
Essex	Belleville	11 82
Warren	Hackettstown	11 84
Somerset	Somerville	12 18
Bergen	Hackensack	12 21
Bergen	Rutherford	12 32
Essex	South Orange	12 34
Hunterdon	Glen Gardner	12 36
Middlesex	New Brunswick	12 62
Middlesex	Metuchen	12 64
Essex	Montclair	12 85
Burlington	Moorestown	13 48

Average cost of entire list in the State, $10.97.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 2.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices, per Article, Month of June, for 1905 and 1906.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Average Retail Price.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1906, as compared with 1905.
		1905.	1906.	
Flour, wheat, first quality	Barrel	$7.087	$5.832	—$1.255
Flour, wheat, second quality	Barrel	6.201	5.080	— 1.121
Flour, wheat, first quality	Bag (25 lbs.)	.904	.744	— .160
Flour, wheat, second quality	Bag (25 lbs.)	.791	.648	— .143
Flour, prepared	Pound	.063	.059	— .004
Oatmeal, loose	Pound	.044	.045	+ .001
Oatmeal, package	Pound	.099	.101	+ .002
Sugar, granulated	Pound	.063	.053	— .010
Molasses, N. O.	Gallon	.545	.551	+ .006
Syrup	Gallon	.435	.442	+ .007
Bread, large	Loaf	.087	.087	.....
Bread, small	Loaf	.050	.050	.....
Butter, first quality	Pound	.269	.268	— .001
Butter, second quality	Pound	.224	.227	+ .003
Lard	Pound	.115	.122	+ .007
Eggs	Dozen	.217	.240	+ .023
Cheese, best	Pound	.162	.165	+ .003
Cheese, medium	Pound	.128	.130	+ .002
Coffee, Rio	Pound	.186	.183	— .003
Coffee, Java	Pound	.315	.311	— .004
Coffee, Maracaibo	Pound	.240	.237	— .003
Tea, black, first quality	Pound	.626	.642	+ .016
Tea, green, first quality	Pound	.633	.623	— .010
Tea, mixed, first quality	Pound	.599	.604	+ .005
Potatoes, old	Bushel	.493	.893	+ .400
Potatoes, new	Bushel	.....	1.225	.....
Beef, roast, rib	Pound	.166	.165	— .001
Beef, roast, chuck	Pound	.123	.124	+ .001
Beef, steak, sirloin	Pound	.202	.199	— .003
Beef, steak, round	Pound	.171	.164	— .007
Beef, corned, round	Pound	.131	.133	+ .002
Beef, corned, brisket	Pound	.080	.083	+ .003
Beef, smoked	Pound	.256	.274	+ .018
Pork, fresh	Pound	.140	.154	+ .014
Pork, salt	Pound	.119	.129	+ .010
Bacon	Pound	.154	.180	+ .026
Ham	Pound	.141	.167	+ .026
Shoulder	Pound	.104	.119	+ .015
Mutton, leg	Pound	.153	.163	+ .010
Mutton, breast	Pound	.090	.097	+ .007
Mackerel, salt, No. 1	Pound	.166	.163	— .003
Mackerel, salt, No. 2	Pound	.126	.123	— .003
Tomatoes	Can	.093	.107	+ .014
Corn	Can	.114	.109	— .005
Succotash	Can	.121	.117	— .004
Rice	Pound	.078	.085	+ .007
Prunes, first quality	Pound	.102	.113	+ .011
Prunes, second quality	Pound	.071	.084	+ .013
Raisins, seeded	Pound	.105	.112	+ .007
Vinegar	Gallon	.216	.221	+ .005
Soap, common	Cake	.049	.048	— .001
Kerosene oil	Gallon	.122	.124	+ .002

SUMMARY TABLE No. 3.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices, Month of June, for 1898 and 1906.

ARTICLES	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Average Retail Price.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1906 as compared with 1898.
		1898.	1906.	
Flour, wheat, first quality	Barrel	$5.154	$5.832	+$0.678
Flour, wheat, second quality	Barrel	4.370	5.080	+ .710
Oatmeal, loose	Pound	.044	.045	+ .001
Oatmeal, package	Pound	.106	.101	— .005
Sugar, granulated	Pound	.059	.053	— .006
Molasses, N. O.	Gallon	.479	.551	+ .072
Syrup	Gallon	.401	.442	+ .041
Butter, first quality	Pound	.219	.268	+ .049
Butter, second quality	Pound	.169	.227	+ .058
Lard	Pound	.091	.122	+ .031
Cheese, best	Pound	.141	.165	+ .024
Cheese, medium	Pound	.110	.130	+ .020
Coffee, Rio	Pound	.190	.183	— .007
Coffee, Java	Pound	.320	.311	— .009
Coffee, Maracaibo	Pound	.250	.237	— .013
Tea, black, first quality	Pound	.641	.642	+ .001
Tea, green, first quality	Pound	.627	.623	— .004
Tea, mixed, first quality	Pound	.587	.604	+ .017
Beef, roast, rib	Pound	.156	.165	+ .009
Beef, roast, chuck	Pound	.118	.124	+ .006
Beef, steak, sirloin	Pound	.187	.199	+ .012
Beef, steak, round	Pound	.152	.164	+ .012
Beef, corned, round	Pound	.120	.133	+ .013
Beef, corned, brisket	Pound	.075	.083	+ .008
Beef, smoked	Pound	.249	.274	+ .025
Pork, fresh	Pound	.112	.154	+ .042
Pork, salt	Pound	.095	.129	+ .034
Bacon	Pound	.121	.180	+ .059
Ham	Pound	.119	.167	+ .048
Shoulder	Pound	.084	.119	+ .035
Mutton, leg	Pound	.145	.163	+ .018
Mutton, breast	Pound	.094	.097	+ .003
Mackerel, salt, No. 1	Pound	.154	.163	+ .009
Mackerel, salt, No. 2	Pound	.128	.123	— .005
Tomatoes	Can	.109	.107	— .002
Corn	Can	.101	.109	+ .008
Succotash	Can	.116	.117	+ .001
Rice	Pound	.082	.085	+ .003
Prunes, first quality	Pound	.102	.113	+ .011
Prunes, second quality	Pound	.086	.084	— .002
Raisins, seeded	Pound	.095	.112	+ .017
Soap, common	Cake	.043	.048	+ .005
Kerosene oil	Gallon	.100	.124	+ .024

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1906.

LOCATION.		Wheat Flour			Oatmeal.					Bread.	
County.	City or Town.	First quality. Per 25 pounds.	Second quality. Per 25 pounds.	Prepared. Per pound.	Per pound.	Per 2-pound package.	Sugar, granulated. Per pound.	Molasses, N. O. Per gallon.	Syrup, best—per gallon.	Large—per loaf.	Small—per loaf.
Atlantic	Hammonton	$0.70	$0.65	$0.06	$0.04	$0.10	$0.05	$0.45	$0.35	$0.08	$0.05
	Mays Landing	.68	.65	.05	.03	.10	.05	.50	.40	.10	.05
Bergen	Garfield	.75	.68	.05	.04	.10	.05¼	.48	.40	.10	.05
	Hackensack	.73	.65	.06	.04	.10	.05	.50	.45	.08	.05
	Rutherford	.80	.70	.06	.05	.14	.05	.70	.50	.10	.05
Burlington	Bordentown	.50	.45	.10	.04	.12	.05	.50	.50	.05	.04
	Lower Bank	.70	.65	.10	.04	.10	.05	.48	.40	.08	.05
	Moorestown	.75	.65	.05	.04	.08	.05	.50	.50	.10	.05
	Mount Holly	.70	.60	.05	.04	.10	.05	.50	.50	.10	.05
Camden	Camden	.70	.63	.05	.04	.10	.05	.40	.35	.10	.05
Cumberland	Bridgeton	.65	.55	.05	.05	.10	.05½	.55	.35	.08	.05
	Millville	.85	.75	.04	.06	.12	.05½	.60	.50	.08	.05
Essex	Belleville	.75	.70	.05	.04	.10	.05	.60	.50	.10	.05
	Montclair	.80	.75	.05	.05	.10	.05	.60	.50	.10	.05
	Newark	.80	.70	.05	.04	.10	.05⅛	.60	.50	.10	.05
	Orange	.75	.70	.05	.05	.10	.05	.50	.50	.10	.05
	South Orange	.80	.65	.06	.05	.10	.06	.70	.50	.10	.05
Gloucester	Clayton	.75	.60	.10	.05	.10	.05½	.50	.40	.10	.05
	Woodbury	.80	.70	.06	.03	.10	.06	.50	.40	.05	.03
Hudson	Harrison	.75	.65	.05	.04	.10	.05	.60	.40	.10	.05
	Hoboken	.80	.68	.04	.04	.10	.06	.70	.50	.08	.05
	Jersey City	.70	.65	.05	.03	.09	.05	.50	.40	.08	.05
Hunterdon	Califon	.60	.50	.03	.03	.07	.05	.40	.40	.07	.04
	Flemington	.85	.70	.03	.05	.10	.05	.60	.40	.08	.05
	Glen Gardner	.80	.75	.10	.08	.15	.05½	.75	.48	.10	.05
	High Bridge	.75	.60	.05	.05	.10	.05	.50	.40	.10	.07
Mercer	Princeton	.75	.70	.06	.05	.10	.05½	.60	.40	.10	.05
	Trenton	.80	.65	.08	.05	.10	.05½	.50	.40	.10	.05
Middlesex	Cheesequake	.80	.70	.05	.04	.10	.05½	.45	.35	.08	.05
	Dunellen	.85	.65	.04	.05	.10	.05½	.55	.35	.07	.05
	Metuchen	.90	.75	.06	.05	.10	.06	.70	.50	.10	.05
	New Brunswick	.80	.75	.06	.05	.10	.05½	.60	.60	.10	.05
Monmouth	Asbury Park	.75	.65	.05	.04	.10	.05½	.55	.38	.08	.04
	Freehold	.75	.58	.05	.05	.10	.05	.40	.40	.10	.05
	Marlboro	.70	.60	.04	.03	.08	.04¾	.50	.40	.10	.05
	Matawan	.75	.65	.06	.04	.09	.05	.50	.40	.08	.05
Morris	Boonton	.75	.65	.10	.05	.10	.05	.50	.50	.07	.05
	Chester	.63	.57	.05	.05	.12	.05½	.50	.40	.08	.05
	Dover	.75	.68	.06	.03	.10	.05	.49	.45	.10	.05
	Drakestown	.75	.63	.05	.04	.12	.05	.60	.45	.08	.05
	Flanders	.75	.65	.03	.04	.10	.05½	.55	.50	.08	.05
	German Valley	.80	.70	.04	.03	.05	.05	.50	.40	.08	.05
	Middle Valley	.65	.55	.05	.05	.10	.05	.50	.40	.06	.05
Ocean	Lakehurst	.85	.75	.08	.05	.10	.05½	.60	.60	.08	.05
	New Egypt	.70	.60	.03	.05	.10	.05½	.50	.40	.08	.04
Passaic	Passaic	.75	.60	.05	.03	.10	.05	.55	.35	.08	.05
	Paterson	.75	.65	.05	.04	.10	.05	.60	.50	.10	.05
Salem	Salem	.75	.60	.10	.05	.10	.05	.60	.40	.10	.05
Somerset	Somerville	.75	.65	.06	.05	.10	.05½	.60	.50	.08	.05
Sussex	Monroe	.70	.60	.05	.05	.10	.05	.60	.40	.07	.05
	Newton	.69	.63	.06	.04	.10	.05½	.60	.50	.07	.05
	Stillwater	.70	.65	.05	.04	.10	.05½	.65	.40	.10	.05
	Swartswood	.75	.63	.06	.05	.10	.05½	.60	.50	.07	.05
Union	Elizabeth	.75	.70	.06	.04	.10	.05	.45	.45	.09	.05

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1906.

Butter.				Cheese.		Coffee.			Tea.			Potatoes.		Beef.	
First quality. Per pound.	Second quality. Per pound.	Lard—per pound.	Eggs—per dozen.	Best—per pound.	Medium—per pound.	Rio—per pound.	Maracaibo. Per pound.	Java—per pound.	Best black. Per pound.	Best green. Per pound.	Best mixed. Per pound.	New—per bushel.	Old—per bushel.	Roast, rib. Per pound.	Roast, chuck. Per pound.
$0.28	$0.28	$0.13	$0.26	$0.18	$0.14	$0.20	$0.20	$0.30	$0.60	$0.60	$0.60	$1.25	$0.80	$0.20	$0.14
.25	.22	.12	.25	.16	.12	.16	.18	.35	.50	.50	.50	1.00	.80	.16	.12
.28	.24	.13	.30	.17	.14	.18	.25	.30	.65	.65	.65	1.25	.95	.16	.14
.25	.22	.10	.35	.15	.12	.17	.23	.31	.75	.65	.63	1.60	1.10	.25	.16
.28	.26	.12	.33	.20	.18	.20	.28	.35	.80	.80	.80	1.00	.80	.16	.14
.28	.22	.14	.28	.16	.12	.16	.20	.25	.60	.60	.60	1.25	.80	.18	.12
.35	.30	.12	.20	.17	.13	.20	.25	.30	.40	.40	.40	1.25	.90	.18	.14
.33	.25	.13	.25	.16	.13	.20	.22	.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.10	.20	.12
.30	.25	.12	.24	.14	.12	.18	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	1.50	1.00	.16	.13
.28	.25	.12	.24	.14	.10	.19	.21	.35	.60	.60	.60	1.25	1.00	.18	.08
.36	.25	.12	.22	.16	.14	.18	.30	.35	.60	.60	.60	1.00	.70	.16	.12
.35	.28	.13	.25	.18	.16	.25	.30	.35	.60	.60	.60	1.00	.80	.16	.14
.27	.25	.12	.25	.17	.14	.20	.25	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.50	1.00	.18	.12
.28	.25	.13	.30	.20	.14	.19	.20	.28	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	.80	.16	.10
.25	.22	.12	.25	.18	.12	.15	.20	.30	.50	.50	.50	1.00	.80	.18	.14
.27	.22	.10	.29	.19	.15	.20	.25	.30	.50	.50	.50	1.20	1.00	.16	.12
.28	.25	.15	.30	.18	.15	.18	.25	.30	.80	.75	.75	1.25	.80	.20	.12
.28	.25	.11	.22	.15	.15	.15	.20	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.50	1.00	.18	.16
.35	.28	.12	.28	.18	.16	.18	.30	.38	1.00	.45	.80	1.00	.50	.22	.19
.25	.20	.10	.25	.15	.12	.15	.20	.30	.50	.50	.50	1.50	1.00	.14	.12
.27	.24	.13	.27	.20	.17	.20	.30	.35	.60	.60	.60	1.00	.80	.13	.10
.25	.22	.12	.22	.15	.12	.15	.20	.28	.50	.50	.50	.85	.75	.14	.12
.18	.14	.10	.16	.14	.11	.12	.15	.24	.50	.50	.50	.75	.70	.10	.10
.26	.20	.10	.21	.16	.12	.18	.20	.30	.60	.80	.60	1.25	1.20	.16	.12
.24	.22	.13	.24	.18	.15	.30	.30	.25	.70	.80	.80	1.00	1.00	.12	.14
.28	.20	.10	.20	.18	.16	.20	.25	.28	.50	.50	.50	1.00	.80	.12	.12
.30	.25	.12	.24	.16	.12	.25	.30	.35	.75	.75	.50	1.25	.80	.14	.13
.30	.25	.12	.24	.14	.12	.25	.25	.35	.60	.60	.50	1.60	1.00	.16	.12
.26	.22	.12	.25	.16	.12	.18	.30	.32	.45	.45	.45	1.20	1.00	.18	.12
.26	.22	.12	.26	.16	.12	.20	.30	.35	.75	.60	.50	1.10	1.00	.18	.12
.28	.25	.12	.28	.18	.12	.16	.25	.32	.80	.80	.80	1.50	1.00	.18	.12
.28	.25	.14	.25	.20	.18	.16	.25	.34	.80	.80	.80	1.35	1.00	.17	.12
.27	.28	.13	.25	.15	.12	.16	.19	.28	.48	.48	.48	.85	.80	.16	.10
.27	.24	.12	.18	.15	.12	.20	.25	.35	.80	.80	.80	1.00	.50	.18	.14
.26	.22	.13	.20	.16	.12	.15	.25	.28	.50	.50	.50	.90	.60	.16	.12
.25	.20	.12	.25	.16	.12	.16	.22	.28	.60	.60	.40	1.25	1.00	.16	.12
.26	.20	.13	.25	.18	.12	.18	.24	.32	.70	.70	.70	1.25	1.00	.18	.08
.28	.20	.10	.20	.16	.10	.20	.25	.30	.80	.80	.50	1.15	1.00	.18	.16
.25	.22	.13	.25	.15	.12	.16	.25	.32	.69	.69	.69	1.25	1.00	.16	.12
.22	.20	.12	.24	.16	.12	.20	.25	.30	.70	.60	.65	1.25	.90	.16	.12
.25	.22	.12	.24	.15	.13	.15	.22	.30	.50	.50	.50	1.00	.50	.12	.12
.22	.16	.12	.18	.15	.14	.19	.22	.30	.80	.80	.50	1.50	.80	.20	.16
.26	.20	.10	.20	.18	.15	.15	.22	.25	.50	.50	.50	1.25	1.00	.10	.12
.30	.26	.13	.30	.18	.15	.18	.22	.30	.50	.50	.50	1.25	.80	.16	.14
.28	.20	.12	.24	.16	.12	.16	.20	.22	.60	.40	.40	1.25	.50	.14	.10
.26	.23	.13	.20	.15	.13	.19	.25	.31	.70	.70	.70	1.25	1.00	.16	.12
.27	.22	.14	.30	.18	.14	.20	.25	.32	.60	.60	.60	1.20	1.00	.18	.15
.30	.25	.13	.24	.16	.13	.17	.25	.35	.80	.70	.75	1.25	1.00	.20	.14
.28	.26	.12	.24	.16	.14	.20	.25	.35	.75	.75	.75	1.25	1.25	.18	.12
.25	.52	.10	.20	.16	.14	.20	.25	.30	.50	.50	.50	1.40	1.00	.18	.10
.30	.26	.12	.25	.18	.14	.20	.22	.36	.70	.70	.50	1.25	.60	.12	.08
.24	.20	.12	.20	.16	.12	.20	.25	.30	.60	.70	.65	1.00	.50	.16	.12
.25	.22	.12	.28	.18	.14	.13	.18	.18	.50	.50	.50	1.25	1.00	.16	.12
.25	.23	.13	.25	.14	.12	.19	.25	.32	.60	.60	.60	1 50	1.25	.22	.18

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1906.

LOCATION.		Wheat Flour.			Oatmeal.					Bread.	
County.	City or Town.	First quality. Per 25 pounds.	Second quality. Per 25 pounds.	Prepared. Per pound.	Per pound.	Per 2-pound package.	Sugar, granulated. Per pound.	Molasses, N. O. Per gallon.	Syrup, best—per gallon.	Large—per loaf.	Small—per loaf.
Warren	Allamuchy	$0.75	$0.65	$0.06	$0.05	$0.10	$0.05	$0.60	$0.50	$0.07	$0.05
	Belvidere	.65	.60	.10	.05	.10	.05	.60	.50	.10	.05
	Blairstown	.75	.60	.10	.05	.10	.05½	.60	.40	.08	.05
	Hackettstown	.80	.65	.07	.05	.10	.05	.60	.40	.08	.05
	Marksboro	.80	.70	.05	.05	.10	.05½	.55	.50	.07	.04
	Oxford	.70	.65	.06	.06	.12	.05½	.60	.50	.10	.05
	Phillipsburg	.70	.60	.03	.05	.10	.05	.40	.40	.10	.05
	Port Colden	.75	.60	.10	.04	.10	.05½	.60	.40	.08	.05
	Washington	.75	.65	.12	.05	.10	.05½	.60	.50	.10	.05
		.745	.648	.059	.045	.101	.053	.551	.442	.087	.050

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1906.

Butter.				Cheese.		Coffee.			Tea.			Potatoes.		Beef.	
First quality. Per pound.	Second quality. Per pound.	Lard—per pound.	Eggs—per dozen.	Best—per pound.	Medium—per pound.	Rio—per pound.	Maracaibo. Per pound.	Java—per pound.	Best black. Per pound.	Best green. Per pound.	Best mixed. Per pound.	New—per bushel.	Old—per bushel.	Roast, rib. Per pound.	Roast, chuck. Per pound.
$0.25	$0.22	$0.14	$0.22	$0.16	$0.14	$0.18	$0.25	$0.35	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50	$1.20	$1.00	$0.18	$0.14
.25	.22	.12	.18	.18	.15	.20	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	1.00	.80	.16	.12
.22	.20	.14	.20	.16	.12	.18	.25	.30	.80	.60	.60	1.25	1.00	.14	.10
.28	.24	.14	.20	.16	.12	.20	.25	.35	.80	.70	.75	1.50	1.00	.18	.12
.20	.16	.12	.22	.15	.10	.16	.20	.25	.50	.50	.60	1.25	1.00	.13	.10
.25	.20	.12	.20	.16	.10	.16	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	1.60	1.00	.18	.12
.30	.25	.12	.22	.16	.10	.15	.20	.30	.50	.50	.50	1.10	1.00	.20	.10
.22	.18	.12	.22	.16	.12	.15	.20	.35	.60	.60	.50	1.25	.75	.16	.12
.25	.20	.12	.20	.16	.10	.20	.20	.35	.60	.60	.60	1.40	1.00	.12	.12
.268	.227	.122	.240	.165	.130	.183	.237	.311	.642	.623	.604	$1.225	.893	.165	.124

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1906.

LOCATION.		Beef.					Pork.				
County.	City or Town.	Steak, sirloin. Per pound.	Steak, round. Per pound.	Corned, round. Per pound.	Corned, brisket. Per pound.	Smoked—per pound.	Fresh—per pound.	Salt—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.
Atlantic	Hammonton	$0.23	$0.20	$0.16	$0.10	$0.30	$0.18	$0.16	$0.22	$0.24	$0.12
	Mays Landing	.20	.16	.10	.06	.28	.15	.12	.18	.15	.12
Bergen	Garfield	.20	.16	.15	.10	.25	.16	.14	.20	.16	.12
	Hackensack	.26	.18	.18	.16	.30	.18	.14	.17	.16	.11
	Rutherford	.20	.18	.16	.10	.35	.17	.12	.20	.18	.12
Burlington	Bordentown	.18	.16	.14	.10	.17	.16	.14	.20	.16	.14
	Lower Bank	.18	.16	.12	.10	.28	.16	.12	.18	.17	.12
	Moorestown	.25	.15	.12	.12	.20	.17	.12	.22	.16	.12
	Mount Holly	.22	.16	.14	.08	.30	.16	.12	.17	.15	.10
Camden	Camden	.22	.16	.12	.10	.35	.14	.14	.25	.15	.13
Cumberland	Bridgeton	.20	.16	.12	.12	.30	.12	.12	.17	.17	.12
	Millville	.25	.20	.14	.08	.30	.18	.16	.16	.25	.12
Essex	Belleville	.20	.18	.16	.10	.32	.17	.15	.22	.18	.13
	Montclair	.22	.18	.12	.04	.30	.17	.14	.17	.17	.11
	Newark	.22	.20	.16	.08	.30	.18	.18	.20	.17	.10
	Orange	.22	.20	.16	.08	.30	.17	.15	.19	.17	.11
	South Orange	.20	.20	.16	.08	.30	.18	.15	.20	.18	.12
Gloucester	Clayton	.20	.18	.14	.13	.30	.16	.10	.15	.15	.12
	Woodbury	.20	.16	.16	.12	.35	.18	.18	.20	.25	.16
Hudson	Harrison	.18	.14	.12	.05	.30	.16	.14	.15	.14	.10
	Hoboken	.18	.18	.12	.06	.35	.15	.14	.20	.15	.13
	Jersey City	.20	.18	.13	.07	.25	.14	.14	.20	.16	.12
Hunterdon	Califon	.16	.14	.08	.06	.20	.10	.09	.13	.14	.11
	Flemington	.20	.16	.15	.10	.25	.14	.16	.18	.18	.12
	Glen Gardner	.20	.16	.12	.14	.30	.24	.10	.10	.24	.15
	High Bridge	.18	.16	.10	.06	.28	.18	.14	.20	.16	.08
Mercer	Princeton	.18	.16	.16	.06	.25	.16	.14	.20	.22	.12
	Trenton	.20	.16	.10	.05	.16	.14	.12	.16	.14	.12
Middlesex	Cheesequake	.20	.14	.12	.20	.25	.14	.13	.18	.15	.12
	Dunellen	.18	.14	.16	.08	.30	.16	.16	.20	.13	.16
	Metuchen	.18	.18	.16	.07	.30	.16	.13	.18	.16	.12
	New Brunswick	.16	.14	.14	.07	.30	.16	.16	.22	.20	.10
Monmouth	Asbury Park	.20	.18	.16	.06	.25	.16	.13	.18	.16	.10
	Freehold	.22	.16	.12	.08	.25	.16	.10	.16	.16	.10
	Marlboro	.18	.16	.13	.06	.30	.14	.10	.16	.15	.11
	Matawan	.18	.14	.10	.06	.25	.15	.12	.16	.15	.11
Morris	Boonton	.18	.14	.12	.08	.25	.12	.12	.20	.15	.10
	Chester	.20	.18	.12	.10	.20	.14	.12	.22	.15	.08
	Dover	.20	.16	.12	.07	.28	.14	.14	.16	.16	.10
	Drakestown	.18	.16	.12	.08	.25	.14	.10	.18	.16	.10
	Flanders	.18	.14	.14	.06	.18	.16	.12	.18	.15	.13
	German Valley	.22	.20	.18	.16	.25	.15	.10	.15	.22	.18
	Middle Valley	.16	.14	.14	.08	.28	.12	.10	.17	.16	.13
Ocean	Lakehurst	.20	.16	.10	.08	.30	.14	.13	.18	.17	.12
	New Egypt	.18	.16	.10	.06	.25	.12	.12	.18	.15	.12
Passaic	Passaic	.18	.16	.14	.05	.24	.15	.14	.16	.15	.10
	Paterson	.24	.22	.18	.05	.30	.17	.15	.20	.17	.12
Salem	Salem	.25	.17	.12	.08	.35	.15	.13	.17	17	.13
Somerset	Somerville	.20	.16	.14	.08	.30	.16	.12	.20	.17	.12
Sussex	Monroe	.22	.14	.12	.08	.25	.12	.10	.16	.16	.12
	Newton	.18	.18	.10	.05	.25	.14	.12	.16	.15	.12
	Stillwater	.20	.16	.14	.08	.25	.12	.10	.18	.15	.12
	Swartswood	.22	.14	.10	.06	.28	.16	.12	.20	.18	.16
Union	Elizabeth	.18	.16	.16	.10	.28	.14	.14	.18	.15	.11

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1906.

Mutton.		Mackerel.		Canned Goods.				Prunes.							
Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.	Salt Mackerel No. 1. Per pound.	Salt Mackerel No. 2. Per pound.	Tomatoes. Per 2-lb. can.	Corn—per can.	Succotash—per can.	Rice—per pound.	First quality. Per pound.	Second quality. Per pound.	Seeded raisins—per pound.	Vinegar—per gallon.	Babbitt's Laundry Soap. Per cake.	Oil, kerosene. Per gallon.	Total.
$0.16	$0.05	$0.16	$0.13	$0.12	$0.11	$0.12	$0.09	$0.11	$0.09	$0.10	$0.18	$0.05	$0.13	$11.03
.16	.06	.16	.12	.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.08	.10	.20	.05	.13	9.84
.16	.12	.16	.14	.10	.12	.13	.08	.12	.10	.12	.25	.05	.12	11.33
.20	.18	.15	.13	.09	.10	.15	.09	.12	.10	.12	.25	.04	.12	12.21
.20	.08	.25	.16	.10	.15	.15	.10	.12	.08	.10	.25	.05	.12	12.32
.18	.14	.18	.16	.10	.10	.12	.08	.10	.08	.12	.20	.05	.12	10.37
.16	.08	.18	.10	.12	.09	.10	.08	.12	.07	.10	.20	.05	.13	10.29
.18	.06	.20	.12	.10	.12	.10	.09	.12	.10	.11	.20	.05	.11	13.48
.14	.08	.18	.16	.10	.10	.12	.10	.12	.08	.10	.20	.05	.12	11.26
.16	.06	.19	.16	.08	.12	.13	.10	.11	.07	.11	.15	.04	.12	10.80
.20	.05	.18	.16	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.18	.05	.12	10.36
.18	.16	.20	.16	.12	.14	.12	.10	.13	.10	.12	.22	.05	.13	11.80
.16	.06	.25	.15	.12	.10	.10	.07	.10	.07	.12	.25	.05	.14	11.82
.16	.10	.15	.14	.12	.17	.15	.09	.12	.10	.15	.25	.04	.13	12.85
.20	.10	.18	.15	.08	.10	.12	.08	.12	.10	.12	.30	.04	.12	10.78
.18	.08	.15	.13	.12	.10	.12	.08	.10	.08	.12	.25	.05	.13	11.02
.16	.05	.25	.15	.15	.10	.18	.10	.14	.10	.15	.30	.05	.13	12.34
.16	.08	.20	.15	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.08	.10	.20	.05	.11	11.21
.14	.10	.15	.13	.12	.14	.10	.10	.15	.12	.12	.20	.05	.12	11.60
.14	.08	.15	.10	.08	.10	.10	.08	.10	.08	.10	.25	.04	.10	10.53
.14	.08	.14	.10	.12	.12	.12	.09	.13	.10	.12	.25	.04	.11	11.11
.13	.05	.15	.12	.07	.10	.10	.07	.10	.07	.10	.20	.04	.12	9.46
.16	.12	.12	.09	.08	.06	.07	.05	.10	.07	.09	.18	.04	.11	8.01
.16	.12	.15	.12	.13	.10	.12	.08	.12	.10	.10	.18	.05	.13	11.45
.18	.20	.15	.12	.12	.12	.15	.10	.15	.12	.12	.25	.05	.12	12.36
.16	.10	.15	.10	.10	.10	.13	.06	.10	.08	.12	.24	.04	.12	9.98
.16	.06	.18	.10	.10	.15	.10	.10	.12	.10	.12	.25	.05	.14	11.43
.14	.05	.16	.14	.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.08	.10	.25	.04	.12	11.07
.16	.10	.12	.10	.12	.15	.12	.08	.08	.06	.12	.25	.05	.15	10.52
.16	.08	.16	.10	.15	.13	.13	.10	.13	.10	.12	.20	.05	.14	10.25
.16	.06	.18	.14	.12	.12	.14	.10	.12	.10	.13	.24	.05	.13	12.64
.14	.06	.20	.16	.13	.15	.15	.10	.15	.12	.13	.25	.05	.15	12.62
.15	.06	.18	.12	.10	.09	.10	.08	.10	.07	.11	.20	.05	.13	9.72
.18	.10	.12	.10	.10	.10	.12	.08	.10	.07	.10	.20	.04	.14	10.47
.16	.11	.14	.09	.09	.07	.10	.07	.10	.08	.10	.18	.05	.13	9.33
.12	.06	.15	.10	.10	.15	.15	.08	.12	.08	.12	.18	.05	.12	10.34
.20	.12	.20	.15	.10	.15	.15	.10	.12	.10	.12	.24	.05	.14	11.49
.20	.20	.13	.10	.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.05	.10	.25	.05	.12	10.85
.15	.06	.20	.15	.12	.10	.12	.07	.13	.09	.11	.25	.05	.13	11.25
.16	.06	.14	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.25	.05	.12	10.88
.14	.06	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.06	.10	.06	.10	.20	.05	.12	9.45
.20	.18	.12	.11	.10	.10	.10	.08	.08	.05	.10	.20	.05	.12	11.32
.18	.10	.18	.10	.10	.08	.08	.08	.08	.05	.10	.20	.05	.12	9.90
.14	.10	.13	.08	.12	.10	.10	.08	.15	.08	.12	.25	.05	.14	11.08
.15	.08	.18	.10	.10	.09	.10	.08	.10	.08	.08	.16	.05	.10	9.31
.16	.10	.20	.13	.12	.10	.10	.09	.13	.09	.11	.23	.05	.12	11.07
.24	.14	.16	.12	.08	.10	.13	.08	.12	.10	.12	.25	.05	.14	11.65
.16	.12	.15	.12	.12	.10	.12	.10	.12	.06	.10	.25	.05	.12	11.81
.20	.10	.18	.15	.10	.10	.15	.09	.12	.10	.12	.20	.05	.15	12.18
.14	.12	.15	.10	.10	.10	.12	.06	.10	.08	.10	.20	.05	.10	10.44
.14	.06	.20	.15	.10	.13	.13	.08	.15	.10	.10	.25	.05	.10	10.74
.12	.10	.15	.10	.10	.10	.12	.07	.10	.08	.12	.25	.05	.12	10.17
.12	.16	.14	.12	.12	.12	.12	.08	.12	.10	.12	.20	.05	.12	10.66
.15	.10	.15	.12	.11	.06	.10	.09	.13	.09	.12	.20	.05	.13	11.55

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1906.

LOCATION.		Beef.					Pork.				
County.	City or Town.	Steak, sirloin. Per pound.	Steak, round. Per pound.	Corned, round. Per pound.	Corned, brisket. Per pound.	Smoked—per pound.	Fresh—per pound.	Salt—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.
Warren	Allamuchy	$0.20	$0.16	$0.14	$0.10	$0.28	$0.16	$0.14	$0.18	$0.15	$0.12
	Belvidere	.20	.16	.14	.06	.25	.14	.12	.18	.16	.12
	Blairstown	.20	.14	.12	.06	.30	.16	.14	.16	.16	.14
	Hackettstown	.20	.16	.14	.06	.30	.14	.15	.16	.16	.12
	Marksboro	.16	.12	.13	.12	.30	.15	.10	.17	.12	.11
	Oxford	.15	.16	.14	.06	.30	.14	.12	.16	.16	.10
	Phillipsburg	.20	.18	.12	.06	.25	.16	.12	.18	.16	.12
	Port Colden.....	.20	.18	.10	.08	.22	.16	.12	.18	.16	.12
	Washington	.18	.16	.12	.06	.25	.16	.12	.18	.18	.10
		.199	.164	.133	.083	.274	.154	.129	.180	.167	.119

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1906.

Mutton.		Mackerel.		Canned Goods.				Prunes.						
Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.	Salt Mackerel No. 1. Per pound.	Salt Mackerel No. 2. Per pound.	Tomatoes. Per 2-lb. can.	Corn—per can.	Succotash—per can.	Rice—per pound.	First quality. Per pound.	Second quality. Per pound.	Seeded raisins—per pound.	Vinegar—per gallon.	Babbitt's Laundry Soap. Per cake.	Oil, kerosene. Per gallon.	Total.
$0.12	$0.14	$0.12	$0.12	$0.12	$0.13	$0.13	$0.10	$0.12	$0.08	$0.12	$0.25	$0.05	$0.12	$10.94
.14	.07	.16	.12	.10	.10	.12	.10	.10	.06	.10	.20	.04	.12	10.42
.16	.06	.14	.10	.10	.10	.15	.08	.10	.08	.12	.25	.05	.13	11.02
.14	.06	.16	.14	.12	.10	.10	.10	.12	.10	.12	.20	.05	.12	11.84
.20	.18	.14	.11	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.07	.12	.20	.05	.12	10.52
.16	.10	.12	.10	.10	.10	.12	.09	.10	.08	.12	.20	.05	.12	11.19
.18	.08	.16	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.05	.12	.20	.05	.12	10.07
.18	.20	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.08	.12	.20	.05	.12	10.42
.18	.08	.14	.12	.10	.12	.12	.08	.10	.07	.10	.20	.05	.12	11.06
.163	.097	.163	.123	.107	.109	.117	.085	.113	.084	.112	.221	.048	.124	$10.99

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey--1906.

There are few industries, if any, more intimately related to the fundamental wants of the human race, and that have accomplished more in the direction of building up and maintaining the present high standard of food supply throughout the world, than the processes for the preservation of foods commonly known as "canning."

To save from decay articles of food, and preserve their flavor and nutritive qualities for a moderate length of time, is an end that had engaged the thought and exercised the ingenuity of man for many centuries before success was at last attained. Before the discovery of a means of food preservation, life, even under the protecting influence of civilization, was on the "feast or famine" plan; a condition of food scarcity akin to starvation was always impending through the possible failure of crops; most of the fruits of each season were consumed where grown or allowed to rot, for the superfluity could not be carried over to meet the wants of other times when nature was less bountiful.

Hunger, either actual or impending, was always a familiar experience in the movement of large bodies of men on land, and extended sea voyages, without frequent stopping places for the replenishment of food supplies, were invariably attended by much suffering to the participants from insufficient nourishment.

Through the process of canning, as at present carried on, the world's reserve stock of food supplies has become practically inexhaustible. The products of all climes are interchanged, and the fruits peculiar only to certain climates and localities may now be enjoyed the world over.

Experiments extending backward over hundreds of years preceeded the almost perfect methods of the present day canning industry, and until about the beginning of the nineteenth century no better means of food preservation had been evolved than the evaporation in the treatment of some varieties containing moisture and the use of salt in others.

About 1780 the French Government enlisted the interest of scientists in the subject of food preservation for sea service by the offer of a large reward for a practical and successful method of treatment which would not seriously impair its nutritive value. After experiements extending over many years had been made, the hermetic sealing of foods to be preserved and the immersion of the vessels containing them in boiling water for the purpose of neutralizing the effects of the air remaining within was the formula finally adopted.

The process was kept secret for a time by the French Government and imparted only to a few manufacturers, who used it only in the preparation of foods for military and naval purposes —the latter comprehending also the merchant marine service. Then, as now, the axiom that "an army moves on its stomach" was generally recognized and the exclusive knowledge of such an important means of increasing the efficiency of its commisariat, added no mean element of strength to the offensive and defensive power of the nation possessing the secret.

The commercial value of the process was however too great to permit its being long withheld from general use; the formula was given out to French purveyors and dealers under a pledge of secrecy, which in the nature of things could not long be maintained, and soon thereafter preserved foods were being prepared in every country in Europe. In England the process was patented by the parties who first introduced it into that country and every possible effort was made to keep it a secret. Measures adopted to that end, however, proved unavailing and within five years after its introduction workmen from the English establishments had brought their knowledge of the process to the United States.

The first canning establishment was opened in New York City about 1820, and the formula soon becoming generally known, establishments of like character sprang up within a few years thereafter in many other parts of the country. At first glass jars were universally used, but these soon gave place to tin cans, which were cheaper, less liable to being broken in handling, and cost less for transportation. Patents were secured by the inventors of the tin cans, and soon a very extensive and profitable industry grew out of making them. At first, and until a

comparatively recent date, the cans were made by hand and the work of producing them, which was slow and expensive, added materially to the cost of the food which they contained.

Improvements were gradually made in the cans and in the machinery for producing them until the almost perfect vessel now in use was developed; these are now entirely a machine product, and, notwithstanding their superiority, cost very much less than the crudely made articles of earlier times.

At an early period of its history the industry itself, or at least the branches of it that handled only vegetables and fruits, was transferred from the large cities to the comparatively small towns and villages situated in farming districts, because of the obvious saving of transportation charges to be derived from canning the produce as near as possible to where it is grown.

In many New Jersey establishments both vegetables and fruits are handled, and the cans, by a number of the largest firms, are manufactured on the premises during the months which intervene between the packing seasons.

The present condition of the canning industry in New Jersey is clearly set forth in the three tables which follow this review; the first of the series gives full particulars relating to each individual establishment, such as capital invested, number of persons employed, amount paid in wages, number of days in operation and value of products; the second and third give respectively for the entire forty-six establishments the quantities of vegetables and fruits that were canned and placed upon the market during the packing season of 1905.

The following table shows in condensed form the financial and other conditions of the industry for 1905 in comparison with those of 1904, noting at the same time in absolute amounts and by percentages such changes as appear under the several headings.

Comparison of Financial Statements for the Years 1904-1905.

	1904.	1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1905. Amount.		Per Cent.	
Number of canning establishments..	35	46	+	11	+	31.4
Capital invested	$754,671	$740,670	—	$14,001	—	1.8
Total number of persons employed..	4,898	5,216	+	318	+	6.5
Total amount paid in wages.....	$342,305	$353,270	+	$10,965	+	3.2
Total selling value of products.....	$1,703,389	$1,582,222	—	$121,167	—	7.1
Aggregate number of days in operation	2,015	2,398	+	383	+	19.0
Average yearly earning of operatives	$69.81	$67.73	—	$2.08	—	3.0

As shown by these figures, the number of canning establishments has increased 31.4 per cent—there having been but 35 of them in 1904 as against 46 in 1905 in which active work was carried on during the packing season. The capital invested shows a falling off of $14,001, or 1.8 per cent.; decreases are also shown in the total selling value of products, and in the average earnings of operatives during the packing season. Under all other headings substantial increases are shown, the greatest being in the number of establishments engaged in the business which, as before said, is 31.4 per cent., and in the aggregate number of persons employed, which is 19 per cent. The average number of days employed per individual operative is 52, and the average wages earned per day is $1.30.

Comparing the quantities of the various lines of goods packed in 1905 with those of 1904, very large increases are shown by some of the leading standard articles, and decreases—much smaller in amounts however—are shown by others. This is the case through both the vegetable and fruit list, but in each of them the articles showing increase are much more numerous than those which have fallen off, as will be seen by an examination of the entries contained in the following comparison table, which gives the quantities of canned vegetables produced for both years, with the increases or decreases as the case may be entered for each line of goods, in absolute amounts and also by percentages.

To simplify the comparison, goods packed in three and two pound cans have been reduced to a single pound basis, and the gallons which are entered on the main table by dozens are here reduced to single gallon cans.

Comparison of Vegetable Pack for 1904 and 1905.

Articles.	Standard of Quantities.	Quantities. 1904.	Quantities. 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1905 as compared with 1904. Amount.	Per Cent.
Tomatoes	Pounds	38,951,988	23,915,942	— $15,036,046	— 38.6
Tomatoes	Gallons	669,660	687,048	+ 17,388	+ 2.6
Pumpkins	Pounds	62,280	14,200	— 48,080	— 64.3
Pumpkins	Gallons	3,564	11,340	+ 7,776	+ 218.2
Squash	Pounds	501,480	693,396	+ 191,916	+ 38.2
Squash	Gallons	110,400	55,500	— 54,900	— 49.7
Lima Beans	Pounds	5,821,520	7,682,048	+ 1,860,528	+ 32.0
Lima Beans	Gallons	7,356	30,864	+ 23,508	+ 319.6
Spinach	Pounds	.....	668,520	.....	....
Spinach	Gallons	.....	21,000	.....	....
Peas	Pounds	5,647,440	6,546,144	+ 898,704	+ 15.9
Corn	Pounds	7,200	348,768	+ 341,568	+ 4744.0
String Beans	Pounds	.....	7,680	.....	....
String Beans	Gallons	252	.....	.....	....
Asparagus	Pounds	216,720	298,128	+ 81,408	+ 37.6
Rhubard	Pounds	.....	72,000	.....	....
Rhubarb	Gallons	270,600	36,048	— 234,552	— 86.7
Baked Beans	Pounds	43,632	.....	.....	....
Sweet Potatoes	Pounds	320,688	493,560	+ 172,872	+ 53.9

There are thirteen articles on the above table that figured in the products of the canning establishments for both years. Of these, four articles, viz., tomatoes put up in three and two pound cans, pumpkins put up in three and two pound cans, squashes put up in gallons, and rhubarb, also in gallons, shows a falling off respectively of 38.6 per cent., 64.3 per cent., 49.7 per cent., and 86.7 per cent. Numerically the greatest decline has taken place in the pack of tomatoes, which was 15,036,046 pounds less in 1905 than in 1904; this very great falling off is only slightly offset by the increase of 17,388 gallons of the same vegetable that were put up in cans of that capacity.

The articles showing an increase and the percentages of the same are: tomatoes (gallons), 2.6; pumpkins (gallons), 218.2; squash (pounds), 38.2; lima beans (pounds), 32; lima beans (gallons), 319.6; peas (pounds), 15.9; corn (pounds), 4,744; asparagus (pounds), 37.6; and sweet potatoes (pounds), 53.9.

The percentages of increase and decrease are both large, but the increases are, with the exception of tomatoes, much the largest as well as being the most numerous. The goods reported are entered on the tables under either of two standard measures

of quantities—pounds and gallons. In 1904 the number of pounds of all kinds of vegetables reported in the pack of that season was 51,572,940; in 1905 the quantities reported on the basis of pounds was 40,740,386—a falling off of 10,832,554 pounds, or 21 per cent. The number of gallons of every variety of goods reported in 1904 was 961,832; in 1905 it was 841,800—a decrease of 120,032 gallons, or 12.4 per cent.

A comparison of the quantities of fruits packed during both years is given in the following table:

Comparison of Fruit Pack for 1904 and 1905.

Articles.	Standard of Quantities.	Quantities. 1904.	Quantities. 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1905 as compared with 1904. Amount.		Per Cent.	
Apples	Pounds	74,988	68,400	—	6,588	—	8.8
Apples	Gallons	.....	53,140		.....		....
Blackberries	Pounds	10,392	10,848	+	456	+	4.4
Blackberries	Gallons	1,884	2,628	+	744	+	39.5
Cherries	Gallons	6,576	1,200	—	5,376	—	81.7
Pears	Pounds	2,806,788	3,782,664	+	975,876	+	34.7
Pears	Gallons	9,600	17,400	+	7,800	+	81.2
Peaches	Pounds	150,768	.....		.....		....
Peaches	Gallons	37,692	7,560	—	30,132	—	90.5
Raspberries	Pounds	8,640	10,800	+	2,160	+	25.0
Raspberries	Gallons	5,760	4,260	—	1,500	—	26.4
Strawberries	Pounds	379,392	475,032	+	95,640	+	25.2
Strawberries	Gallons	27,672	28,752	+	1,080	+	3.9

There are eleven varieties of goods compared in the above table, of which number seven show increases and four decreases in quantities in the pack of 1905 as compared with 1904. The fruits showing decreases are apples, cherries, peaches and raspberries, and the percentages of falling off are respectively 8.8, 81.7, 90.5 and 26.4. Blackberries, pears, raspberries and strawberries are the goods which show increases, the percentages ranging from 4.4 to 81.2.

Comparing the products of both years, on the basis of the total number of pounds, the tables show a total of 3,430,200 for 1904 and 4,347,794 for 1905; the increase for the later year is 917,594 pounds, or 26.7 per cent.

The quantities of fruit packed in cans amounted to 89,184 gallons in 1904, and 114,940 gallons in 1905. The goods put up in this way show, therefore, an increase of 25,756 gallons, or only a very small fraction less than 29 per cent.

Taking the entire list of both vegetables and fruits for both years, the comparison shows a decline in the aggregate quantities of vegetables canned in 1905, as compared with 1904, of approximately 32 per cent., by far the largest part of which was owing to the falling off in the pack of tomatoes. On the other hand, the fruit pack shows a gain of approximately 50 per cent., fully three-quarters of which was in pears and strawberries.

The season has not been on the whole a very prosperous one; four old established canneries suspended business entirely during the season of 1905, and two others closed up their factories entirely and permanently retired from the business.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Location of Canneries, Management, Capital Invested, Number of Persons Employed, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Selling Value of Product, and Number of Days in Active Operation During the Year 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

Office Number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Management. Private Firms, Number of Partners.	Management. Corporations, Number of Stockholders	Capital Invested.	Number of Persons Employed. Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Amount Paid in Wages.	Selling Value of Product.	Number of Days in Operation.
1	Aldine	2	.....	$7,000	12	15	27	$500	$5,700	20
2	Alloway	1	.....	20,000	40	60	100	4,000	16,800	40
3	Bridgeton	.....	3	50,000	90	200	290	29,211	135,000	153
4	Bridgeton	.....	3	30,000	75	150	225	6,000	40,000	45
5	Bridgeton	1	.....	4,000	10	26	36	1,500	7,000	70
6	Bridgeton	2	.....	25,000	60	150	210	11,000	80,000	150
7	Bridgeton	1	.....	12,000	25	100	125	4,459	34,153	80
8	Bordentown	1	.....	25,000	50	50	100	9,500	75,000	200
9	Burlington	2	.....	8,000	15	30	45	800	7,500	40
10	Canton	2	.....	20,000	40	90	130	4,000	26,000	79
11	Cedarville	2	.....	27,000	50	110	160	10,024	83,680	55
12	Cedarville and Tuckahoe	.....	3	55,000	75	200	275	16,108	98,111	100
13	Elizabeth	2	.....	5,000	5	10	15	248	2,625	11
14	Elmer	1	.....	25,000	60	70	130	5,000	20,400	40
15	Fairton	2	.....	12,000	60	90	150	5,000	25,000	60
16	Freehold	1	.....	170,000	400	200	600	130,770	405,790	121
17	Hancock's Bridge	2	.....	7,350	30	32	62	3,000	16,000	90
18	Hopewell	.....	49	6,000	18	70	88	2,187	15,500	44
19	Lambertville	1	.....	3,100	15	33	48	770	6,270	21
20	Matawan	1	.....	4,000	20	65	85	11,262	45,187	145
21	Mount Holly	.....	5	17,000	18	40	58	8,000	30,000	160
22	Mount Holly	2	.....	10,000	25	50	75	5,200	23,000	100
23	New Egypt	2	.....	2,500	9	25	34	780	3,300	20
24	Newport	3	.....	8,000	45	70	115	3,670	24,227	36
25	Pennington	.....	65	5,900	16	35	51	1,800	9,800	40
26	Pennsgrove	1	.....	12,000	21	39	60	1,500	6,500	18
27	Phalanx	1	.....	25,000	10	40	50	1,000	6,500	40
28	Quinton, Daretown and Sharptown	2	.....	22,000	110	180	290	19,000	69,500	90
29	Quinton, Pennsville and Hancock's Bridge	.....	3	49,070	250	350	600	19,000	60,000	*....
30	Rio Grande	.....	3	8,000	25	65	90	3,000	26,000	70
31	Salem	1	.....	*	2	4	6	130	1,200	20
32	Salem	1	.....	1,000	4	9	13	400	3,000	36
33	Salem	1	.....	10,000	50	100	150	2,200	18,000	28
34	Sharptown	2	.....	18,000	36	60	96	3,036	12,350	27
35	Shiloh	3	.....	7,500	12	21	33	630	2,930	14
36	Williamstown	.....	6	15,250	40	85	125	6,300	33,000	42
37	Woodstown	.....	180	*	78	158	236	12,485	53,799	58
38	Woodstown	2	.....	10,000	45	150	195	9,300	49,150	25
39	Yorketown	1	.....	4,000	16	22	38	500	4,250	10
	Totals	46	320	$740,670	1,962	3,254	5,216	$353,270	$1,582,222	2,393

*Not reported.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1905.

TABLE No. 2.—FRUIT.

Office Number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Apples.		Blackberries.		Cherries.	Peaches.	Pears.			Raspberries.		Strawberries.	
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
3	Bridgeton	.....	.....	400	150	100	630	39,000	20,648	50	450	130	12,000	300
4	Bridgeton	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900	420	.....	.....	225	.....	325
5	Bridgeton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	70	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bridgeton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,500	3,000	650	.....	.....	3,000	600
10	Canton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Cedarville and Tuckahoe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,193	371
15	Fairton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
17	Hancock's Bridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Matawan	400	1,940	52	69	.....	.....	12,984	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
21	Mount Holly	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	500	.....	.....	2,400	.....
30	Rio Grande	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Shiloh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Woodstown	.....	1,138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,900	4,345	452	219	100	630	88,982	24,138	1,450	450	355	19,793	2,396

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1905.

TABLE No. 3.—VEGETABLES.

Office Numberr.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Tomatoes.			Lima Beans.		Squash.		Pumpkins.		Asparagus.		Rhubarb.		Spinach.			Peas.	Corn.	Sweet Potatoes.	String Beans.	Okra.
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozs.	2-pound cans. Dozs.	3-pound cans. Dozs.	2-pound cans. Dozs.	3-pound cans. Dozs.
1	Aldine,	6,000																				
2	Alloway,	21,000																				
3	Bridgeton,	8,800	32,000	400	18,000	750								350								
4	Bridgeton,	8,100		8,850	6,102	192								854				6,156			320	
5	Bridgeton,	200	900	4,000	1,000	170																
6	Bridgeton,	26,000		4,000	13,000	1,400							2,000	1,800								
7	*Bridgeton,			5,523																		
8	Bordentown,				30,000		12,000	1,000										30,000				
9	Burlington,	7,000																				
10	Canton,	24,000																				
11	Cedarville,	52,400			15,800													34,600				
12	Cedarville and Tuckahoe.	77,717																		8,510		
13	Elizabeth,	2,500																				
14	Elmer,	25,000																				
15	Fairton,	16,226		2,778																		
16	Freehold,				224,850										18,250	480	1,750	151,000				
17	Hancock's Bridge,	16,000																				
18	Hopewell,	14,930																				
19	Lambertville,	6,250																				
20	Matawan,	5,800	786	1,366			60	325		245	7,148											234
21	Mount Holly,	8,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	60			400	700		200						2,000				
22	Mount Holly,	20,000									1,000											
23	New Egypt,			1,200																		
24	Newport,	25,000		1,390																		
25	Pennington,	10,300																				
26	Pennsgrove	7,350																				
27	Phalanx*	7,000																	200			

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1905.

TABLE No. 3.—VEGETABLES—(Continued).

Office Numberr.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Tomatoes.			Lima Beans.		Squash.		Pumpkins.		Asparagus.		Rhubarb.		Spinach.			Peas.	Corn.	Sweet Potatoes.	String Beans.	Okra.
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozs.	2-pound cans. Dozs.	3-pound cans. Dozs.	2-pound cans. Dozs.	3-pound cans. Dozs.
28	Quinton, Daretown and Sharptown	40,000	.....	10,000	.....	.....	6,400	3,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Quinton, Pennsville and Hancock's Bridge	54,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Rio Grande	19,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Salem	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Salem	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Salem	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Sharptown	11,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Shiloh	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Williamstown	.....	.....	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Woodstown	36,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,332	.....	.....	.....
38	Woodstown	43,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,200	.....	.....
39	Yorketown	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	639,208	37,686	56,504	311,752	2,572	19,261	4,625	400	945	8,148	200	2,000	3,004	18,250	480	1,750	223,756	14,532	13,710	320	234

*This firm also reports 2,198 barrels tomato pulp.
†This firm also reports 60 barrels tomato pulp.

PART III.

Health Conditions of the Leather Tanning Industry in New Jersey.

A Study of the Apprenticeship Regulations of the Trades Unions.

Decisions in Highest Courts in Causes Affecting the Interests of Labor and Industry in New Jersey.

1905--1906.

Health Conditions of the Leather Industry.

1906.

The conversion of "green" skins or hides into tanned, curried and finished leather is an industry which occupies a high position in the front rank of New Jersey manufactures. In the great maufacturing city of Newark it is first in importance among the hundreds of flourishing trades that have made that town famous as the home of the widest range of industrial activities to be found anywhere in the United States, or possibly in the world.

Ninety-five per cent. of the leather industry in New Jersey is concentrated in the city of Newark, where all the larger establishments engaged in the trade are found. Throughout the State at large the manufacturing census made by the Bureau of Statistics for the year 1905 shows that there were fifty-nine establishments engaged in the industry, which represented an invested capital of $12,696,072. The average number of wage earners employed was 4,851; the amount paid in wages to wage earners, $2,773,818; the value of material used, $14,791,924; the value of products, $20,967,669; the number of salaried officers and employes engaged in the fifty-nine establishments, 341, and the amounts paid them in salaries, $495,939.

These figures show the industry to be a large one, but the purpose of this paper being to discuss the health conditions surrounding workmen employed in the factories and buildings in which it is carried on, as these have been ascertained by a special inquiry conducted by the Bureau, the business side of the question as presented in outline above, is introduced merely to show the large financial interests involved, and also to indicate the number of operatives whose life work is associated with the trade, and whose daily labor is performed under such health disturbing influences as may be necessarily associated with its several processes.

These processes are numerous, and to insure satisfactory results requires care and intelligence on the part of the workmen by whom they are performed. The work in some departments or branches is of a laborious kind, requiring for its successful performance a certain degree of physical strength and a capacity for endurance on the part of workmen engaged in the business.

In addition to these qualities, an exact knowledge of all the details of treatment must be possessed by operatives employed in most parts of the work in order to guard against disaster, as even the slightest degree of inattention or a mistake made through ignorance on their part may result in the practical destruction of the skins or hides under treatment. Indeed there is scarcely an operation performed in a tanning establishment of which this may not be truthfully said. The business to be successfully carried on is one requiring an exact observance of formulas in every detail of manufacture. Almost every operation in a tannery is specialized and the workers in each of them are trained to a high degree of expertness in their several lines of work.

This inquiry into the health conditions of the trade was made in pursuance of a plan adopted several years ago, by which one occupation is to be made the subject of investigation in each annual report until at least all the leading ones have been reviewed for the purpose of showing the existence of such health affecting and accident producing factors as may be severally peculiar to them. To obtain the necessary data, the same course was pursued as in previous investigations of like character.

Blanks containing the questions required for bringing out the information desired were sent to all owners of leather manufacturing establishments and personal visits were made by a competent investigator to a number of factories that were regarded as fairly representative of the conditions prevailing in the trade so far as the construction of buildings and the arrangements provided in them for the comfort and protection of employes were concerned.

A similar line of questions was addressed to operatives who had had the experience of many years employment in the trade, and the conclusions—based on information derived from all sources, employers, workmen and personal observation, regarding the extent of liability to ill-health or accidental injury to

which persons who follow this occupation are necessarily subjected—will be found in the tables which contain a tabulation of the specific answers returned by employers and workmen to the questions addressed to them, respectively, through the medium of the blank.

These are the questions that were addressed to the tannery owners:

1. Name of firm.
2. Location of factory.
3. Average number of employes.
4. Number of deaths from all causes during the year.
5. Number of fatal accidents during the year.
6. Diseases, if any, that are peculiar to the industry.
7. Branches of the industry, if any, that are considered unhealthy.
8. Principal ill-health producing factors.
9. Number of employes absent on account of sickness during the year.
10. Branch of the industry in which liability to accident is greatest.
11. Principal accident producing factors.
12. Intemperance among employes of common or rare occurence.
13. Nationalities of non-English speaking foreigners employed in the establishment.
14. Improvements introduced during recent years tending to lessen disease and accident liability.

Thirty of the fifty-nine firms to whom the blank was sent returned them with all questions answered, but in many cases not with the fullness that was desired, having in view the comprehensive presentation of the subject which was intended.

The blank addressed to workmen contained many questions similar to that provided for the owners, and in addition thereto others which afforded them an opportunity to report fully such information, having a bearing on the purpose of the inquiry, as from years of familiarity and practical experience with the work they were well qualified to give. The questions particularly addressed to individual workmen called for the following details: The length of time they had worked continuously at the business;

age at the time of inquiry; number of hours worked per week under normal conditions; the nature of such cases of sickness as had occurred among their fellow workmen during the year, and the number that had been accidentally injured during the same period. Workmen to whom the blank was sent were requested also to give their individual opinions regarding the influence of the general factory environment upon the health of operatives, and especially they were asked to state how their own had been affected by the processes of the particular branch of the industry in which they were then, or had been at other times engaged.

Among the large number of returns received from workmen there is a most remarkable agreement in the statements relating to ill-health and accident producing factors, all of which amount in effect to a declaration that while undoubtedly most departments of the tanning industry have their own particular drawbacks—some more disagreeable than others—yet experience has proven that none of them are really a menace to health.

The ages of the men who made these reports, and their present vigorous physical condition, seem to afford the most unquestionable evidence in support of the claim that the occupation is not injurious to health—many of them being past sixty years of age, and few below fifty, with terms of service in the industry to their credit ranging from twenty to forty years.

In making its transit through the tannery to the warehouse the green skin or hide is passed through many operations. The first of these is "salting" to guard against decomposition, in which state the hide is allowed to remain for from one to two weeks; next is an immersion in water for one week to extract the salt, after which it passes to the lime vats, where the hide lies four or five days for the purpose of loosening the hair. The "beam house," where it is subjected to the unhairing process, receives it next, after which the hide is given another lime treatment lasting from three to five days. "Fleshing," that is to say, scraping off such particles of flesh as may have been left on the inside when the pelt was taken off, is the next operation, after which it is is sent to the pit to receive its first tanning. This is followed by a treatment for the removal of surface scratches, after which comes the splitting machine, which converts it into whatever number of "splits" the thickness of the hide will warrant.

After receiving a second tanning, and passing through the "scouring house," the split is "tacked" on large frames and left to dry. When thoroughly dry, a softening treatment follows, after which the piece goes to the japanning department, where it is japanned, glazed, and grained, the last named process being the final mechanical operation in the production of finished leather.

These details of manufacture will help to an understanding of the several branches of the industry, particularly where referred to as dangerous to health or productive of accidental injury to operatives employed upon them. In this connection it may be well to say that statements relating to ill-health or accident liability, where reported as existing, are to be regarded in a comparative sense only, that is to say, both masters and men agree in denying that any branch of the industry is either injurious to health, or, with the exercise of even the most ordinary care, productive of accidents. Some operations are, however, admitted to involve slight risks where there is imprudence or carelessness, and these are the branches designated as unhealthful, etc., in the tables, which should be read in the light of this explanation.

Twenty-five of the establishment reports are from firms whose works are located in the city of Newark, and one each from Elizabeth, Hoboken, New Durham, Waverly and Merchantville. The collective force employed in the thirty establishments is 3,491 persons, or about seventy-two (72) per cent. of the total number employed in the industry throughout the State, a proportion certainly large enough to justify the claim that if absolutely all were included the returns would not shed any additional light on the subject of the inquiry, or be more correctly representative of the health and accident conditions of the industry.

That the reports on which these tables are based have back of them a knowledge and authority derived from many years experience is shown by the number of years a large majority of the establishments considered have been engaged in the industry.

As shown on Table No. 1, five of these plants have had a continuous existence for periods ranging from forty-three (43) to sixty-eight (68) years; nine have been running without an interval of suspension for between twenty (20) and thirty-nine (39)

years; twelve are in operation from ten (10) to eighteen (18) years, and the remaining four for from two (2) to nine (9) years.

On this table are also given the nationalities of non-English speaking workmen employed in such establishment, but although efforts were made to secure an accurate count of this class of operatives it was found impracticable to do so.

Eleven of the thirty plants from which reports were received indicate Germans as the only class of foreign born operatives in their employment, and these almost without exception speak the English language. In the other nineteen establishments it appears from the statements made by such of them as have reported on the subject, Italians, Russians, Polacks and Hungarians are found in fairly large numbers; these men have, generally speaking, a knowledge of the language sufficient to make themselves understood, and are for the most part engaged in the more disagreeable operations of the business.

Table No. 2 gives in detail the replies made by employers to the inquiries as to the diseases and ill-health producing factors peculiar to the industry; the number of employes absent from work on account of sickness; the number who died from natural causes during the year; and the branches of the industry that are regarded as unhealthful.

Answering the first of these questions—"diseases peculiar to the industry"—twenty-four (24) owners of establishments report positively that they "know of none;" two neglected to make any statement on the subject; one says the "trade is generally regarded as healthful;" another, that "none are markedly so," which may be taken to mean that in the writer's judgment working at the tanning trade involves no more or no less than the common average liability to disease encountered outside of it. Only two firms admit the existence of disease liability in any form. One mentions a "slight disarrangement of the bowels from inhaling the fumes of turpentine and naphtha," and the other "rheumatism and colds from continual wetness," but both add the qualifying phrase "if any" to their statement.

Necessarily, in view of this general denial of the existence of diseases peculiar to the industry, replies to the second question, which calls for the "ill health-producing factors peculiar to the

industry" are in effect to the same purport; six firms, however, admit that there are such and particularize them as follows: "dust and dampness," "dampness and bad air," "material used in dyeing," "high temperature in drying room," "continuous dampness in scouring room," and "inhaling naphtha fumes in the japaning department." The others—twenty-four (24) in number—agree in declaring that there are no ill-health producing factors in any of the processes of the industry, or at least none that they have ever observed.

Regarding the third question—"number of employes absent from work on account of sickness during the year,"—the table shows that four firms failed to report on that subject, presumably because, as stated by two of them, "no record" was made of such cases at the works.

The remaining twenty-six (26) establishments report between them an aggregate of sixty-nine (69) workmen who were absent from duty on account of sickness during the year for periods ranging from two days to several weeks.

The total average number of employes in these establishments during the year covered by the inquiry was 2,964; the number of these, sixty-nine (69), who were at some time too ill to work represents a percentage of only 2.3 of the entire working force; an exhibit which will compare favorably with that of any other in-door occupation. But remarkably low as is the percentage of sickness, that of the deaths among men engaged in the trade is still more surprising by reason of its smallness.

Of the thirty establishments considered, only five report the occurrence of death among employes, one each in four, and two in the fifth; twenty-one firms had no deaths, and four made no report or stated that they "kept no record." Excluding the 615 employes of these four plants from the total, there remain 2,876 workmen employed in the twenty-six establishmnts from which reports on the mortality among operatives were received, and among that number, as shown by the table, there were but five deaths, or 0.17 per cent. of the total force employed during the year—a proportion far below the general average death rate of adult males following the miscellaneous occupations of industry.

As a matter of course, under the favorable circumstances referred to above, it is not surprising to find that as shown by the

table in answer to the question—"what branches of the industry are considered unhealthful," twenty-four (24) of the thirty establishments declare that "none is so regarded." The others answer the question as follows: "Japanning, if any," "japanning is nearest to being unhealthful," "japanning," "beam work, because of exertion required," "dyeing department," and "scouring room."

Table No. 3 presents the accident liability to which employes in the tanning industry are subject as the same are reported by owners of the thirty establishments under consideration; statements will also be found from them relating to improvements introduced in their respective establishments during recent years for the purpose of diminishing the ill-health and accident liability of employes. Their observations are also given on the habits of their men in the use of strong drink.

Answers to the question "in what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest" show some diversity of opinion on the subject, although there appears a general agreement that whatever risks of that character there may be are confined to the departments or branches of the business in which machinery of any kind, including keen edged tools are used, and the careless handling of these by workmen is, with substantial unanimity, declared to be the principal if not the only real accident producing factor known to the industry.

A few name the japanning department with its naphtha and other inflammable materials as being the most dangerous, but there seems to be a general agreement reflected in all answers to these questions, that with care in the handling of material and tools and by a strict observance of rules, including the utilization of such safeguards as are provided, workmen in all branches of the industry may enjoy practical immunity from accidents of a serious character.

That these precautions are effective and also that all possible and necessary care has been exercised by workmen is shown by the fact that among 3,491 employes only four suffered anything more than the most trivial injuries during the year.

Regarding the drinking habit, an examination of the table shows that eight employers report intemperance among employes as being "prevalent to some extent, but not common," two re-

port it as "common," another that it is "common in some branches, not in others," and eighteen of the total number agree in using the emphatic expression that intemperance in any degree among workmen employed by them respectively is "rare." In some of these establishments there are rigidly enforced rules which provide immediate discharge from employment as the penalty of intoxication.

A review of the answers returned to this important question shows that in eighteen establishments employing 2,019 workmen, or 57.8 per cent. of the total number considered, intemperance is "rare;" in ten establishments, employing 1,210, or 34.7 per cent. of the total number, the habit is "prevalent but not common," and only in two establishments employing 262, or 7.5 per cent. of the total number, is intemperance so prevalent as to justify its being characterized, in the employer's estimation, as "common."

This brief analysis of Tables Nos. 1, 2 and 3 covers all the information furnished by employers relating to the subject matter of the inquiry; that contributed by the workmen in reply to substantially the same questions as those answered by employers will be found in Tables Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of the series.

Conclusions reached through an investigation of this character could not be regarded as final if the information, however conscientiously given, reflects only one point of view. It is no reflection on the owner or manager of an industrial establishment to say that the details of business relating to production of profits receive more attention than those which, apart from that question, concern only the physical well being of the employe. The workman's trials are, for the most part, viewed through the office window and often the purpose of such closer scrutiny as he may receive is to note, not how his health is being affected by work, but rather how nearly the product of his labor is in proportion of the wages paid. Of his illness or death there is often "no record" save that which is incidental to a deduction of wages for lost time in one case, and in the other the substitution of a new name for his own on the pay roll.

Often the fear of discounting his own value and imperiling his hold on employment makes a workman suspicious of the purpose back of inquiries regarding health, particularly if these eminate from the office; he is more disposed to belittle than to

magnify such inroads as may result from work, believing that his standing for efficiency is better maintained thereby; but under the seal of secrecy, if the request comes from any other quarter, the average workman may generally be depended upon to talk freely on the subject of his health, and give such information relating thereto as may be desired.

This phase of the case received all necessary attention in connection with the present inquiry. Many representative workmen, who had years of experience in the principal branches of the industry, were interviewed and statements from them covering substantially the same details of trade experiences as those furnished by the employers. These men were selected because of their age, number of years service at the trade, and ability to tell their experience intelligently.

From the nearly two hundred obtained from this source thirty, or one from each of the establishments considered in the first three tables, has been selected to supplement the employer's statements relating to the industry. The advantage of this course lies in the fact that both versions—the employer's and the workingman's—are thus presented for each establishment, and so remarkably similar are the conclusions set forth in all of them regarding the main points of the inquiry that this group of statements is perfectly representative of the larger number.

Table No. 4—reports by individuals—gives the branch of the industry in which employed, the workman's age at the time of making the statement, number of years employed in the business, average number of persons employed in the same establishment during the year 1905, and the average number of hours worked per week under normal conditions.

The "beam house" and graining branches of the industry are represented by eight reports each; "tacking" by two; "splitting" by two; "japanning," one; "softening," one; "dye house," one; "glazing," two; "scouring," one; and "buffing," two.

In the matter of age and experience, these men are eminently well qualified to speak with authority on all matters relating to the shop phase of the industry so far as health conditions are concerned. Five of them are past sixty years of age, and have worked continuously at the trade for periods ranging from twenty to forty-five years; eleven are between fifty and sixty

years, and have worked at the business without a break for from sixteen to thirty-two years; twelve are from forty to fifty years of age with an unbroken record of service extending over from fifteen to twenty-five years, and only two of the total number, a little less than forty years old, have been employed in the industry for ten and eighteen years, respectively.

The average age of the group at the time of making the report was 49.1; the average time worked at the industry was 26.3 years, and the average age at which they began working at the trade was 22.8 years.

A fact well known to sociological investigators is that while dangerous occupations, that is to say, those in which, like railroading, there is an almost ever present liability to serious accidental injury, do not repel men purely because of the risks involved, unhealthful trades are generally avoided and when taken up under the pressure of necessity are usually abandoned when employment of a more satisfactory character is found. That being the case, it would seem to follow logically that long service of operatives in an industry is—if not proof—at least good evidence of its being fairly free from influences inimical to health.

Taking into consideration the figures given above relating to average age, number of years continuous service, etc., of this group of workmen, the leather industry seems to be safe from even the mildest form of indictment, when its health conditions are judged by this standard.

The number of hours worked per week, although only distantly related to the subject of the inquiry, is also given on this table for each establishment; of these, thirteen work sixty hours, nine work fifty-nine hours, five work fifty-five hours, and three fifty-four hours. The sixty hour group are employed a level ten hours per day, the fifty-nine and fifty-five hour groups the same, with one and five hours off respectively on Saturday; the other three establishments have a uniform workday of nine hours.

Table No. 5 contains the substance of the views expressed by workmen on the "branches of the industry that are considered the nearest to being unhealthful," the "diseases said to be peculiar to the industry," the "principal causes of unhealthfulness," the "number of employes absent from work on account of sickness during the year," the "character of such cases of sickness," and

the "number of deaths of employes from all causes during the year."

In answer to the first of these questions, twenty-three workmen state that no branch of the industry is considered unhealthful, and the other seven indicate certain features of the "beam house" work as coming nearest to warranting that designation.

Replies to the second question show emphatic declarations from the workmen to the effect that there are really no diseases of any kind which may be said to be peculiar to the industry or traceable to it in any way; eleven have made no report either way upon the subject; and nine indicate a "liability to rheumatism and colds" as the diseases, and wet floors with a condition of continuous dampness, which seem to be unavoidable in some departments of the industry, as the principal cause which produces them. On two reports, mention is made of "indiscreet indulgence in strong drink" as one of the causes most productive of ill-health among operatives.

It is admitted in many of the statements that beer in quantities is freely used by the workmen in some of the tanneries during working hours; but the indulgence, except in these two instances, is said to be neither immoderate nor harmful. Work in many departments of the industry is of a kind requiring almost incessant physical exertion, under the strain of which the mild stimulation derived from an occasional drink of beer is found to be helpful, and the two reports referred to above are alone in attributing to the habit consequences of a serious character.

The number of cases of illness of operatives that were serious enough to cause the victims a loss of time is numerically greater in the workmen's than in the employers' reports, and the record of deaths also is very much greater.

The apparent difference in these respects, however, is explained by the fact that, as before noted, no official records of sickness or deaths are kept in many establishments, while such occurrences would be unlikely to escape the memory of fellow workmen because of the close intimacy and more or less real sentiment of mutual interest and fellowship which generally exists among men in the same employment. There is also the fact that these individual or workmen's reports are based on returns from the entire thirty establishments considered in the inquiry, and include

their total aggregate working force of 3,491 operatives, while the returns by owners, as shown on Table No. 2, are from only twenty-six establishments employing a total of 2,964 workmen.

The percentages, however, show no material difference in the returns from both sources; the individual reports on Table No. 5 shows 100 cases of sickness out of 3,491 employes, which is 2.8 per cent. of the whole number; the owners' statements, which appear on Table No. 2, indicate 69 cases of illness among 2,964 operatives, which is 2.3 per cent. of that total.

The workmen's and the employers' versions of the number of deaths which occurred among operatives during the year shows a very wide difference both in absolute numbers and percentages. In the employers'—among 2,876 operatives only 5, or .17 per cent. of the total, are reported as having died, while the workmen's statements show the number of deaths for the same period to have been 26, or .66 per cent.

Table No. 6, the last of the series, gives the workmen's judgment regarding the "branches of industry in which liability to accident is greatest," the "principal factors in the production of accidents," the "principal causes of accidents," the "number who were accidently injured," the drinking habits of their fellow workmen, and such factory improvements as have been made during recent years to lessen liability to accident and illness.

The operations of "glazing" and "splitting," either singly or in combination, are the only ones named in which accidents may happen, and "machinery" and "splitting knives" are the only factors through which they occur. As to the causes of accidents, all agree in attributing such as do occur from time to time to carelessness only.

The operation of whetting or sharpening the splitting knives, which is performed while they are in position for use and repeated frequently in order to maintain the keenness required for efficient work, is responsible for many mishaps in the form of gashes of the fingers and hands; these injuries, however, while often severe and painful enough to prevent a man working for some time, are seldom sufficiently serious to warrant their being classed as dangerous.

Regarding the drinking habits of workmen employed in these thirty establishments, Table No. 6 shows that there is a substan-

tial agreement between these reports and those of the factory owners, which appear on Table No. 3. Four of them have not reported on the subject at all; twenty-three state in varying phraseology that intemperance is "rare," and three admit that the habit is rather "common."

The only positive statements secured relating to factory improvements made during recent years for the purpose of lessening liability to accident or sickness go far toward affirming the correctness of statements previously reviewed that "general and continuous dampness" in some departments is the principal, if not the only cause of illness in tanning establishments. There are five answers of this character, and the improvements indicated were all directed toward increasing the efficiency of drainage arrangements and keeping the floors dry. One report states that the factory has been in fairly good condition for years back; another, that "the building occupied is a new one" and "has all improvements;" and still another that "none seems to be required."

Five reports are to the effect that nothing has been done in the way of improvements, and seventeen have neglected making statments of any kind on the subject.

This concludes the analysis of the tables, and it seems reasonably apparent that, all the evidence taken into consideration, the question of unhealthfulness is disposed of in a manner favorable to the reputation of the trade. It is admitted, however, that men employed in tanning, like others working in industries that make extensive use of animal substances, are sufferers in some slight degree from the offensive effluvia given off, which medical science classifies with the morbid agents liable to produce certain diseases originating in filth which are said, theoretically, at least, to exist. But, although thorough examinations have been made to determine the effect of offensive odors in the factories or about the neighborhoods in which they are operated, the only conclusion reached regarding any one occupation has been of an entirely negative character. No special unhealthfulness could be traced to foul smells, although there is authority for believing that such offensive vapors may cause something in the nature of a deterioration of the general health of those who inhale them, and thus bring about conditions that may be favorable to the development of contagious diseases. But, certainly so far as the

large group of workmen employed in the thirty establishments included in this inquiry is concerned, it may be positively stated that no effect on their health of a character even remotely unfavorable has been brought to light; all reports agree that they soon become accustomed to the odors and cease to be in any way annoyed by them.

There is no doubt as to factory legislation, the result of enlightened public sentiment, coupled with a knowledge of preventative measures, having accomplished much toward changing for the better many of the circumstances and conditions of manufactures generating noxious odors, or using material in the process of manufacture from which disagreeable smells are emitted.

These changes have taken the form of improvement in buildings, the introduction of contrivances for consuming gases, and the observance of greater care for securing cleanliness, both in factory buildings and the processes carried on within them.

Leather tanning is probably the most conspicuous of the industries to which disagreeable effluvia is markedly peculiar, and notwithstanding the fact that in large cities, at least, everything possible has been done to mitigate this disagreeable feature, enough still remains to justify its being regarded as obnoxious on that account. But that the trade is not unhealthful is satisfactorily shown by the conclusions drawn from this inquiry. Nor does its operations seem to cause a dangerous degree of physical exhaustion, although work in most of the departments involves a considerable amount of exertion which appears to be very trying to the workman's strength, besides which most of the processes keep such clothing as he wears constantly wet from the use of water.

The trade is nowhere referred to by medical journals as dangerous to health, nor is it found so listed in any of the scientific publications which make a specialty of investigating and analyzing the diseases and mortality of occupations. In only one work of this character—Arlidges' "Hygiene of Trades," published in London, England, in 1902, is it briefly referred to as "disagreeable" only, and that solely because of the odors arising from the principal and subsidiary materials used in the business.

HEALTH AND ACCIDENT CONDITIONS OF THE LEATHER INDUSTRY, 1905.

Location of Works, Branch of Business Carried On, Year When Establishment Was First Opened, Average Number of Persons Employed, Nationalities of Foreign Workmen, Etc.

TABLE No. 1. REPORTS BY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Establishment Number.	LOCATION OF FACTORY.	BRANCH OF BUSINESS CARRIED ON.	Year When First Established.	Number of Years the Establishment has been in Operation.	Average Number of Persons Employed During the Year 1905.	Nationalities of Non-English Speaking Foreigners Employed in the Industry.
1	Elizabeth	Harness Leather	1837	68	315	German.
2	Newark	Carriage, Patent and Enameled Leather	1840	65	300	German, Italian and Polish.
3	Newark	Carriage, Furniture and Shoe Leather	1856	49	35	German.
4	Newark	Patent and Enameled Leather	1860	45	200	Hungarian, Polish and German.
5	Newark	Patent and Enameled Leather	1862	43	250	German and Polish.
6	Newark	Tanning Hides and Splits	1866	39	20	German.
7	New Durham	Preparing and Finishing Buckskin	1868	37	10	German.
8	Newark	Patent and Enameled Leather	1870	35	250	German and Polish.
9	Newark	Patent Leather	1870	35	125	German.
10	Newark	Leather—branch not given	1878	27	12	German.
11	Waverly	Patent Leather	1879	26	100	German and Hungarian.
12	Newark	Alligator Skins	1880	25	50	German and Polish.
13	Newark	Buffing Leather	1884	21	14	German and Russian.
14	Newark	Patent and Enameled Leather	1885	20	200	German, Hungarian and Polish.
15	Newark	Glazed Kid	1886	19	268	German, Italian and Polish.
16	Newark	Carriage Leather	1887	18	50	Austrian and Russian.
17	Hoboken	Leather—branch not given	1888	17	200	German and Swedish.
18	Newark	Bag, Pocketbook and Furniture Leather	1889	16	40	German and Swedish.
19	Newark	Bookbinding and Bag Leather	1889	16	60	None Reported.

20	Newark	Shoe Leather	1889	16	125	None Reported.
21	Newark	Leather—branch not given	1891	14	220	German.
22	Newark	Hat Leather	1891	14	40	German and Polish.
23	Newark	Calf, Goat and Sheep	1892	13	70	German.
24	Newark	Patent Leather	1892	13	150	German, French, Italian, Hungarian and Polish.
25	Newark	Shoe and Carriage Leather	1894	11	35	German.
26	Newark	Carriage Leather	1895	10	75	German.
27	Newark	Patent and Enameled Leather	1896	9	65	German.
28	Merchantville	Glazed Kid	1898	7	150	German and Russian.
29	Newark	Buffings—Colored Leather	1901	4	60	None Reported.
30	Newark	Bag and Book Leather	1903	2	12	German.

HEALTH AND ACCIDENT CONDITIONS OF THE LEATHER INDUSTRY, 1905.

Diseases Peculiar to the Industry; Ill-health Producing Factors; Number of Employes Sick; Number of Deaths; Branches Regarded as Unhealhful.

TABLE No. 2. REPORTS OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Establishment Number.	DISEASES PECULIAR TO THE INDUSTRY.	ILL HEALTH PRODUCING FACTORS PECULIAR TO THE INDUSTRY.	Number of Employes Absent From Work on Account of Sickness During the Year 1905.	Number of Deaths From Natural Causes During the Year 1905.	Branches of the Industry that are regarded as unhealthful.
1	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	No Record	No Record.....	None so regarded.
2	None—Generally regarded as healthy.....	Know of None.....	3 for a short time	None	Japanning, if any.
3	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	None	None	None so regarded.
4	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	5 for a few days.	No Record.....	None so regarded.
5	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	12.	2	Japanning is nearest.
6	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	3.	None	Not Reported.
7	None Markedly So.....	Dust and Dampness.....	2.	None	Beam Work—Because of the exertion required.
8	Know of None.....	Dampness and Bad Air.....	None	None	None so regarded.
9	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	5.	None	None so regarded.
10	Not Reported	Know of None.....	None	None	Not Reported.
11	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	None	None	None so regarded.
12	Not Reported	Materials Used in Dyeing.....	3.	Not Reported.....	Dyeing Department.
13	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	None	None	None so regarded.
14	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	7.	1	None so regarded.
15	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	3.	None	None so regarded.
16	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	2.	None	None so regarded.
17	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	3.	None	None so regarded.
18	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	3.	1	None so regarded.
19	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	None	None	None so regarded.

20	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	Not Reported.....	None	None so regarded.
21	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	2.	1	None so regarded.
22	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	2.	None	None so regarded.
23	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	3.	None	None so regarded.
24	Slight Disarrangement of Bowels—From Turpentine vapors	High Temperature in Drying Ovens.....	3.	None	Strictly Speaking, none so regarded.
25	Rheumatism and Colds..	Continuous Dampness of Scouring Room.....	5.	None	Scour Room.
26	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	No Record.....	None	None so regarded.
27	Know of None.....	Inhaling Naptha Fumes.....	3.	1.	Japanning.
28	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	None	None	None so regarded.
29	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	None	Not Reported.....	None so regarded.
30	Know of None.....	Know of None.....	Not Reported....	None	None so regarded.

HEALTH AND ACCIDENT CONDITIONS OF THE LEATHER INDUSTRY, 1905.

Liability to Accidents; Accident Producing Factors; Number of Fatal Accidents; Intemperance, Rare or Common; Precautions Against Diseases, Accidents, etc.

TABLE No. 3. REPORTS BY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Establishment Number.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY IN WHICH LIABILITY TO ACCIDENT IS GREATEST.	PRINCIPAL ACCIDENT PRODUCING FACTOR IN THE INDUSTRY.	Total Number of Fatal Accidents During the Year 1905.	Intemperance Among Employes—Common or Rare.	Improvements Introduced During Recent Years to Diminish Disease and Accident Liability.
1	In department where machinery is used..	Carelessness about machinery.....	1	Fairly common	No; factory constructed with all improvements.
2	Know of no special liability in any branch	Carelessness	None	Fairly temperate	Not reported.
3	Tanyard	Wet board, and careless use of machinery	None	Some branches common others rare	Every possible improvement has been made to guard against accident and insure cleanliness.
4	Splitting department	Carelessness in operating machines.	None	Rare	Everything required to make work safe.
5	Not reported	Careless handling of knives.....	None	Common	Conditions are improved each year.
6	Not reported	Not reported	None	Rare	No improvements made recently.
7	That in which the "staking machines" are used	Careless handling of machinery..	None	Rare	Blower system to carry off dust has been installed, beam-men's time reduced to 9 hours per day.
8	No special liability anywhere.....	Tacks and knives.....	None	Rare	None required—all precautions had been taken long ago.
9	No special liability anywhere.....	Know of none.....	None	Rare	Yes; everything necessary to preserve health is done.

10	Splitting department	Careless handling of splitting machine	1	Common	Yes; every visible danger is guarded against.
11	Splitting department	Careless handling of splitting knives	None	Common	Yes; all that seemed necessary.
12	Polishing department	Carelessness with knives and burnishers	None	Prevalent but not common	Yes; but the industry has few dangerous features.
13	The little that there is, is in the Machinery department	Carelessness in handling machinery	None	Rare	Yes; liquor is excluded from the works.
14	Japanning department	Boiling of Japanning composition	1	Rare	No; there appears to be no necessity.
15	Machinery department	Careless handling of machinery	None	Rare	Yes; everything that appeared necessary.
16	Japanning department	Careless use of naptha	None	Rare	No; there has been no apparent necessity.
17	Japanning department	Careless use of naptha	None	Rare	No; factory was built with all necessary safeguards.
18	Machinery department	Carelessness in handling machinery	None	Rare	No; none appears to be necessary.
19	No particular liability in any branch	There is none	None	Rare	No.
20	Machinery department	Carelessness in handling machinery	None	Rare	Yes; all that seemed to be necessary.
21	Machinery department	Splitting and softening machine	None	Fairly temperate	Yes; everything necessary for safety and health.
22	Machinery department	Carelessness about machinery	None	Prevalent but not common	Yes; have every known safeguard against accidents.
23	Embossing department	Carelessness about machinery	None	Rare	Yes.
24	Beam house and tannery	High speed machinery	None	Rare	Yes; every means of protection is resorted to.
25	Machinery department	Work on splitting machine	None	Prevalent but not common	Place is kept clean; rail guards around all machines and belts.
26	No special liability in any branch	There is none	None	Rare	No; none appear to be necessary.
27	Japanning department	Mixing Japanning composition	None	Prevalent but not common	Yes; ventilators have been installed.
28	Machinery department	Pulling out and glazing machines.	None	Rare	No.
29	No particular liability in any branch	There is none	None	Prevalent but not common	Not reported.
30	Machinery department	Carelessness in handling machinery	None	Rare	Yes; everything that has seemed necessary.

HEALTH AND ACCIDENT CONDITIONS OF THE LEATHER INDUSTRY, 1905.

Character of Employment, Age at Present Time, Number of Years Engaged at Employment, Number Employed in Establishment, Number of Hours Worked per Week.

TABLE No. 4. REPORTS BY INDIVIDUAL WORKMEN.

Office Number.	BRANCH OF THE INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED.	Age at Present Time. Years.	Time Employed at the Business. Years.	Average Number Employed in the Establishment During 1905.	Number of Hours Worked per Week under Normal Conditions.
1	Beam House	65	40	315	59
2	Beam House	56	32	300	60
3	Beam House	57	30	35	59
4	Beam House	50	30	200	60
5	Beam House	40	15	250	55
6	Beam House	40	18	20	55
7	Beam House	42	17	10	60
8	Beam House	50	16	250	55
9	Graining	64	45	125	54
10	Graining	68	40	12	55
11	Graining	50	30	100	59
12	Graining	55	32	50	59
13	Graining	54	30	14	60
14	Graining	41	20	200	60
15	Graining	45	25	268	54
16	Graining	41	17	50	59
17	Tanning	41	20	200	59
18	Tanning	32	10	40	60
19	Tacking	65	40	60	59
20	Tacking and softening	47	25	125	60
21	Splitting	40	20	220	55
22	Splitting	41	20	40	60
23	Japanning	50	28	70	60
24	Softening	47	20	150	60
25	Dye House	51	29	35	54
26	Glazing	52	30	75	50
27	Glazing	39	18	65	60
28	Scouring	40	20	150	60
29	Buffing	60	26	50	59
30	Buffing	50	25	12	60

HEALTH AND ACCIDENT CONDITIONS OF THE LEATHER INDUSTRY, 1905.

Branches Considered Unhealthful, Peculiar Diseases, Causes of Unhealthfulness, Number Absent on Account of Sickness, Character of Sickness.

TABLE No. 5. REPORTS BY INDIVIDUAL WORKMEN.

Office Number.	BRANCHES OF THE BUSINESS THAT ARE CONSIDERED UNHEALTHY.	DISEASES SAID TO BE PECULIAR TO THE INDUSTRY.	PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF UNHEALTHFULNESS.	Number of Employes Absent on Account of Sickness During the Year 1905.	CHARACTER OF THE SICKNESS OR DISEASE.	Number of Deaths from all Causes During the Year 1905.
1	None is so considered....	There are none.....	None reported	None.	None reported	2
2	Beam house	Rheumatism	Continual dampness from vats.....	10	Colds and rheumatism.....	3
3	None is so considered....	There are none.....	None reported	1	La Grippe	1
4	None is so considered....	There are none.....	None reported	4	Ordinary colds	1
5	None is so considered....	There are none.....	None reported	None.	None reported	1
6	None is so considered....	There are none.....	None reported	None.	None reported	None.
7	Beam house	A tendency to rheumatism and colds.....	Wet floors and clothing.....	3	Colds	None.
8	None is so considered....	There are none.....	None reported	None.	None reported	1
9	Beam house—if any.....	A tendency to rheumatism..	Wet floors and general dampness...	2	Colds and rheumatism.....	None.
10	None is so considered....	There are none.....	None reported	None.	None reported	None.
11	None is so considered....	There are none.....	None reported	1	An ordinary cold.....	None.
12	None is so considered....	There are none.....	None reported	None.	None reported	None.
13	None is so considered....	There are none.....	Wet floors and continual dampness.	None.	Colds and rheumatism.....	1
14	None is so considered....	None reported.....	Wet floors—if anything.....	11	Colds and rheumatism.....	None.
15	Beam house	A tendency to rheumatism..	Wet floors and general dampness....	12	Colds	1
16	None is so considered....	None reported.....	None reported	6	None reported	None.
17	None is so considered....	None reported.....	None reported	7	None reported	None.
18	None is so considered....	None reported.....	Indiscretion in the matter of drink.	4	Not reported	None.
19	None is so considered....	Liability to rheumatism and colds	Dampness from vats.....	1	Cold	1
20	Beam house	Liability to rheumatism and colds	Dampness from vats.....	9	Colds principally	2
21	None is so considered....	None reported.....	None reported	6	Colds; one case of pneumonia	4
22	None is so considered....	None reported.....	None reported	None.	Not reported	None.

HEALTH AND ACCIDENT CONDITIONS OF THE LEATHER INDUSTRY, 1905.

Branches Considered Unhealthful, Peculiar Diseases, Causes of Unhealthfulness, Number Absent on Account of Sickness, Character of Sickness.

TABLE No. 5. REPORTS BY INDIVIDUAL WORKMEN.—Continued.

Office Number.	BRANCHES OF THE BUSINESS THAT ARE CONSIDERED UNHEALTHY.	DISEASES SAID TO BE PECULIAR TO THE INDUSTRY.	PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF UNHEALTHFULNESS.	Number of Employes Absent on Account of Sickness During the Year 1905.	CHARACTER OF THE SICKNESS OR DISEASE.	Number of Deaths from all Causes During the Year 1905.
23	None is so considered....	None reported.....	None reported	3	Not reported	None.
24	None is so considered....	None reported.....	None reported	4	Colds principally	4
25	None is so considered....	Liability to rheumatism and colds	Dampness and wet floors.....	5	Cold	None.
26	None is so considered....	None reported.....	None reported	3	Not reported	None.
27	None is so considered....	None reported.....	Indiscretion in the matter of drink.	5	Not reported	None.
28	Beam house	Liability to rheumatism and colds	Dampness from wet floors.....	2	Not reported	2
29	None is so considered....	None reported.....	None reported	None.	Not reported	None.
30	Beam house	Liability to rheumatism and colds	Dampness from wet floors.....	1	Colds principally	2

HEALTH AND ACCIDENT CONDITIONS OF THE LEATHER INDUSTRY, 1905.

Accidents—Branch Most Liable to, Principal Factors Producing Them, Principal Causes, Number of Accidents to Employes, Drinking Habits of Workmen, Factory Improvements to Guard Against Diseases and Accidents.

TABLE No 6. REPORTS BY INDIVIDUAL WORKMEN.

Office Number.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY IN WHICH LIABILITY TO ACCIDENT IS GREATEST.	PRINCIPAL FACTORS IN THE PRODUCTION OF ACCIDENTS.	PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.	Number of Employes that were Accidentally Injured During the Year 1905.	Intemperance Among Workmen. Common or Rare.	Factory Improvements Made During Recent Years to Lessen Liability to Accident or Sickness.
1	Splitting	Splitting knives	Careless handling of knives	None reported	Not reported	No; factory is fairly good.
2	Splitting	Splitting knives	Careless handling of machinery	3	Neither	New flooring and improved drainage.
3	Splitting	Splitting knives	Carelessness	1	Rare	Nothing of importance.
4	Splitting	Machinery	Careless handling of machinery	4	Common	Nothing of the kind done.
5	Splitting	Machinery	Careless handling of splitting knives	None reported	Men drink but are not intemperate.	Factory a new one—all improvements.
6	Splitting	Machinery—splitting knives	Careless handling of machinery	2	Rare	None reported.
7	Splitting	Machinery	Careless handling of machinery	None	Rare	None reported.
8	Splitting	Machinery	Careless handling of machinery	None	Rare	None seems to be required.
9	Splitting and glazing	Machinery	Careless handling of machinery	3	Rare	None reported.
10	Splitting and glazing	Machinery	Carelessness of workmen	1	Rare	New floors in beam house.
11	Glazing	Machinery	Careless handling of machinery	None	Not reported	None reported.
12	Splitting and glazing	Machinery	Carelessness	2	Rare	None reported.
13	Splitting	Machinery—splitting knives	Careless handling of splitting knives	None	Rare	None reported.
14	Glazing	Machinery	Carelessness	None	Rare	None reported.
15	Splitting	Splitting machines	Careless handling of splitting knives	4	Rare	None reported.
16	Splitting	Splitting machines	Carelessness about machinery	None	Rare	None that are noticeable.
17	Glazing	Machinery	Carelessness on the part of workmen	2	Not reported	None that are noticeable.
18	Splitting and glazing	Machinery	Careless handling of machinery	3	Common	New floors in beam house.
19	Splitting and glazing	Machinery	Careless handling of machinery	None	Rare	Method for keeping floor dry
20	Splitting and glazing	Machinery	Careless handling of machinery	4	Rare	None that are noticeable.

HEALTH AND ACCIDENT CONDITIONS OF THE LEATHER INDUSTRY, 1905.

Accidents—Branch Most Liable to, Principal Factors Producing Them, Principal Causes, Number of Accidents to Employes, Drinking Habits of Workmen, Factory Improvements to Guard Against Diseases and Accidents.

TABLE No. 6. REPORTS BY INDIVIDUAL WORKMEN—Continued.

Office Number.	BRANCH OF INDUSTRY IN WHICH LIABILITY TO ACCIDENT IS GREATEST.	PRINCIPAL FACTORS IN THE PRODUCTION OF ACCIDENTS.	PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.	Number of Employes that were Accidentally Injured During the Year 1906.	Intemperance Among Workmen. Common or Rare.	Factory Improvements Made During Recent Years to Lessen Liability to Accident or Sickness.
21	Splitting	Machinery	Carelessness on the part of workmen.	3	Rare	None reported.
22	Splitting	Machinery	Carelessness	None	Rare	None reported.
23	Splitting	Machinery	Carelessness	None	Rare	None reported.
24	Splitting	Machinery	Carelessness	3	Rare	None reported.
25	Glazing	Machinery	Carelessness on the part of workmen.	None	Rare	New floors in beam house.
26	Splitting	Machinery	Carelessness	None	Rare	None reported.
27	Splitting and glazing	Machinery	Carelessness on the part of workmen.	2	Common	None reported.
28	Splitting and glazing	Machinery	Carelessness	None	Rare	None reported.
29	Splitting and glazing	Machinery	Carelessness	None	Not reported	None reported.
30	Glazing	Machinery	Carelessness	None	Rare	None reported.

Apprenticeship Regulations of Trades Unions in New Jersey.

The almost absolute control which the greater number of unions at present exercise over the affairs of their respective trades is too generally well known to require any extended reference to the subject as a whole. Without going into the details of their policy, or advancing any opinion as to its wisdom regarding either the ultimate well being of the trades or the workmen employed in them, there is one aspect of the situation that perhaps outranks all the others in importance, to which, for several reasons, it seems advisable that some attention should be given, namely—the attitude of the unions toward the question of apprenticeships in their several crafts.

Almost from the beginning of the movement among the trades for organization in the late sixties the unions, in dealing with the question of apprenticeship, seem to have acted on the theory that the number of skilled workmen was already too abundant, and that reducing or limiting the supply would be the most direct means of enhancing the value of the labor of those who remained. The predominant idea seems to have been then, as it apparently is now, that the employer's right to train apprentices into journeymen should be so limited as to prevent overcrowding and the consequent lowering of wages; hence the rules of almost all unions of what may be called standard trades, that is, those in which indenture or apprenticeship for a certain number of years has been an established custom, contain provisions which in effect take from employers the power of determining the number of apprentices they shall have at any one time and vests the same in their own organizations.

The purpose in view met with a measurable degree of success, which increased with the extension of the power of the unions over their respective trades. Where this became absolute, as was the case in the wooden ship building industry in and about

New York for a few years preceding the panic of 1873, wages were forced upwards to an unprecedented extent. The least successful unions for the most part also did well in this respect, and mechanics' wages, particularly in the building trades, reached a level that has probably not since been exceeded.

The policy of restricting the number of apprentices was coincident with the growth of the power of the unions and the consequent establishment of high wages. Conditions were satisfactory and the only menace to their continuing so seemed to lie in a possible over-supply of labor which, it was reasoned, could be effectually guarded against by diminishing the opportunities for learning the trades. Accordingly, "apprenticeship regulation" became a fixed feature of the by-laws of substantially all organizations, and no rule in their codes for trade government was more rigidly enforced.

The panic of 1873, which brought business to an almost complete standstill, and from which recovery was very slow, reduced the industries of the country from a condition of activity and prosperity to one of stagnation and ruin scarcely equaled by any previous experience of like character.

But being concerned alone in the effects produced on the unions by this disaster, no attempt will be made to discuss the causes which brought it about, these being in a rather intensified form the same influences so well known and so difficult to analyze, that have caused business panics both before and after this one. It is sufficient to say that thousands of industrial establishments were closed entirely, and but few among the others were in a position to continue without reducing their working forces to one-half or even a smaller proportion of the ordinary number—the fortunate ones who still retained employment being content to accept, for the time being, in preference to hopeless idleness, the lowest wages known to their trades or occupations in years.

With the general collapse of industry, the unions either passed out of existence or ceased to be active. More than half the ordinary working population was idle and all would eagerly accept on any terms the work which was sought in vain. Standard wage rates were forgotten under the pressure of overwhelming necessity and apprenticeship regulations were useless where there was practically no demand for labor of any kind.

The processes of recovery were slow in bringing about results and almost a year passed before the centers of industry showed a noticeable reduction in the number of unemployed; but improvement had set in, and slowly but surely the wheels of industry were gathering a momentum which gradually approached normal speed. It was, however, some years—certainly as late as 1880—before business activity had expanded enough to absorb the multitudes of workmen who were suddenly thrown into idleness in 1873; but, although this was approximately accomplished after the lapse of seven or eight years, wages of labor and the prices of almost all kinds of commodities still continued to show the depressing effects of the panic.

The restoration of good times was marked by a resumption of activity in labor organization, under the influence of which a gradual advance in wages set in and some progress was made toward regaining the influence in trade matters which had temporarily passed from the unions after the financial crash. In fact, the foundations of the powerful existing system of trades organization were laid during that period as a direct outgrowth of the prevalent depression.

The Knights of Labor, the first really great national labor organization known to the country, was organized during the troubled times immediately following the panic; but, although a secret propaganda was vigorously pushed in all directions where the depression had left large numbers of people in idleness, it was not until several years later, or about 1880, that the order revealed itself as the synthetic force in industrial affairs which it afterwards became and continued to be, until practically superseded by the more radical organization—the American Federation of Labor.

In the plan of organization laid down by the Knights of Labor, trade lines were entirely disregarded—at least that was the policy pursued during the earlier years of its career; in the addresses of its organizers, its general literature and all other agencies employed in spreading the new gospel of reform, the idea was held and taught that all existing social and industrial inequalities which bear so heavily on the greater part of the population, were directly traceable to man's apparently inherent desire to overreach his fellow man, and that therefore the only

means by which these abuses could be successfully attacked, was to be found in a systematic and persevering policy of educating the people on ethical lines.

Men were to be taught to respect the natural rights of others and as the standards of social usefulness and success, moral and intellectual worth was to be given the eminence so long accorded to merely successful money making.

Local assemblies of the order established everywhere throughout the land were open to all; men and women were admitted on equal terms, the only qualification required for membership being good character, faith in the principles and purposes of the order, and a sincerely given pledge to strive by all legitimate and honorable means to secure for them a full measure of public recognition and approval.

The propaganda of the new movement was absolutely unselfish, and the membership was expected and required to work for the general welfare without reference to the prospects of direct benefits accruing to themselves. An air of altruistic self-effacement pervaded the entire scheme of organization, which was admirably expressed in its motto—"An injury to one, the concern of all."

A wonderful degree of success attended the efforts of the founders of this remarkable organization, at least in drawing numbers to its support. Within one year after its existence became generally known—for it worked in absolute secrecy for several years following its formation—the membership closely approximated one million. A very remarkable growth indeed was this when it is borne in mind that those who joined the movement did so without promise or expectation of personal benefits accruing from their work, but content to share as their reward the general prosperity which, it was believed, would surely follow the establishment of that spirit of justice and equity which they hoped to make the guiding principle in all the relation of mankind.

The movement was essentially generous and unselfish; the only parallel to the enthusiasm which it temporarily evoked being the anti-slavery agitation which preceded the Civil War. Like the abolition societies, the local assemblies of the Knights of Labor were composed of men and women of all classes and

occupations who regarded themselves as being engaged in a holy crusade for the elevation of humanity and looked upon their own mission as a logical continuation of the work of the anti-slavery men.

The first great uprising had aroused the conscience of the Nation to the iniquity of human slavery as a legalized institution and the second proposed to complete the work of labor emancipation by bringing about the abolition of the wage system, gradually substituting therefor the co-operative management of industry, under which a fair apportionment of the risks and profits of business enterprises would be made among all engaged in carrying them on.

The mystery with which the organization surrounded itself in the beginning, when its affairs were conducted in strict secrecy, prepared the way for its future growth; curiosity regarding it was stimulated to an unusual degree; those who had suffered through enforced idleness in the past felt encouraged to believe that membership in the order would surely guarantee them against the recurrence of such grevious experiences in the years to come, besides insuring them something more than scanty living wages in return for their labor. Conditions were therefore uncommonly favorable for rapid growth when at length the organization partly discarded the rule of secrecy hitherto strictly observed, and opened wide its doors to practically all who wished to enter.

The inrush that followed was something phenomenal in the history of labor organization; the number of local assemblies grew by hundreds every week and the membership by thousands. Eagerness to enjoy the protection of the "Noble Order," as it was officially styled, extended to all occupations, trades, and even to the professions, and for a brief time—so great was curiosity regarding them—any one of several of its general executive officers could depend on attracting as large an audience and being received with as much enthusiasm in any of the industrial centers of the Nation, as would be evoked by a visit from the most exalted and popular personage of the Government.

This, however, did not continue for long; the membership became discontented because of failure to achieve concrete results at once, and refused to be satisfied with the academic discussion of

abstract theories of industrial reform, from the establishment of which, material improvement seemed likely to be realized—if at all— only after long years of waiting. Higher wages and shorter hours of labor were the benefits most ardently desired; other wished for improvements might come later on, but as to these two, the demand was insistent, and soon became irresistible so far as the restraining power of the organization was concerned. A reluctant sanction was given to these demands, and soon there was an epidemic of strikes and lockouts, undertaken for the most part without official authority—if not in open defiance of it, although at the same time in nearly every instance, the fight once began, responsibility for its successful prosecution was forced on the general organization, and all concerned looked to it for support.

The pressure proved more than could be borne. The machinery of the order having been designed for leading in an entirely pacific evolution of industrial conditions, could not readily adjust itself to strife of this character, and so a practical collapse followed the unlooked for strain.

The principal source of trouble and confusion was in the grouping of membership in the locals, which, as before stated, was entirely without regard to the occupations followed by individuals. It thus happened that representatives of many different trades were members of the same local. Under these circumstances, a painter, for instance, having a grievance against his employer would lay the particulars before the members of his assembly, which body, following the customary course of procedure, would appoint an investigating committee with power to look into the matter complained of and bring about the best possible settlement in the interest of the complaining member.

If no fellow craftsman was to be found in the local, which was frequently the case, the painter's grievance had to be taken in hand by men of other callings who although well meaning and sympathetic to a degree, were still quite likely to be rather inefficient advocates of his interests, when contending with opponents trained in the business and thoroughly familiar with all the points in dispute. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that strikes, which were constantly multiplying in number, nearly all resulted disastrously; and that the workmen

concerned began to see clearly that the main cause of failure was to be found in the character of their organization which, for reasons before stated, afforded little or no opportunity for concentration of effort.

Soon, therefore, the idea of separate organizations for the different trades which had meanwhile taken root, resulted in the establishment of what were known as "trades locals," open only to those following the same trades or occupations; the "mixed locals" on the old plan, which ignored entirely the craft or calling followed by its members were still continued. In this way, the authorities of the order endeavored to meet and control the rising tide of trades unionism within its ranks, by adjusting its own machinery so far as possible to the new demand.

This step proved to be the disintegration of the order of the Knights of Labor, and the upgrowth of its rival, the American Federation of Labor. The first named organization had been supremely successful in creating a marvelously widespread interest in and desire for unionism, but being unable to satisfactorily adjust its machinery to the policy of aggressive action which the times demanded, its influence as a force in industrial affairs diminished, while that of its more radical competitor increased by leaps and bounds.

The old organization had effectively preached the gospel and sown the seed of industrial reform. For the first time since the great Chartist Movement in England, which arose out of the intense poverty of the masses following the utter and long continued prostration of business immediately after the close of the Napoleonic Wars, the demands of labor for better conditions were proclaimed with a mass and density of backing that commanded both attention and respect, but like its English prototype, the American organization, having thoroughly fulfilled its mission of "agitation and education," saw its membership dissolved into trade union groups in spite of every possible effort to hold them together.

From that time—about 1888—the American Federation of Labor has made rapid progress toward sole domination in the world of organized labor interests, and with its growth, academic discussion of abstract theories of industrial reform has largely given place in that domain, to vigorous action for the immediate achievement of concrete results.

These were not long in coming; hours of labor in practically all of the building trades were reduced first to fifty-four per week, then to forty-eight, and last—in many of them, to forty-four, each reduction of working time being accompanied by an increase in wages, which has brought earnings to as high, if not higher level, than was ever reached in the past, when sixty hours per week was the standard working time. With comparatively few exceptions, all local trades and labor unions are now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, either directly or through the national bodies, which are a part of the organization system of almost all the trades. The minor bodies, however, reserve to themselves practical independence in most matters relating to purely local trade interests and make or unmake from time to time the rules and regulations governing work in their own localities.

The progress made by the various unions toward attaining complete control of their trades has, of course, not been uniform; some are struggling for recognition merely; others, who have attained that goal, are still engaged in making more or less strenuous efforts to reap some tangible advantages from their partial success; while a still further but smaller number have through one or another favoring circumstances carried everything before them and reduced employers in their lines of work to strict observance of union rules.

In this, the interlocking occupations known collectively as the building trades and also the unions of a few factory industries, such as "hatting" and "cigar making," have been most successful.

Having thus partly reviewed the circumstances that brought about the establishment of this great organization, which claims a present day membership of two million workmen, a body more numerous by reason of its numbers and its vigorous and aggressive policy than any other form of trades unionism hitherto known, that part of their programme which shows the understanding of justice and expediency held by the various trades in the important matter of apprenticeship regulations, will be pursued without further digression.

The abstracts which follow are taken from the by-laws of the unions, and show the apprenticeship rules in force at the time of their adoption.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS OF AMERICA.

One apprentice is allowed to every five mechanics, such as a gang of "riveters," one "fitter up," two "soft patchers," and one "caulker." Firms employing such apprentices must do so under a written agreement which shall be satisfactory to the union. Apprentices under instruction are not allowed to leave their employers and go to others without the full and free consent of the former.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' UNION.

Local unions have an apprentice register in which the names of all apprentices within their several jurisdictions are entered, together with a record of their age, date and term of apprenticeship, and name of employer.

No employer may take on more than one apprentice at the same time; the first must have served one year before the second is engaged, and no employer is allowed to have more than two apprentices except the applicant be the son of a bricklayer or mason; but under no circumstances will more than three be allowed.

No apprentice is allowed to leave his first employer to work for another, except on proof to the local union that continuing with him would deprive the apprentice of a reasonable opportunity to learn the trade thoroughly.

Apprentices who are left without employment through the retirement from business of the firm for which they worked, are provided with other places by members of the union in which to serve out their terms.

Apprentices who have fully and faithfully served their terms are admitted into the union upon payment of one-half of the usual admission fee.

No person is eligible to apprenticeship under fifteen or over twenty-one years of age.

UNITED BROTERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

Boys desiring to learn the carpenter trade are required to serve an apprenticeship covering three consecutive years. Employers to be entitled to an apprentice, must employ three journeymen steadily throughout the year, and for every additional apprentice, he must employ an average of three additional journeymen. Boys who have contracted with a boss carpenter to serve their terms of apprenticeship are not allowed under any circumstances to leave him and contract with another without his full and free consent thereto, unless there is good cause for making the change, such as the death or retirement from business of the first employer. Apprentices violating this rule will not be allowed to work in the jurisdiction of the union.

CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

Apprentices to either cigar making or packing must serve three years, but not longer, without the consent of the local union. Proofs of service must be attested by officers of local unions under whose jurisdiction the apprentice shall have served the whole or part of his or her time. Apprentices are honorary members of the local union until their time is out; they are then full paying members.

Local unions have power to decide on the number of apprentices within their jurisdiction. The by-laws of some local unions provide that a manufacturer who violates the apprenticeship law may be punished by being deprived of the use of the "label" until he has deposited $50.00 with the local union as security for future obedience.

Manufacturers who do not employ at least one journeyman for full time are not allowed to have an apprentice. At no time, nor under no circumstances, is a manufacturer allowed more than two apprentices.

The apprentice laws of local unions must be submitted to the general Executive Board for approval.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF CLOTHING CUTTERS AND TRIMMERS.

Apprentices to this trade are required to serve three years, and only one is allowed in a shop for every ten journeymen or a majority fraction of that number. To be admitted as an apprentice application must be made in writing to the joint Executive Board, stating under what conditions and in what shop the applicant wishes to be employed, and the question of admission or rejection is decided by ballot, the same as in the cases of journeymen seeking admission to the union.

Only one apprentice may be taken on every three years, and should the number of employes in a shop be reduced, a proportionate reduction in the number of apprentices must be made, the juniors to be laid off first. Shops are not allowed to employ apprentices if the number of journeymen out of employment exceeds five per cent. of the total membership of the union.

Apprentices are required to become members of the union, paying the same initiation fees as journeymen, but are not permitted to vote at meetings.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

One apprentice is allowed to the first nine journeymen employed, and one for each fifteen additional journeymen. If the number of journeymen is reduced for any cause, the apprentices must be discharged in like proportion.

Firms starting their factories on or before March first may put on apprentices at any time during the blast. Firms starting later than March first are not allowed to take any apprentices.

If an apprentice leaves before the expiration of his term, the firm cannot employ another. If he should die before finishing his term, another may be taken on in his place. No one is regarded as an apprentice unless he is put in a place to blow.

UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Apprentices may be taken in shops only with the consent of the local union, and after their names are placed upon its register.

The terms for compensation are arranged between the union and the employer, but if an apprentice is placed on piece work he must receive the same price per piece as a journeyman.

The recognized period of apprenticeship is three years, served consecutively in a "fair" shop. No one is recognized as a journeyman until he has done this and has reached the age of twenty-one years. A boy must finish his apprenticeship with his first employer if possible, and he is not allowed to leave the district wherein he is registered unless the officers of the local association are satisfied that it is impossible for him to find employment therein.

When an apprentice has served his full time according to the dates on the union register, and not before, he may receive his traveling card from the national secretary through the local secretary of his district. He then has a right to go to work in shops in any other district where his services may be wanted, provided the officers of the local union of that district give their consent.

The rules provide that the time of the apprentice shall be divided while learning, as follows: three months with the instructor on the bench; nine months at sizeing; six months at blocking, and six months at stiffening. After this, the employer may place the apprentice at any branch of the business at which his services may be required.

IRON MOULDERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Apprentices must serve four years and are in no case to leave their employers until the expiration of their terms.

One apprentice is allowed to each shop, irrespective of the number of moulders employed, and one to every eight moulders thereafter.

To become an apprentice, a boy must be not less than sixteen years of age, and must be indentured by written contract. The term of indenture must be completed with the first employer unless the apprentice is released by him.

Local unions make a record of the name and age of each boy apprenticed in the shop, with the date when his term of service began, and also the names of parents or guardians.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

A boy engaging himself to learn the machinist trade must agree to serve four years, and is not allowed to leave his employer without just cause. The ratio of apprentices allowed is one to each shop, irrespective of the number of journeymen employed, and one to every five thereafter.

Boys are admitted as apprentices only between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five years of age.

Apprentices who have served two years at the trade are eligible to membership in the union, and are charged only one-half the regular initiation fees, dues, and assessments, in return for which they are entitled to one-half the usual allowance for sick, victimized, and strike benefits. They are entitled also to the journal of the trade, and their families or assignees, to the full death benefits allowed by the union.

NATIONAL UNION OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA.

No regulations are laid down by the national union for the employment of apprentices beyond fixing the period to be served at three consecutive years.

The practice of indenturing learners is strongly recommended to the local unions as the best means of making efficient workmen at all branches of the trade.

The full period of apprenticeship must be served out with the first employer, whose free consent must be given before an apprentice can, previous to the expiration of his time, leave his service to work elsewhere at the trade, unless there be just cause for his doing so, or in the case of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer.

An apprentice who disregards this rule will not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any local union of the brotherhood until he has returned to his employer and served out his full time.

Beyond fixing the number of years to be served by apprentices and obligating them to be faithful to the contract entered

into with the first employer, the national union does not interfere. The local unions are left to determine the proportion of apprentices to the number of journeymen employed in shops and otherwise regulating their relations to the trade. Boys in the last year of apprenticeship are admitted to the local unions as honorary members, exempt from dues for that year, but without the power to vote. This is done so that upon the expiration of their terms apprentices may be fully acquainted with the workings of the union, and therefore better fitted to appreciate its privileges upon assuming full membership.

PLUMBERS.

The local secretary who furnished this information reports that at the time the apprenticeship rules of his union were adopted, boys who were then engaged in learning the trade were to be retained and allowed to serve their time out.

Thereafter, no new apprentices shall be employed until those now in the shops have served their time out. The rule shall then be one to each shop. The apprentice shall serve four years as helper to the journeyman, and shall be instructed by him as far as possible in all matters pertaining to the trade, after which time he shall be permitted to use tools and work as a junior for the period of one year.

During this last year, he shall be paid the junior rate of wages, and at the end of the entire term, which is five years, he shall become a journeyman and receive the standard rate of wages.

To change from one shop to another, an apprentice must have the consent of his first employer, and also that of the local union of his district.

INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA.

Subordinate unions make rules limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each office working under union rules. One apprentice is usually allowed for every four journeymen in places where Press Assistants and Feeders Unions exist.

Apprentices must be taken from the Assistants or the Feeders Unions, and are not admitted to learn the pressman's trade unless they hold certificates of membership in either one of these associations.

SAWSMITHS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA.

The term of apprenticeship is four years, and a learner who leaves his employer before serving his full time must return and do so, unless excused by the union, under penalty of not being allowed to work in any union shop.

The ratio of apprentices established by the by-laws is one for the first ten journeymen or any fractional part of that number, and one for any number over one-half of every additional ten journeymen, besides one at large for each shop.

Boys are not permitted to begin learning the trade before arriving at the age of sixteen years, and will not be received after passing the eighteenth birthday. Apprentices are required to learn all branches of anvil work in the shops in which they are employed.

SLICK BUFFERS' AND WHITENERS' UNION.

The apprenticeship regulations of this union, which is a branch of the Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America, are very limited; being confined to a declaration that "no member of the union shall learn any person any part of the buffing trade without first receiving permission of the union, and such permission shall never be given while any member in good standing is out of work and willing to accept a job in the shop where an apprentice is wanted."

STEREOTYPERS' UNION.

All helpers in this trade are regarded as learners or apprentices and are permitted to become journeymen after having served five years; three of which, at least, must have passed before the apprentice arrived at the age of twenty-one years. Assistants

or apprentices are classed as journeymen and admitted to full membership in the stereotypers' union only after having passed an examination by the membership committee and secured a permanent job as a stereotyper. A helper or apprentice is not allowed to take a vacant position as a stereotyper while a journeyman member of the union is out of employment.

INTERNATIONAL STOVE MOUNTERS' AND PATTERNWORKERS' UNION.

One apprentice is allowed for every ten journeymen or a majority fraction of that number. To be accepted as an apprentice, a boy must be not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age, and the term of service is fixed at four years.

Apprentices must in all cases be engaged by proprietors of shops or their duly authorized representatives; and in no case is a member of the union allowed to employ an apprentice unless acting as foreman of the shop.

Apprentices must be placed on a floor by themselves and be under instruction by a day worker. Employers are required to have apprentices instructed in all branches of the trade and are not allowed to discharge them without just cause.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The proportion of apprentices to regular journeymen allowed is one for ten or less, and for every five additional journeymen, one more apprentice. The International Typographical Union had fixed on four years as the minimum term of apprenticeship for the proper training of young men who desire to be skillful journeymen printers.

One local forbids its members to work in any office in which more than two apprentices each are employed in the job and book departments and one on newspaper. Apprentices are not allowed to change from composing room to press work; boys must be taught either one trade or the other and devote their time to that branch.

When a greater number of apprentices are employed in any of the specified departments, the chairman thereof shall call a chapel meeting to take action thereon, and report to the union; failure to do so constitutes a violation of the by-laws and subjects all members of the "chapel" to a fine. During the last year of his term, an apprentice may be admitted to what is designated as "apprenticeship membership" on payment of three dollars initiation fee, without, however, the privilege of voting.

Apprenticeship members are exempt from the payment of dues and assessments, and journeymen members are required to instruct them thoroughly in the principles and purposes of unionism. All persons working under instructions are regarded as apprentices.

WALL PAPER MACHINE PRINTERS' AND COLOR MIXERS' ASSOCIATION.

One apprentice is allowed to every seven machine printers employed in any one shop, and no apprentice can be employed unless there is a machine for him to run. The admission of an apprentice must be passed upon by the union and in no case can one be taken on without its sanction and approval.

Apprentices must not be more than twenty-one years of age at the time of commencement, and their entire terms must be served on the smallest machines in their respective shops. One apprentice is allowed in the color mixing department, to every five journeymen mixers, but a journeyman can in no case be discharged to make place for an apprentice. An apprentice is allowed to mix for only one printing machine, or for two ground machines.

Apprentices may join the union, but are required to pay an initiation fee of not less than twenty-five dollars.

WATCH CASE ENGRAVERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Boys to be apprenticed to the watch case engravers trade must have the written consent of parents or guardian, and the term of apprenticeship is fixed at five years. The minimum at which

apprentices may be admitted is sixteen years; when the full term is served, the firm employing the apprentice may replace him with another.

Females are not admitted as apprentices.

Apprentices must be taught the entire trade—no sub-division of the same being allowed—and must serve out the full term of five years with their first employers.

WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS.

Apprentices must serve three years and be governed by the by-laws and shop rules of the union.

One apprentice only is allowed to each shop or contracting lather, and under no circumstances can an apprentice be employed without the consent of the union.

Apprentices are under the control of the union from their entrance into the trade, but are not required to pay dues or initiation fees until the expiration of the period of apprenticeship.

This concludes the record of apprenticeship regulations for which authoritative material in the by-laws of the unions could be obtained. The proportion having such rules is small when compared with the total number of trade and labor organizations, the reason being, obviously, that by far the greater number of them do not represent really skilled occupations in the broad sense of the term; in such lines of work the process by which the supply of labor is maintained being one of selection in the matter of intelligence and adaptability to the work in hand, rather than the long training through the medium of apprenticeship, by which proficiency in the standard trades is acquired.

Rules relating to apprenticeship are, as a general thing, made by the local unions; some of the national organizations make recommendations on the subject, such as the length of time learners should be required to serve and the age at which they should be received; these, however, the locals are at liberty to accept or reject as seems to them best, they being for the most part free to make or change such rules at will.

For this reason, strict uniformity in the regulation relating to apprenticeship must not be looked for among unions of the same

trade, but situated in different localities. Those given in the foregoing pages are strictly the law on the subject in the places from which they came, but may be found to differ in some more or less material respects from the rules enforced by the other locals of the same trade elsewhere.

The regulations quoted here show how firm is the grasp of the unions on all the affairs of their respective trades, and how completely the authority to select apprentices, which was once exercised by employers solely, has passed over to them. In almost every instance, a boy to be accepted as a learner, must secure the sanction of the union and have his name placed upon its register, before the employer into whose service he wishes to enter can merely consider the matter of starting him to work, even if the applicant were his own son.

That the unions recognize the responsibility they have assumed in this respect may be reasonably inferred from the strongly manifested interest which, through the medium of their rules, is shown in the apprentice's welfare; care is taken to insure his being thoroughly instructed in all branches of his trade, and also to see to his faithfully performing his duty to, and serving out his full time, if possible, with his first employer.

Decisions in Highest Courts in Causes Affecting the Interests of Labor in New Jersey

1905—1906.

OSTERHOUT *v.* JERSEY CITY, H. & P. ST. RY. CO.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, November 13, 1905.

Opinion by REED, *J., 62 Atlantic Reporter, p. 190.*

Master and Servant—Injury to Servant—Assumption of Risk.

A conductor was thrown from the platform of a trolley car and injured. It appeared that he knew that the track was rough and uneven, but it did not conclusively appear that he knew or should have known of other defects on the track, which probably caused the derailment. In an action against his employer, the Court rightfully refused to non-suit or direct verdict for the defendant, asked for on the ground that plaintiff assumed the risk of derailment of the car.

VULCAN DETINNING CO. *v.* AMERICAN CAN CO., ET AL.

Court of Chancery of New Jersey, January 13, 1906.

Opinion by BERGEN, *V. C., 62 Atlantic Reporter, p. 881.*

1. Master and Servant—Trade Secrets.

The employment of persons by a company using a secret process for separating tin from scrap, with their knowledge that the company was trying to keep the secret, was sufficient to raise an implied agreement on their part not to divulge it.

2. Corporations—Notice to Agent—Effect.

A corporation is charged with knowledge of its agent employed to purchase a secret process for detinning that the company from which the purchase is made obtained the secret by fraudulent methods from the true owner.

3. Same—Evidence.

Evidence held to show that a corporate agent employed to purchase a secret process for detinning knew that the company who sold it had obtained it by fraudulent means from the true owner.

4. Injunction—Defences—Conduct of Party Seeking Relief.

The complainant party, which obtained a secret process for detinning by purchase from another company, with knowledge that the latter had procured it fraudulently, is not entitled to restrain its use by another company which obtained the secret from the complainant by fraudulent means.

5. Trusts—Constructive Trusts.

Where employes fraudently used for their own benefit a secret process for detinning obtained from their employer, who had purchased it from a company which was known to have procured it fraudulently from the original owner, and the employes subsequently obtained a license from the original owners to use the process, they did not hold the license in trust for their employer, in view of the unconscientious conduct of the latter.

ANDRECSIK *v.* NEW JERSEY TUBE CO.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, June 16, 1906.

Opinion by DILL, *J.*, *63 Atlantic Reporter, p. 719.*

1. Master and Servant—Defective Appliances—Assumption of Risk.

The plaintiff complained to the superintendent at 10 o'clock in the forenoon that the machine upon which he was working was

out of order. The defect was obvious. The superintendent said: "You go right ahead with the work. We are overloaded with work, and noon hour I will fix this for you." The repair was not made at the noon hour. Nevertheless, the plaintiff resumed work upon the obviously defective machine and at 3 o'clock was injured by reason of the defect complained of.

Held, that the promise to repair was definite and specific as to time of performance; that there was no question for the jury; that the plaintiff was properly non-suited.

2. Same—Promise to Repair.

The servant assumes not only the ordinary risks incidental to employment, but as well all risks arising and becoming known to him during his service. The master by promising to amend a defect complained of, as an inducement to the servant to continue, forthwith takes from the servant the risk, and thereafter and during the period for repair assumes it. Where the promise is general and indefinite the master's undertaking runs for a reasonable time. Approving *Dowd v. Erie R. R. Co., 57 Atl., 248, 70 N. J. Law, 451.* Where it is to repair at a fixed time, it runs until the termination of the time fixed.

3. Same—Time of Performance.

When the agreement to repair is general, *i. e.,* inferential, as to the time of its performance, if the master's promise is not performed within reasonable time for its fulfillment, and the servant continues to incur the danger in the employment after the lapse of such reasonable time the servant assumes the risk of injuries occurring thereafter. In such case there may be a question, for the jury, of reasonable time.

4. Same.

When the agreement to repair is not indefinite, but specific, as to the time of its performance, if the promise is not performed within the time specified for its fulfillment, and the servant continues in the employment after a manifest breach of the master's promise to repair, the assumption of risk by the master ceases,

and the servant reassumes the risk of subsequent injuries therefrom. Where the time of performance is clearly fixed by the agreement of the parties, there is no question for the jury of a reasonable time for performance.

5. Same—Question for Jury.

It does not follow that, whenever it is proved that a promise to repair was made and acted upon, the case is *prima facie* for the jury.

MECHANICS' LIEN

JAMES MURPHY, ET AL., *v.* CARL A. HUSSA, Builder, and JOHN HEROLD, Owner.

Submitted December 5, 1903—Decided February 23, 1904.

Opinion by DIXON, *J., 41 Vroom, 70 New Jersey Laws, p. 381.*

Under the Mechanics' Lien Law (Pamph. L. 1898, p. 538, †10), a building is not subject to lien for a debt owing for work or materials used in repairing or altering the building, unless the owner contracted the debt, or in writing consented to its being contracted by some other person.

CHARLES R. EVANS *v.* ABRAM LOWER, ET AL.

Filed May 28, 1904.

Opinion by REED, *V. C., 1 Robbins, p. 232.*

1. Where a building contractor became insolvent before the completion of the work, and the sureties on his bond bought material for him and became responsible for labor to be used by the contractor in completing the contract, they had no prior lien on the amount due the contractor on completion of the contract, but

stood in the same position as any oher person furnishing labor and material.

2. Where a materialman presented his bill to the contractor stating that a notice was to be presented to the owner, and though there was some talk about the examination of vouchers, there was no claim that the bill was incorrect or that the contractor offered to pay it, there was sufficient evidence of a demand on the contractor to support a notice to the owner.

3. A materialman is not entitled to a lien for tools furnished to a building contractor, nor for money furnished to the contractor to purchase material.

4. A notice, under section 3 of the Mechanics' Lien Law, is not invalidated by improperly including therein, in good faith, items to which the claimant is not entitled.

JANE VEITCH *v.* JAMES CLARK, JOHN BOVE AND FREDERICK BRANDT, PARTNERS, &C., ET AL.

Filed July 9, 1904.

Opinion by PITNEY, *V. C., 1 Robbins, p. 57.*

A building contract provided for payment of the contractor in four installments, the third "when the trim is on and the doors hung." The architect gave his certificate and the third payment was made, in good faith, before all the doors and trim were on, the work necessary to put them on being worth $70; but other work worth $250, not necessary to be done before that payment was due, had been done. The architect, however, testified that in practice those words were not construed strictly, but indicated a certain stage of the work; that such stage had been reached, and that the doors and trim then off were ordinarily kept off till the last of the work, so as to not interfere with other work and to prevent their being marred.

Held, that there was no advance payment within Mechanics' Lien law (P. L. of 1898, p. 539, †5) providing that if the owner of a building liable to mechanics' liens shall, in advance of the

terms of a building contract, make a payment thereon, and the amount thereafter due thereon is insufficient to satisfy notices served according to the act, he shall be liable as though such payment had not been made.

ANNA R. FEHLING *v.* EVERETT C. GOINGS AND C. B. COLES & SONS' CO., ET AL.

Filed July 26, 1904.

Opinion by GREY, *V. C., 1 Robbins, p. 375.*

1. A written notice served upon the owner by a materialman under section 3 of the Mechanic's Lien act (P. L. of 1898, p. 538), if it complies with the statute in other respects, is not defective because it omits to state that a previous demand for payment of the sum claimed by the noticing party had been made upon the contractor; nor because served by an attorney or agent of the claimant and not by the claimant in person; nor because the agent of the claimant who demanded payment from the contractor or gave notice to the owner, was not authorized to act by a written power from the claimant.

2. Such notices may be efficiently served in any form or by any method which in effect gives the written notice prescribed by the statute.

3. It is only creditors of the contractor named in the filed contract who are entitled to serve stop notices under section 3 of the Mechanics' Lien act. Creditors of a sub-contractor have not that privilege.

4. The United States Bankrupt law of 1898 does not invalidate the right which a claimant acquired by serving a stop notice under section 3 of the Mechanics' Lien act of this State, although such service may be made within four months next preceding the filing of the petition in bankruptcy. The steps taken under said section 3 are not such assignments as are invalidated by the Bankrupt act, nor are they transfers by a bankrupt to hinder and defraud his creditors.

BATES MACHINE COMPANY, Defendant in Error, *v.* THE TRENTON AND NEW BRUNSWICK RAILROAD COMPANY, Plaintiff in Error.

THE PHOENIX IRON WORKS COMPANY, Defendant in Error, *v.* THE TRENTON AND NEW BRUNSWICK RAILROAD COMPANY, Plaintiff in Error.

HENDERSON & BROTHER, Defendants in Error, *v.* THE TRENTON AND NEW BRUNSWICK RAILROAD COMPANY, Plaintiff in Error.

Argued March 3 and 4, 1904—Decided September 30, 1904.

Opinion by GARRISON, *J.*, *41 Vroom, 70 New Jersey Laws, p. 684.*

1. The right to lien a building for materials furnished under our Mechanics' Lien act is not rendered unenforceable by the conveyance of the property to a corporation for railroad purposes.

2. The production and control of electric power by mechanical means and its adaptation for use upon a trolley system is a "manufacturing purpose" within the meaning of section 8 of the Mechanics' Lien Law.

3. In the absence of conflicting claims between the person who actually performed the labor and the person who, under a contract, caused it to be performed upon a building, the latter is by our Mechanics' Lien Law given a lien for the labor so furnished

4. When a sub-contractor knows that a building contract under which he is proposing to accept employment provides that no sub-contractor shall file any lien, the mere acceptance of such employment will bar him from asserting a lien in opposition to such provision.

PORCH *v.* AGNEW.

Court of Chancery of New Jersey, August 22, 1905.

Opinion by GREY, *V. C., 61 Atlantic Reporter, p. 721.*

1. Corporations—Contracts of Employment—Right to Recover a Money Compensation.

A corporation contracted to pay for the services of an employe by issuing to him a part of its stock. The stock was issued to the president in trust for the employe. Subsequently it was agreed between the employe and the president that the latter should hold a half of the stock for his own use, and the former should be paid a money compensation for his services. *Held,* that the employe could not recover from the company the money compensation, as a recovery thereof would enable him to obtain compensation twice.

2. Same—Employment of Directors—Compensation.

On a claim of a director of a corporation for compensation for services in organizing it under a corporate resolution providing that bonds for a part of the amount of capitalization should be set aside for the expenses of organization, evidence held insufficient to support the same.

3. Work and Labor—Recovery for Services under a Quantum Meruit.

A director of a corporation, claiming compensation for services rendered, must show, in order to recover on a *quantum meruit,* that he was employed to do certain work, that he did it, and that he ought to be paid a reasonable sum.

4. Corporations—Transfer of Bonds to Director in Contemplation of Insolvency—Validity.

An officer of a corporation paid for $25,000 worth of property. He received its bonds to that amount on that account. Subsequently the company adopted a resolution pledging to him

$15,000 more bonds as collateral. At this time the company was insolvent. At the time the $25,000 was paid the understanding was that he should receive bonds as collateral only to that amount. *Held,* that the resolution was void as an attempt in contemplation of insolvency to protect the officer, and in violation of P. L. 1896, p. 298, †64, forbidding directors of any corporation unable to pay its ordinary debts to transfer its property.

5. Mechanic's Lien—Kitchen Equipment of a Hotel.

A contractor installing a kitchen equipment in a hotel and attaching the same to the building, in accordance with the owner's intention that it should permanently become a part of the building, is entitled to a mechanic's lien.

6. Same—Employment of Contractor—Authority of Corporate Agents.

A corporation organized to construct and manage a hotel employed its secretary to manage the details of the work of construction. He employed a contractor to install a kitchen equipment. While the work was being done the president of the corporation was in frequent attendance, and the equipment was accepted by the corporation when it subsequently started in business. *Held,* that the equipment was ordered by competent authority, entitling the contractor to a lien.

7. Same—Mortgages—Priority.

The lien of a holder of corporate bonds and a mortgage securing them, acquired to secure prior advances made to the corporation, but subsequent to the attachment of a mechanic's lien and knowledge thereof, is inferior to the mechanic's lien.

8. Same.

Under P. L. 1898, p. 550, †28, which provides that the sale under a lien claim judgment shall pass title, subject to any mortgage given under the circumstances stated in section 15, (page 543), which provides that any mortgage recorded before a lien

claim is filed shall have priority to the extent of money actually advanced by the mortgagee and applied to the erection of any new building on the premises, a mortgagee cannot claim a lien superior to a mechanic's lien without showing that the money was loaned for and actually applied to the erection of a building on the premises; and proof that the money was spent in buying furniture for a building thereon is not sufficient.

DALY *v.* SOMERS LUMBER CO., ET AL.

Court of Chancery of New Jersey, August 22, 1905.

Opinion by GREY, *V. C., 61 Atlantic Reporter, p. 730.*

1. Mechanics' Liens—Building Contracts—Construction—Payment of Price—Time.

Where a building contract, duly filed in the county clerk's office, provided that the last payment should be made on the architect's final certificate, the owner was not entitled, as against mechanic's lien claimants who had served notice, to make advances to the contractor out of the final payment prior to the issuance of the architect's certificate, on the ground that the building had been in fact completed before such advances were made, though another clause in the contract, following a provision with reference to the employment of other parties to complete the work in case of the contractor's neglect, or suspension thereof, declared that in such event payments should not be due until the entire building should be completed.

2. Same—Extent of Liability.

Where a building contract, duly filed in the county clerk's office, provided for final payment only on certificate of the architect, the owner was liable to mechanic's lien claimants who served notice prior to the issuance of the final certificate to the full amount of their claims, not exceeding the full amount of such final payment.

SOMERS BRICK CO., ET AL., *v.* SOUDER, ET AL.

Court of Chancery of New Jersey, September 13, 1905.

Opinion by GREY, *V. C., 61 Atlantic Reporter, p. 840.*

1. Mechanics' Liens—Public Buildings—Suits to Foreclose—Commencement.

Where suits to foreclose an alleged mechanic's lien against the unpaid portion of the price of a certain public building were not commenced within 96 days after the claim of lien was filed, and no notice of pendency of such suits was given, as required by P. L. 1892, p. 370, †2, 4, such claimants had no lien against the fund.

8. Same—Notice of Claim—Filing Time.

P. L. 1892, p. 370, †2, provides that any claimant of a lien on the unpaid portion of the price of a public building at any time before, and within 15 days after the whole work to be performed by the contractor is completed, or accepted by the city, may file notice of his claim with the chairman, or the man in charge of the work, or with the financial officer of the city, etc. *Held,* that such sections prescribed two periods during which the lien claim notices might be filed, viz., before the whole work was completed or within 15 days after it was either completed or accepted, whichever of the latter dates came first.

3. Same—Bill—Issues.

Where, in a suit to foreclose a mechanic's lien for material furnished in the construction of a public building the claimant's bill contained no allegation with reference to an order given claimant by the contractor on the owner, but was limited strictly to the assertion of a lien claim filed, the claimant was not entitled to have such order treated as an equitable assignment of the fund in such suit.

4. Same—Extent of Lien.

Under P. L. 1892, p. 369, authorizing mechanics and materialmen performing work on public buildings to file a notice and claim of lien for the amount due them, and section 5 (page 371), declaring that such lien extends to any funds which may be due, or grow due to the contractor under the contract when the lien claim is filed, the claimant's lien extends only to that part of the fund which shall become due and be unpaid after the notice of claim, etc., is filed, and does not include payments made by the owner to the contractor in advance of such filing, and in advance of the period named therefor in the contract.

GARDNER & MEEKS CO. *v.* NEW YORK CENT. & H. R. R. CO.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, November 20, 1905.

Opinion by PITNEY, *J., 62 Atlantic Reporter, p. 416.*

1. Mechanic's Lien—Rights of Sub-contractor.

Under the Mechanics' Lien Law (P. L. 1898, p. 538) †1, where the building contract is not filed, a lien may be claimed for materials furnished to a sub-contractor to enable him to carry out his part in the construction of a building pursuant to the owner's contract with the principal contractor.

2. Constitutional Law—Due Process of Law—Mechanic's Lien Law.

The mechanic's lien law is not unconstitutional, as depriving the owner of his property without due process of law nor as interfering with his right to acquire, possess, and protect property.

SNYDER, ET AL., *v.* NEW YORK CENT. & H. R. R. CO.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, November 20, 1905.

Opinion by the COURT, *62 Atlantic Reporter, p. 418.*

Mechanics' Lien.

This case is controlled by *Gardner & Meeks Co. v. N. Y. Central & Hudson River, R. R. Co.* (decided by this Court at the present term), *62 Atlantic Reporter, 416.*

SCHMIDT *v.* EITEL, ET AL.

Court of Chancery of New Jersey, January 2, 1906.

Opinion by MAGIE, *Ch., 62 Atlantic Reporter, p. 558.*

Mechanics' Lien—Contract—Failure to File—Owner's Liability.

Where an owner of land failed to file an improvement contract in the office of the clerk of the county in which the lands were situated, as provided by the Mechanic's Lien Law of 1898 (Laws 1898, p. 538, c 226), she was not entitled to limit the liability of the lands for liens of workmen and materialmen to the funds in her hands belonging to the contractor.

BECKHARD *v.* RUDOLPH, ET AL.

Appeal of Robert C. Adamson & Son.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, March 11, 1906.

1. Mechanic's Liens—Work and Labor—Stop Notice.

Under section 3 of the Mechanic's Lien Law (P. L. 1898, p. 538) the remedy by stop notice is open to a party who, under employment by or contract with the contractor, has installed fix-

tures and other materials in the building, and his claim may include the work of installation as a part of the cost of the materials *in situ*.

2. Same—Sufficiency.

A stop notice, which declares that certain materials were furnished to the contractor for and in the "erection" of a building, sufficiently shows that the materials were actually used in the building.

3. Same—Demand of Payment.

A stop notice, which sets forth that a certain sum of money is due from the contractor to the claimant for materials used in the erection of a building, and that the contractor has refused to pay the money so due, need not more explicitly state that payment has been demanded by the contractor. The term "refusal" naturally imports a previous demand or request for payment.

McNab & Harlin Mfg. Co. *v.* Paterson Bldg. Co., et al.

Court of Chancery of New Jersey, April 28, 1906.

Opinion by Stevenson, *V. C., 63 Atlantic Reporter, p. 709.*

1. Mechanics' Lien—Lien by Stop Notice—Materialmen—Material Furnished *in Situ*.

Sub-contractors, furnishing for a building in process of erection an apparatus for opening and closing windows and making a lump charge for the apparatus installed, are entitled to a lien by stop notice under Mechanic's Lien Law, †3 (P. L. 1898, p. 538), giving such lien to materialmen who have furnished materials; the claim being regarded as growing out of materials furnished *in situ*.

2. Same—Construction of Statute.

Section 3 of the Mechanic's Lien Law (P. L. 1898, p. 538), which gives to materialmen a lien by stop notice upon the fund in the hands of the owner, where the lien upon the building has been cut off by the filing of the contract, should be liberally construed both as to the lien, ability of the debt and the sufficiency of the stop notice.

3. Same—Sufficiency of Notice—Use of Material.

Under section 3 of the Mechanic's Lien Law (P. L. 1898, p. 538), giving materialmen a lien by stop notice on the fund in the hands of the owner, and requiring the stop notice to state the amount due from the contractor, and that a demand has been made on him and payment refused, a notice which states that the material was sold to the contractor for the building, but does not expressly allege that it was actually used in the building, is nevertheless sufficient.

4. Same.

Mechanic's Lien Law, †3 (P. L. 1898), gives to materialmen furnishing material used in the erection of a building a lien on the fund in the hands of the owner due the contractor, and requires the materialmen claiming a lien to give a notice in writing to the owner showing the amount due and that payment has been demanded of the contractor, and refused. A written assignment from the contractor to a materialman, purporting to transfer to the materialman a certain sum of the amount due from the owner to the contractor, was delivered by the materialman to the owner, together with a notice stating that a certain sum was due from the contractor for labor and materials used in the construction of the building. The notice incorrectly stated that the material was used by the owner instead of the contractor in the erection of the building, but the assignment stated this matter correctly. The labor for which the lien was sought was labor expended in transporting materials to the site of the building. *Held,* that

even though the claim for labor might not be lienable the assignment and notice, construed together, were sufficient under the statute to fix a lien for the lienable portion of the debt.

5. Same—Laborers—Independent Contractors.

An independent contractor engaged to excavate a cellar is not a laborer employed by a contractor within Mechanic's Lien Law, †3 (P. L. 1898, p. 538), giving such laborers a lien.

PART IV.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY OF NEW JERSEY.

Industrial Chronology of New Jersey.

Record of Incidents Having a Bearing on the Interests of Labor and Industry that Occurred During the Twelve Months Ending September 30th, 1906.

The matter presented in this chapter is an interesting and comprehensive record of important occurrences having a bearing on the interests of labor and industry in this State, and may be regarded as a complete and reliable industrial history of the time which it covers. The incidents here brought together afford a perfect view of the industrial field and its many phases of activity, giving the various occurrences with such brevity as was found to be consistent with a proper presentation of the facts in each case of such importance as to entitle them to notice.

The chronology presents for the twelve months ending September 30, 1906, with substantial accuracy, a review of the new manufacturing concerns incorporated; new manufacturing plants erected and old ones extended and enlarged; the losses sustained through fires; the retirement of manufacturing firms from business and the temporary suspension of work by others; manufacturing plants that were moved to New Jersey from elsewhere, and others that have left this State to settle in other places; strikes and such other manifestations of disturbance as appeared in the relations between employers and employes; the organization of new trade and labor unions; changes in working hours and wage rates; the accidental injury of workingmen while on duty, and the number of these that terminated fatally.

In addition to the topics above specified, other material relating to the great and many sided subject of labor and industry will be found fully set forth in the text, each under its proper heading, and all so arranged as to show both the county and the month in and during which the happenings contained in the record

occurred. To assist in making the contents more clearly understood, and for the purpose of presenting the facts in the most concentrated form possible, the data relating to the subjects referred to above are presented in a series of tables, each of which is alphabetically arranged by occupation.

The information contained in this chapter is derived from the most reliable sources within reach, and its accuracy may be depended upon so far as the broad general statements relating to each incident or occurrence is concerned, but it is only fair to say that in some instances minor details as given in the text may be somewhat at variance with the actual facts; as, for instance, in the paragraphs relating to strikes, the number of persons involved being here given in round numbers, may be found, when stated with exact correctness, somewhat greater or less than these figures; or there may be a similarly small degree of inexactness in some of the losses reported as resulting from fires, although with regard to these and in fact all other items the utmost possible care was taken to have the statements, as they appear here, fully verified by the parties concerned. Under these circumstances it is safe to say that such inaccuracies as there may be in the figures given here are few in number, and in no case of a magnitude sufficient to impair the substantial correctness of the items in which they may occur.

In making up the record of new corporations for manufacturing purposes, care has been taken to include only those intending to erect factories in New Jersey, and wherever the establishment of new industries in any part of the State is referred to, care is taken to distinguish those that are sure to come into existence in the near future, from such as are in prospect only.

The features of the chronology presented in the series of tables which follow are: No. 1—New Corporations Formed for Manufacturing Purposes; No. 2—New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Ones Enlarged; No. 3—Manufacturing Plants that Were Moved Into New Jersey from Elsewhere; No. 4—Permanent or Temporary Suspension of Work in Manufacturing Plants; No. 5—Manufacturing Plants that were Damaged by Fire or Flood; No. 6—Increases and Reductions in Wages; No. 7—Accidents to Workmen While on Duty; No. 8—Strikes and

Lockouts; No. 9—Trade and Labor Unions Organized During the Year.

Although these tables are largely self-explanatory, a brief analysis or summary of their contents will be useful in bringing out the points of most particular interest.

First.—The number of companies incorporated for industrial purposes during the twelve months ending September 30, 1906, is shown by the table to have been 483, and the aggregate authorized capital $72,407,500, or an average of $149,912 for each corporation. The 483 corporations are classified according to amount of authorized capital as follows:

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Corporations.
Under $25,000	82
$25,000, but under $50,000	52
$50,000, but under $100,000	106
$100,000, but under $200,000	171
$200,000, but under $300,000	25
$300,000, but under $400,000	13
$400,000, but under $500,000	2
$500,000, but under $1,000,000	12
$1,000,000, and over	16

The principal industries represented in the newly formed corporations, the number of companies and their authorized capital are as follows; Automobiles and other Motor Vehicles, 15 companies, capital $2,011,000; Artificial Building Blocks, 22 companies, capital $3,110,000; the manufacture of Portland Cement, 3 companies, capital $550,000; Builders' Hardware, 2 companies, capital $135,000; Chemicals, 8 companies, capital, $975,000; Doors, Sashes and Blinds, 7 companies, capital $660,000; Engines and other Machinery, 35 companies, capital $4,432,500; Jewelry, 13 companies, capital $1,040,000; Rubber and Rubber Goods, 6 companies, capital $3,332,000; and the manufacture of Silk and other Textile Goods, 24 companies, capital $2,535,000.

Five out of the eleven industries, viz.: Artificial Building

Stone, Brick, Cement, Builders' Hardware and Doors, Sashes and Blinds, are all contributory to the great building movement which has been such a marked feature of industrial activity during the year. Forty-seven corporations in all were formed to engage in these industries, with an authorized capital of $5,540,000.

The next greatest expansion is shown by the machinery industry, to engage in which 35 new companies, with $4,432,500 capital were organized and the growth of the demand for luxuries is shown by the fact that the already large number of jewelry manufactories in New Jersey has been increased by the formation of 13 new companies, who commence business with an authorized capital of $1,040,000.

Other industries showing a large prospective increase as a result of the year's incorporations is the production of Iron and Steel, for which purpose 5 new companies, with an authorized capital aggregating $3,850,000, were organized, and the manufacture of Electrical Machinery and Appliances of various kinds, to carry on which 12 new companies were formed, having together a capital of $2,625,000.

The geographical distribution of these newly formed industrial corporations is as follows, by counties:

Atlantic	New corporations	15
Bergen	New corporations	36
Burlington	New corporations	2
Camden	New corporations	92
Cumberland	New corporations	11
Essex	New corporations	136
Gloucester	New corporations	2
Hudson	New corporations	34
Middlesex	New corporations	22
Monmouth	New corporations	7
Morris	New corporations	16
Mercer	New corporations	19
Passaic	New corporations	47
Somerset	New corporations	3
Salem	New corporations	2
Union	New corporations	41
Warren	New corporations	8

Second.—An examination of Table No. 2 will show that in all 90 new buildings of various dimensions to be used for manufacturing purposes were either commenced or fully completed during the year, and 158 old establishments had their buildings and other facilities more or less extensively enlarged. The new establishments are shown to be distributed widely over almost all the counties of the State, fifty-five municipalities, large and small, appearing in the list of locations.

Newark leads with 12 new buildings for manufacturing purposes, either finished during the year or well advanced toward completion; Trenton with 7 comes next, and following these cities come Camden with 4; New Brunswick, 4; Rockaway, 3; Jersey City, 3; Paterson, 3; Elizabeth, 2; Lambertville, 2; Washington, 2; Glen Gardner, 2; and Asbury Park, 2. Forty-three other municipalities, many of them not hitherto having a manufactory of any kind, appear in the table with one factory each to their credit.

The factory enlargements are nearly twice as numerous as the new structures, and as a matter of course are mostly in the old and well established centers of industrial activity, such as Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Passaic, Elizabeth, Camden, Millville and Vineland.

Third.—Thirty-seven manufacturing establishments, none of them employing less than 50 persons, have been moved by their owners into New Jersey from elsewhere during the year, because of advantages found here mostly in the form of superior transportation facilities and low priced factory sites, which afforded opportunities for a comparatively inexpensive enlargement of their works, neither of such important aids to business success being found within reach in the places from which they came. The names of these companies, the kind of goods made by them, their old locations and the new ones selected in New Jersey are all shown in Table No. 3.

One of these establishments came from Canada, one from Germany and one from France. Twelve establishments came from New York State, ten of which were formerly located in New York City or Brooklyn, and one each at Buffalo and Ithaca. Seven establishments came from Pennsylvania—four from Philadelphia, two from Easton, and one from Reading. Two establish-

ments came from Baltimore, Md., and one from far off Colorado.

Four of these establishments from abroad settled in Plainfield; three each settled in Bayonne, New Brunswick and Trenton; two each in Salem, Phillipsburg, Millville and Camden; and one each in Hoboken, Belleville, Dover, Newark, Bloomfield, Hopewell, Butler, Harrison, Kenilworth, Perth Amboy, Edgewater, Elizabeth, Paterson, West New York and Frenchtown.

The Canadian establishment, which settled in Plainfield, manufactures acetyline gas generating machines; the German firm, which located at Kenilworth, manufactures leather of a special kind; and the French concern, located at Millville, where they manufacture window glass.

This large accession of manufacturing plants by immigration is offset to a slight extent by the permanent closing up of fourteen plants, mostly small ones, situated in various parts of the State. These establishments, with the exception of two situated in Elizabeth, and one each in Trenton and Camden, were located in the smaller towns and failed in some instances because of mismanagement, and in others through some unfavorable local conditions which could not be overcome.

Twenty-seven establishments suspended work temporarily for a variety of reasons, the period of idleness ranging from two weeks to three months. Only in a comparatively small number of instances were these suspensions due to business embarassment of any kind. The reason generally given for these cessations of work was that necessary repairs and enlargements could not be made while the plants were in operation. Among the temporary suspensions recorded on this table (No. 4) are nine glass houses, in which suspension of work during the months of July and August is a fixed annual custom never departed from, no matter how urgent the demands of the trade may be; deducting these from the total, there remained only eighteen instances of temporary suspensions of work from other causes.

Fifth.—One hundred and eleven manufacturing plants were more or less damaged by fire during the year, a considerable number of them having been totally destroyed, and three plants were wrecked by internal explosions, two caused by the ignition of accumulated gases, and one from causes that could not be ascertained. Ten of the one hundred and eleven firms that suf-

fered through fires failed to report the extent of the damage done; the aggregate losses reported for the remaining 101 establishments foots up $1,712,125, all but a comparatively small part of which amount was covered by insurance. A classification of these firms according to amount of losses shows the results which appear in the following table:

CLASSIFICATION OF LOSSES.	Number of Fires.
Under $100	6
$100 but under $500	5
$500, but under $1,000	11
$1,000, but under $3,000	21
$3,000, but under $5,000	11
$5,000, but under $10,000	15
$10,000, but under $20,000	10
$20,000, but under $30,000	6
$30,000, but under $40,000	1
$40,000, but under $50,000	1
$50,000, but under $60,000	7
$60,000, but under $100,000	2
$100,000, and over	5

The losses involved in 54, or 54.4 per cent. of the total number of fires, are in the classifications between $100 and $5,000; 25 or 24.7 per cent. are in the classifications between $5,000 and $20,000; 17 or 16.9 per cent. are in the classifications between $20,000 and $100,000, while 5 were of a magnitude that involved the loss of more than $100,000 each.

The industries affected, the names of the firms and locations of the plants damaged by fires are fully presented on the table (No. 5) with the losses which resulted from each of them.

Sixth.—Wages were voluntarily increased in thirty-one establishments, in two of which reductions in working hours were also made. Two establishments adopted the eight hour work day and still continue the wages formerly paid for ten hours in one, and nine hours in the other. The increases range from five to

seventy-five cents per day where they are stated in daily sums; where given weekly, the advances range from $1.00 to $2.50 for that period of time.

Only one change in working hours caused by dullness of trade is reported; the firm concerned manufactures "rubber goods" and for a short time placed its works on a three day per week basis. The advances in wages and deductions in working hours here recorded were in every case voluntarily conceded, and in most of them the changes were made on the firm's own initiative.

Seventh.—The table (No. 7) of accidents to workmen while on duty shows that 1,274 wage earners were more or less seriously injured during the year while following their customary avocations, and that of this number 269, or 21.1 per cent. of the total, resulted in death either when the accident occurred or within a very short time thereafter.

While a large number of the wage earners included in the list of casualties suffered injuries that were more painful than dangerous, there were still many among them who were partly or wholly crippled for life, and their future ability to earn a living for themselves and their dependents either totally destroyed or greatly impaired. But even where the injuries received were least severe, the resultant loss or working time and wages before full recovery, with the extra expense unavoidable under such circumstances, is sure to have been a serious matter to families whose incomes at the best, and without the interruption of enforced idleness, are barely sufficient for providing the ordinary necessities of life.

The occupations in which, as shown by the table, the greatest number of accidents and fatalities occurred are, in the order of their magnitude, as follows:

OCCUPATION.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
Railroad Trainmen	261	92	35.3
Outdoor Laborers	127	33	26.0
Carpenters	109	18	16.5
Machine Shop Employes	80	5	6.3
Iron Miners	41	12	29.3
Painters	35	6	17.1
Foundrymen	34	6	17.7
Blast Furnacemen	32	5	15.6
Trolley Conductors and Motormen	28	8	28.6
Linemen and Electric Light Workmen	26	5	19.2
Leather Workers	18	4	22.2
Bricklayers	12	3	25.0
Chemicals	11	9	81.8

The occupations above enumerated produced 63.9 per cent. of the total number of accidents and 73.2 per cent of the deaths which resulted therefrom. In the percentage of accidents terminating fatally, the Chemical Industry, with its 81.8 per cent., leads all others; Railroad Trainmen come next, with 35.3 per cent., followed in the order in which they are named by Iron Mining, 29.3 per cent.; Trolley Car Conductors and Motormen, 28.6 per cent.; Out Door Laborers, 26 per cent.; and Bricklayers, 25 per cent.

The number of accidents and the proportion of deaths following them are large in all these industries, and the list presented above may be regarded as to some extent a guide in the matter of framing such protection as may be possible by indicating some of the occupations in which measures of that character are most required.

Accidents to workmen cannot be entirely prevented, even by the exercise of the utmost possible care; many of them seem to be inseparable from the necessary operations of the industries in which they occur; others are chargeable to carelessness on the

part of the victims themselves or rather to a relaxation of vigilance that sometimes follows long familiarity with danger; others are due to negligence or mistakes of fellow workmen; and still others —a numerous class—to ignorance of the inherent dangers of the work at which they were employed.

This last named class of wage earners, it will be seen by a perusal of the notes relating to this subject, is composed very largely of foreigners in large mills, or as laborers on railroad and other kinds of hazardous outside construction work, who are having their first experience in employment at which ignorance on the part of themselves or incompetent supervision by those who direct their labor is almost sure to have serious consequences at one time or another.

In view of these facts it would seem that there is a very reasonable basis for the growing sentiment in favor of revising the present law on the subject of the relations of master and servant, which as it stands is exclusively judge-made, and restating its provisions in a statute providing for direct employer's liability under which compensation to workmen for injuries sustained in the performance of their duties could be secured with certainty and reasonable promptness.

Such a change in the law would relieve injured workmen and their families from the altogether unjust requirement of suffering the pecuniary loss as well as the physical pain incidental to such accidents. Holding the employer liable for reasonable compensation would not of course mean that the required payments were to be borne by him; such losses would in the natural course of business and with perfect propriety be calculated upon in fixing the prices of goods, and the public thereafter, which in its aggregate capacity is the real employer of all labor, would pay the cost and do it with cheerful readiness for a purpose at once so just and humane.

Eighth.—During the twelve months covered by the chronology there occurred in the entire State 170 strikes and one lockout, the scenes of which were, in a majority of instances, laid in the larger cities. The table (No. 8) shows the industry in which

each of these strikes occurred, with its location and cause. Full particulars relating to these disturbances, such as the number of persons involved, duration, and wage loss, are given for each case in the text of that part of the "chronology" which contains the record of "strikes."

To secure an increase in wages was the purpose of 86 strikes; other causes were: increase in wages and reduction of working hours, 15; to secure a reduction of working hours per day, 9; against working under a non-union foreman or with non-union men, 9; sympathy with other workmen on strike, 11; against reductions in wages, 4; to force an increase of wages and exclusion of non-union workmen, 3; against change from day to piece work, 3; to force employers to unionize shops, 3; to secure payment of wages for overtime, 2; and to enforce the observance of union rules in shops, 2.

Strikes having somewhat unusual causes were, as shown by the table—one because smoking in the works had been prohibited; one to secure for local workmen the same wages as were being paid to mechanics of the same class brought from a distance; one in the baking trade to compel employers to unionize their drivers and clerks; one on the part of carpenters against being required to handle any other kind of material than wood; one on the part of operatives in a clothing manufactory because of a change in pay day, which they supposed was adopted for the purpose of depriving them of two days wages (these people were all non-English speaking foreigners); one by coach drivers to secure the discharge of one of their own members who was in arrears for dues to the union; one by foundry "core makers" to have their foreman's wages increased; one in a japanning shop against a new system of work; one by laborers on public work against the use of barrows for carrying material instead of hods; one of "steam fitters" against being required to put a coating of bronze on radiators, this being, according to union rules, exclusively the work of painters; and one among rockmen and tunnel drillers against the employment of a negro.

The only lockout recorded as having taken place during the twelve months occurred in the plumbing, steam fitting and tinning trades and was the sequel to a strike of a couple of weeks duration on the part of men belonging to the unions of these crafts for an increase in wages and recognition of the unions. The strike failed in its purpose, and the employer refused to allow a resumption of work until all concerned in the suspension had withdrawn from membership in their respective unions.

Of the 170 strikes recorded in the table, 72 or 42.3 per cent. occurred in indoor or factory occupations, and 98 or 57.7 per cent. in the various lines of out door work, principally the building trades. With very few exceptions the duration of these strikes was very brief, and the resultant loss of wages and delay or interference with industry comparatively slight.

Among the out door occupations, those in which strikes appear to have been most numerous were the carpentering and bricklaying trades, railroad construction, and electric linemen. The machinery and iron foundry industries furnished the largest number found among indoor or factory trades, with the silk mills a fairly close second in that respect.

The record of strikes for the principal cities and towns of the State is shown by the table to be as follows: Jersey City, 23; Newark, 23; Trenton, 18; Paterson, 16; Camden, 10; Hoboken, 9; Elizabeth, 8; Harrison, 6; Plainfield, 5; and Orange, 3. Atlantic City, West Hoboken, Vineland, Long Branch, Lodi and Perth Amboy had two each. The remainder of the total number were divided among the small municipalities of the State in the ratio of one strike to each place.

The ninth and last of the series of tables illustrative of the "industrial chronology" is one on which the trade and labor unions organized during the year is given, with the localities in which they were formed. The list includes 46 unions, of which the building trades mechanics and their helpers have the largest number. Five organizations of retail store clerks and three of butchers meat salesmen and cutters came into existence during the twelve months covered by the chronology. With the excep-

tion of one union of washerwomen, all the others are connected with trades or occupations that have long been well organized.

Trenton leads all other communities in the State with nine unions organized during the year; next in order of number is Jersey City with 8 unions; Newark, 5; Paterson, 4; New Brunswick, 3; and Hackensack, 2. The remainder are scattered through 13 towns, eleven of which are situated in the middle counties of the State, in the proportion of one to each place; the other two are located, one in Camden and the other in Long Branch.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 1.

Incorporations of New Manufacturing Industries, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

GOODS TO BE MANUFACTURED.	Place Where Incorporated.	NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Authorized Capital.
Automobiles and other machinery	Atlantic City	Atlantic Auto and Machine Works	$50,00
Automobiles and motor cycles	Camden	Wilmot Motor and Cycle Co	.....
Automobile parts	Newark	Automatic Wheel and Rim Co	200,000
Automobiles	Trenton	Walter Auto Co	1,000,000
Automobiles	Elizabeth	Eagle Automobile Co	60,000
Automobiles	Elizabeth	East Jersey Motor and Transportation Co	100,000
Automobiles	Paterson	Passaic Motor Car Co	50,000
Automobiles	Newark	New Jersey Auto Car Co	100,000
Automobiles	Jersey City	Bergen and West Side Auto Co	9,000
Artificial stone	Haworth	Haworth Stone and Building Co	10,000
Artificial stone	Belvidere	Lehigh Granite Brick Co	50,000
Artificial stone	Newark	S. & K. Artificial Stone Co	5,000
Artificial stone	Newark	Caldwell Artificial Stone Co	25,000
Artificial stone	Newark	Economy Paving Co	15,000
Artificial stone	Newark	John Hettel Artificial Stone Co	125,000
Artificial stone	Newark	Phoenix Building and Construction Co	50,000
Artificial stone	Newark	Trinity Construction Co	50,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Newark	Newark Concrete Building Block Co	125,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Newark	North Newark Concrete Block Co	25,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Elizabeth	Berkley Heights Construction Co	5,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Elizabeth	Granite Block Manufacturing and Construction Co	125,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Hackensack	Rutherford Cement Construction Co	50,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Hackensack	Dumont Cement Block Manufacturing Co	20,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Hackensack	Van Buskirk Building and Cement Co	50,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Wyckoff	Westernbrook Concrete Stone Co	10,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Westwood	Westwood Concrete Block Co	10,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Trenton	Ewing Building and Concrete Construction Co	125,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Trenton	New Jersey Concrete Bridge Co	50,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Camden	South Jersey Cement Block and Brick Co	100,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Paterson	Standard Cement Building Block and Supply Co	10,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Paterson	Hamilton Lumber and Manufacturing Co	50,000
Aprons and other dry goods	Hackensack	W. H. Dean Co	60,000
Automatic fans	Paterson	Metropolitan Automatic Fan Co	10,000
Appliances for wearing apparel	Camden	Utility Company	500,000
Bricks	Rutherford	The Dempsey Brick Co	200,000
Bricks	Edgewater	Burns Bros	1,500,000
Bricks	Camden	Pennsylvania Supply Co	25,000

Bricks (and tile)	Camden	R. H. Gerberding Manufacturing Co	45,000
Bricks	Mays Landing	The Ventnor Brick Co	50,000
Bricks	Paterson	Rock Diamond Co	50,000
Bricks	Paterson	The Foxall Brick Co	60,000
Bricks	Paterson	The Tri-Color Brick Co	125,000
Bricks	Paterson	Garrett Mountain Co	100,000
Bricks	Morristown	Rockaway Brick Co	60,000
Bricks (concrete)	Elizabeth	United States Artificial Stone Co	150,000
Bricks	Morristown	The Brooksbal Brick Co	125,000
Bricks	Woodbury	Newtonville Stone Co	20,000
Bricks	Trenton	Independent Brick Co	150,000
Bricks	Trenton	Trent Brick Co	50,000
Bricks	Trenton	Woodbourne Co	100,000
Bricks (and tile)	Trenton	Adamson Brick and Tile Co	125,000
Bricks	Freehold	Chas. Gehehaus Co	100,000
Bricks	Freehold	Bridgeton Brick Co	25,000
Bricks (and tile	Freehold	Keyport Tile Co	50,000
Boilers and steam appliances	Camden	The Paul C. Huyatta Co	25,000
Boilers, engines, etc	Trenton	Union Boiler Co	150,000
Boilers	Camden	Henry Golden & Sons Co	100,000
Bread and crackers	Camden	Michigan Cracker Co	100,000
Bread	Paterson	The Only Pure Food Co	5,000
Biscuits	Newark	New Jersey Biscuit Co	100,000
Bicycles and bicycle parts	Camden	Washington Manufacturing Co	125,000
Buttons	Jersey City	McCleery Button Co	50,000
Buttons	Newark	Colonial Button Co	100,000
Builders' hardware	Freehold	Lewis Lumber Co	85,000
Building trades articles	Elizabeth	Inland Construction Co	50,000
Building paper	Morristown	The Field & White Co	135,000
Beer, ale and porter	Jersey City	The O. K. Brewing Co	50,000
Beer, ale and porter	Camden	Grossman Brewing Co	175,000
Bottles—non-refillable	Camden	Roschall Non-Refiliable Bottle Co	.....
Braid, ribbon, lace, etc	Elizabeth	Bachman Braid Manufacturing Co	25,000
Boxes	Newark	Savacool & Carhart	15,000
Boxes (hat)	Newark	The Change Hat Box Co	13,000
Boxes (folding)	Camden	Fort Dearborn Folding Box Co	10,000
Baby carriages	Newark	Vitilites Manufacturing Co	20,000
Books	Belvidere	The National Printing Co	50,000
Books	Paterson	Passaic Herald Printing Co	50,000
Books	Paterson	Blauvelt Bros. Co	25,000
Books	New Brunswick	Fulton-Gordon Co	100,000
Books	Elizabeth	Leader Publishing Co	25,000
Books (and binding material)	Elizabeth	The Quin & Boden Co	200,000
Books (and periodicals)	Elizabeth	Home Record Publishing Co	100,000
Bag frames	Newark	United States Bag Frame Co	100,000
Blueing	Newark	Mrs. White's Bluing Stick Co	100,000
Boats	Camden	John L. Mills Co	100,000
Brass work for boilers	Salem	Reliance Manufacturing Co	150,000
Boots and shoes	Morristown	Fuller-Hay Shoe Co	50,000
Cement	Camden	Monroe Portland Cement Co	250,000
Cement	Newark	Fredonia Portland Cement Co	250,000
Cement	Morristown	Morris Sand and Concrete Supply Co	50,000
Canning fruits and vegetables	Bridgeton	Fruit Farm Preserving Co	25,000

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 1—(Continued).

Incorporations of New Manufacturing Industries, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

GOODS TO BE MANUFACTURED.	Place Where Incorporated.	NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Authorized Capital.
Chemicals	Camden	National Chrome and Chemical Co	$200,000
Chemicals	Camden	James C. Kirk & Sons Co	50,000
Chemicals (extracts, etc.)	Newark	Maas & Heldstein Co	100,000
Chemicals (alkalies)	Newark	Deitz Chemical Co	50,000
Chemicals (soaps, etc.)	Newark	Columbus Crystal Co	100,000
Chemicals (soaps, etc.)	Newark	Co-operative Chemical and Drug Co	200,000
Chemicals (alkalies, etc.)	Mays Landing	Klein-Buss Smokeless Explosive Co	250,000
Chemicals	Elizabeth	Perfecto Lacquer and Varnish Co	25,000
Corn Testing machines	Newark	The Infallible Corn Testing Co	100,000
Confectionery	Jersey City	The Comfort Co	100,000
Confectionery	Newark	R. Walsh & Co	100,000
Confectionery	Newark	Cy Gousett Co	150,000
Confectionery	Hackensack	Creskill Slope Sweetmeats Co	8,000
Confectionery	Bridgeton	Saquel Manufacturing Co	100,000
Cereal foods	Morristown	The Jaqui Co	50,000
Cereal foods	Bridgeton	Crystal Lake Milling Co	100,000
Cereal foods	Newark	Jackson Cereal Co	50,000
Cereal foods	Newark	Twin City Cereal Co	50,000
Condensed milk	Mays Landing	Wilson Dairy Co	50,000
Cream separators	Newark	Standard Separator Co	250,000
Coat pads	Newark	Name Coat Pad Co	100,000
Combustible materials	Jersey City	Pereo Regulator Co. of New Jersey	100,000
Cigars and cigarettes	Freehold	Batcheler Bros. Tobacco Co	500,000
Cigars and tobacco	Somerville	Plainfield Cigar Co	25,000
Cigars	Camden	Jerome Cigar Corporation	120,000
Chairs	Camden	Douglas Chair Co	150,000
Clothing	Cape May C. H.	Woodbine Children's Clothing Co	25,000
Clothing	Camden	The Richard Arkwright Co	100,000
Clothing	Belvidere	Union Clothing Co	10,000
Cut glass	Camden	Broadbrim Cut Glass Co	50,000
Cameras, lenses, etc	Newark	Borsum Camera Co	300,000
Combs (celluloid)	Hackensack	Rutherford Comb Co	20,000
Combs	Hackensack	Crown Comb Co	5,000
Cutlery	Jersey City	Open Cutlery Co	100,000
Castings (composition)	Elizabeth	Elizabeth Brass Foundry Co	25,000
Castings (iron and brass)	New Brunswick	Patrick White & Sons	110,000
Carpets and rugs	Camden	Egler, Smith & Co	25,000

Carpets and rugs	Paterson	The Little Falls Carpet and Rug Co	125,000
Carpet sweepers	Newark	National Sweeper Co	100,000
Confetti cans	New Brunswick	American Confetti Can Co	2,000
Conduits (electric)	New Brunswick	Perth Amboy Conduit Co	100,000
Cut soles	Newark	Eastern Cut Sole Co	150,000
Coal chutes, etc	Newark	American Coal Chute Co	20,000
Cork goods	Newark	The Bretumpfel Co	50,000
Chocolate	Camden	Melton E. Baker Co	20,000
Celluloid (non-inflammable)	Camden	Fireproof Celluloid Co	500,000
Crushed stone	Somerville	Trap Rock Crusher Co	25,000
Chains	Newark	American Electric Chain Co	300,000
Dental supplies	Camden	Eagle Dental Manufacturing Co	125,000
Dental supplies (also optical)	Elizabeth	The Baird Co	50,000
Disinfectants	Jersey City	Gray Manufacturing Co	3,000
Desks	Newark	Dickerman Desk Co	50,000
Dairy products	Mays Landing	H. F. Hewett & Co	10,000
Drugs	Newark	Standard Remedy Co	125,000
Drugs	Newark	Carlsbad Health Extract Co	100,000
Drugs	Camden	Boehman Hertzler Co	200,000
Doors, sashes and blinds	Elizabeth	Gordon Lumber Co	20,000
Doors, sashes and blinds	Newark	Goldengay Bros. Co	100,000
Doors, sashes and blinds	Newark	Wette Lumber Co	100,000
Doors, sashes and blinds	Newark	W. S. Gilhuny Co	100,000
Doors, sashes and blinds	Edgewater	Edgewater Lumber Co	20,000
Doors, sashes and blinds	Jersey City	Fox Bros. Manufacturing Co	20,000
Doors, sashes and blinds	Jersey City	Waterproof French Window Co	300,000
Distillery	Mays Landing	New Jersey Distilling Co	250,000
Distributing gas device	Elizabeth	New Process Combustion Co	500,000
Dyeing silk goods	Elizabeth	Old Forge Silk Co	50,000
Designs (engraving)	Paterson	The Textigrave Co	20,000
Engines (gas and gasoline)	Bridgeton	Standard Amusement Co	50,000
Engines (gasoline)	Camden	J. H. Lake Co., Inc	100,000
Engines of various types	Camden	The Reliable Gas Engine and Manufacturing Co	50,000
Engines, etc	Newark	F. A. Seitz Co., Inc	125,000
Electrical appliances	Trenton	Mercer Electrical Co	100,000
Electrical appliances	Camden	International Moulding Co	50,000
Electrical appliances	New Brunswick	Standard Electric Accumulator Co. of New Jersey	1,500,000
Electrical appliances	Camden	Electric Service Supply Co	450,000
Electrical appliances	Camden	Philadelphia Electric Equipment Co	25,000
Electrical appliances	Camden	Imperial Electric Bell Co	10,000
Electric clocks	Camden	Ever Wound Clock Co	100,000
Electric light and appliances	New Brunswick	Middlesex Light and Equipment Co	50,000
Electric motors	Camden	B. B. Basseller & Co., Inc	15,000
Electrical products	Newark	Electrical Product Co	250,000
Electrical supplies	Newark	The Serni-Dry Battery Co	125,000
Electrical supplies	Jersey City	Alphaduct Co	50,000
Earthenware	Trenton	Excelsior Pottery Co	100,000
Embroideries	Newark	Klein Embroideries Co	10,000
Embroideries (lace)	Newark	Powell Commission Co	100,000
Evaporated milk and other foods	Newark	Jersey Dairy Co	25,000
Explosives	Newark	F. R. Dunn Explosives	50,000
Explosives	New Brunswick	Brixite Explosive Co	125,000
Explosives	Jersey City	Primo Smokeless Gunpowder Co	1,000,000

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Incorporations of New Manufacturing Industries, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

Table No. 1—(Continued).

GOODS TO BE MANUFACTURED.	Place Where Incorporated.	NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Authorized Capital.
Excelsior	Camden	Jefferson Excelsior Co	$100 00
Extracts	Camden	New York Extract Co	30,000
Fertilizers	Jersey City	Mount Pleasant Fertilizer Co	100,000
Fertilizers	New Brunswick	Fertilizer Chemical Co	750,000
Fertilizers	Morristown	E. A. Pearson & Co	20,000
Filters	Camden	Roberts Filter Manufacturing Co	300,000
Filters	Belvidere	American Filtration Co	250,000
Fireplaces	Newark	Smokeless Fireproof Fireplace Co	100,000
Fireless Cooking Boxes	Morristown	The Standard Cooking Utensil Co	50,000
Fog Signals	Newark	The United States Fog Signal Co	150,000
Food products from grain	Elizabeth	Rudolph C. Blanke & Co	50,000
Fuel briquettes (from peat)	Morristown	Peat Fuel Co. of New Jersey	225,000
Fuel briquettes (from peat)	Newark	Standard Briquette Co	125,000
Fuel briquettes (from peat)	Newark	Maginnis Coal and Briquette Co	150,000
Foundry work	New Brunswick	Jersey City Brass Foundry	10,000
Foundry	Newark	The Barlow Foundry Co	.....
Furnace	Elizabeth	United States Smokeless Furnace Co	15,000
Furniture	Bridgeton	Kimbal & Prince	50,000
Garment hooks	Trenton	Tri-Eye Hook and Eye Co	.....
Garment patterns	Elizabeth	Economy Pattern Co	135,000
Gas appliances	Trenton	Gas Construction Co	100,000
Gas	Camden	Northern Gas Co	50,000
Gas and electric light fixtures	Camden	General Manufacturing Supply Co	250,000
Gas and electric light fixtures	Bridgeton	Acme Gas Fixture Co	100,000
Gas regulators	Newark	Standard Gas Regulator Co	100,000
Glass	Bridgeton	French Window Glass Co	100,000
Glass	Camden	Colburn Machine Glass Co	500,000
Glass, leather, etc., articles	Paterson	Walker & Christie Co	25,000
Glue	Camden	Voig's Patent Glue Co	300,000
Glue	Jersey City	S. M. Hess & Bro., Inc	100,000
Glucose, etc	Newark	Blair & Healey	50,000
Glycerine extracts	New Brunswick	Glycerth Manufacturing Co	30,000
Gold, silver, nickel, etc., extracted from ore	Elizabeth	International Reduction Co	3,000,000
Gravity locks	Newark	S. & W. Gravity Lock Co	100,000
Guard rails	Camden	American Guard Rail Fastener Co	300,000
Hot air furnaces	Camden	John W. Melooth Manufacturing Co	100,000
Hot water heating apparatus	Rutherford	Lawton Beadle Co	10,000

Heat catchers, etc.	Elizabeth	Thompson Heat Storage Co.	100,000
Hooks and eyes	Bridgeton	Diament Hook and Eye Co.	100,000
Harness and saddlery	Freehold	W. C. Emmons Harness Co.	10,000
Hardware	Newark	Bonny-Vislage Tool Co.	20,000
Hardware	Hackensack	The I. P. Cooper Co.	36,000
Hardware	Hackensack	Hardware Specialty Co.	25,000
Hats	Newark	Daly Hat Co.	15,000
Hats and caps	Newark	The Knickerbocker Co.	50,000
Handkerchiefs	Paterson	Henderson-Johnson Handkerchief Co.	25,000
Hair tonic	Newark	Walpa Tonic Co.	125,000
Horse shoes	Camden	Philadalphia Horse Shoe Co.	100,000
Hand rests	Camden	Kandle Hand Rest Co.	50,000
Iron products of all kinds	Camden	Standard Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.	2,000,000
Iron and steel products	Camden	Delaware and Lackawanna Steel Co.	200,000
Iron and steel	New Brunswick	Standard Cast Iron Pipe Co.	300,000
Iron and steel	Jersey City	Florence Iron Co.	1,200,000
Iron and steel—structural	Newark	The J. C. Knopple Iron Works.	150,000
Ice and ice cream	Jersey City	Horton & Lewis Cream Co.	40,000
Ice making	Elizabeth	Rahway Realty Co.	100,000
Ice making	Camden	The Hamilton Ice Manufacturing Co.	250,000
Ice making	Hackensack	Edgewater Hygiene Ice Co.	50,000
Ice making	Newark	The Sanitary Ice Co.	250,000
Insulating cloths, etc.	Newark	Irvington Varnish and Insulating Cloth Co.	125,000
Jewelry	Newark	The Bradley Jewelry Co.	10,000
Jewelry	Newark	Arch Crown Co.	100,000
Jewelry	Newark	A. Joralemon & Son.	5,000
Jewelry	Newark	The Jones & Woodland Co.	300,000
Jewelry	Newark	Unger & Christi.	125,000
Jewelry	Newark	Arthur Mason, Inc.	50,000
Jewelry	Newark	Schwarz-Koph Manufacturing Co.	50,000
Jewelry	Newark	Gibson-Krugler Co	60,000
Jewelry	Newark	Wheeler Jewelry Co.	15,000
Jewelry	Newark	Kollmar, Rauch & Co.	100,000
Jewelry	Newark	Allsopp & Allsopp, Inc.	100,000
Jewelry	Leonia	The Appleby Wagner Co.	50,000
Jewelry	Camden	Larney-Barr Co	75,000
Jute, wool, cotton and other fibrous materials converted to goods	Camden	Blue Ribbon Hosiery Co.	125,000
Knitting machines	New Brunswick	Interwoven Stocking Co.	150,000
Knitted goods (hosiery, etc.)	Camden	Carvin Knitting Co.	100,000
Knitted goods (hosiery, etc.)	Elizabeth	A. T. S. Kerry Co.	130,000
Lamps	Camden	Bowen & Co.	10,000
Lamps, etc	Newark	Hill-Wright Electric Co.	6,000
Leather	Camden	Camden Leather Co.	100,000
Leather	Camden	Ruby Kid Co.	100,000
Leather (glazed)	Camden	Barrett Manufacturing Co.	100,000
Leather goods	Camden	C. B. Kimber Shoe Co.	20,000
Leather goods	Camden	England-Walton Co	25,000
Leather goods	Newark	Goldsmith Leather Goods Works.	100,000
Leather goods	Newark	Crown Novelty Co.	5,000
Leather goods	Newark	Hudson Lehman Co.	300,000
Leather goods	Newark	The Eagle Leather Goods Co.	50,000
Leather	Newark	The Lemaire Leather Co.	100,000

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 1—(Continued).

Incorporations of New Manufacturing Industries, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

GOODS TO BE MANUFACTURED.	Place Where Incorporated.	NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Authorized Capital.
Leather	Newark	Crescent Leather Co	$50,000
Leather	Newark	The Patent Leather Co. of America	3,000,000
Leather	Newark	Providence Leather Co	25,000
Lumber	Paterson	The Enterprise Lumber Co	200,000
Lumber	Elizabeth	Geyer Lumber Co	25,000
Lumber (staves, etc.)	Atlantic City	The Colman Lumber and Stave Co	100,000
Lumber (iron, steel, manganese, etc)	Bridgeton	Cohansey Lumber Co	100,000
Ladders	Newark	Essex Wood Ladder Co	25,000
Laundry	Mays Landing	Empire Laundry Co	20,000
Locks and safes	Camden	Union Lock and Safe Co	30,000
Machinery	Camden	Cosmos Specialty Co	125,000
Machinery	Camden	Mechanical Manufacturing Co	100,000
Machinery	Camden	Hagin Foundry and Manufacturing Co	125,000
Machinery (printing)	Camden	Keystone Printing Machine Co	10,000
Machinery (boat)	Camden	Yacht, Gas Engine and Launch Co	1,000,000
Machinery	Newark	American Standard Manufacturing Co	125,000
Machinery	Newark	The Webb Manufacturing Co	210,000
Machinery	Newark	Eberhard Bros. Machine Co	70,000
Machinery	Newark	Waterbury Machinery Co	500,000
Machinery	Newark	Bennett Inventing and Manufacturing Co	50,000
Machinery	Newark	H. J. Ruesch Machine Co	100,000
Machinery	Newark	Automatic Platen Press Co. of America	125,000
Machinery (candy making)	Newark	Empire Candy Floss Machine Co	125,000
Machinery (tools. etc.)	Newark	Advance Anti-Friction Co	150,000
Machinery (tools, etc.)	Newark	Harrison & Knight Manufacturing Co	300,000
Machinery (duplicating)	Newark	Equilibrator Co	50,000
Machinery (ice producing)	Newark	Natural Hygeia Ice Co	100,000
Machinery (writing)	Paterson	Neograph Co	50,000
Machinery	Paterson	Finigan-Zabrisky Co	30,000
Machinery	Elizabeth	The American Power Gas Machine Co	10,000
Machinery (fuel feeding)	Elizabeth	New Jersey Combustion Co	10,000
Machinery, air compressors, etc	Elizabeth	Protection Hose Association	2,500
Machinery (farming)	Mahwah	The Snow-Shamel Co	50,000
Machinery (knitting)	New Brunswick	Kilbourne Knitting Machine Co	150,000
Machinery (typesetting)	Hackensack	Grey Linotype Co	50,000
Machinery (general)	Hackensack	The Baylis Co	50,000
Machinery	Trenton	McFarland Foundry and Machine Co	100,000

Motors	New Brunswick..	Middlesex Motor Co	50,000
Motors (water)	Hackensack	Water Motor Co	50,000
Motors (wave)	Atlantic City	The Waves Power Generating Co	125,000
Motors (steam)	Camden	Morton Marine Motor Co	125,000
Motor vehicles	Camden	Mathuus Motor Co	75,000
Motor vehicles	Camden	Fraley Developing Co	150,000
Motor vehicles	Newark	The Green Motor Car Co	100,000
Motor vehicles	Newark	Ostler, Zanes & Co	100,000
Motor vehicles	Elizabeth	The Summit Garage	25,000
Motor vehicles	Elizabeth	Elizabeth Motor and Cycle Co	2,000
Meters	Camden	Simplex Valve and Meter Co	10,000
Mechanical inventions	Camden	The Century Novelty Co	100,000
Medicines	New Brunswick..	Wonder Herb Medicine Co	10,000
Medicines, etc	Elizabeth	Bayard Chemical Co	50,000
Mantels and chandeliers	Newark	Woodmantel and Chandelier Co	25,000
Mantels, fireplaces, etc	Elizabeth	Elizabeth Mantel and Tile Co	10,000
Metal articles (all kinds)	Elizabeth	Hyman-Isaacs Sons Co	50,000
Metals	Newark	Atlas Metal Co	50,000
Metal polish	Newark	E. Z. Chemical Co	100,000
Metal polish	Freehold	Neptune Metal Co	50,000
Metallic packing	Newark	Lewis Metallic Packing Co	250,000
Mining	Morristown	The Sims Kent Co	75,000
Mining	Belvidere	Bronx Manufacturing Co	30,000
Mining, milling and smelting	Elizabeth	Star Mining and Smelting Co	125,000
Mineral waters	Mays Landing..	The A. W. Bailey Co	60,000
Manufacturing (general)	Newark	Sovereign Manufacturing Co	100,000
Manufacturing (general)	Newark	United Copper Bearing and Metal Co	100,000
Manufacturing (general)	Newark	The Ice Consumers' and Supply Co	100,000
Manufacturing (general)	Elizabeth	Lenox Land Co	100,000
Manufacturing (general)	Hackensack	The Morrison Co	2,000
Manufacturing (general)	Hackensack	Tropical Fruit Growers' Association	50,000
Manufacturing (general)	Belvidere	Hayes Welting Co	10,000
Manufacturing (general)	Morristown	Thomas Andrews Manufacturing Co	10,000
Manufacturing (general)	Mays Landing..	Manufacturers' Co	125,000
Matches	Camden	The Conjuror Match Co	2,000,000
Matches	Trenton	Empire Match Co	25,000
Mills, plates, rolls, etc	Morristown	Pharo Company	15,000
Musical instruments	Elizabeth	Greve Piano Co	100,000
Novelties	Mount Holly	Clifford Manufacturing Co	25,000
Novelties	Bridgeton	The North American Novelty Co	125,000
Nut locks	Newark	International Nut Lock Co	300,000
Oil refining	Jersey City	National Extractor Co	120,000
Oil refining	Jersey City	American Lubricating and Refining Co	1,000,000
Oil and gas refining	Jersey City	Eastern Oil and Gas Co	125,000
Oil and gas refining	Morristown	Quaker Oil and Gas Co	50,000
Oil refining	Camden	Lape County Manufacturing Co	150,000
Oils, perfumery, etc	Hackensack	The Magic Washing Crystals Co	100,000
Oils (machine)	Elizabeth	B. & L. Lubricant Co	300,000
Oilcloth and linoleum	Camden	Camden Oilcloth Co	125,000
Optical goods	Camden	De Zeng Standard Co	100,000
Optical goods	Newark	The Harvey & Lewis Co	50,000
Optical goods	Newark	American Stereoscope Co	20,000
Paints and drugs	**Camden**	C. H. Butterworth Paint and Drug Co	**25,000**

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 1—(Continued).

Incorporations of New Manufacturing Industries, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

GOODS TO BE MANUFACTURED.	Place Where Incorporated.	NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Authorized Capital.
Paints and oils	New Brunswick..	Frank T. Morill Co	50,000
Paints and varnish	Camden	Colonial Paint and Roof Coating Co	75,000
Paints, varnish, etc	Newark	The Highland Varnish Co	30,000
Paints and wall paper	Camden	Hitchner Wall Paper and Paint Co	125,000
Paints, etc	Newark	The Essex County Paint Co	5,000
Paper	Hackensack	Flexis Paper Co	100,000
Paper cloth, etc	Hackensack	Ideal Coated Paper Co	150,000
Pearl articles, buttons, etc	Bridgeton	Vineland Button Co	20,000
Pens	Newark	The Keystone Pen Co	25,000
Perforated goods (metal)	Garwood	Beckley Perforating Co	100,000
Pictures and other art works	Paterson	The Rotary Photogravure Co	50,000
Pianos	Newark	Armstrong-Orr Piano Co	50,000
Piano players	Camden	C. J. Hupple & Son	1,100,000
Pipe organs	Jersey City	Electrolian Organ Co	200,000
Plumbers' supplies	Camden	Malley Manufacturing Co	100,000
Plumbers' supplies	Camden	D. S. H. Craig, Inc	75,000
Plumbers' supplies	Jersey City	W. W. Farrier Co	25,000
Plumbers' supplies	New Brunswick..	Sanitary Plumbing and Construction Co	100,000
Plumbers' supplies	Morristown	E. C. Worrell	50,000
Plaster	Paterson	Perfect Wall Paper Co	20,000
Pottery (electrical)	Trenton	National Pottery Co	25,000
Printing and lithographing	Salem	William Penn Printing and Transfer Co	125,000
Printing	New Brunswick..	Morrison & Blue Printing Co	.....
Printers' furniture	Camden	Spire Type Manufacturing Co	150,000
Printers' ink, etc	Camden	Mission Press Co	50,000
Products extracted from coal, cotton, wood, etc	Elizabeth	Royal Manufacturing Co	150,000
Photographs	Newark	New Jersey Ceramic Photo Co	3,000
Pulleys	Paterson	Koorie Safety Pulley Co	50,000
Pumps	Camden	Atlantic Disc Pump Co	500,000
Quarry and dress granite	Belvidere	Blue Ridge Granite Co	50,000
Railroad devices, frogs, switches, etc	Elizabeth	Quincy-Manchester-Sergeant Co	500,000
Railroad devices, frogs, switches, etc	Newark	Reading Steel Casting Co	125,000
Railroad devices, frogs, switches, etc	Hackensack	Ramapo Valley Land Co	75,000
Rail couplings	Camden	Robins Rail Joint Co	50,000
Rat poison	New Brunswick.	Kilrato Co	125,000
Refrigerators	New Brunswick.	Union Refrigerator Co	1,150,000
Refining silver, lead, etc	Paterson	The Phoenix Lead Co	100,000

Rubber and asbestor goods	Camden	Triumph Steam Packing Co	100,000
Rubber goods	Camden	Goodall Rubber Co	50,000
Rubber goods	Newark	Oriental Rubber Co	125,000
Rubber goods	Newark	Rubber Trading Co	100,000
Rubber goods	Jersey City	Pneumatic Ball Tire Co	3,000,000
Rubber goods	Trenton	Nassau Rubber Co	2,000
Rubber goods	Trenton	Double Service Packing Co	5,000
Rubber stamps, letters, supplies, etc	Elizabeth	The Fulton Rubber Type, Ink and Pad Co	50,000
Ships	Jersey City	American Improved Propeller Ship Co	200,000
Sanitary supplies	Mays Landing	Flexible Head Rest Sanitary Co	50,000
Sausages, etc	Paterson	Independent Beef and Provision Co	35,000
Scientific instruments	Newark	American Instrument Co	300,000
Silver articles	Newark	Wilcox Roth Co.	50,000
Silver ware	Newark	Benedict Mfg. Co.	10,000
Silver ware	Newark	The Mathews Co.	100,000
Silver and gold ware	Woodbury	Kooner & Smith Co.	100,000
Shafting	Newark	The National Flexible Shaft Co	60,000
Sheet metal goods	Passaic	Standard Sheet Metal Co.	100,000
Sheet metal cornices, etc	Elizabeth	Elizabeth Cornice Works, Inc.	15,000
Shoes	Camden	The Central Shoe Mfg. Co.	25,000
Silk goods	Passaic	The Alexander Co.	35,000
Silk goods	Paterson	Anderson Bros. Silk Co.	100,000
Silk goods	Paterson	Brilliant Silk Mfg. Co.	900,000
Silk goods	Paterson	Favorite Silk Co.	50,000
Silk goods	Paterson	The Hengeweld Broad Silk Co	25,000
Silk goods	Paterson	Guthrie Silk Mfg. Co.	25,000
Silk goods	Paterson	Mapele Silk Mfg. Co.	25,000
Silk goods	Paterson	Star Silk Mill	5,000
Silk goods	Paterson	Walton's Sons' Silk Co.	10,000
Silk goods	Paterson	The Schu & Michaels Mfg. Co	25,000
Silk goods	Paterson	Seal & Moore Co.	25,000
Silk goods	Paterson	O'Connor's Silk Co.	10,000
Silk goods	Paterson	Neaf Bros. Co.	80,000
Silk goods	Paterson	Hamilton Silk Throwing Co	50,000
Silk and woolen fabrics	Paterson	The Neuvillers' Silk Co	50,000
Silk, cotton and jute goods	Hackensack	Richter Mfg. Co.	100,000
Silk, lace, ribbon and handkerchiefs	Elizabeth	Woodhull & Martin Co	100,000
Silk mill supplies	Paterson	The Hackemeyer Machine Co	10,000
Steam heaters and boilers	Norristown	The R. C. Bartley Co.	50,000
Steel castings	Newark	The Atha Steel Casting Co.	500,000
Staves	Newark	Cumberland Stave Co.	100,000
Starch and similar substances	Hackensack	Challenge Starch Co.	50,000
Soaps and oils	Camden	Point Breeze Oil and Soap Co	125,000
Soaps, Pearline, etc	Hackensack	James Pyle & Sons	400,000
Soaps, washing soda, etc	Newark	The Columbus Mfg. Co.	25,000
Sugar	Hackensack	Warner Sugar Refining Co.	3,000 000
Smelting and refining metals	Mays Landing	The Read Metal Refining Co	10,000
Stoking device for locomotives	Camden	McDonnell Locomotive Stoker Co.	100,000
Textile fabrics	Camden	United Mills Co.	125,000
Textile fabrics	Camden	Harvey J. Mackin Co.	25,000
Textile fabrics	Camden	Robert Lewis Co.	100,000
Textile fabrics	Paterson	Superior Silk Mills	20,000
Textile fabrics	Paterson	New Jersey Handkerchief Co	20,000

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Incorporations of New Manufacturing Industries, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

Table No. 1—(Continued).

GOODS TO BE MANUFACTURED.	Place Where Incorporated.	NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Authorized Capital.
Textile fabrics	Paterson	The Maynard Co.	$500,000
Textile fabrics	Hackensack	Bergan Land Co.	100,000
Ten pins	Camden	Mechanical Divident Ten Pin Co.	125,000
Tags and baggage checks	Camden	International Tag Co.	100,000
Tile and drain pipes	New Brunswick.	New Brunswick Tile Co.	100,000
Tile	Newark	The Arrow Head Tile Co.	260,000
Tires (rubber)	Trenton	Empire Automobile Tire Co.	50,000
Tires of all kinds	Newark	De Voll Tire Co.	250,000
Tires manufactured and repaired	Elizabeth	Michelin Tire Repair Works	10,000
Tin cans	Paterson	American, British-Canadian Can Co.	100,000
Trouser racks	Camden	Handy Trouser Rack Co.	125,000
Toys	Newark	A. F. Meisselbach & Bro.	125,000
Toys and novelties	Hackensack	New Jersey Toy & Novelty Co.	50,000
Trunks	Paterson	William Ball, Inc.	50,000
Tobacco products	Newark	Marple & Morgan, Ltd.	100,000
Tobacco, cured, treated and manufactured	Jersey City	John W. Carroll Tobacco Co.	100,000
Typewriters	Hackensack	The Perry Typewriter Co.	100,000
Typewriters	Trenton	American Manufacturers' Co.	50,000
Valves	Camden	Hart Valve Co.	150,000
Veterinary medicines	Camden	National Veterinary Medicine Co.	100,000
Watch cases, etc.	Newark	Leon Watch Case Co.	15,000
Watches, jewelry, etc.	Newark	Davis & Mason	10,000
Wall paper	Newark	Turner Wall Paper Machine Co.	100,000
Warp stop motion	Paterson	Textile Appliance Co.	1,000,000
Whisks and brooms	Camden	Keystone Whisk & Broom Co.	100,000
Wire, etc.	New Brunswick.	Webb Wire Works	150,000
Wood, metal and alloy articles	Englewood	Ralph D. Lydecker Co.	5,000
Wood pulp articles	Belvidere	Hackettstown Wood Working Co.	.....
Wooden boxes, etc.	Newark	Newark Box and Lumber Co.	50,000
Wood mouldings	Mount Holly	Burlington Art Wood Moulding Co.	25,000
Woolen and cotton goods	Morristown	Rosewear Mfg. Co.	50,000
Woolen and worsted goods	Somerville	Bound Brook Worsted Mills	100,000
Wool, cotton and lace goods	Hackensack	Naragansett Mfg. Co.	5,000
Wrought iron and brass	Jersey City	Leonard Sheet Metal Works	15,000
Wooden type	Newark	The Newark Wood Letter Co.	25,000

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 2.

New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Ones Enlarged, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

KIND OF GOODS MADE.	LOCATION OF FACTORY.	IMPROVEMENTS.		NAME OF CORPORATION OR FIRM.
		New Buildings Erected.	Old Buildings Enlarged.	
Acetylene gas and material	Plainfield	New		Acetylene Gas and Material Co.
Arc lamps	New Brunswick	New		
Automobiles	Trenton	New		The Walter Automobile Co.
Automobiles	Glen Gardner	New		
Automobiles	Elizabeth		Old	The Sterling Machine Co.
Automatic hook and eyes	Hoboken		Old	Automatic Hook & Eye Co.
Artificial ice	Plainfield		Old	The Hygeia Ice Co.
Artificial ice	Jersey City	New		Business Men's Hygia Ice Co.
Artificial ice	Morristown	New		Willard L. Mills.
Artificial ice	Newark		Old	
Artisans' tools	Branchport		Old	The Duby & Shirm Mfg. Co.
Brick manufacture	Port Murray		Old	National Fireproofing Co.
Brick manufacture	Stewartsville	New		
Brick manufacture	Berkley Heights	New		Atlantic Brick & Ballast Co.
Brick manufacture	Eatontown	New		Crescent Brick Co.
Brick manufacture	Harrison	New		Walter D. Osborne.
Brick manufacture	South Somerville	New		
Brick manufacture	Rockaway	New		The Rockaway Brick Co.
Brick manufacture	Homestead	New		
Brick manufacture	Trenton	New		The Independent Brick Co.
Brewing beer, ale, etc.	Jersey City		Old	Anheuser-Busch Co.
Brewing beer, ale, etc.	Newark		Old	The Eagle Brewing Co.
Brewing beer, ale, etc.	Newark		Old	The Christian Fegenspan Corporation.
Brewing beer, ale, etc.	Newark		Old	P. Ballentine Sons.
Brewing beer, ale, etc.	Newark		Old	The Union Brewing Co.
Bottling beer	Trenton		Old	The Capital City Brewing Co.
Brass and iron goods	Trenton	New		Shinder & Deringer.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 2—(Continued).

New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Ones Enlarged, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

KIND OF GOODS MADE.	LOCATION OF FACTORY.	IMPROVEMENTS.		NAME OF CORPORATION OR FIRM.
		New Buildings Erected.	Old Buildings Enlarged.	
Bottle stoppers	New Brunswick		Old	The Cincha Stopper Co.
Blacking	Millville	New		
Brooms	Milford	New		
Bleachery products	Rockaway		Old	The Liondale Bleachery.
Boilers (steam)	Dover		Old	Dover Boiler Works.
Boxes (paper)	Paterson		Old	Van Ness Bros.
Boxes (paper)	Newark	New		The Specialty Paper Box Co.
Concrete building blocks	Westwood	New		
Concrete building blocks	Horton	New		The National Cement Co.
Concrete building blocks	Branchville	New		Thompson Bros.
Concrete building blocks	New Milford	New		The Dumont Cement Block Mfg. Co.
Concrete building blocks	Lake Hopatcong	New		Hudson Maxim.
Concrete building blocks	Lambertville	New		
Concrete building blocks	Ironia	New		International Concrete Co.
Cement	Martin's Creek		Old	Alpha Portland Cement Co.
Cement	New Village		Old	Edison Portland Cement Co.
Cereal foods	Rockaway	New		
Cereal foods	Flemington		Old	National Cereal Co.
Canning vegetables	Hopewell	New		Fort Stanwick Canning Co.
Canning vegetables	Goshen	New		Stevens & Co.
Chemicals	Newark		Old	The Lister Agricultural Chemical Co.
Chemicals	Newark		Old	The Charles Cooper Chemical Co.
Cigars	Newark	New		Samuel Madel.
Cigars	New Brunswick	New		Thomas Allen.
Carpets and rugs	Paterson		Old	The Leonard & Robinson Co.
Carpets and rugs	Trenton		Old	The Columbus Carpet and Rug Co.
Carpets	Freehold		Old	A. & M. Karaghensian.

Carpet cleaning and upholstery	Newark	New		Jancovius & Son.
Contractors' supplies	Bloomfield	New		The Hopper Mfg. Co.
Cast steel	Dover		Old	Sims, Kent & Co.
Cotton belting	Phillipsburg		Old	
Combs and hair ornaments	Carlstadt		Old	The Crown Comb Co.
Cedar Oil	Milford		Old	The Milford Cedar Oil Co.
Cutlery	Newark		Old	W. H. Compton Shear Co.
Cutlery	Newark		Old	The Valley Forge Cutlery Co.
Cash registers	Trenton	New		The Union Computing Machine Co.
Copper matte	Constable Hook		Old	The Orford Copper Co.
Clothing	Egg Harbor	New		Theo. F. Bowling & Co.
Dyeing	Dundee Lake	New		The Bohl Silk Dyeing Co.
Dyeing and finishing	Bridgeton	New		The Martin Dyeing and Finishing Co.
Explosives	Pennsgrove		Old	The Dupont Powder Co.
Explosives	Gibbstown		Old	The Gibbstown Powder Co.
Fuel briquettes	Elizabeth		Old	
Foundry	Asbury Park	New		The Murphy Supply Co.
Foundry	Newark		Old	The Universal Castor & Foundry Co.
Foundry	Newark		Old	Louis Sachs.
Foundry	Newark		Old	The Thatcher Furnace Co.
Foundry	East Burlington		Old	United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.
Foundry	Vineland		Old	Stewart's Iron Foundry.
Foundry	Red Bank		Old	W. H. Adcock.
Files and rasps	Elizabeth		Old	American Swiss File Co.
Files and rasps	Newark		Old	Heller Bros. Co.
Flour and feed	Lambertville	New		Lambert & Kerr.
Food products	Bridgeton		Old	David S. Blew.
Fur dying and skin dressing	Newark		Old	A. Hollander & Sons.
Flint and spar	Trenton		Old	Eureka Flint & Spar Co.
Furniture (school and church)	Trenton		Old	New Jersey School Furniture Co.
Graphite products	Chester	New		
Graphite products	High Bridge	New		The Raritan Graphite Co.
Garage and repairs	Newark	New		The Green Motor Car Co.
Glass	Millville		Old	The T. C. Wheaton Co.
Glass	Millville		Old	The Millville Bottle Works.
Glass	Millville		Old	The Whitall-Tatem Co.
Glass	Minotola		Old	George Jonas Glass Mfg. Co.
Glass	Bridgeton		Old	The Moore Jonas Glass Works.
Glass	Bridgeton		Old	Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co.
Glass	Clayton		Old	The Moore Bros. Glass Works.
Glass	Salem		Old	The Salem Glass Works Co.
Glass (bottles)	Pleasantville		Old	J. S. Alston Mfg. Co.
Gas	South Glassboro	New		
Gas	Woodbury Heights	New		
Gas	South Amboy		Old	The Citizens' Light and Fuel Co.
Handkerchiefs	Passaic		Old	The New Jersey Handkerchief Co.
Handkerchiefs	Paterson	New		Samuel Wilder.
House trimmings	Woodbridge	New		The Boynton Chalmers Co.
Hats	Belleville		Old	Napier & Mitchell Mfg. Co.
Hats	Orange		Old	Frederick Cummings Sons Co.
Harness	Newark		Old	Chandler & Beckwith.
Harness	Newark		Old	The Mehlbach Saddle Co.
Hardware	Newark		Old	The R. Neuman Hardware Co.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 2—(Continued).

New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Ones Enlarged, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

KIND OF GOODS MADE.	LOCATION OF FACTORY.	IMPROVEMENTS.		NAME OF CORPORATION OR FIRM.
		New Buildings Erected.	Old Buildings Enlarged.	
Heaters	Pennington		Old	The Thatcher Furnace Co.
Iron work	Dunellen		Old	Levering & Garrigues Co.
Iron work	Trenton		Old	The J. L. Mott Iron Co.
Iron beds, etc.	Trenton		Old	The Columbia Bed Co.
Iron and steel	High Bridge		Old	The Taylor Iron & Steel Co.
Jewelry	Newark	New		Chas. Eyeman & Co.
Knitted goods	New Brunswick		Old	Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co.
Lumber mill	Phillipsburg	New		Bachman Bros.
Lumber mill	Paterson		Old	The Hubbard Lumber Co.
Linoleum	Camden		Old	The Farr & Bailey Mfg. Co.
Linoleum	Camden		Old	J. C. Dunn & Co.
Linoleum	Kearney		Old	The Nairn Linoleum Co.
Leather	Newark		Old	M. Strauss & Sons.
Leather	Newark		Old	The Faval Leather Co.
Leather	Newark		Old	The American Patent Leather Co.
Leather	Newark		Old	Stengel & Rothschild.
Leather	Newark		Old	Albert A. Guigues Leather Co.
Leather	Newark		Old	George Stengel, Inc.
Leather (bags, etc.)	Newark		Old	R. Kaufman & Co.
Limestone, zinc, etc.	Franklin Furnace	New		
Motor vehicles	Oxford	New		Duryea Automobile Co.
Machinery	Jersey City	New		Goldschmidt Thermit Co.
Machinery	Newark		Old	Ledgerwood Mfg. Co.
Machinery	Plainfield	New		The Ransome Concrete Machinery Co.
Machinery	Smithville		Old	The H. B. Smith Machine Co.
Machinery	Elizabeth		Old	The Singer Mfg. Co.
Machinery	Trenton		Old	The Trenton Brass & Machine Co.

Machinery	Dunellen		Old	The Aluminum Press Co.
Mining	Pahaquarry Twp.	New		The Pahaquarry Copper Mining Co.
Mining	Beattystown		Old	The Hutchinson Iron Co.
Mining	Wharton		Old	Huff Iron Mine.
Metal goods	Newark		Old	August Goertz & Co.
Metal goods	Trenton		Old	The Electrolytic Art Metal Co.
Metal goods	Passaic		Old	The Passaic Metal Ware Co.
Metal goods		New		E. J. Brooks & Co.
Metal beds	Hoboken		Old	The Oriental Metal Bed Co.
Metal beds	Jersey City		Old	The Mersereau Metal Bed Co.
Medicinal plasters	New Brunswick		Old	The Johnson & Johnson Co.
Oil refining	Camden	New		The Pittsburg & Philadelphia Oil Refining Co.
Oil refining (animal)	Newark		Old	Atlas Refinery, Inc.
Oil refining	Newark		Old	The Fisk Bros. Refining Co.
Power boats	Trenton	New		The Delaware Valley Navigation Co.
Power vehicles	Portland	New		Portland Power Co.
Printers' inks	Carteret	New		Frank T. Morill & Co.
Plumbers' brass supplies	Salem	New		Reliance Mfg. Co.
Pottery (new crystaline effect)	Newark	New		The Clifton Art Pottery Co.
Pottery	Raritan River R. R.	New		
Pottery	Washington		Old	The American Sanitary Works.
Pottery	Camden	New		The Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
Pottery	Trenton		Old	The Elite Pottery Co.
Pottery	Trenton		Old	Benson & Page.
Pottery	Trenton		Old	The Trenton Potteries Co.
Pottery	Trenton		Old	The Electric Porcelain Co.
Pottery	Trenton		Old	The Mercer Potteries Co.
Pottery	Trenton		Old	The Willetts Mfg. Co.
Pottery	Trenton		Old	The Maddock Pottery Co.
Polish for leather, metal, etc.	Newark		Old	The Peckham Mfg. Co.
Paper pulp	Hanover Station	New		
Paper cups and bottles	Trenton Junction	New		The Union Paper Cup Co.
Playing cards	Milltown		Old	The Russell Playing Card Co.
Paint	Newark		Old	The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Plastic compounds	Arlington		Old	The Arlington Co.
Pharmaceutical preparations	New Brunswick	New		E. R. Squibb & Son.
Presses and dies	Newark	New		Zeh & Hahnemann.
Phonographs	Newark		Old	The Universal Talking Machine Co.
Phonographs	Camden		Old	The Victor Talking Machine Co.
Pocketbooks	Jersey City		Old	John Mehl & Co.
Rubber goods	Butler		Old	The American Hard Rubber Co.
Rubber goods	Passaic		Old	The Manhattan Rubber Co.
Rubber goods (erasers, bands, etc.)	Newark		Old	A. W. Faber.
Rubber	Trenton		Old	The Luzern Rubber Co.
Rubber substitute	Belleville		Old	The Kornet Mfg. Co.
Rubber (reclaimed)	Lambertville		Old	The New Jersey Rubber Co.
Rubber coating for insulated wire	Arlington	New		
Rolling mill	Rockaway	New		
Roller bearings	Harrison		Old	The Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Refrigerators	New Brunswick		Old	The New Brunswick & The Union Refrigerating Cos.
Repair shop (D., L. & W.)	Kingsland		Old	The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.
Rugs	Millville	New		L. Ewan Smith.
Ranges, boilers, etc.	Jersey City		Old	L. O. Koven & Bro. Co.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 2—(Continued).

New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Ones Enlarged, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

KIND OF GOODS MADE.	LOCATION OF FACTORY.	IMPROVEMENTS.		NAME OF CORPORATION OR FIRM.
		New Buildings Erected.	Old Buildings Enlarged.	
Sashes, blinds, doors, etc	Freehold	New		Wm. H. Loden & Sons.
Sand lime brick	Millville		Old	The Millville Filtration Sand Co.
Scientific instruments	Hoboken		Old	The Keuffel & Esser Co.
Shirts	Trenton	New		The Trenton Shirt Mfg. Co.
Shirts	Asbury Park		Old	Steiner & Sons.
Ship repairs	Hoboken		Old	The Erie Railroad Co.
Shoes	Newark	New		Charles Cort.
Shoes	Asbury Park	New		M. E. Tittlebaum.
Shoe strings	Newark		Old	American Porpoise Lace Co.
Silk goods	Paterson		Old	The Brilliant Silk Co.
Silk goods	Paterson	New		P. Grosso.
Silk goods	Oxford		Old	Singleton Silk Co.
Silk embroidery	Newton		Old	Moser & Wackler.
Silver and plated ware	Netherwood	New		W. H. Rogers.
Smelting and refining	Maurer		Old	The American Smelting & Refining Co.
Smelting and refining	Perth Amboy		Old	The Raritan Cooper Works Co.
Smelting and refining	Newark		Old	The Balbach Smelting & Refining Co.
Soap and perfumery	Jersey City		Old	Colgate & Co.
Springs for vehicles	Englishtown	New		
Steam heaters	Nauright	New		Hopler Bros.
Steam lumber mill	Glen Gardner	New		
Steam specialties	Camden		Old	The Warren Webster Co.
Steel	Elizabethport	New		The Bethlehem Steel Co.
Steel	Oxford	New		The American Rolling & Steel Co.
Steel	Rahway	New		Continental Steel Co.
Steel tools	Newark		Old	The Benjamin Atha Co.
Structural steel and iron	Elizabeth	New		Burnham-Hitchings-Pearson Co.

Tanning liquid	Newark	New		The Martin-Dennis Co.
Terra cotta	Perth Amboy		Old	The South Amboy Terra Cotta Co.
Terra cotta	Perth Amboy		Old	The New Jersey Terra Cotta Co.
Terra cotta	Rocky Hill		Old	The Excelsior Terra Cotta Co.
Tar roof paper	Elizabeth		Old	The Wm. R. Rankin Co.
Tile	Keyport	New		The Keyport Tile Co.
Tin and enamel ware	Newark		Old	The Central Stamping Co.
Trunks	Newark	New		
Upholstering and carpet cleaning	Newark		Old	Jancovius & Co.
Varnish	Newark		Old	The Murphy Varnish Co.
Varnish	Newark		Old	The Beckwith Chandler Co.
Wall paper	Hoboken		Old	The Potter Wall Paper Mills Co.
Wall plaster, whiting, etc.	Carteret		Old	Benjamin Moore & Sons.
White lead	Camden		Old	The Camden White Lead Co.
Whiting	Camden	New		The Manufacturing Co. of America.
Window shades	East Newark		Old	The Hartshorn Shade Roller Co.
Wire	Elizabeth		Old	Waclark Wire Co.
Wire	Kinkora		Old	The John A. Roebling's Sons Co.
Wire goods	Newark		Old	Igoe Bros., Inc.
Wire rope	Trenton		Old	The John A. Roebling's Sons Co.
Wire novelties	Newark		Old	C. T. Williamson Wire Novelty Co.
Wood work	Camden		Old	Munger & Bennett.
Wood work	Newark		Old	The Newark Door Co.
Wood work	Belvidere	New		The Warren Wood Working Co.
Wood work	Washington	New		
Woolen yarns	Camden	New		B. F. Boyer & Co.
Worsted goods	Camden		Old	Highland Worsted Mills.
Worsted goods	Passaic		Old	Botany Worsted Mills.
Worsted goods	Passaic		Old	The Pitkin-Holdsworth Co.
Wrappers for women	Elmer		Old	Stiles-Frears-Smith Co.
Writing fluid	Califon	New		The S. H. Johnson Ink Co.
Zinc works	Franklin Furnace		Old	The New Jersey Zinc Co.
	Newark	New		A. J. Mousley.
	Newark	New		
	Perth Amboy		Old	The Standard Bithulithic Co.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 3.

Industrial Plants that Have Come Into New Jersey from Elsewhere, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

KIND OF BUSINESS.	Place in Which it Has Settled.	Place from Which It Came.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.
Acetyline gas	Plainfield	Toronto, Canada	The Acetyline Gas and Gas Material Co.
Automobiles	Glen Gardner	Reading, Pa.	
Automobiles	Trenton	Buffalo, N. Y.	
Brick	Hoboken	New York	Seaboard Brick Co.
Canning vegetables and fruit	Salem		The H. J. Heintz Co.
Canning vegetables and fruit	Salem	Baltimore, Md.	Wm. Munson & Son.
Chemicals, oils, greases, etc.	Belleville	Baltimore, Md.	L. Sloaneborn & Sons.
Chemicals, oils, greases, etc.	New Brunswick.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	E. R. Squib & Son.
Crushed slag	Dover	New York, N. Y.	The Commonwealth Roofing Co.
Cotton duck (waterproofing)	Bayonne	New York, N. Y.	J. Schwarzwalder & Sons
Chairs	Trenton	Philadelphia, Pa.	The Douglas Chair Co.
Dry goods specialties	New Brunswick.	New York, N. Y.	The Worden Clark Co.
Engines and boilers	Newark	Brooklyn, N. Y.	The Ledgerwood Mfg. Co.
Electric lamps	Bloomfield	New York, N. Y.	The Sawyer-Mann Electric Co.
Electric appliances	Hopewell	Philadelphia, Pa.	The Electric Thermo Vibra Co.
Electric light and heat	Butler	New York, N. Y.	Bellman & Sanford Lighting Co.
Foundry (iron)	Harrison	New York, N. Y.	The T. Shriver Co.
Fibre ware (buckets, etc.)	Phillipsburg	Easton, Pa.	Danby & Son
Glass	Millville		The French Window Glass Co.
Hardware	Bayonne		The Ogden Iron and Steel Co.
Leather	Kenilworth	Germany	Ernest Meyer Co.
Machinery	Perth Amboy	Brooklyn, N. Y.	The Fohl Tool Co.
Oilcloth	Phillipsburg	New York, N. Y.	Clarkson Bros. Co.
Paints	Edgewater	New York, N. Y.	D. H. Tienan & Co.
Paints	Elizabeth	Brooklyn, N. Y.	John W. Measury & Son.
Pottery	Camden		The Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
Porcelain goods	Trenton	Denver, Col.	The New England Electric Co.
Portable machines for interior cleaning	Plainfield		The Vacuum Cleaner Co.
Roofing material	Plainfield	Ithaca, N. Y.	The Atha Roofing Co.
Shirtwaists	Millville	Philadelphia, Pa.	
Silk goods	Paterson		Henbert Silk Co.
Silk goods	West New York.	New York, N. Y.	E. H. Kluge Weaving Co.
Ventilators	Frenchtown	Easton, Pa.	The Hillpot & Hansen Ventilating Co.
Wire	New Brunswick.		The Webb Wire Co.
Wire and metal goods	Plainfield	New York, N. Y.	Krisher & Holland.
Whiting	South Camden	Philadelphia, Pa.	Southwalk Mfg. Co.
	Bayonne	New York, N. Y.	The Abbey Engineering Co.

Table No. 4.

Closing Up or Suspension of Work in Manufacturing Plants, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

KIND OF BUSINESS.	Location of Factory or Works.	Closed Permanently or Temporarily.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.
Brick manufacture	Pasadena	Temporarily	Pasadena Brick Co.
Brick manufacture	Clayville	Temporarily	Clayville Brick Works.
Brass goods	Salem	Permanently	Reliance Brass Co.
Cement manufacture	Phillipsburg	Temporarily	Alson Portland Cement Co.
Cement manufacture	Alpha	Temporarily	The Alpha Cement Co.
Copper refining	Elizabeth	Permanently	The Mountain Copper Works.
Cut glass	Flemington	Temporarily	Empire Cut Glass Co.
Dyeing and finishing	Lodi	Temporarily	United Piece Dye Works.
Embossing on paper	Plainfield	Temporarily	The Crescent Embossing Co.
Explosives	Haskell	Permanently*	The Laflin and Rand Powder Co.
Furs	Scotch Plains	Permanently	Harper, Hollingsworth & Darby.
Fireproofing	Port Murray	Permanently	The National Fireproofing Co.
Fertilizers	Camden	Permanently	West Jersey Fertilizer Co.
Foundry	Dover	Permanently	Ulster Iron Co.
Foundry	Rockaway	Temporarily	The Rockaway Iron & Steel Co.
Foundry	Plainfield	Temporarily	Pond Machine Tool Works.
Glass	Vineland	Temporarily†	Vineland Window Glass Co.
Glass	Quinton	Temporarily†	Hires & Co.
Glass	Millville	Temporarily†	The North American Window Glass Co.
Glass	Bridgeton	Temporarily†	The Moore Glass Works.
Glass	South Millville	Temporarily†	Whitall-Tatum Co.
Glass	South Millville	Temporarily†	Whitall-Tatum Co.
Glass	Clayton	Temporarily†	Moore Bros. Glass Works.
Glass	Vineland	Temporarily†	The Durant Flint Glass Works.
Glass	Salem	Temporarily†	The Salem Glass Works.
Ice	Atlantic City	Temporarily	The Consumers' Ice Co.
Iron ore	Danville	Permanently	Kishpaugh Iron Ore Co.
Knit goods	Salem	Temporarily	Salem Knitting Mills.
Lamps	Trenton	Permanently	The Trenton Lamp Co.
Leather	Elizabeth	Permanently	David Moffatt Leather Works.
Leather	Camden	Permanently††	Keystone Leather Co.
Lampblack	Camden	Temporarily	The Weglin-Wilks Lampblack Co.
Mining (iron ore)	Lower Hibernia	Permanently	Andover Iron Co.
Pottery	Elizabeth	Temporarily	Sanitary Pottery Co.
Quarry (slate)	Knowlton	Permanently	The Bangor Hard Vein Slate Co.
Quarry (stone)	Boonton	Temporarily	Hog Mountain Stone Quarry.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 4—(Continued).

Closing Up or Suspension of Work in Manufacturing Plants, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

KIND OF BUSINESS.	Location of Factory or Works.	Closed Permanently or Temporarily.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.
Quarry (granite)	Schooley's Mountain	Temporarily	The Quincy Granite Quarry.
Rubber goods	Lambertville	Temporarily	The Lambertville Rubber Works.
Rubber goods	New Brunswick	Temporarily	United States Rubber Co.
Sand mining	Pemberton	Permanently	Norcross & Edmonds.
Steel and iron	Rockaway	Temporarily	The Rockaway Rolling Mill.
Steel and iron	Oxford	Temporarily	Empire Steel and Iron Co.
Steel and iron	Paterson	Temporarily	Passaic Steel Works.
Steel and iron	Phillipsburg	Temporarily	American Horse Shoe Co.
Shoes	High Bridge	Permanently	.....
Shoes	Camden	Permanently	The J. H. Allen Shoe Co.
Shoes	Rockaway	Temporarily	The Rockaway Shoe Co.
Silk goods	Paterson	Permanently	Weiss & Sienna Silk Co.
Silk goods	Paterson	Permanently	Nussbaum Broad Silk Co.
Silk goods	Paterson	Permanently	Abbey Silk Mill.
Silk goods	Rockaway	Permanently	Rockaway Silk Mill.
Silk goods	Dover	Temporarily	The Singleton Silk Co.
Silk goods	Paterson	Temporarily	Altshuler Bros.
Silk goods	Newton	Temporarily	The Newton Silk Mill.
Sausage	Newark	Permanently	Henry Rosenthal.
Stoves	Dover	Temporarily	Richardson Boynton Stove Works.
Terra cotta	Port Murray	Temporarily	Port Murray Terra Cotta Works.
Underwear	Perth Amboy	Permanently	The Acme Underwear Co.

*Smokeless powder department.
†All glass works close during July and August.
††Japanning department moved to Bristol, Pa.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 5.

Manufacturing Plants Destroyed or Injured by Fire or Flood, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

KIND OF GOODS MADE.	LOCATION OF FACTORY.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Amount of Damage.
Artificial ice	Jamesburg	Jamesburg Ice Co	$15,000
Artificial ice	Long Branch	Garret Hennessy	3,500
Artificial ice	Newark	Kreuger Hygiene Ice Co	75
Artificial ice	East Orange	Mountain Ice Co	(Explosion)*
Artificial ice and lumber	Williamstown	Clayton, B. Tice	10,000
Asphalt	Maurer	Barber Asphalt Co	52,900
Brass goods	Newark	M. Gould & Sons Co	53,000
Bleaching and dyeing	Millville	Manantico Bleach and Dye Co	2,500
Badges	Newark	Sommer Badge Manufacturing Co	75
Bags	Jersey City	Regal Sack Co	1,000
Barrels	Davenport	B. H. Hughes	150
Candles	Jersey City	Gross & Co	100,000
Carriages	Newark	J. M. Quimby & Co	379
Chemicals	Newark	Chas. Cooper & Co	*
Confetti	Perth Amboy	American Confetti Cannon Co	50
Drawing materials	Hoboken	Keuffel and Esser	50,000
Dry dock	Jersey City	Palmer Dry Dock Co	1,200
Dyeing and cleaning	Jersey City	Alphonse Balley	*
Dyeing	Montclair	Julius Wolff	1,000
Explosives	Haskell	Laflin and Rand Co	*
Explosives	Kearny Point	Dupont Powder Co	2,880
Embossing	Plainfield	Crescent Embossing Co	27,906
Fertilizers	Arnoldstown		4,000
Fertilizers	Camden	Tygert Fertilizer Co	(Explosion)*
Flour and feed	Frenchtown	Hoffman and Radcliffe	10,000
Felt	Rahway	American Felt Co	1,481
Fuel	Jersey City	A. L. Clements Fuel Co	21,000
Fireworks	Jersey City	John Sepero	3,000
Fireworks	Jersey City	Detwille and Street Manufacturing Co	725
Glass	Medford	Starr Glass Works	1,500
Glass	Minotola	George Jonas Glass Co	70,000
Glass	Millville	Whitall Tatum Co	1,500
Glucose	Edgewater	New York Glucose Works	55,000
Gas and coke	Camden	United Coke and Gas Co	40,000
Hardware	Trenton	Trenton Hardware Co	9,500
Hardware (saddlery)	Newark	Edward A. Whitehouse	415

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 5—(Continued).

Manufacturing Plants Destroyed or Injured by Fire or Flood, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

KIND OF GOODS MADE.	LOCATION OF FACTORY.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Amount of Damage.
Hat forming	Orange	The Gill Hat Forming Mill	$50,000
Hat forming	Orange Valley	F. Cummings Son & Co	37,500
Hat forming	Orange Valley	F. Cummings Son & Co	190,000
Hay press	Mount Holly	Fenemore Bros	3,000
Hay press	Dean's Station	John Beekman	500
Iron foundry	Jersey City	Fagan Iron Works	5,000
Iron foundry	Paterson	Fred Parker Co	2,635
Iron and brass articles	Olden (near Trenton)	Superior Iron and Brass Co	2,300
Ice cream	Newark	New Jersey Ice Cream Co	6,000
Incandescent lights	Gloucester	Welsbach Light Co	200
Jewelry	Newark	Merril Bros	75
Jewelry	Newark	Chas Schuetz & Son	659
Leather	Newark	M. & M. Cummings Co	500
Leather	Newark	John Reilly Leather Co	2,545
Leather	Newark	M. Straus & Sons	2,500
Leather	Newark	Stengel and Rothschild	500
Leather	Newark	American Patent Leather Co	15,000
Leather	Newark	Chas. Smythe	3,685
Leather	Newark	M. Straus & Sons	800
Leather	Newark	M. Caffrey & Son	20,000
Leather	Newark	Geo. Stengel Leather Co	20,468
Leather	Newark	Blanchard Bros. & Lane	*
Leather	Newark	Rex Imperial Leather Co	5,000
Lumber mill	Leesburg	The Russell and Compton Saw Mill	25,000
Lace curtains	Newark	American Lace Curtain Co	50,000
Laundry	Jersey City	R. H. H. Steele Laundry Co	*
Lubricants and crucibles	Jersey City	J. H. Gautier & Co	100,000
Matches	Clifton	Mutual Match Co.	*
Machinery	Newark	Cyrus Currier & Sons	4,662
Machinery	Trenton	DeLaval Steam Turbine Works	2,080
Musical instruments	Newark	Graul and Theiss	3,000
Metal goods	Newark	Riley Klotz Manufacturing Co	*
Metal beds	Jersey City	Mersereau Metal Bed Co	150,000
Milling	Jersey City	New Jersey Milling Co	8,101
Mineral wool	Stanhope	Mineral Wool Co	100
Oakum	Jersey City	George Stratford Oakum Co	1,811

Oil refining	Elizabethport	Bay Way Oil Refining Co.	$120,000
Oil (cotton seed)	Jersey City	Columbia Oil Seeds Co.	5,000
Oils and varnish	Elizabeth	New York Resin Oil and Varnish Co.	7,500
Oilcloth	Camden	Camden Oilcloth Co.	50
Oilcloth and linoleum	Camden	Farr and Bailey Co.	17,800
Oilcloth and linoleum	Trenton	Trenton Oilcloth and Linoleum Co.	*
Pottery	Trenton	Mercer Pottery Co.	75
Paper	Milburn	Fandango Paper Mill	*
Paper	Newark	Kelly & Co.	13,000
Paper	Lambertville	Lambertville Paper Co.	7,300
Pulp plaster	Trenton	New Jersey Pulp Plaster Co.	16,000
Provisions	Bayonne	E. Ruhlman & Co.	7,000
Paint	Jersey City	New Jersey Paint Works	550
Printing	Jersey City	J. H. Pilsen	3,000
Rubber	Trenton	Joseph Stokes Rubber Co.	631
Rubber	Trenton	Perfection Rubber Co.	3,090
Rubber	Stockton	Stockton Rubber Co.	2,295
Rubber	New Brunswick	Combination Rubber Manufacturing Co.	600
Rubber (reclaimed)	Titusville	Raymond Rubber Co.	15,000
Reed and harness	Paterson	Paterson Reed and Harness Co.	1,024
Reed and harness	Browertown	Louis Loitard	3,000
Rendering	Westons Mills	A. Lederer & Sons	1,050
Steel	Newark	American Crucible Steel Co.	1,800
Soap	Newark	Flavelle & Co.	5,000
Silk goods	Paterson	Peter Kempkes	8,000
Silk goods	Paterson	Laffrey and Harman Co.	692
Silk goods	Paterson	F. Schumacher & Co.	16,900
Silk goods	Riverside	Wm. Schmidts Silk Mill	*
Sashs, blinds and doors	Jersey City	Barnes & Co.	75,000
Shirts	Spootswood	Bunheim and Dryfoos	2,983
Tanning	Elizabeth	New Jersey Tannery Co.	25,000
Thread	East Newark	Clark Thread Co.	4,997
Varnish	Jersey City	Geo. H. Aspinwall Varnish Manufacturing Co.	610
Wood work	Newark	Newark Door Co.	7,000
Wood work	Newark	Davis and Speyers	2,000
Wood work	Washington	Robert M. Petty	50,000
Wooden ware	Newark	John Somers & Sons Co.	1,500
Woolen goods	Camden	John Lunn & Sons	9,000
Woolen and worsted goods	Pluckenua	Somerville Manufacturing Co.	5,000
Wire cloth	Belleville	DeWitt Wire Cloth Co.	8,321
Wire rope	Trenton	John A. Robeling's Sons Co.	(Explosion)*
	West New York	C. F. Fletcher Manufacturing Co.	11,000

*Loss not reported.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 6.

Increase or Reduction in Wages or Working Hours, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

KIND OF BUSINESS.	Location of Factory.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Reduction (−) or Increase (+) in Wages.	AMOUNT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
Building	Plainfield	Masons and bricklayers	+	5 cts. per hour for week of 44 hours.
Building	Trenton	Bricklayers and plasterers	+	10 cts. per hour.
Building	New Brunswick	Bricklayers	+	40 cts. per day.
Building	Morristown	Bricklayers	+	6 cts. per hour.
Baggagemen	Camden	West Jersey & Seashore Railroad	+	From amt. not given to $2.42 per day of 10 hrs.
Brakemen	Camden	West Jersey & Seashore Railroad	+	From amt. not given to $2.04 per day of 10 hrs.
Brickmaking	Trenton	Brickmaking	+	10 to 15 cts. per day.
Benchmen and coremakers	Newark and Orange.	Iron moulders	+	10 cts. per day.
Carpenters	Newark and Orange.	Carpenters	+	4 cts. per day.
Carpenters	Passaic	Carpenters	+	From amt. not given to $4.50 per day of 8 hrs.
Carpenters	Trenton	Carpenters	+	30 cts. per day.
Carpenters	Dover	Carpenters (union)	+	From $1.00 to $2.50 per week.
Carpenters	Trenton	Non-union carpenters	+	4 cts. per hour.
Conductors	Camden	West Jersey & Seashore Railroad	+	From amt. not given to $3.85 per day of 10 hrs.
Dry dock	Jersey City	John Swanson	+	25 cts. and an 8-hour day.
Engineers and switchmen	Warren County	Delaware & Hudson Railroad	+	Increased wages and decreased hours.
Firemen (power house)	Essex County	Public Service Corporation	+	10 cts. per day.
Floormen	Newark and Orange.	Iron moulders	+	35 cts. per day.
Freight loaders	Trenton	Pennsylvania Railroad	+	13 cts. per day for each ton handled and total divided.
Green glass blowers	Millville	Blowers	−	33 per cent.
Invoice clerks	Trenton	Pennsylvania Railroad	+	10 per cent.
Iron moulding	Elizabeth	Iron moulders (union)	+	25 cts. per day.
Lithographers	Newark	Whitehead & Hoag	+	8-hour workday.
Machinery	Dover	Morris County Machine and Iron Co	+	10 per cent.
Masons' laborers	Hoboken	Masons' laborers	+	25 cts. per day.
Mining	Hibernia	Thomas Iron Ore Co	+	15 per cent.
Painters	Elizabeth	Painters (union)	+	12 cts. per day and 44 hours per week.
Painters—journeymen	Montclair	Master painters	+	28 cts. per day and Saturday half holiday.
Plasterers	Hudson County	Plasterers	+	75 cts. per day.
Plumbers	Trenton	Plumbers (union)	+	$2.00 per week.
Railroad employes	Trenton	Philadelphia & Reading Railway	+	Increased working time and wages.
Railroad employes (train crews)	Warren County	Philadelphia & Reading Railway	+	11 instead of 10 hours per day.
Rubber making	Lambertville	Lambertville Rubber Co	−	Reduced to 3 days per week.
Sanitary pressers	Trenton	Sanitary Pressers' Local United No. 45	..	Uniform 8-hour day.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 7.

Accidents to Workmen While on Duty, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS AT WHICH WORKINGMEN WERE EMPLOYED WHEN INJURED.	Number Injured.	Number Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Acids	1	..
Basket making	4	..
Bleachery	1	..
Bottling	1	..
Boiler making	4	1
Blacksmith	3	..
Brewery	7	1
Brick making	17	4
Bricklayer	12	3
Bridge building	8	..
Buffer	1	..
Candy making	1	..
Canning	2	1
Cable making	1	..
Carpentering	109	18
Car building	1	..
Carriage building	2	..
Cement making	19	6
Celluloid manufacture	2	..
Carpet weaving	1	..
Chemicals	11	9
Cigar making	1	..
Coke making	1	..
Coke making	2	1
Contracting	1	1
Copper smelting and refining	2	..
Creamery	1	..
Cutlery	1	..
Cotton goods	1	..
Dye works (also bleaching)	5	..
Dry docks (caulker)	1	..
Drill works (machinery)	1	..
Dredging	2	..
Electroplating	1	..
Electric works	5	1
Electric lighting	9	3
Elevator constructing	1	..
Embroidery making	1	..
Engineering (steam)	8	2
Explosives	4	..
Express (driver)	1	1
Fat rendering	1	..
File making	2	1
Fireman	2	..
Fireproofing	1	..
Flint making	1	..
Flour and feed mill	5	1
Forging (machine)	1	1
Foundry	34	6
Fur making (hatters')	1	..
Furniture	1	..
Glass (bottle and window)	20	1
Gas works	2	..
Glucose	1	..
Graphite products	1	..
Grave digging	1	..
Hat making	4	..
Harness making	1	..
Iron (blast furnace)	32	5
Ice (artificial)	4	1
Jewelry	1	1
Jute mill	2	..
Knitting mill	2	..

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 7—(Continued).

Accidents to Workmen While on Duty, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS AT WHICH WORKINGMEN WERE EMPLOYED WHEN INJURED.	Number Injured.	Number Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Laboring—out-door	127	33
Lamp manufacture	4	..
Lathing (building trades)	2	..
Laundry	1	..
Lasts (for shoes)	1	..
Leather works	18	4
Lineman—telegraph	5	1
Lineman—telephone and electric lighting	17	2
Linen mill	1	..
Licorice works	2	..
Locksmithing	1	..
Longshore work	3	..
Lumber mill	17	2
Machinery	80	5
Masonry (stone)	12	2
Mattress making	3	..
Metal working	1	..
Millwright	2	..
Mill works	16	2
Mining	41	12
Motors	1	1
Oilcloth and linoleum	6	..
Oil refining	3	2
Oil refining (pipe cutter)	1	..
Painting	35	6
Paint making	4	1
Paper making	6	3
Phonograph making	5	..
Pattern making	1	..
Paving	1	..
Pump making	2	..
Pottery	7	..
Plastering	2	..
Plumbing	7	1
Printing	5	..
Pipes, stacks and boilers	4	..
Planing mill	3	1
Pile driving	1	..
Piano cases	1	..
Pressman	1	..
Quarry—stone	10	4
Railroad—brakeman	74	27
Railroad—conductor	7	3
Railroad—engineer	16	4
Railroad—fireman	20	11
Railroad—baggagemaster	1	..
Railroad—repair shop	6	1
Railroad—section man	15	10
Railroad—laborer	66	19
Railroad—(others)	56	17
Railroad tug (fireman)	..	1
Railroad—electric	3	..
Rolling mill	7	1
Rope making	2	..
Roller bearings	1	..
Roofers (concrete)	2	..
Roofer (tar)	1	..
Roofing material	1	..
Rubber making	9	..
Refrigerator making	2	..
Riggers (bridges)	5	3
Satchels, traveling bags, etc.	1	..
Sashes, doors and blinds	1	..

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 7—(Continued).

Accidents to Workmen While on Duty, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS AT WHICH WORKINGMEN WERE EMPLOYED WHEN INJURED.	Number Injured.	Number Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Silk mills	9	..
Ship building	16	..
Slaughter house	1	..
Sausage making	1	..
Shipper	1	..
Slating (roofing)	1	..
Sheet metal works	3	..
Smelting and refining	5	..
Steel making	24	4
Soap making	1	..
Stone cutting	1	1
Stove polish	1	1
Stevedore	1	..
Steeple climbing	1	..
Sugar refining	1	..
Shoes	2	..
Steamboat (deck hands)	2	2
Stoves	1	..
Trolley employes	28	8
Telephone	2	..
Tobacco manufacture	1	..
Tunnel building	5	1
Tinsmithing	3	1
Thread works	2	..
Tanning	1	..
Vaseline making	1	..
Wire drawing	8	..
Wall paper making	3	1
Woolen and worsted mills	3	1
Wharf hands	4	..
Wheelwright	1	..
Wood work	3	1
Watch making	2	..
Whitelead making	1	..
Zinc works	1	..
	1,274	269

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 8.

Strikes and Lockouts, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION IN WHICH STRIKE OR LOCKOUT OCCURRED.	LOCATION IN WHICH STRIKE OR LOCKOUT OCCURRED.	CAUSE OR OBJECT OF STRIKE OR LOCKOUT.
Aluminum press works	Dunellen	Smoking having been prohibited in the works.
Building (branch not reported)	West New York	Against working under non-union foreman.
Building (bricklayers)	Paterson	For increase of wages.
Building (bricklayers)	Orange	For reinstatement of discharged union bricklayer.
Building (bricklayers)	Orange	To compel reinstatement of a union bricklayer that had been discharged.
Building (all building trades)	Hudson county	Against the open shop policy proclaimed by the Master Builders' Association.
Building (all building trades)	Newark	To secure for local workmen the same wages paid to mechanics brought from a distance.
Bakers	Newark	To compel employers to unionize their drivers and salesmen.
Bridge builders and house smiths	Newark	Increase of wages.
Boilermakers	Hoboken	Against employment of a non-union man.
Boilermakers	Dover	Against reduction in time allowed for noonday lunch.
Carpentering	Newark	To prevent carpenters from working on anything but wood.
Carpentering	Newark	To secure an increase in wages.
Carpentering	Newark	To secure an increase in wages.
Carpentering (and other building trades)	Newark	To compel discharge of a non-union workman.
Carpentering	Jersey City	To secure an increase in wages.
Carpentering	Jersey City	Sympathy with other workmen on strike.
Carpentering	Perth Amboy	To secure an increase in wages.
Carpentering	East Cape May	For an increase in wages and an eight-hour workday.
Carpentering	Camden	For an increase in wages and an eight-hour workday.
Carpentering	New Brunswick	To secure an increase in wages.
Carpentering	Watsessing	For a nine-hour workday.
Carpentering	Trenton	For increase in wages.
Composition roofing	Trenton	To secure an increase in wages.
Composition roofing	Newark	Increase in wages and exclusion of non-union men.
Coal handlers (railroad)	Jersey City	Reduction in working hours, with corresponding reduction in wages.
Coach driving	Jersey City	For increase in wages.
Clothing Manufacture	Red Bank	Change in pay day; operatives, all foreigners, believed they were to be deprived of one day's wages.
Clothing Manufacture	New Brunswick	For reinstatement of discharged employe and recognition of the union.
Clothing Manufacture	Newark	For increase in wages and unionization of shop.
Clothing Manufacture	Trenton	For increase in wages and reduction of working hours.
Cement construction	Newark	Sympathy with other workmen on strike.
Cigar manufacture	Newark	Increase in wages.
Cigar manufacture	Elizabeth	For increase in wages.
Crucible steel	Harrison	For increase in wages.

Copper smithing	Long Branch (Rumson road)	Against employment of non-union workman.
Caulking (ships)	Elizabeth	Increase in wages and reduction of working hours.
Driving (coach)	Trenton	One driver delinquent in payment of dues.
Driving (coal wagon)	Jersey City	To compel employers to pay for overtime.
Driving and stablemen	Harrison	To secure discharge of newly appointed stable boss.
Dyeing (silk)	Lodi	To secure a reduction of four hours per week in working time.
Dyeing (silk)	Lodi	Sympathy with other workmen in the same line, on strike elsewhere.
Decalcomani (picture transfer process)	Hoboken	For an eight hour workday.
Express	Rahway	Increase in wages and nine hour work day.
Fertilizers—manufacture of	Kearney Meadows	Increase in wages.
Foundry (moulders)	Trenton	Sympathy with other workmen on strike.
Foundry (moulders)	Trenton	Against employment of non-union workmen.
Foundry (moulders)	Elizabeth	Increase in wages and a nine hour work day.
Foundry (moulders)	Plainfield	Against employment of non-union workman.
Foundry (moulders)	Hoboken	For increase in wages.
Foundry (moulders)	Plainfield	To compel re-instatement of discharged workman.
Foundry (coremakers)	Paterson	To secure an increase in wages for foreman.
Freight handling (railroad)	Jersey City	Increase in wages.
Firemen (steel works)	Harrison	Increase in wages.
Green house (heating fitters)	Jersey City and Newark	Increase in wages and an eight hour work day.
Glass (blowers, etc.)	Salem	For a guaranteed piece price list.
Hotel (waitresses)	Long Branch	Dislike of head waiter.
Hod carrying	Trenton	Increase in wages.
Hod carrying	Trenton	Increase in wages.
Hod carrying	Trenton	Increase in wages.
Hod carrying	Trenton	Increase in wages.
Hod carrying	Morristown	Increase in wages.
Hod carrying (and masons)	Paterson	Increase in wages.
Hatting (mens)	Newark	Increase in wages.
Hecklers (flour mill)	Paterson	Increase in wages.
Hank winding (thread)	Newark	Increase in wages.
Iron works	Hoboken	Increase in wages.
Iron works	Elizabeth	Increase in wages.
Iron building	Jersey City	Increase in wages.
Iron building	Camden	Increase in wages.
Japanning	Newark	Against the introduction of a new system of japanning.
Knitting mill	New Brunswick	Against change to other kind of work at which less money could be earned.
Laborers (railroad)	Trenton Junction	Increase in wages and reduction of rent for company habitations.
Laborers (railroad)	Port Reading	Against reduction in working hours and wages.
Laborers (railroad)	Camden	Increase in wages.
Laborers (railroad)	South Vineland	Increase in wages.
Laborers (railroad)		To enforce agreement made to increase wages on May 1.
Laborers (railroad)	Neptune City	Increase in wages and a nine-hour workday.
Laborers (railroad)	Waverly	For a uniform wage rate.
Laborers (railroad)	Island Park	Increase in wages.
Laborers (railroad)	Ernstein	Against working overtime without compensation.
Laborers (railroad)	Atlantic City	Increase in wages.
Laborers (on trolley lines)	Newark	Increase in wages and a nine-hour workday on Saturday.
Laborers (on trolley lines)	New Brunswick	Increase in wages.
Laborers (on trolley lines)	Pleasantville	Increase in wages.
Laborers (on public works)	Passaic	Increase in wages.
Laborers (on public works)	Hoboken	Against the use of barrows for carrying material instead of hods.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 8—(Continued).

Strikes and Lockouts, from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION IN WHICH STRIKE OR LOCKOUT OCCURRED.	LOCATION IN WHICH STRIKE OR LOCKOUT OCCURRED.	CAUSE OR OBJECT OF STRIKE OR LOCKOUT.
Laborers (Hudson river tunnel)	Jersey City	Increase in wages and shorter workday.
Laborers (iron mines)	Beattystown	Increase in wages.
Laborers	Perth Amboy	Increase in wages.
Linemen (telephone)	Hammonton	Sympathy with other workmen on strike.
Linemen (telephone)	Camden	Increase in wages and an eight-hour work-day.
Linemen (trolley)	Trenton	For re-instatement of discharged employe.
Leather works	Camden	Against the substitution of piece prices for days work.
Metal novelties	Harrison	Increase in wages.
Metal novelties	Harrison	To compel the firm to discharge an objectionable employe.
Metal ware	New Brunswick	Increase in wages.
Machinery	Garwood	To enforce demands relating to wages, working time, and the employment of non-union men.
Machinery	Linden township	For a reduction in working hours per day.
Machinery	Bayonne	Increase in wages.
Machinery	Plainfield	Increase in wages.
Machinery	Plainfield	To compel firm to unionize its shop.
Machinery	Atlantic City	Increase in wages.
Oyster opening	Matawan	Against being required to do a greater quantity of work without increase of wages.
Printing and stationery	Newark	For an eight-hour workday.
Printing and stationery	Newark	For an eight-hour workday.
Printing (feeders)	Plainfield	Increase in wages.
Plumbing and steam fitting	Elizabeth	Against being required to "bronze" radiators, which according to union rules is the work of painters.
Plumbing and steam fitting (lockout)	Elizabeth	To force workmen to withdraw from membership in local Trades Council.
Plumbing and steam fitting	Newark	For increase in wages and obedience to union rules on the part of employers.
Phonographs (packers)	Orange	To reinstate foreman who had been discharged.
Plastering	Newark	Against an employe who was in bad standing with the union.
Plastering (helpers)	Bernardsville ..&.	Increase in wages.
Painting paperhanging, etc.	Newark and other near towns	Increase in wages and Saturday half-holiday.
Painting paperhanging, etc.	Asbury Park	Increase in wages.
Painting paperhanging, etc.	Hoboken	Increase in wages.
Painting paperhanging, etc.	Jersey City and Hoboken	Increase in wages and a two years contract.
Painting paperhanging, etc.	Oceanic	Sympathy with other workmen on strike.
Painting paperhanging, etc.	Paterson	Increase in wages.
Painting paperhanging, etc.	Trenton	Increase in wages.
Plumbing	Hoboken	Increase in wages.

Plumbing	Bernardsville	For shorter workday and uniform wage rates.
Plumbing	North Hudson	To compel employer to obey shop rules of the union.
Paving	Camden	Against being laid off frequently before job is finished.
Pottery	Trenton	Increase in wages and 50 per cent. extra pay for overtime.
Pottery (saggermen)	Trenton	To compel the firm to pay wage scale agreed upon.
Pottery (turners)	Trenton	Against the employment of an apprentice by the firm.
Pottery (cleaners)	Trenton	Against change from day to piece work.
Pile driving	Long Branch	Increase in wages.
Polishing and buffing	Newark	Increase in wages.
Polishing and buffing	Jersey City	Increase in wages.
Quarry	West Hoboken	Increase in wages.
Riveting and heating	Camden	Reduction in working hours per day.
Railroading (section men)	Somerville to Elizabeth	Increase in wages.
Railroading (section men)	Jersey City	Increase in wages.
Railroad (track walkers)	New Brunswick	Increase in wages.
Rope and cordage	Beverly	Increase in wages.
Steel manufacture	Harrison	Increase in wages.
Steel pens	Camden	Increase in wages.
Silk goods (weavers)	Paterson	For re-instatement of a discharged fellow employe.
Silk goods (weavers)	Paterson	Increase in piece prices.
Silk goods (weavers)	Paterson	For re-instatement of a discharged fellow employe.
Silk goods (weavers)	Paterson	For re-instatement of a discharged fellow employe.
Silk goods (weavers)	Paterson	Increase in piece prices.
Silk goods (weavers)	Paterson	Increase in piece prices.
Silk goods (weavers)	Paterson	Increase in piece prices.
Silk goods (weavers)	Paterson	Increase in piece prices.
Silk goods (weavers)	Paterson	Increase in piece prices.
Silk goods (branch not reported)	Paterson	Against a reduction in piece prices.
Silk goods (branch not reported)	Jersey City	Against a reduction in piece prices.
Shirt making	Trenton	To compel re-instatement of discharged employe.
Shirt making	Carmel	Against being required to work on goods belonging to a firm whose employes were on strike.
Shipbuilding (joiners)	Jersey City and Hoboken	Sympathy with other workmen on strike.
Trucking (teamsters)	Jersey City	To compel recognition of the union.
Trucking (teamsters)	Jersey City	To secure extra pay for working overtime and for holidays.
Trucking (teamsters)	Jersey City	To compel the unionization of workmen employed by the firm in another place.
Trucking (teamsters)	Edgewater	To secure extra pay for feeding the horses on Sundays and other holidays.
Trucking (teamsters)	Elizabeth	Increase in wages.
Trucking (Hudson river tunnel)	West Hoboken	Increase in wages.
Tunnel drilling	Jersey City	Against the employment of a negro.
Tar roofing	Newark	Increase in wages.
Telephone service	General throughout the State	Increase in wages and recognition of the union.
Tug-boat service	Jersey City water front	Increase in wages.
Underwear	Paterson	Increase in wages.
Underwear	Netcong	To secure the payment of overdue wages.
Wire making (laborers)	Kinkora	Increase in wages.
Watch making	Jersey City	Against a reduction in piece prices.
Wood working	Newark	Increase in wages.
Wood working	Hudson county	For an eight-hour workday.
Winding (carpet and rug)	Camden	Increase in wages.
Winding (carpet and rug)	Camden	Sympathy with other operatives on strike.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 9.

Trade and Labor Unions Organized from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

TRADE OR OCCUPATION.	Locality Where Union Was Organized.
Blacksmiths	Trenton.
Blacksmiths' helpers	Newark.
Barbers	Rahway.
Builders and plasterers	New Durham.
Building trades	Jersey City.
Building trades employers	Hudson County.
Butchers	Paterson.
Butchers	Hoboken.
Butchers and meat cutters	Trenton.
Boilermakers and shipbuilders	Paterson and Passaic.
Clothing making	New Brunswick.
Clerks—retail	Jersey City.
Clerks—retail	Trenton.
Clerks—retail	Hoboken.
Clerks—drug	Trenton.
Clerks—grocery and butcher shop	Hackensack.
Coach drivers	Jersey City.
Coach drivers and liverymen	New Brunswick.
Cement workers	Trenton.
Dry goods employes	Newark.
Foundry	Newark.
Hod carriers	New Brunswick.
Iron workers	Plainfield.
Laborers	Jersey City.
Laborers	Jersey City.
Laborers	Hoboken.
Laborers	Bayonne.
Machinists	Harrison.
Musicians	Elizabeth.
Plumbers	Jersey City.
Plumbers	Long Branch.
Plumbers and gas fitters	Kearny.
Plumbers and gas fitters	Jersey City.
Plumbers and steam fitters (journeymen)	Camden.
Painters	Red Bank.
Painters, decorators and paper hangers	Morristown.
Painters, decorators and paper hangers	Trenton.
Pottery mould makers	Trenton.
Silk ribbon weavers	Paterson.
Steam and gas fitters	Newark.
Shirt makers	Trenton.
Tailors (journeymen)	Trenton.
Teamsters	Hackensack.
Telegraphers	Newark.
Watermen	Highlands.
Wagonmakers, painters and trimmers	Paterson.
Washerwomen	Westfield.

Industrial Chronology of New Jersey.

From October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

Accidents to Workmen While on Duty.

OCTOBER, 1905.

Atlantic County.

Leroy Willis, a workman engaged in the erection of a building in Atlantic City, met with an accident that resulted in one of his feet being impaled on a long spike which projected from a plank.

Bergen County.

Dominick Manger, a laborer, while digging in a brick yard pit, at Hackensack, was crushed to death by a mass of clay which fell upon him. The man was 51 years of age, and had a wife and six children.

John Cavannaugh, an employee of the Pegemour Mill, at Wortendyke, was badly scalded by the explosion of a boiler.

Burlington County.

William Trout, a railroad brakeman, had his left hand severely crushed while coupling freight cars near the Roebling plant, at Kinkora.

Camden County.

Timothy Whiteman, aged 61 years, an employee of the Highland Worsted Mills, at Camden, fell from a ladder on which he was standing while repairing a broken window and sustained a fracture of the neck, which resulted in his death a few hours later.

Edward Allen, a workman employed in a soap works in Camden, had his face badly scalded and narrowly escaped the loss of his eyesight through a deluge of hot fluid which was released from a boiling machine by the explosion of a large valve.

August Davis, a carpenter of Camden, fell from a scaffold on which he was at work, a distance of fifteen feet to the ground, and was severely injured.

Paul Judge, an employe of the Camden Iron Works, was injured through being struck by a heavy crane chain.

James Fletcher, an engineer employed in a Camden manufactory, was severely cut on the head by an accidental fall.

Charles Rambo, an employee of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, had a foot badly crushed through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

William Rangle, employed at the works of the Victor Talking Machine Company, had a foot accidentally crushed while at work.

Dominick Pefano, a laborer, fell from the top of a stone retaining wall, a distance of twenty-five feet, and was injured externally and internally.

Peter McDonald, a laborer, had an ankle bone broken through an accident which occurred while he was engaged in loading machinery on a boat at a Camden wharf.

Cumberland County.

Henry McLaughlin had a finger torn from his hand by a machine on which he was working at the Manantico Bleach & Dye Works, at Millville.

John Felmy, employed in the Taylor Foundry at Millville, suffered a severe scalp wound through being struck on the head by a brick which fell from the roof.

William Henderson, a glass-worker, fell from a high shed at the works of the American Window Glass Works at Millville, and received what will probably prove to be fatal injuries.

Essex County.

James Negaster, a foreman of a repair gang on the D., L. & W. Railroad, was run down by a drill engine in Newark, and had both legs cut off below the knees.

John McGuire, a laborer employed by the Merchants' Express Company at Newark, fell into the Passaic river from the dock on which he had been working, and was drowned.

Daniel Hecht, sixty-seven years of age, was severely injured by a fall down an elevator shaft at the works of Schickhaus & Van Wagenan, where he was employed.

Joseph Randall, an engineer, was killed at the Arthur E. Barlow Foundry, Newark, by being caught in the belting and dashed against the roof beams of the engine room. A pitiful circumstance of the case was that the man had just secured employment at the foundry, and been at work only three hours.

Vincenzo Castro, a laborer employed by the Morris County Trolley Company at Millburn, had a leg caught under the wheels of a hand car on which he was moving rails, and suffered a fracture of both bones which necessitated amputation.

Samuel McMahon, employed in the carriage factory of J. M. Quimby & Son at Newark, was severely injured by being caught in some belting and thrown to the floor.

James Cogan, sixty years of age, employed in the Lobsitz Woolen Mill at Nutley, had an arm caught in some machinery on which he was working, and suffered injuries of so severe a character that he died three hours later from shock and loss of blood.

Alvin D. Caskey, an employe of the Edison Works at West Orange, had a section of a chisel which he was sharpening driven deeply into his left arm.

An Italian laborer, name unknown, was buried under a large mass of earth which fell from the bank of a cellar he was engaged in digging at East Orange. When extricated the man was found to have been severely injured.

Samuel Spercomb, a section man on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was struck by a train at Park View, and received injuries which resulted in his death a day later.

Henry Behr, an employe of the Sprague Electric Company at Bloomfield, had three fingers of his left hand crushed while operating a machine.

Gloucester County.

Joseph Richards, a carpenter's apprentice, fell from a building on which he was working to the ground—a distance of fifteen feet—and received internal injuries of a serious character, and also a fracture of the bones of his right foot.

Hudson County.

Tony Kobiliski, a laborer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by a locomotive at Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, and instantly killed.

Peter Bordeman, a car cleaner employed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by a locomotive near the Lafayette Section of Jersey City, and instantly killed.

Corey M. Cotay, yardmaster of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Jersey City, was crushed between two cars while instructing a new employe in the use of the automatic couplers. The injured man died two hours after the accident.

Michael Capone, a workman employed as superintendent in the construction of a sewer at West Hoboken, was killed by a shower of large stones that were thrown up by a blast.

John Fitzsimmons, a brakeman employed on the D., L. & W. Railroad fell from the roof of a car which was part of a moving train, and suffered severe injuries of the head and back.

John Saunderson, a paver employed at Harrison, had his right foot severely crushed under a down-slide of large stone paving blocks.

Joseph Aufus, an employe of the Worthington Steam Pump Works at Harrison, had two fingers of his right hand badly mangled by being caught in some machinery on which he was working.

James Chamberlain, a lather, inflicted a severe wound on his left hand by an accidental blow of a hatchet with which he was working.

Hunterdon County.

Sigmund Anderson, employed at the Taylor Iron & Steel Company's plan at High Bridge, had his right hand painfully bruised between two heavy castings.

Mercer County.

Stephen Bollin, an employe at the Trenton Malleable Iron Works, met with an accident while pouring metal that resulted in his being severely burned about the legs.

Robert Kitchen, a baggage master on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his right arm crushed between two cars on the road near Trenton.

Tony Jarvis, an employe of the Sugar Bowl Company at Trenton, was severely burned about the face and head while at work by an explosion of gasoline.

Oliver Lippincott, a carpenter, was killed by falling to the ground from the third story of a new building on which he was employed.

Howard Derry, a stone quarry laborer, was severely injured by a large mass of rock which struck his head in falling from a distance above, where he was standing when the accident occurred.

James Moran, a modeler employed in the Maddock Pottery, had a hand severely bruised through an accident which occurred in the course of his work.

Middlesex County.

Patrick Bailey, seventy years old, was killed by falling through the elevator shaft of the Janeway & Carpender Wall Paper Works at New Brunswick, where he was employed.

Philip Tarbert, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was thrown from the top of a freight car by striking a bridge at Jamesburg, and severely injured.

Charles Haneman, a trainman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed while on a freight engine by the explosion of the boiler. The engineer, Henry E. Sterling, had a leg and arm broken besides receiving severe internal injuries in the same accident, which occurred near Deans.

Monmouth County.

Albert Embly, a boy employed in the works of the New Jersey Bridge Company at Freehold, had a leg severely burned by a red hot rivet which fell into his boot top and burned its way down to his foot before assistance could be rendered to him.

Morris County.

Feter Mosier, an engineer employed in the Pequanac Rubber Works at Pequanac, was severely scalded and also dangerously bruised about the body by escaping steam from a blown out valve, which threw him against the wall of the engine room with great force.

Joseph McGinty, a miner employed in the Hurd Mine at Wharton, had his right leg severely crushed while coming up the shaft in the timber bucket.

Charles Willis, a miner, was killed through an accident while at work in the Hibernia Mines at Hibernia.

Charles Dukis, a workman employed at the Hibernia Mines, fell from the opening of the shaft to the bottom, and was severely injured both externally and internally.

Passaic County.

John Kirkman, a machinist, received a fracture at the base of his skull, through an accident in the Cook Locomotive Works at Paterson, where he was employed.

Henry Brookman, a dyer's helper, had his left arm broken and one rib fractured through an accident which occurred in the works of the Weideman Silk Dyeing Company at Paterson.

Dominick Etsell, an employe of the McNab & Harlin Company at Paterson, was injured by molten metal from a crucible being accidentally poured on his right leg.

John Kirkham, a machinist employed in the Cook Locomotive Works at Paterson, had his skull fractured through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Edward Mersil, an employe of the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, had his right hand severely lacerated by being caught in the machinery.

William Reilly, a galvanizer, was crushed to death under the wheels of a freight car that he was engaged in repairing on the Erie Railroad, near Dundee. A fellow workman, John Stemble, who was involved in the same accident, escaped with a painful scalp wound and some severe bruises about the body.

Somerset County.

Antonio Fagari, a laborer, was instantly killed by coming in contact with a live electric wire which had fallen across a wire fence at Rocky Hill.

Union County.

William C. White, a painter, fell from the New Jersey shore end of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge at Bayway, to the ground—a distance of twenty-five feet—and received several severe cuts and bruises about the head and body.

Joseph Long, an employe of the Stephenson Car Works at Elizabeth, had his right foot crushed and toes fractured by a heavy casting falling upon it.

John Ponteous, William Cooper and G. Rey, all masons, fell to the ground—a distance of thirty feet—through the collapse of a scaffold on which they were standing while working on the walls of the New Jersey Steel Company's building at Rahway. Fonteous suffered two scalp wounds and a badly sprained back; Cooper, a scalp wound and a broken leg; and Ray, a sprained back with many severe bruises of other parts of his body.

Louis Moenkinhoff, a machinist employed at the works of the C. & C. Electric Company at Garwood, had a finger of his left hand pierced through by a twist drill.

Alfred Rodier, a brakeman employed on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was dragged two miles over the road, clutching with both hands a chain attached to the dumping device attached to car to keep himself from dropping under the train. When rescued, his lower legs and feet were badly torn and bruised from rapid impact with the numerous switch rods, ties and sleepers over which he was drawn. The accident occurred through the dumping device having become accidentally released while the brakeman was passing over the car, thus allowing the load of stone to go through the bottom where the man would have gone also but for having seized the chain, which fortunately was within his reach.

James Wilcox, a carpenter, fell from the structure on which he was working in Plainfield and broke his collar bone.

Warren County.

Frank Cristine, an employe of the Washington Manufacturing Company at Washington, had a hand badly mangled by a circular saw.

Antonio Mennett, a laborer employed at the Edison Cement Works at New Village, was accidentally killed while at work in the mill.

A fireman—name unknown—employed in the Edison Cement Works at New Village, was severely scalded about the head and body by steam which escaped from a flue in consequence of the plug having been blown out.

NOVEMBER, 1905.

Bergen County.

Cornelius Van Blarcum, an engineer on the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad, was struck on the head by a large stone and rendered unconscious while in his cab on the run between Jersey City and Hackensack.

Alfonso Pineso, eighteen years of age, had three fingers of his right hand caught in the blades of a folding machine on which he was working in the mill of the United Piece Dye Company at Lodi.

John Woodward, an employe of the Granite Linen Mill at Ridgewood, fell to the ground from a second story window of the factory, and was severely injured.

George Kober, a carpenter, was severely injured while working on a school building at Mahwah, by the falling of a scaffold.

Burlington County.

P. Mehron, a workman employed in a saw mill at Riverside, had the first two fingers of his right hand cut off and the others badly lacerated by a circular saw.

Camden County.

Frederick Applegate had an arm badly cut by the breaking of a glass jar in the Campbell Preserving Works at Camden, where he was employed.

William Weygand, a car inspector, fell under the wheels of a moving train, and had his left leg so badly crushed that it had to be amputated.

Joseph McInnis, employed at the coke plant of the Public Service Corporation in Camden, fell to the ground from a scaffold—a distance of 35 feet—and was severely injured.

W. D. Robinson, a bricklayer, fell from a smokestack in Camden—a distance of 135 feet—and was instantly killed.

Paul Judge was severely bruised about the legs and back by the breaking of a crane chain at the Camden Iron Works, where he was employed.

Joseph Chambers, an employe of the Camden Iron Works, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy steel gasket falling upon it.

John Dawson, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell between the wheels of moving freight cars at Pavonia yard, Camden, and had his right leg so severely crushed that it had to be amputated.

Cumberland County.

Howard Mitchell had a hand so badly lacerated by a circular saw in a mill at Roadstown that it had to be amputated.

Essex County.

Joseph Shaefer, an employe of the Balbach Smelting Works at Newark, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy block of iron falling upon it.

John Mink, employed in the carriage manufactory of Quinly & Company at Newark, had a hand caught in a press which he was attending and suffered the loss of three fingers.

Benjamin Melcher, a carpenter employed on a building in course of erection at Newark, had several ribs broken through the collapse of a scaffold on which he was standing while at work.

Frank Satchwell, a laborer employed in the stables of a moving van company at Orange, was crushed to death between the body of a van which was being drawn into the barn and one of the pillars which supported the structure.

Henry Laidlaw, a linotype machine operator employed by the Orange Chronicle Company, had a hand caught in the part of the machine where the shaving knife is located, and had his fingers severely lacerated before the machine could be stopped.

Frank Peters, a painter, fell to the ground from a scaffold on which he was working, but escaped with only a few slight bruises.

John Foster and Richard Weaver, both iron workers, were struck by a large derrick while working on the top of a large gas tank which is being erected by the Public Service Corporation on the Harrison Meadows near Newark. Both men had their skulls fractured and will probably die.

Joseph Dion, a telephone lineman, was rendered insensible for a period of twelve hours by an electric shock which he received while adjusting wires at the top of a pole at Newark.

James Furzano, a railroad laborer, was killed at Newark near the place where he was employed, by being struck by a Central Railroad train.

George Metzer, employed in the works of the American Crucible Company at Newark, fell a distance of seven feet from a ladder on which he was standing and had three ribs on his left side fractured.

John Donohue, a railroad brakeman, had his left hand badly crushed between the bumpers of cars which he was engaged in coupling.

Pasquale Capusa, a laborer, was bruised and crushed about the hips by a cave-in of earth in a trench which he was engaged in digging.

Peter Scalpus, an employe in the Hamburg-Cordovan Leather Company's factory at Newark, had his right ear torn off by being caught between a fast-moving belt and pulley, while stooping down to adjust some part of the machinery.

Thaddeus Smith, an employe of the Hensler Brewery, fell from a ladder and had his left arm fractured by a heavy stone which he had dislodged in his fall.

Frank Malsky, a workman employed in a paper factory at Newark, had his right arm severely crushed by being caught in the engine shafting.

Ernest Mier, a brakeman employed in the Waverly freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught between two cars which he was engaged in coupling, and so badly crushed that he died two days later.

August Arnold, employed in the Newark Spring Mattress Company's works at Newark, was badly injured by the fall of an elevator on which he was passing from the workroom to the basement.

Frederick Hendershot, an electrician, was killed by a shock of 13,000 volts of electricity while working in a Newark sub-station of the Public Service Corporation power house.

Benjamin Melcher, a carpenter, fell to the ground from a collapsed scaffold on which he was working, and had several ribs broken, besides being otherwise injured internally.

Alexander Melesky, an employe of the New Jersey Zinc Company at Newark, had a foot badly crushed under a large iron weight that fell upon it.

Ferdinand A. Borrell, a painter employed at East Orange, fell from a step ladder which rested on a swinging scaffold thirty feet from the ground, and was instantly killed.

Adolph Fleming, a machinist employed in the Atlas Foundry and Machine Company's establishment at Irvington, was caught in a rapidly moving belt while at work, and had practically all the clothing torn from his body, besides receiving many severe and dangerous bruises on all parts of his person.

Michael J. Kean, a painter, fell to the ground, a distance of ten feet, through the ladder on which he was standing having slipped from position. The man died the same evening from apoplexy, superinduced, in the opinion of his physician, by shock resulting from the fall.

Giavanno Toresso, a laborer employed by the Erie Railroad Company in building the abutments of a new bridge at Glen Ridge, was thrown from the hoisting shovel on which he was riding, to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and was painfully and dangerously bruised about the head and body.

Gloucester County.

Joseph Richartz, a carpenter, fell from the roof of a building at Woodbury and had an ankle fractured, besides being otherwise severely bruised.

Hudson County.

Louis Schultz, a boilermaker, was injured in the Wicks Bros.' works at Jersey City, where he was employed, by a scaffold falling upon him.

Herman Schinberg, a machinist, lost the four fingers of one of his hands through an accident which occurred while he was repairing a pump at the warehouse of Butler Bros., Jersey City.

Bernard Leonard, a laborer employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Jersey City, had his right leg broken by a bale of burlap, which he was unloading at one of the piers, having fallen upon it.

Stewart Jones, an engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was severely injured in a collision of two empty trains at Jersey City.

John Spaden, an employe of Bimbler & Co.'s slaughter house on the Kearny meadows, had his right leg fractured by falling from a platform on which he was working.

Frederick Barry, a carpenter employed on a building in Harrison, had his left arm broken by a fall from a scaffold on which he was working.

Samuel Baker, an employe of the General Electric Company's works at Harrison, fell from a ladder while taking part in a fire drill, and had his right arm fractured in two places.

August Peterson, a lather employed on a new public school at Newark, fell from a scaffold to the floor and fractured his right leg.

Antonio Fischetti, a laborer employed in a stone crushing plant at North Bergen, was instantly killed, his body being literally blown to pieces, by a premature blast which went off near where he was standing.

Philip Swain, a laborer, was severely injured by a heavy iron railing which fell upon him while engaged in repairing the road across the Kearny Meadows near Arlington.

James Ness, Sr., a foreman in the Nairn Linoleum Works at Kearny, had a finger caught in a machine and so badly crushed that it had to be amputated.

Hunterdon County.

James Stull, an employe of the gas works at Flemington, had part of a finger of his right hand cut off while at work, by a piece of iron weighing twenty pounds having fallen on it.

Elmer Slater, employed in a flour mill at Hampton, had two fingers of his right hand crushed by being caught between a pulley and belt which he was trying to adjust.

Mercer County.

William McDermott, an employe of the Globe Rubber Company at Trenton, had a finger badly crushed by an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Thomas Delullia, an employe of the Empire Rubber Company at Trenton, had a hand caught in the grinders and so badly mangled that all the fingers were amputated.

Thomas Combs, an employe of the Delaware Pottery at Trenton, had a foot painfully cut and bruised by a large quantity of heavy crockery falling upon it.

William Bayard, employed at the Trenton shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell to the floor of one of the buildings, a distance of forty feet, and escaped with a sprain of his right ankle and left wrist.

Frank L. Holl, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from his locomotive near Trenton, and was instantly killed by the wheels of the train passing over him.

Frank Waritz, employed at the Roebling Mills, Trenton, fell a distance of twenty feet, and suffered a fractured rib, a sprained back and several contusions about the body.

Hugh McCafferty, a brakeman on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, fell from his train near Trenton Junction, and was so badly injured that he died soon after.

Edward Cox, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell to the ground through the breaking of a support on which he was standing while repairing the cable of a signal pole, and had his left leg broken in two places.

Charles S. Gilbert, employed as a carpenter in Kafer's wood planing mill at Trenton, had the four fingers of his right hand cut off by a circular saw on which he was working.

Joseph Wheatley, employed as a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell between two freight cars at Monmouth Junction, and was severely injured.

Henry Graver, a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell between two box cars near Trenton, and had both feet badly crushed.

Benjamin F. Geisinger, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his right arm badly bruised between cars which he was engaged in coupling near Trenton.

Middlesex County.

John Pierce, Frank Spratford, John Applegate and J. W. Redpath, all workmen employed by the International Chemical Company at Parlin, were instantly killed, their bodies being blown to small fragments, by an explosion in the laboratory of the works. The structure in which the explosion occurred was separated by a considerable distance from the other parts of the works, and as no one other than the four men who lost their lives was in the building at the time, the cause of the explosion remains unknown.

Stephen Schultz, a Lehigh Valley Railroad brakeman, fell beneath his train while passing South Plainfield, and had his right leg cut off just below the knee.

Monmouth County.

J. Baermore, a tinsmith, fell from the roof of a house in Belmar on which he was working, and had a hip and two ribs broken.

John Clayton, employed in a wheelwright shop at Freehold, was badly burned about the face by an explosion of gas, which took place while he was endeavoring to locate the cause of something which appeared wrong in the working of a gas engine.

Morris County.

Henry Laughlin, employed at the Wharton Furnace, was badly burned by the explosion of a ladle of slag.

L. C. Myers, an engineer on the Lehigh & Hudson Railroad, was badly injured in a collision between an express and a freight train which occurred at Port Morris.

Charles Dukis, a workman employed in the iron mines at Hibernia, fell down one of the mine shafts and was seriously injured.

Ocean County.

Ivins Curtis, a carpenter, was struck by a falling timber while at work on a scaffold, and had his right shoulderblade broken.

Passaic County.

Louis Bois, a moulder employed in the McNab & Harlin Foundry at Paterson, had a foot badly burned by hot metal, which overflowed while being poured from a ladle.

Cornelius Breen, employed at the American Locomotive Works at Paterson, had several fingers of his right hand fractured by an accident which occurred while he was at work. John Vender, employed in the same establishment, had a hand badly lacerated by the breaking of a chain.

John Stansfield, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold on which he was standing while at work on a building in Passaic, and received injuries so severe as to render him unconscious. The man's skull was fractured and his chances of recovery were regarded by the physician who attended him as being very slight.

Daniel Beattie, employed in a sawmill at Midvale, was killed by the explosion of a small boiler, to attend which was part of his duties.

John Makessy, employed at the Passaic Steel Works, was so severely injured by being struck by a dummy engine that he died a few days after the accident.

George M. Room, foreman of a gang of bridge repairers employed by the Greenwood Lake Railroad, was struck by an express train at the Singac Bridge, on which he was at work, and instantly killed.

Alexander Boloski, employed at the Passaic Steel Works, had a foot crushed by a heavy billet of steel falling upon it.

John Kirkman, a machinist employed in the Cook Locomotive Works at Paterson, had his skull fractured while at work, by some means at the time unknown.

Thomas Lynch, employed in the American Locomotive Works at Paterson, was struck on the face by the recoiling end of a bar of flat steel that had been bent, and suffered a compound fracture of the jawbone, besides a severe laceration of the face.

Joseph Bartelle, employed in the Passaic Rolling Mill, was struck by a heavy falling plank, and died two weeks later from his injuries.

George McKinnon, employed in the Nickerson File Works at Paterson, was caught in the shafting and so severely mangled that he died in the hospital a few days later.

Joseph Tomszak, sixteen years old, employed in the Passaic Marble Machine Company's works at Passaic, was fatally burned by the explosion of a blow-lamp which he was using when the accident occurred.

Somerset County.

Otto Nuss, employed at the Graphite Works, Bound Brook, was caught in some machinery at which he was working, and suffered a severe contusion of the chest before he was released.

William Haelig, manager of the Bound Brook Crushed Stone Company at Chimney Rock, was killed in the quarry by being struck and run over by a loaded car.

Sussex County.

Abram DeGraw, a trackwalker on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, was struck by a train near Waterloo, and suffered a fractured skull, besides receiving other injuries that will likely prove fatal.

Two Hungarian laborers, names unknown, lost their lives through accidents of different character at the mines of the New Jersey Zinc Company at Franklin Furnace. One of them fell from an ascending cage and was dashed to death at the bottom of the shaft; the other was struck and killed by a flying stone from a blast.

Union County.

John Cayvish, employed at the works of the Singer Manufacturing Company, Elizabeth, had a leg broken by being caught between two cars which he was engaged in unloading.

Donato Caralono, employed by the Public Service Corporation, was struck by a heavy timber and had several ribs broken, besides being otherwise severely bruised.

John Bottinsky, a railroad laborer, had a leg broken by an accident which occurred while he was unloading freight cars at Port Reading.

William McCann, a painter, fell from the roof of a house in Elizabeth on which he was working, and suffered a fracture of a leg and an arm.

John Griffin, employed in the Harrington Leather Works at Elizabeth, had the fingers of his right hand lacerated by a circular saw on which he was working.

John Offerman, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had the toes of one foot so badly crushed in an accident which occurred while on duty that they had to be amputated.

J. S. Kelly, a painter, fell from a ladder on which he was working and received severe external and internal injuries.

Henry Booth, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, fell from a car of a moving train and had a leg so badly crushed by the wheels passing over it that amputation followed his being brought to the hospital.

Henry Smith, employed in the Harrington Leather Works at Elizabeth, had a finger and thumb crushed under a press on which he was working.

Dominick Manello, a track laborer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a fast train near Bay-Way, and died from his injuries three hours later.

Warren County.

Charles Geary, a track laborer on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, was struck by a train near Oxford and severely injured.

William H. Poole, a carpenter employed in the works of the Empire Steel and Iron Company at Oxford, had a finger so badly crushed under a heavy timber which he was assisting in moving, that it had to be amputated.

Reuben Stucker, a brakeman on the Lehigh & New England Railroad, was killed while shifting cars at the company's yard at Martins Creek. The man fell to the track from the top of a car, and the wheels of the remainder of the train passing over his abdomen, literally cut the body in two.

Clarence Burroughs, telegraph operator, while throwing a long-distance signal, was struck by the rebounding lever, which had slipped from his grasp, and had several ribs fractured.

Joseph Poth, a Hungarian laborer, was very badly, and perhaps fatally, burned at the Pequest Furnace, where he was employed. The man's chances of recovery were imperiled by his not having received proper attention in time.

Charles Keen, employed in the Lackawanna Stone Crusher at the Delaware Water Gap, had his right arm crushed by being caught in the machinery.

Charles Murry, employed by the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company at Phillipsburg, had a hand severely crushed by being caught in a machine on which he was working.

DECEMBER, 1905.

Burlington County.

Chris Hahle, an engineer employed in Dick's hosiery mill at Riverside, was caught in the shafting while trying to make some repairs, and was very seriously injured before being released, besides having nearly all the clothing torn from his body.

Charles Peacock, a machinist, lost the first finger of his right hand by its being caught in a lathe on which he was working.

Camden County.

Bryant Smith, employed in the West Jersey Paper Company's works at Camden, was caught in the flywheel of the engine and had the bones of both feet fractured, besides being otherwise severely injured, before being released.

John Dawson, a railroad brakeman, fell under the wheels of a car near Camden and had a leg so badly crushed that, gangrene having set in, he died a few days later.

J. Hausage, employed in the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards at Camden, fell through two hatchways of a vessel on which he was working, and suffered a dislocated shoulder, besides being severely bruised about the body.

Loverick Williams, a laborer, had the sight of his left eye totally destroyed by a wooden sliver, which struck him while working in a trench at East Camden.

Henry Burt, a mill workman of Blackwood, had three fingers cut off his right hand by a circular saw on which he was working. The same man lost two fingers through a similar accident three years ago.

William Lofland, a sawmill employe, lost all the fingers of his left hand while instructing a new workman in the methods of operating a circular saw so as to avoid being injured.

Cumberland County.

Grover Ayers, a workman, was badly and dangerously burned by molten glass at the South Millville Glass Works.

Charles Carsen, a sawmill employe, had a hand badly mangled through having tripped over a log in the mill and fallen against a circular saw.

Henry Kinworthy, a conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck at Winslow Junction by an express train and instantly killed.

Essex County.

Charles Deckton, a carpenter, fell to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, from a scaffold on which he was working, and received severe contusions on the head and arms, besides serious internal injuries.

James Sloam, employed in the Hay Foundry and Machine Company's works at Newark, had the right leg fractured in three places by the falling of a two-hundred-pound casting.

August Cardin, sixteen years of age, employed in the satchel making works of Karl Oswald at Newark, had two fingers of one hand caught and crushed under a press on which he was working.

Edward Schenk, a painter, was thrown to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet, from a scaffold on which he was working, and was seriously injured about the back.

Garrett Doherty, employed in the Atha Steel Works at Newark, had his right leg fractured by a heavy steel casting falling upon it.

Frank E. Deligney, a carpenter, was killed while erecting a barn, by a mass of heavy lumber falling upon him. The man was twenty-seven years old, and had just commenced business on his own account.

John Morris, employed in the shop of the Pike Adding Machine Company at Orange, was struck by a bolt which flew from a rapidly revolving machine, and suffered a severe scalp wound.

Henry G. Hershoff, employed in the Edison Manufacturing Company's works at West Orange, had one of the fingers of his left hand so badly crushed by being caught in a machine that it had to be amputated.

Edward Ogden, seventeen years old, employed in the works of the Newark Leather Washer Company, was caught in the belting and had his left arm below the elbow torn completely off, besides suffering two fractures of the part remaining between the severed end and the shoulder. The boy was otherwise painfully bruised, and in the judgment of the attending physician, can hardly recover.

John T. Speer, sixty-five years old, a carpenter, fell from the roof of a four story building at Nutley, and striking an inclined cellar door, escaped with a few bruises not of a serious character.

Carl Anhuser, employed in the International Metal Works at Newark, fell through the elevator shaft—a distance of ten feet—and sustained a fracture of the right leg.

Gaetano Albernasse, employed in a leather works at Newark, had his right hand so badly crushed in a press that amputation was necessary.

Louis Parrello, a laborer, had his collarbone fractured by the caving in of the walls of a trench which he was engaged in digging.

Anthony Dublicnil, a painter, fell from the second story of a house on which he was working in Newark, and sustained a fracture of the left arm, a broken rib, and several other injuries.

Max Timpkin, employed in a mattress factory at Newark, was dragged around the shafting by the belt of a machine on which he was working, and had several ribs fractured, before he was released.

George Steinbrenner and Jacob Korman, both employed in the Essex County Brewery at Newark, were badly burned through the fumes of varnish with which they were coating the interior of a vat having in some unknown way become ignited and setting fire to their clothes. Their lives were barely saved by the presence of mind of some fellow workmen who turned a running hose upon them.

John Lauber, employed in the chemical works of the Charles Cooper Company at Newark, was seriously burned about the head and arms by an explosion of alcohol, caused by the bursting of an electric light bulb while the man was engaged in filling barrels with the liquid.

Felix McGovern, a lamp trimmer in the electric light department of the Public Service Corporation, was killed by a shock from the wire which fed an arc lamp in which he was changing the carbons. The accident occurred on Christmas eve.

Hudson County.

Stanislaus Monaster, John Donsky and Vincinzo Kusciski, members of a gang of track laborers, were struck by an express train on the Erie Railroad near Bergen Tunnel, Jersey City, and instantly killed. Four others of the same gang were so badly injured that the physicians who attended them had no hopes of their recovery.

John Mooney, a car inspector on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was caught between the bumpers while attempting to pass between two cars at Jersey City, and crushed so badly that death seemed likely to follow.

Francis Laton, employed on the elevator work of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Kearny, had a hand seriously crushed by being caught in a chain attached to the hoisting engine.

John Cooney, a railroad laborer, fell to the ground from a Pennsylvania Railroad trestle on the Kearny Meadows, and had his right leg broken.

Everett Bell, employed in the novelty department of the Arlington Company at Arlington, had two fingers of the left hand badly crushed under a power press on which he was working.

John Burgess had his left arm fractured by an accident which occured while working on a pile driver near Harrison, on the Passaic River.

John Mead, a laborer, was crushed to death under a large iron girder which he was helping unload from a feight car at Jersey City.

Henry Olsen, employed in the Standard Oil Company's works at Bayonne, was caught in the belting of a machine, and when released, after having been many times hurled against the ceiling and floor, twelve bones of

his body were found to be broken. The man died a couple of hours later without regaining consciousness.

Lavina Camel, fifteen years old, employed in the Clark Thread Works at East Newark, had her hair caught in a running shaft and the scalp partly torn from her head, when the machinery was stopped.

Hunterdon County.

Abram Cole, employed in the Taylor Iron and Steel Works at High Bridge, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy iron casting falling upon it. In the same works, another employe—Frank A. Coleman—had a severe gash made in the side of his head by a fragment of an exploded emery wheel.

George Davis, employed in the Lambertville Spoke Works at Lambertville, had a foot scalded by slipping into a tank of superheated water. The injury was so severe that parts of the flesh fell from the foot.

Mercer County.

Levi Wildblood, employed in a machine shop at Trenton, had the middle finger of his left hand so badly crushed by a heavy casting falling upon it, that amputation was necessary.

John Stolz, employed in the Roebling Wire Mills at Trenton, had two fingers of the left hand badly crushed under a heavy coil of wire.

Morris County.

Charles Seder, employed in the Hibernia Iron Mines near Wharton, fell from a trestle while at work and suffered a fracture of the arm and dislocation of the shoulder.

Oscar Ford, employed as a slater on the government buildings at Piccatinny, fell from the scaffold to the ground—a distance of fourteen feet—and was severely injured.

George W. Budd, employed by the Arrowsmith Manufacturing Company of Chester, had a foot badly burned by acid which flowed over it from a jug containing the liquid, that was accidentally broken while he stood near.

Charles Obershall, employed in the Hibernia Iron Mines at Hibernia, fell to the ground from the top of some machinery he was engaged in adjusting, and received a fracture of the collarbone, besides many painful bruises. Joseph Brandis, another workman employed in the same place, fell from the mouth to the bottom of one of the shafts and was dangerously injured, both externally and internally.

Passaic County.

William Dewey, employed in the Passaic Steel Works, Passaic, was severely wounded about the head by a large section of a steel structure that fell from its place.

James Beval and Charles Magliocco, both machinists, employed in the American Locomotive Company's shops at Paterson, had each a hand bruised through an accident which occurred while they were at work.

John Farrell, employed in the Watson Machine Company's shops at Paterson, was caught in the shafting while engaged in placing electric wires, and when released was found to have several ribs broken, besides being severely bruised and lacerated.

David Crowley, a workman, was instantly killed by an explosion of the main steam pipe at the Edison Electric Light Works at Paterson.

Jacob Muninthaler and Benjamin Walker, bookkeeper and foreman of the working room, respectively, in the silk mill of Johnson & Cowden at Paterson, were very severely burned by benzine which dashed over them by the explosion of a large can containing the liquid.

Angelo Razzarmito, employed in the Passaic Steel Works at Passaic, was struck in the abdomen by a traveling crane and so severely injured that he died a few hours later.

Joseph Smith, a carpenter, was struck on the head by a heavy board while tearing down a scaffold at Greenwood Lake, and suffered a fracture of the skull, from which he died soon after.

Tony Lugario, a stone cuttter employed on a building in Paterson, was struck on the head by a large stone which was displaced from its position on the wall, and suffered a fracture of the skull, from which he died while being removed to a hospital.

Salem County.

William McGuire, employed in Ballingers Mill at Daretown, was caught by a shaft set screw while moving a belt, and after being swung around for some time was thrown into the engine pit; when rescued it was found that the man's left eye had been knocked out and that one leg was broken.

Jacob Hughes, employed in the Carney Point Powder Works at Pennsgrove, had one finger cut off and another badly crushed through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Union County.

Joseph Sisco and Andrew Plass, employed in the W. H. Rankin Tar Paper Works at Elizabeth, were overcome by the mingled fumes of tar and coal gas in the room of the works called the "still," where the tar is melted in large tanks below the surface of the floor. When taken out, both were found to be dead. Two other men employed in the same room at similar work, were rescued while still alive and brought to the hospital, where only faint hopes were held for their recovery.

Glover Welter, employed by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, was overcome by sewer gas while at the bottom of a manhole in Elizabeth making repairs to a cable; it required a half hour's work by a physician to bring the man to life after being drawn to the surface.

Richard Purcell, a trainman, had a foot caught in an open switch while engaged in moving cars on a siding at the old race track grounds, Elizabeth, and was struck by a moving car, which severed his right leg just below the knee.

Allen Gillio, employed in a planing mill at Carteret, was caught in machinery on which he was working, and so badly injured that he died two days later.

Allen Gillio, employed in a wood-working mill at Elizabeth, fell across a circular saw over which he was leaning, in consequence of his foot slipping on the floor, and had his chest literally torn open, the saw passing through a portion of the heart. The man died instantly.

Joseph Degnan, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, missed his footing while uncoupling a car attached to a drill engine, and one foot having become wedged in the car step, was dragged a distance of two hundred feet over the switches, sleepers and ballast. When released, the man was found to have been severely bruised about the body, arms and head.

Amos Ryno, employed in the shipping department of the Potter Press Works at Plainfield, suffered a compound fracture of the right leg, from a casting weighing eight hundred pounds, which had become loose from its fastenings, having rolled upon it.

Warren County.

Lizzie Lauch, employed in a silk mill at Phillipsburg, had her hair caught in the machinery of a loom she was operating, and before she could be released the entire scalp was torn from her head.

John Niece, seventy-two years of age, the oldest engineer on the Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by an express train of the Lehigh & Hudson Railroad, in the freight yards at Phillipsburg, while oiling his engine, and instantly killed.

JANUARY, 1906.

Burlington County.

W. J. Robertson, a foreman in the Wall Rope Works at Beverly, became accidentally tangled in a rope which was passing through the machinery, and was severely bruised before being released.

Camden County.

F. Vintayes, an employe of the New York Shipyards at Camden, fell from a high ladder while working on the side of a vessel, and suffered a sprain of the shoulder, besides numerous and severe contusions of the body.

Seven bricklayers and helpers were precipitated from the third story of a building on which they were working, by the collapse of an improperly

constructed scaffold. All were severely, and some among them dangerously, injured.

Charles Wheaton, an experienced electrician employed in the Camden Electric Light Station, was instantly killed by a shock while passing a dynamo.

William Harbison, employed in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, fell from a warship, through a falling scaffold, a distance of fifty feet, and suffered a fracture of several ribs, besides severe contusions of the head and body.

Frank Black, employed in the plant of the American Dredging Company at Camden, had the middle fingers of his right hand painfully crushed by a heavy plank falling upon them.

Rudolph Moll, an engineer employed by the American Dredging Company at Camden, had his left eye knocked out by an accidental contact with a piece of iron pipe.

Essex County.

William Henry, seventeen years of age, employed by a firm of tar roofers, fell from the roof of the Lackawanna coal sheds, where he was at work, to the ground, a distance of one hundred feet, and escaped with a sprained back and several comparatively trifling body bruises.

William Heber, employed in the factory of Pell & Sons at Newark, was struck on the head by a retaining lever while engaged in adjusting a heavy belt, and was thrown to the floor; on examination it was found that his skull had been fractured.

John Holland, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was crushed between two cars while engaged in coupling at the Waverly freight yards, and was reported to have had several ribs fractured, besides being otherwise internally injured.

John Barrien, a bricklayer, had his left arm broken by a fall from a scaffold while working on a building at Newark.

Andrew Behan, an employe of the Balbach Smelting Company at Newark, was taken from the works to the hospital suffering from acute lead poisoning, and becoming delirious, had to be confined in a straitjacket to prevent injury to himself and others around him.

Charles Strout, employed in the gas plant of the Public Service Corporation at Newark, had his left foot badly crushed through its being caught under an elevator.

Ferdinand Barien, a painter of Newark, fell from a scaffold on which he was working, and suffered a fracture of the left leg.

Henry Frey, employed in the chemical works of Charles Cooper & Son at Newark, was so severely burned by an explosion of soluble cotton which he was handling, that he died about two weeks later.

Daniel Littman, employed in the factory of Albert Guiges at Newark, had his foot caught in a belt while at work, and suffered a fracture of the right leg.

Fritz Weber, a paint miller employed in the works of Morris Hermann & Co. at Newark, had a loose apron, which he was wearing at the time,

caught in the cogwheels of a shaft that ran close to the floor and about a foot from the factory wall. The man was whirled about the shaft, dashing with each revolution against the floor and wall, until all the clothing, including shoes, had been torn from the body. When released the man was found to have suffered a fracture of the skull, besides being hurt internally. At the hospital it was said that the injured man could not live.

John Metheis, a laborer, while engaged with others in the work of demolishing a flimsily constructed building that had been condemned by the Newark building inspector, was buried under the roof and a brick wall, which fell simultaneously after one of the supporting beams had been removed. When taken out it was found that the man's back and right leg were broken.

Albert Johnson, a fireman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was killed while on his engine, in a wreck caused by a displaced rail, which occurred near Newark.

Edward Clark, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, had two ribs fractured by being caught between two cars which he was engaged in coupling. The accident occurred near Newark.

Frank Smolensky fell from a scaffold at the Plank Road car house near Newark, and had his left arm fractured.

Jeremiah Walsh, a Pennsylvania Railroad brakeman, was thrown from the steps of a car while making a flying drill, and was severely bruised about the arms and body.

Ambrosa Tista, one of a gang of laborers engaged in digging a deep trench for sewer construction at Montclair, was buried under two feet of earth, a distance of eighteen feet below the surface, and was released after two hours' work, but barely in time to save him from suffocation.

Henry Braelow, a machinist, had the thumb of his left hand cut off by the punch of a power press on which he was working in the factory of the National Phonograph Company at West Orange.

John A. Wier, a carpenter, fell from the second story of a building on which he was working, and sustained a badly fractured ankle.

Rivatale Amibale, an Italian girl employed in the factory of Thomas Oakes & Co. at Orange, had a foot crushed and several bones thereof fractured through having it caught between the floor of the elevator on which she was riding and the door opening on the second story of the building.

James H. Cokefair, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working at Bloomfield, to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and suffered severe external and internal injuries.

C. H. Riddle and Munson Condit, carpenters, fell from the second story of a building in East Orange, on which they were at work, and both received injuries of a serious nature. A collapsed scaffold was the cause of the fall.

Hudson County.

James Lapsley, an electrician employed by the Public Service Corporation, fell against a dynamo in the transforming station, and received a shock of such severity that he died four days later.

William Burns, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from his engine in the Jersey City yards and had a leg broken.

Michael Sullivan, a track walker on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by a shifting engine near Bayonne and instantly killed.

Arthur Peck, employed in the Hyatt Roller-Bearing Company's Works at Harrison, fell to the floor from a ladder—a distance of ten feet—and received two scalp wounds, besides being severely bruised about the body.

Joseph Snyder, foreman of a gang of Western Union workmen, was struck by a locomotive in the yards of the Lackawanna Railroad, near the mouth of the Bergen Tunnel, and was so severely injured that he died three days later.

John Standish, a freight brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, fell from the top of an ice covered car at the Hoboken end of the tunnel, and had both legs so badly crushed as to require the immediate amputation of one of them. The man is not expected to live.

B. J. Newly, an electric light trimmer, was run down while at work by an express automobile, and so severely injured that he will die.

Hunterdon County.

Two laborers, Thomas Didetto and Philip Necco, while at work repairing a bridge of the Central Railroad Company at High Bridge, were struck by an express train and instantly killed.

Middlesex County.

Elias Forse, a carpenter engaged in repairing a barge at a Perth Amboy dock, fell from a scaffold to the bottom of the hold, and had one leg broken and both arms badly bruised and sprained.

Morris County.

Simon Joseph, employed in the Rockaway Rolling Mill at Dover, had his left arm caught in the shears and so badly mangled that it had to be amputated.

Amzi McConnell, employed in the Wharton Furnace at Wharton, had a hand crushed between two pigs of iron so badly that one finger had to be amputated.

Passaic County.

George Osgood, employed by the American Bridge Company, had a leg fractured by an iron girder which fell from its position, on a bridge in Paterson, on which he was working.

Four employes of the Cook Locomotive Company at Paterson were injured through accidents of a different character which occurred within a few days of each other. One suffered from a fractured ankle, another had a foot badly crushed, another was struck in the eye by a flying piece of steel, and still another had a finger badly crushed and lacerated.

Paul Regeness, seventeen years old, employed in the Daniel J. Sheehan Silk Dyeing establishment at Paterson, fell into a large vat of boiling soap which he was stirring up, and was so badly scalded before being taken out that there were but slight chances of his recovery.

Alois J. S. Tudor, employed in the silk mill of Frank & Dugan at Paterson, fell from the top of a loom he was engaged in fixing and had several ribs fractured.

James Foran, a workman employed at the Edison Station, Paterson, fell from the top of a sixty foot chimney where he was engaged in the preliminaries for removing a steam whistle, lost his balance, fell to the ground, and was instantly killed.

Peter Vandervliet, employed in the Passaic Rolling Mill at Paterson, suffered a compound fracture of the leg through a heavy ball used in balancing a crane having fallen upon it.

Thomas Pierson, employed in the Passaic Steel Works, Paterson, in the capacity of foreman of one of the departments, had a leg drawn into a pair of two foot bevel gears by a pair of loose overalls having been caught in them while he was passing. Before the machinery could be stopped the man's leg was crushed up to the knee, and as the gears could not readily be separated, the leg was cut off by the attending surgeon, leaving the mangled part in the machinery. The sufferer died at the hospital eighteen hours later.

Annie Warshall, employed in the X-Ray Stove Polish Works at Paterson, was instantly killed by the factory elevator, which struck her while she was looking up the shaft.

Howard McClosky, a fireman on the Susquehanna Railroad, was killed in a collision between an east and west bound train which occurred near Dundee Lake.

Salem County.

Clarence Cuff, a colored boy employed in the Gaynor Glass Works, Salem, was struck on the side of the face by a piece of hot glass, and is in danger of losing the sight of his left eye.

Sussex County.

Louis Berry, employed in the Musconetcong Iron Works at Stanhope, had his clothing set on fire by a lighted torch, and burned entirely from his body before the flames could be extinguished. The man seemed likely to die from his injuries.

Union County.

George Farrell, a checking clerk on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by a train while passing down the track to the transfer yard at Elizabethport, and received injuries which caused his death a few hours later.

John C. Hackenberry, employed at the Grasselli Chemical Works near Elizabeth, died from the effects of inhaling poisonous gases while on duty at the chemical plant.

Michael Sember, employed in the Watson Stillman Works at Aldene, had a hand so badly mangled by being caught in some machinery that it probably will have to be amputated.

Thomas Scott, a trackwalker on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a train near Metuchen and so badly injured that he died a few days later.

Frank Horibeck, a mason employed on the new addition to the Singer Works at Elizabethport, fell from a scaffold to the ground—a distance of sixty feet—and suffered a fracture of several ribs, besides severe internal injuries. Caiden Carry, also a mason, and employed on the same building, fell from a scaffold to the cellar—a distance of twenty-five feet—and received a severe contusion of the brain, with other internal and external injuries that seem likely to cause his death.

Edward Gordon and Albert Johnson, employed respectively as engineer and fireman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, were both scalded to death by escaping steam in a train wreck on the Newark and Elizabeth branch of that road, which took place on the Meadows between Elizabethport and Newark.

Warren County.

Six men, employed in the grinding department of the Vulcanite Cement Works at Vulcanite, were badly burned while at work by an explosion of pulverized coal.

FEBRUARY, 1906.

Bergen County.

Sylvester Van Blarcom, a carpenter, fell from a ladder on which he was standing while at work on a building in Waldwick, to the ground, a distance of twelve feet, and had his right leg broken.

Burlington County.

Howard and Albert Firth, both brakemen on the Pennsylvania Railroad, were severely injured, one of them about the head, and the other about the arms and legs, by a collision which occurred in the yards at Bordentown while a train was being made up.

Camden County.

George Schlecht, a laborer, employed in an ice house at Haddonfield, was struck on the head by a large cake of ice that had slipped from the hoisting tackle, and so severely injured as to be in a condition of unconsciousness for two hours after the accident.

Guillis Sacchetti, a laborer employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was crushed between a seventy-five ton iron bucket and the embankment where he, with other laborers, was engaged in excavating a trench. The man was taken to the hospital in what the physicians regarded as a dying condition.

Cumberland County.

Howard Schull, a machinist employed in the Wheaton Glass Works at Millville, had a finger caught in the cogs of a machine and so badly crushed that it had to be amputated.

Edward Shaw, employed in a basket and hamper factory at Bridgeton, was caught in the machinery and through the prompt action of some fellow workman, barely escaped being fatally injured. As it was, the man was severely bruised and suffered from shock.

Essex County.

George Landasti, employed in the Hay Foundry at Newark, had the toes of his right foot crushed by a heavy steel column which fell upon them.

Joseph Cooper and John Dober, employed in the Newark Metallic Works, were fatally scalded by the bursting of a steam pipe. When the accident happened, Cooper, who was near the pipe, received the full force of the explosion; Dober, who at the time was outside the zone of danger, rushed into the superheated vapor to drag him out, and sacrificed his life in performing the brave action, as both men died a few days later.

Henry F. Cahill, a brakeman employed on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, had both legs so badly crushed and mangled by a train on the Newark branch, which ran over them, that he died shortly after both limbs had been amputated.

Louis J. Churchill, employed in the Newark paint works of the Sherwin-Williams Company, had his right hand severely crushed by a large oil tank falling upon it.

Salvator Vaena, employed in the works of the American Crucible Steel Company at Newark, fell from a scaffold to the floor, a distance of ten feet, and suffered a fracture of the left leg.

James Magnolio, employed in the works of the Hamburg-American Leather Company at Newark, was struck on the head by a swinging pulley and suffered a fracture of the skull.

John Mahoney, a laborer, had his skull fractured by a blow received from a crowbar, which slipped from his hands while unloading heavy iron girders and struck him on the forehead.

Bernard Franklin, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold at the third story of a building on which he was working, and suffered a contusion of the brain, a fracture of the nose, and many severe bruises about the body. The man's prospects of recovery are considered doubtful by the physicians.

John Mathis, whose spine was broken by a falling beam in an old building at Newark, which he was helping to tear down, died in the hospital five weeks after the accident occurred.

Frederick Walters, employed in the tanning establishment of T. P. Howell & Company at Newark, had both arms severely burned by the ignition of the inflammable japan, which he was spreading over the surface of a hide.

William F. Conlan, a lineman employed by one of the telephone companies, was severely shocked while on a pole, through the wires becoming crossed.

Martin H. Krauss, employed in the leather plant of Albert A. Guiges at Newark, had the bone of his right leg fractured near the knee, by a bale of hides falling upon it.

Antonio Depulo, Salvator Monti and Tomasso Cando, all three laborers employed in the works of the Atha Steel Company at Newark, were severely burned by a blaze which was forced from the core oven by a back draft.

Andred Kohler, employed in the leather works of Blanchard Bros. & Lane at Newark, was burned about the face and arms by the explosion of a can of naphtha, which he was using in connection with his work at the time.

Octavio A. Benatto, employed by the Belguim-American Fur Company, in its Newark factory, had his right hand caught under the blade of a cutting machine on which he was working, and so severely lacerated that amputation above the wrist will probably be necessary.

John Berbokal, seventeen years of age, while endeavoring to adjust a belt on a running pulley in the hat factory of J. Rummel & Company at Newark, had a sleeve of his shirt caught in a coupling set-screw, and was swung around with the shaft several times; when released it was found that three of his ribs were broken.

Thurston Cullon, a workman employed in the Hay Foundry at Newark, was struck a violent blow on the side by a heavy beam, and was reported to have suffered some internal injuries.

Anthony Zundel, employed in the brewery of P. Ballantine & Company at Newark, slipped from the platform into an yeast tub filled with yeast, and striking the edge, suffered a fracture of two ribs.

An unidentified railroad laborer was crushed between cars on the New Jersey Central Railroad bridge over the Passaic River near Newark. The man was carried to the hospital in an unconscious condition; the physicians report it probable that the man will die of his injuries.

Emil Dorflinger, a carpenter, fell a distance of forty feet from the roof of a school building in West Orange, on which he was employed, and received a fracture of the hipbone, besides internal injuries of a severe character. The accident was caused by the collapse of an improperly constructed scaffold.

John Augustine, nineteen years old, a mason's helper, fell between the beams of a building on which he was working in Orange and struck a rubbish heap on the floor below; both arms were broken, and the man was otherwise severely bruised.

John Marley, a carpenter, fell down one flight of stairs in his own home at Montclair, where he was working, and received a fracture of the skull that will probably prove fatal.

Joseph A. Austin, a millwright employed in Diamond Mills Paper Company's plant at Millburn, fell to the floor, a distance of ten feet, from a

scaffold on which he was moving some shafting, and was severely bruised about the head and body.

W. E. Edslawhagen, a Polish laborer employed on road building at Short Hills, exploded a buried dynamite cartridge by striking it with his pick; several pices of the flying debris struck the man, breaking all his front teeth and severely lacerating his face and neck.

Hudson County.

John Walsh, a carpenter, was instantly killed by a fall of twenty-five feet from a ladder in the power house of the Public Service Corporation on the Hackensack Meadows near Jersey City. The man started to come down the ladder with his tool chest on his shoulder, and making a misstep, pitched forward to the ground.

Francis Burns, a laborer employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad track elevation over the Kearny Meadows, was struck by a heavy log and had his right leg fractured in two places.

William Guiney, employed in the Crucible Steel Company's works at Harrison, was struck in the eye by a red hot chip from a steel bar that was being passed through the rolls.

Michael Ochel, employed in Swift's rendering establishment on the Kearny Meadows, had a hand caught in the scraping machine, and suffered a severe laceration of two fingers.

Hunterdon County.

John Cox, employed in the works of the Taylor Iron and Steel Co. at High Bridge, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy casting falling upon it.

Mercer County.

John Ervin, a brakeman on the Reading Railroad, had a foot crushed by the wheels of a car passing over it. The accident happened at Trenton Junction.

Samuel Moon, employed in the Trenton Brass and Iron Co.'s works at Trenton, had an eye almost destroyed by a quantity of molten metal having been dashed into it from a ladle.

Monmouth County.

John Holding, a laborer, descended to the bottom of a pit or well at Long Branch, which had been used for making gasoline, his purpose being to take out some copper and brass material, and while there was overcome by gas and died before any assistance could be rendered him.

John Anderson, employed in a lumber mill at Long Branch, had his right hand severely torn by accidental contact with a whip saw.

A laborer employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards at Matawan, whose name is not reported, was run down by some cars that were being

switched for making up a train, and so severely injured that his recovery is doubtful.

Morris County.

Henry Buckle, employed in the drill works at Dover, had a vein severed and suffered other severe lacerations of the foot from a heavy weight falling upon it.

John Whitford, a miner, fell two hundred feet to the bottom of a shaft of the Hurd Mine at Wharton, and died from his injuries two days later.

Passaic County.

J. H. Frome and A. O. Frome, who were jointly interested in the manufacture of material, by a secret process, for enameling leather, were very badly injured by an explosion of gasoline, which took place in the building at Northmont where the work was being carried on. Some flesh had been torn from the breast and arms of both men by the force of the explosion.

The engineer of a freight engine on the Erie Railroad was killed on the tracks near Hewitt by being caught under the locomotive, which, with its tender, was overturned while running backwards over a curve.

Charles Parry, an engineer on the Lackawanna Railroad, was thrown from his cab while running at moderate speed through Lincoln Park, and when discovered at the bottom of a steep embankment, was found to have his hip fractured, besides being severely bruised about the body and both legs.

Henry Brown, fourteen years old, employed in a Paterson mill, had a hand caught in the cogs of a machine on which he was working, and the middle finger badly crushed.

John Koroski, employed in the Passaic Steel Co.'s works at Paterson, had a foot so badly crushed by a heavy block of steel falling upon it, that all the toes had to be amputated.

Horace Bumont, a plumber, fell to the ground from the roof of a building on which he was working, and suffered a scalp wound extending from the back of his head to the frontal bone, besides a fracture of the hip and severe bruises about the body.

Michael McGrady, employed in the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, had the fingers of one hand severely lacerated and crushed by a heavy piece of steel falling upon them.

John McCunn, employed in the shops of the American Locomotive Company at Paterson, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy steel beam, which slipped and fell upon it while being hoisted into position.

Pasquale Andrante, employed in the American Locomotive Works at Paterson, had a hand caught in the cogs of a machine and so badly crushed that amputation will probably be necessary. The first and third fingers were almost cut off, and almost all the bones of the back of the hand were broken and splintered.

Gustave Dinstrurhler, a weaver employed in the Paragon Mills at Paterson, had an arm badly lacerated by being caught in the loom on which he was weaving.

Union County.

Arthur Baggett, a machinist employed in the Central Railroad shops at Elizabeth, was struck on the head by a heavy iron bolt, and sustained a fracture of the skull. At the hospital the physicians regarded the man's injuries as likely to prove fatal.

John McVey and Phillipo Basigilis, both employed on the extension to the Singer Manufacturing Company's works at Elizabeth, were struck by the beams of a heavy derrick that had given way; McVey was instantly killed, and Basigilis had an arm broken and several ribs fractured.

George Squire, a machinist employed in the works of the Mershon Book Co. at Rahway, was caught by the moving machinery under a large press, which he was engaged in repairing, when it was accidentally started; the man was severely crushed before his peril was discovered and the machine stopped.

Warren County.

A young foreign workman employed in the quarry of the Alpha Portland Cement Works at Alpha, while using a pick in the course of his work struck a stray dynamite cartridge, which thereupon exploded; the force of the charge tore the eyes out of the man's head and lacerated his face beyond all possibility of recognition. The victim died three days after receiving his injuries.

MARCH, 1906.

Atlantic County.

Mateo Shane, Joseppi Castro and Antonio Macri, three Italian laborers employed in a gravel pit at Folsom, were caught in a cave-in and smothered to death before assistance could reach them.

John Stead, a colored laborer, was killed by a collapse of a bath house which he was engaged in repairing on the beach fronting Atlantic City.

Edward Green, an electrician, fell from a moving truck on which he was working. In an effort to break the force of the fall the man put out a hand, which was broken in two places.

Isaac Surran, employed in a sawmill at Tuckahoe, fell against a running circular saw and was instantly killed.

Burlington County.

Joel James, a heater in the Union Steam Forge at Whitehill, was struck on the head by a large piece of cold steel which he had broken from a bar with a hammer, and so severely injured that he died an hour later.

William McDonald, employed in the Hedrick Sand Works at Florence Heights, was struck on the face by a hoisting bucket and had the sight of one eye destroyed.

Paul Peocco, employed in the Roebling plant at Kinkora, had his right arm fractured and left arm badly sprained and bruised by a heavy iron plate falling upon him.

Chester Dubbs, a Pennsylvania Railroad brakeman, was killed outright by having his head strike an overhead bridge near Helmetta, on the Amboy Division of the line.

Camden County.

William Potter, employed in the Camden Iron Works at Camden, had the toes of his left foot crushed by a heavy piece of metal which fell upon it.

Fernando Kelle, employed in the Camden Coke Works at Camden, was struck on the head by a steam hammer and received a severe scalp wound.

John Dean, employed in the Camden Iron Works, was caught between the bumpers of two cars in the shop yards, and severely crushed and bruised about the body.

George Purdy, a brakeman employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had a hand crushed and several bones broken by being caught between two cars at Kaighn's Point Ferry.

James Clayton, a printer, had the third finger of his left hand severed by being caught in the moving parts of a printing press.

William H. Siddell, nineteen years old, employed in the Moro Phillips Chemical Works at Camden, was so badly scalded by a chemical compound known as sulphide of soda that the skin from his waist downward peeled off in strips, leaving the raw flesh exposed. The boy is not expected to recover.

John Monahan, a telephone lineman, fell from a pole on which he was working in Camden, to the street, a distance of thirty feet, and suffered a dislocation of the shoulder, besides several contusions on the body.

John Kennedy, a carpenter of Camden, was thrown a distance of thirty feet to the ground, through the collapse of a scaffold on which he was working, and had two ribs and an ankle fractured, besides a sprained wrist and probably some internal injuries.

John McGloin, a lineman, fell from a telegraph pole to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and received several severe bruises about the head.

John Walsh, employed in the plant of the Farr & Bailey Co. at Camden, fell while at work and received injuries of such a serious character that one of his legs may have to be amputated.

John Clyde, employed in the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, had a leg broken by a heavy casting falling upon it.

Daniel Smith, a carpenter of Camden, fell to the ground from the roof of a building on which he was working, and will probably die from the injuries which he received.

William Royal, a carpenter, fell from one of the buildings of the Victor Talking Machine Co. at Camden, and suffered a fracture of one of his legs, besides receiving several gashes from a hatchet with which he was working.

John Troy, employed in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, fell a distance of twenty-five feet from a cradle under the covered ways, and was severely injured about the head and body. The accident happened while the man was engaged with some other employes in a fire drill.

Pasquail Denunzio, one of a section gang of laborers on the Atlantic City railroad, while passing between a line of men who were loading gravel on cars, was struck in the face by a shovel in the hands of a laborer who, as the man was passing, was in the act of throwing its contents of gravel on the car, and had his nose cut off completely.

Cumberland County.

Hershel Estelow, employed in the glass house of Whitall, Tatum & Co. at Millville, had the sight of one eye destroyed by a piece of hot glass striking it.

Henry Smith, employed in the Whitall, Tatum Glass Works at Millville, had his face badly cut and burned by a hot bottle which had been accidentally thrown in his direction.

Joseph C. Brock, employed in the Bridgeton Iron Works, had a foot painfully burned by molten metal falling upon it from a ladle.

Essex County.

Fawet Chmicluski, employed in the Newark hat factory of Joseph Fisch, was severely burned about the arms and body by kerosene oil which was scattered over him by an explosion of a tank in which the fluid was kept for generating a flame. One of his fellow-workmen was severely burned about the hands and arms while endeavoring to extinguish the blaze.

John Christiansen, employed in the Hensler Brewing Co.'s plant at Newark, was instantly killed by an iron structure of large dimensions, called in the brewery a "retainer," having fallen upon him.

Samuel Vallit, a carpenter, fell from a trestle on the dock of the Newark Lime and Cement Co., and had his right arm broken.

Joseph Kistler, employed in the plant of the Union Ice Co. at Newark, fell backwards from a ladder on which he stood while repairing some belting, and, striking the floor head first, received injuries that resulted in death a few hours later.

George Herman and William H. Dix, both employed in the Union Ice Co.'s plant, were very severely scalded by steam from a bursted pipe.

Edey Debeneti, employed in Adam Griffoul's jewelry factory at Newark, was struck on the front of the head by a large fragment of an emery wheel that had burst, and received a fracture of the skull which exposed part of his brains and resulted in death one hour later.

Stanaslaus Siemkiewiez, employed in the works of the Central Foundry Co. at Newark, was caught by the main shaft and was instantly killed while attempting to run the belt of his machine on one of its pulleys. Experts skilled in such work are provided by the company, but the man took a pride in doing himself everything necessary to keep his machine in running order.

Cullari Connine, employed in the works of the Atha Steel Co. at Newark, had half of the forefinger of his right hand cut off through its being caught in a chain.

Edward Searey, employed in the yards of the Newark Lumber Co., fell to the ground, a distance of eighteen feet, from a lumber pile, and suffered a fracture of the skull and right arm.

Nicholas Naples, a laborer employed on a row of buildings in East Orange, fell from a plank over which he was passing from one house to another, and had a leg broken, besides being severely injured internally.

Bartholomew Fahey, a gateman on the Lackawanna Railroad at South Orange, fell from the steps leading to the signal tower, a distance of twenty feet, and had three ribs broken, besides being internally injured.

Morris Katz, a painter, was thrown to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, by the breaking of one of the suspending hooks of the scaffold on which he stood, and was found on examination to have suffered internal injuries, together with many bruises about the arms and body.

Morris Isenberg, a laborer employed in the leather works of R. G. Solomon at Newark, fell from the top of an outside stairs leading to the second floor of the factory, and was taken to the hospital in an unconscious condition and with a fracture of the skull.

Irwin McGhee, sixteen years old, employed in the torpedo factory of B. Wolf, was badly mangled and burned about the body by an explosion of some substance used in charging caps. The boy is likely to die of his injuries.

Gloucester County.

J. J. Marsh, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught between two cars of his train at the German street crossing in Gloucester City, and had both hips broken and his stomach and abdomen crushed.

Hudson County.

Joseph Miller, employed in the seasoning room of the Arlington Co.'s plant at Arlington, was in all probability burned fatally in a fire which broke out in that part of the works. The company manufactures "pyroline," which is said to be a highly inflammable substance at certain stages of preparation.

Gustave Hegis, employed on the Tietgen & Lang dry docks at Hoboken, fell from the top of the wall of one of the floats, and received injuries which resulted in death a few hours later.

John Putko, a laborer in the Snead Iron Works at Jersey City, was badly crushed between an iron column which he was helping to move and an upright iron post in the foundry.

Tony Boetesky, a laborer in the Hudson River Tunnel, had a leg broken by a heavy timber falling upon it.

George Harrington, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, slipped and fell while coupling cars in the Hoboken yards, and the wheels passing over them, severed both legs from his body. The man died two days after the accident.

Nicholas Hartnutt, a stevedore, had a leg broken while unloading a steamer at Hoboken, by a heavy case of goods falling upon it.

A. E. Peck and John Reynolds, both employed by the C. F. Fletcher Co., manufacturers of roof paint, were dangerously burned by burning benzine, which became accidentally ignited in one of the compounding processes.

George Baker, employed as a laborer by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, while working on a lighter lying at a wharf in Jersey City, was struck on the head by the handle of a steam wench and instantly killed.

Albert Reiser, fifteen years old, had his left hand caught between the inking rollers of a printing press, in a publishing establishment in Jersey City where he was employed; the hand was so badly crushed that it had to be amputated at the wrist.

Joseph Bockoisky, employed in the Worthington Pump Works at Harrison, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy iron casting falling upon it.

William Marriott and Frank Kurtz, both painters employed at Bloomfield, fell from an extension ladder on which they were standing—one twenty-five feet from the ground and the other five feet lower; both men were painfully bruised and also, the physicians believed, injured internally.

Frank Daniels, a blacksmith employed in the Marine Engine Works at Harrison, was struck by a heavy piece of steel which was thrown from an engine, and had his right hand and leg badly bruised.

Bernard Anderson, a laborer employed on the new railroad bridge over the Hackensack River on the Kearny Meadows, had a leg broken through a large quantity of concrete mixture having been dumped upon him in a pit where he was working.

Peter Dunn, employed in the Clark Thread Company's factory at East Newark, had his clothing caught in the machine which he was operating and his body was drawn in so far before the loom was stopped, that his right hip and foot were severely injured.

Hunterdon County.

Leo Delione, a laborer employed in the stone quarries at Stockton, fell from a quarry ledge to the bottom, a distance of fifty feet, and suffered a fracture of the skull and three broken ribs.

Passaic County.

Theodore Mallensen, employed in the Looschen piano case factory at Paterson, had the first finger and part of the thumb of his left hand cut by a circular saw.

Patrick O'Neill, employed in the filtration plant at Little Falls, met with an accident which resulted in a compound fracture and dislocation of the bones of one of his arms.

Patrick Brearton, a millwright, while working in the Frank & Dugan Silk Mill, had a hand so badly mangled by a circular saw, that all the fingers will have to be amputated.

Mercer County.

Ladislaus Jacatoski, a gang foreman of laborers on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck, near Trenton, by an express train which could not be seen approaching because of a snow storm, and so severely injured that his leg had to be amputated above the knee.

Stephen Miller, a machinist employed in the Reeves Engine Works at Trenton, had his left foot severely crushed by a heavy weight, which was being hoisted, having been thrown upon it in consequence of the breaking of the rope.

William Geller, employed in the Roebling Mill at Trenton, had a hand caught in the machine on which he was working, and so severely mutilated that one of the fingers had to be amputated.

Thomas Ellwood, employed at the freight station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Trenton, had a leg fractured by a crate containing several hundred pounds of marble having fallen upon it.

Charles Necker, employed in the J. L. Mott Iron Works at Trenton, was severely crushed about the body and legs by an accident which befell him at work.

Henry Brown, employed in the United Oil Cloth Company's Works at Yardville, had the muscles of his left arm crushed and torn by being caught under the knives of the mixing machine.

Michael Sandusky, aged nineteen years old, employed in the Roebling Mill at Trenton, had the oil soaked clothing which he wore at work set on fire by matches carried in the pockets, and so severely burned that he died the next day.

William J. Warren, a carpenter, aged seventy-six years, while at work on a building at Princeton, was thrown to the ground, a distance of forty feet, by the collapse of a scaffold, and had his back broken and his skull fractured, besides being internally injured; he died the next day. On the same scaffold, William Van Arsdale, also a carpenter, was working when the accident occurred; he fell the same distance, but escaped with a wrenched back and some severe contusions about the body.

Middlesex County.

Pasquale Pignatario and Pasquail Sottilaro, both laborers, were working in an excavation for a sewer at the Raritan Copper Works, Perth Amboy, when the steep sides caved in, covering both men with tons of earth. When the earth was removed, which was done as quickly as possible, it was found that Pignatario was dead, his ribs having been crushed in, and Sottilaro, though still breathing when taken out of the trench, was so badly injured that his death also was only a question of hours.

Andrew Sterefrank, employed in the Raritan Copper Works at Perth Amboy, had his left foot badly crushed by a heavy copper plate, which he was endeavoring to lift at the time, having fallen upon him.

Alexander Begin, employed in the Lehigh Valley repair shops at Perth Amboy, was severely injured about the head while under a steel coal car, which he was engaged in repairing. The accident occurred through the sudden application of the air brakes, which were set in ignorance of his being under the car.

Monmouth County.

Samuel Glasgow, a negro laborer, was with others engaged in unloading stones from a flat car at Keyport, when a jar received from a drill engine threw Glasgow under the car; his neck was broken and he died almost instantly.

William F. Lloyd, employed in Alonzo Brothers lumber yards at Freehold, was caught under a falling pile of lumber and had a leg broken just above the ankle.

Frederick Oaks, employed in the Freehold Carpet factory at Freehold, fell through an open hoistway, and had a leg broken.

Morris County.

R. B. Jones, a fireman on the Passaic and Delaware Branch of the Lackawanna Railroad, was killed in a head-on collision between his engine and a passenger train which occurred at Lyons Station.

George Ferkow, employed in the Wharton mines at Upper Hibernia, was drawn from the bottom of the shaft in the car used in hoisting one to the breaker and dumped into the chute which leads to the machinery. The engines were stopped in time to save him from being killed and he escaped with a badly wrenched back and many bruises about the body. The accident occurred through the engineer having mistaken the signal for hoisting the car.

Edward Moran, a miner employed in the Wharton mine at Upper Hibernia, was partly buried under a mass of earth and rock which fell from the roof of a tunnel in which he was drilling, and when extricated was found to have one leg and one arm badly fractured.

William Sharp, employed in the Ulster Iron Works at Dover, was very dangerously burned about the head, body and legs by an explosion of a cinder tap.

Thomas Thealke, employed in the Hibernia mines at Wharton, fell part way down a shaft, and sustained a compound fracture of the left leg.

Sussex County.

Isaac Kymer, employed in the basket factory of N. H. Hopkins, had three fingers cut from his hand by the knives of a stave-cutting machine.

Union County.

William May, a section boss on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed at Iselin by an express train, which struck him while his foot was fastened

in a frog of the track, he being unable to get loose in time to save himself.

Philip De Hart, a machinist employed in the Pond Tool Works at Plainfield, had all the fingers torn from his left hand by being caught in a machine on which he was working.

James Gray, an engineer employed on the Rahway Valley Railroad, was thrown from his cab while running at full speed, and had a foot so badly crushed under the wheels that it had to be amputated above the ankle.

John McGuire, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, had his head caught between the bumpers of two cars, and so badly crushed that the physicians at the hospital pronounce his case hopeless.

A laborer, name unknown, fell from a high scaffold at the Singer Company's extension, Elizabethport, and had a leg broken.

Warren County.

Balde Bosse and Charles Cachingo, laborers employed in the iron mine at Oxford, were caught in a cave-in which followed the collapse of the wooden supports of the tunnel roof in which they were working, twenty-five feet under ground. After two hours effort, both were dug out by their fellow-workmen; it was found that Bosse's eyes were entirely destroyed, and almost every bone in his body broken. The man did a few hours later. The other victim, Cachingo, although severely injured, has some prospects of recovering.

Joseph Donegar, employed in the Warren Foundry at Phillipsburg, had a leg broken by a heavy casting falling upon it.

Nellie Stout, sixteen years old, employed in the canister factory at Phillipsburg, had her hair caught in a rapidly revolving shaft, and suffered a dangerous and painful laceration of the scalp before she was released.

Jacob Stalter, employed in the Vulcanite works at Phillipsburg, was thrown from an elevation to the concrete floor by a heavy, rapidly moving belt, and instantly killed.

APRIL, 1906.

Atlantic County.

William Morse, an employe of the Atlantic Lumber Company at Atlantic City, had a finger cut from off his right hand while working on a circular saw.

Henry McKinley, a brakeman on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, fell from his train at Hammonton, and was killed by the wheels of the cars passing over him.

Burlington County.

Rudolph Vogel, employed in the plant of the United States Pipe Company at Burlington City, had his left hand caught in the gears of a moulding machine while he was feeding it with sand, and so badly crushed that amputation of the entire member had to be performed immediately after the accident.

Peter Corbett, a hostler of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Bordentown roundhouse, was caught by the dumper of an engine under which he was working, and was on the point of death from suffocation when released a half hour later.

Camden County.

William Gran, aged fifteen years, had a finger of his left hand cut off by a wire-cutting machine on which he was working.

Martin Fisler, employed in a printing establishment, had two fingers of his left hand crushed while working on a press.

Louis Gubert, employed in the works of the Victor Talking Machine Company at Camden, had the four fingers of his left hand so badly crushed while working on a press that they had to be amputated.

Martin Leight, employed in the Camden Iron Works at Camden, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy bar of iron which fell upon it.

Frank Turner, a painter, was thrown to the roof from an elevation on which he was working, by a ladder having slipped, and was severely cut and bruised about the head and body.

J. H. Hughes, employed in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, had a foot very severely crushed by a heavy iron casting which fell upon it.

Carl Weiweible, a telegraph lineman, fell from a pole at Malaga, and suffered severe contusions of the body, with serious internal injuries also.

Frank Beckworth, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his left arm fractured while coupling cars at Winslow Junction.

Frank Legio, a laborer employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad elevation at Camden, was struck by a heavy beam while at work, and had his collarbone broken, besides suffering other injuries.

Cape May County.

Lewis Woodruff, a carpenter employed on a new hotel building at East Cape May, fell from the fifth story of the structure, a distance of fifty feet, and owing to the fortunate circumstance that he dropped into a pool of water, escaped with comparatively trifling injuries.

Cumberland County.

Glover Gieberson, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, fell from his train as it was backing into the yard at Bridgeton, and, striking his head between the car, was instantly killed by the wheels of four of them passing over him.

Charles Springer, employed in the works of the North American Window Glass Company at Millville, had a foot severely cut by a piece of glass penetrating the sole of his shoe.

Paul Brown, employed in the machine shops of the Millville Manufacturing Company at Millville, had a finger caught in the gearing of a machine on which he was working, and so severely crushed that amputation may be necessary.

Frank Hannis, employed at the plant of the North American Window Glass Company at Millville, had a large cauldron of boiling water overturned over the lower part of his body, and suffered burns of so severe a character that both feet may have to be amputated.

Albert White, employed in Leaming's sawmill, near Millville, had two fingers torn off and his hand badly lacerated by a circular saw on which he was working.

Essex County.

Patrick Cannon, sixty-three years old, an employe of the Hay Foundry and Machine Company, was instantly killed by being caught between the wheels of two heavily loaded trucks in the yards of the works at Newark.

Charles Goldberg and Isidore Schwartz, painters, fell from a scaffold at an elevation equal to that of the fourth story of a house on which they were working. The accident occurred through the slipping out of position of one of the poles projecting over the roof, from which the scaffold was suspended. Goldberg suffered a fracture of the skull and Schwartz was internally injured.

Abraham Fisher, a laborer, was badly crushed and internally injured by a load of lumber toppling over on him from a truck which he was helping to unload at Irvington.

Zebulah D. Berkley, Michael De Rosa and Joseph Cerini, carpenters, fell a distance of twenty-five feet while placing roof beams on a building at Irvington, through the breaking of the supports of the part of the structure on which they were standing. Berkley suffered a broken leg, De Rosa had several ribs fractured and Cerini had his right ankle broken.

Gustave Marmian, an employe of the United Electric Company of Newark, was completely buried in a cave-in while working at the bottom of a trench; when dug out, which was after much time and labor, the man was found to be unconscious and to have both legs broken.

Milton Young, an employe of the White Springs Paper Co. at Nutley, was caught in the revolving parts of a machine known in the trade as a "beater" while endeavoring to change the belts, and so severely crushed that he died a few minutes after being released.

One man, August Stoll, a carpenter, was instantly killed and fifteen other workmen were injured—three of them seriously, by the collapse of a building on which they were working at Irvington. The disaster was attributed to a high wind, which was blowing at about 60 miles an hour when it occurred.

Hudson County.

Michael McFrielane, employed in the Marine Engine Co.'s works at Harrison, had the thumb and forefinger of his right hand so severely mangled by a saw that both will probably have to be amputated.

William H. Smith, a brakeman employed on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, fell from the roof of his car at the Greenville section of Jersey City, and had his right ankle broken.

Jiovania Pasanti, a laborer, was instantly killed while tearing down the remains of the old Union Brewery at Union Hill. The man was at work clipping mortar from old bricks when the roof of the structure once used for storing beer, beneath which he was sitting, caved in, burying him under about four tons of brick and mortar.

Thomas White, employed in the works of the New York Frog & Switch Co. at Jersey City Heights, had his left arm caught and badly crushed in a machine which he was operating at the time of the accident.

Andrew Coyne, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while drilling cars in the freight yards at Jersey City, fell under the wheels of the switch engine and had his left arm and left leg cut off. The man was taken to a hospital in a dying condition.

Albert Duncansen, employed in the works of the A. B. See Elevator Co. at Jersey City, had his right leg fractured by a heavy iron bar which fell upon it.

Augustus Barbier, a longshoreman, while unloading a vessel at a Hoboken pier, was struck on the head by a pig of copper weighing 300 pounds, which fell from the hoisting tackle; the man was taken to a hospital suffering from a fractured skull and concussion of the brain.

James Riggins, a laborer, employed in the Hudson Co.'s tunnel at Jersey City, had his right leg broken by some rock which was hurled against him by a blast.

Liboria Cerente, a fireman on a Pennsylvania Railroad tug, was instantly killed by being caught in the machinery which he was engaged in cleaning.

William Busch, a carpenter, while helping move a stationary engine in a Jersey City factory, had his right foot so badly crushed under the engine which toppled over that it was necessary to amputate it at the ankle.

David Fitzgerald, a painter, while working on a large steamboat which was undergoing repairs at a Hoboken dry dock, was severely and perhaps fatally burned through the accidental ignition of a pot of paint which he was carrying in one hand while carrying a lighted lamp in the other. In some way the lamp flame was communicated to the paint and from that to the man's clothing, which was almost entirely burned from his body before effective assistance could be rendered.

William Spiess, an embroidery manufacturer of West New York, was stricken unconscious and suffered a dislocation of the shoulder joint by an electric shock received through placing a hand on the electric motor that furnished power for his shop. In consequence of a short circuit the motor had become charged and was in that condition when the accident occurred.

William Frange, a carpenter, sixty years old, fell to the ground from a scaffold on which he was at work repairing the roof of a two story house in Jersey City.

Hunterdon County.

Leo Deleone, a laborer employed in the stone quarries at Stockton, fell from the top of an embankment to the rock strewn ground, a distance of fifty feet, and was taken to a hospital in what the physicians regarded as a dying condition.

Chauncey Heller, employed in the Lambertville Spoke Works at Lambertville, had a leg badly bruised by a heavy keg of bolts falling upon it.

Horatio K. Case, a carpenter, while working on a new house in Lambertville, fell from the scaffold to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and was badly injured both internally and externally.

Charles Beam, a laborer employed in the Califon Limestone Company's quarries at Califon, was almost instantly killed by a stone weighing fifty pounds which struck him on the head and neck, after having fallen from a ledge fifty feet above where he stood.

Napoleon White, a negro laborer employed in the Lambertville Rubber Mills, had a hand caught between the rollers of a machine on which he was working, and so severely crushed and mangled that amputation at the wrist was necessary.

Mercer County.

Pritchard Pontrerti, a laborer employed in the Eureka Rubber Mill at Trenton, had three fingers of his right hand severely crushed by having them caught in a machine on which he was working.

Albert Wright, employed in the Roebling Mills at Trenton, was so severely injured by an accidental blow on the head received while at work, that the physicians at the hospital to which he was brought regarded his recovery as doubtful.

Edward Cinskerly, an employe of the Union Boiler Company at Pennington, had a sleeve caught in a large drilling machine which he was running; before the drill could be stopped the muscles and flesh were almost entirely torn from the man's upper arm.

Charles Glennon, employed in the Trenton Wire Works, had a leg badly injured by being caught in a wire block on which he was working.

Dominick Ruccio, a laborer employed on the Pennslvania Railroad, was struch by an engine at the Perry street crossing and had a leg broken.

Samuel Gillmore, a brakeman on the Reading Railroad, while on the engine tender, was struck by a spring which broke from its fastenings, and had an arm broken besides being cut and bruised about the head.

Middlesex County.

Henry Horner, employed in the wall paper factory of Janeway & Carpenter Co., at New Brunswick, had both hands caught in a press on which he was working, and so badly mangled and crushed that amputation may have to be resorted to.

Charles Jackson, employed in the Consolidated Fruit Jar Works at New Brunswick, was struck on the head by a large fragment of a bursted wheel, and received such injuries as to make the question of his surviving them doubtful.

Anton Title, a workman employed in the milling room of the Empire Foundry at New Brunswick, while putting a large belt in position on the main shaft pulley, was caught and dragged around the rapidly running machinery which, when finally stopped, allowed the man's body to drop lifeless on the floor.

Charles Ainsworth, a caulker employed in the yards of the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Co., slipped from the scaffold on which he was at work repairing a barge, and fell to the bottom of the dock. His injuries consisted of a broken leg and a bad cut across the head with other bruises about the body.

Benjamin Kinsey, a painter, fell to the ground through the collapse of a ladder on which he was standing while painting a house, and had three ribs broken besides suffering many severe bruises of the body.

Monmouth County.

Nathan B. Oakley, a painter, fell to the ground from the fourth-story window of a hotel at Ocean Grove where he was working, and was instantly killed.

Frank Riddle, an engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck while passing West End by a piece of timber which protruded from a freight car attached to a train going at high speed in the opposite direction, and was very severely injured about the head and body.

Morris County.

John Ulanock, a miner, while at work in the Glendon mine, Hibernia, fell from a "stoop" in the shaft and had a leg broken.

Edward Brown, a laborer, had both bones of his left leg broken above the ankle while at work on a power house at Picatinny, by the capstone of the structure which he was helping to put in position having fallen upon it.

John Hulbert, employed in one of the blast furnaces at Wharton, fell from a scaffold on which he was working and striking the ground close to a stream of molten slag which was flowing from the furnace, was badly burned about the head and shoulders.

A Hungarian laborer, name unknown, while at work in the Hurd mine at Wharton, had an arm so severely crushed by being caught under the skip, that amputation was necessary.

Asher Rooks, employed in the foundry department of the stove works at Dover, was seriously burned about the legs by the overturning of a large ladle of molten metal.

Passaic County.

Franella Fannelli, an employe of the Dolphin Jute mill at Paterson, had her left arm so badly lacerated by being caught in a machine on which she was working that it will probably have to be amputated. The woman was working at what is known as a "tiger" machine, the rollers of which are fitted with rows of small pliable knives; her hand was caught between the rollers and drawn in up to the elbow. To release her the machine had to be reversed, a process which repeated the lacerations inflicted on the arm as it was drawn in.

Peter Wannemaker, a flagman on the Erie Railroad, was struck by a train at the Hawthorn crossing near Paterson, where he was on duty, and was instantly killed.

James Clark, a fireman employed in the works of the American Silk Dyeing Co. at Paterson, was scalded by the bursting of a large steam pipe in the boiler room of the plant and died almost instantly after his removal to the hospital in Paterson.

Michael O'Rourke, a cellar digger, while employed in making a deep trench for a contracting plumber at Paterson, was buried under tons of sand and earth, through a cave-in of the bank, and released after much time and labor, was found to have been smothered to death.

Sussex County.

Ores Mihily, a laborer employed in the ore mill at Franklin Furnace, was severely burned about the face and head by an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Milton Morgan, a brakeman on the Lehigh & Hudson Railroad, was so badly injured in an accident which took place near Sussex, that after two weeks' care in the hospital he had not recovered consciousness.

Oscar A. Givians, employed on the Lehigh & Hudson Railroad as an extra fireman, fell from a car at Maybrook, and had his right arm broken in such a manner as to necessitate amputation.

Union County.

William Read and Joseph Richmond, both employes of the Elizabeth Gas Co., were thrown to the ground from a scaffold which was erected against a lofty gas tank and which collapsed under the pressure of a high wind. One man had a leg broken and suffered many painful contusions about the body; the other was badly and dangerously bruised by the falling timbers of the wrecked scaffold.

Nick Spalatro, a laborer, was thrown from a ledge of rock on which he was working in a stone quarry at Plainfield, and struck the ground fifty feet below; the man's injuries were of such a character that only slender hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Warren County.

William Hughes, employed in the Taylor-Stiles knife works at Finesville, was seriously injured by fragments of an emery wheel, which burst while running at a high speed, striking him on the head and face.

Martin Kanker, a kiln man employed in the works of the Alpha Portland Cement Co. near Phillipsburg, fell into the grinding machinery while alone in the kiln room and was instantly killed. The man's wife and children were crossing the ocean to join him at the time of his death.

Leo Ehley, a workman employed in the Warren Foundry at Phillipsburg, had a foot badly bruised by an iron bar falling upon it.

MAY, 1906.

Atlantic County.

James Cunningham, a foreman of the Moerlein Brewing Co.'s plant at Atlantic City, had a hand and arm very severely lacerated by the bursting of a bottle which he was holding at the time.

Frank Cassalla, employed in the Minotola Glass Factory, was severely injured by an iron bar which slipped from the hands of a workman on the roof of the building and penetrated the calf of his leg.

Bergen County.

James Reilley, employed as a watchman by the Linseed Oil Co. at Shadyside, was badly scalded by steam from an exploded boiler.

James D. Newkirk, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working at Hackensack, and was so severely injured that the physician who attended him despaired of saving his life; he died two days later.

Burlington County.

Frederick Cramer, an iron worker employed in the Roebling plant at Kinkora, was severely injured through being struck by the end of a large iron girder that was being lowered into position.

Camden County.

George Kates, a night clerk employed in the Camden freight station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell through a platform in course of construction and suffered many painful and dangerous bruises.

Samuel Bell, a bricklayer of Camden, was thrown a distance of twenty feet through the collapse of a scaffold on which he was standing while working on a new building.

John Mummhoff, an employe of Tucker's shipyard in Camden, fell into the hold of a vessel on which he was working and had three ribs broken.

Albert Reeves, an employe of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, fell from a high scaffold on which he was working, a distance of 80 feet, and striking several beams and timbers in his descent, landed in a pile of loose lumber and scrap iron. No bones were broken and the man suffered only from several painful contusions about the body.

John Carney, a car cleaner employed by the Atlantic City Railroad Co. at Camden, was caught between the platform of two cars while at work and was severely and dangerously bruised.

Edward Moore, aged 19 years, a brakeman on the Atlantic City Railroad, had a leg crushed between cars which he was engaged in coupling at Tuckahoe, and died two hours after his admission to a Camden hospital.

Lillian McLaughlin, 17 years old, employed in the works of the Victor Talking Machine Co. at Camden, had a finger so painfully bruised in a machine on which she was working as to deprive her of the power of speech for several hours after the occurrence. The physicians attributed her condition to sympathetic action of the nerves on the vocal organs.

Isaac Hughes, an employe of the coke works of the Public Service Corporation in Camden, was painfully and dangerously bruised about the head and shoulders by a heavy chain falling upon him from a height of 12 feet.

Walter Bunning, an employe of the Reading Railroad, while acting as a substitute conductor, fell from his train while leaning outward to learn the cause of a peculiar noise that was being made by the running gear, and was so badly mangled by the wheels passing over him that death ensued before he could be taken to the hospital.

Ciacindo Cenpufoufo, a laborer employed in the coke plant of the Public Service Corporation, was shocked and instantly killed while crossing the yard by stepping on the contact wire which connected an electric crane with the dynamo. The voltage which killed the man was only 250, and the coroner's physician who investigated the case declared that death was due to a weak heart.

Jefferson Jenkins, a colored laborer employed on the track elevation in Camden, fell from a trestle on which he was working and suffered a fracture of the right leg and of the left knee cap.

Henry N. Borz, a salesman residing in Haddonfield, fell from a ladder while painting his house, and received injuries that developed into blood poisoning, from which he died a few days later.

Howard Anderson, a carpenter, fell from a ladder on which he was standing while working on a new building, and struck the ground, a distance of 18 feet below, receiving severe external and internal injuries.

Cape May County.

William Stone, a conductor on a Cape May freight train, was thrown to the ground by the overturning of a car on the roof of which he was standing, and received injuries which, the physicians says, are sure to prove fatal.

Cumberland County.

Paul Brown, a machinist employed in the works of the Millville Mfg. Co. at Millville, was struck in the right eye by a large chip of steel which flew from a lathe, and so severely injured as to be in danger of losing his sight.

William Carman, employed in a Millville saw mill, while working on a circular saw, had his right hand torn to shreds and all the fingers cut off, through the accidental slipping of a log which he was engaged in cutting up. The man's hand will probably have to be amputated at the wrist.

John Burns, a laborer employed by the Millville Mfg. Co. at Millville, was thrown from a scaffold from which he was whitewashing the outer walls of one of the buildings, and suffered a dislocation of both ankles. The accident was caused by a drill engine striking the platform on which the man was standing.

William Heritage, a glass worker employed in the works of the Cumberland Glass Co., at Bridgeton, was badly cut by a bottle which exploded while in his hand.

Thomas Hand, a snapping-up boy at the Cumberland Glass Works, Bridgeton, while endeavoring to step from the foot bench to a seat, fell into a heap of broken glass, and was so badly cut about the hands and arms, that several stitches were necessary to close up his wounds.

Herbert Moss, an employe of the Inter-State Telephone Co., at Millville, while placing a glass insulator in position, had a hand so badly cut by the article breaking that five stitches were necessary to close the wound.

George Clement, a workman in the night shift at Whitall, Tatum & Co.'s upper glass works at Millville, had his left eye seriously injured by the bursting of a bottle, which he was about to pick up with a pincers. A piece of the hot glass hit him squarely in the eye, causing a painful and dangerous wound.

Essex County.

Joseph Honeychurch, a plasterer, fell from a ladder at the second story of a new house on which he was employed at Newark, and received numerous contusions of the body, together with internal injuries that are likely to be serious.

Stephen Cris, 17 years old, employed in the Balbach Smelting Works at Newark, had his left foot crushed and the bones broken by a heavy box of metal which he was carrying on his shoulders having fallen upon it.

William H. VanRassun, Antonio Intile and Antonio Proto, all workmen engaged in the erection of a new building at Montclair, were thrown to the cellar of the structure through the breaking of a temporary platform on which they were standing; the fall was about 18 feet and all three men were painfully bruised, although no bones were broken. Overloading the scaffold with cement building blocks was the cause of its breaking.

Dominico Boni, a railroad laborer, fell from a hand car loaded with other workmen, which was being run over the Waverly and Passaic Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Newark; the wheels passed over his chest, breaking several ribs and injuring the spine near the neck.

David Bennett, 18 years old, employed in the Maher & Flockhard Iron Foundry at Newark, fell to the ground from a high trestle and was severely bruised and injured about the head and shoulders.

William S. Clarendon, a resident of Newark, employed as yardmaster in the Milliken Bros. structural iron works at Mariners' Harbor, was struck by a heavy crane loom, which crushed him against a nearby car, and was so severely injured that he died the following day.

Kenneth Richmond, a resident of Harrison and employed in the machine shops of J. S. Mundy at Newark, had his right hand caught in an emery wheel on which he was working, and so severely lacerated that it may have to be amputated.

Gloucester County.

John Van Hess, employed on the new railroad bridge over the creek at Woodbury, was injured by a heavy iron mud bucket falling upon his foot, breaking three small bones of the ankle.

Hudson County.

Eighteen workmen employed in the tunnel of the New York & New Jersey Railroad Co. at Jersey City, were taken out of the excavation in an insensible condition, and just in time to save them from being asphyxiated by carbon monoxide gas, generated, it was believed, by the commingling of sewer and coal gas. The men were promptly removed to a hospital, where it was said all would recover.

Thomas Quigley, a laborer employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel at Weehawken, was struck by falling rock and had an arm and a leg broken.

Galvani Ronchi, a painter of West Hoboken, fell two stories from a building on which he was working, and received a number of severe bruises about the body and head.

Frederick Blum, a laborer of Guttenburg, while working in a trench eleven feet deep, which was intended for sewer laying, was buried under a cave-in of the banks, and after much effort on the part of rescuers, was taken out in an unconscious condition.

Lawrence O'Brien, an employe of the Babcock & Wilcox Co. at Bayonne, was caught in some machinery on which he was working and instantly killed.

William Rooney, an employe of the New York Fire Proofing Co. at Hoboken, slipped while crossing the factory floor, and thrust his right foot against a large circular saw, receiving several painful lacerations thereon.

David Ross, employed in discharging cargo from a large ocean steamer at a Hoboken wharf, lost his balance and fell into the hold, a distance of 15 feet, receiving a bad scalp wound and also severe injuries about the head and body.

George Johnson, a painter, fell thirty feet from a scaffold on which he was working in Jersey City, and escaped with some severe bruises of the legs and body.

Paul Altenhoss, a pipe cutter employed in the Shadyside Oil Works at Shadyside, fell four stories down an open elevator shaft, and suffered a fractured collar bone, together with a severe laceration of the lower jaw and right ear.

John Brown, 16 years old, an apprentice to the painting trade, fell from a scaffold on which he was standing while doing some work on the upper deck of a steamboat at Hoboken, and suffered severe and serious internal injuries.

John J. Dunn, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was run down and instantly killed by a train while at work in Jersey City.

Peter Erricson, a stoker, had his right hand caught in some machinery in a Jersey City factory in which he was employed, and received such a severe laceration that three of the fingers had to be amputated.

Knot Purkwitz, a laborer employed by a second hand dealer in lumber and junk, fell into a sewer at Hoboken beside which he was engaged with others in piling up material of various kinds, and was taken out unconscious through the combined effects of the fall and the sewer gas. The hospital authorities regard the man's chances of recovery as being very small.

Edward Clermont, a painter, while at work on the round house of the D. L. & W. Railroad in the Hoboken yards, fell from a ladder on which he was standing, and had his right leg broken.

Patrick Good, a dock watchman employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harsimus Cove, Jersey City, while walking along the string-piece of one of the docks, fell into the river and was drowned.

Christopher La Favre, a brakeman in the Weehawken yards of the Erie Railroad, had two toes of one of his feet badly crushed through an accident which occurred when he was at work.

Sylvester Hansen, a freight handler employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his left foot badly crushed by a heavy box of iron, which he was unloading from a car, having fallen upon it.

August Grand, employed in Fletcher's Machine Shop at Hoboken, was painfully injured through an accident which occurred to him while at work.

Charles Christiansen, a carpenter, had his right hand badly crushed and several of the bones broken by a derrick used for hoisting heavy timber into position in the building of the Potter Wall Paper Co. at Hoboken, having fallen over upon it.

Salvatori Manilo, a laborer employed in the Jersey City tunnels, had his right leg crushed and broken by a heavy stone falling upon it.

George Telburg, a workman residing in Arlington, while engaged in painting a strip of tin around the base of a chimney, fell from the roof

and had his right foot and leg badly crushed and lacerated, besides being otherwise severely bruised about the head and body. Later, the man's foot had to be amputated.

J. N. Farrelly, a motorman on the Central avenue trolley line, Jersey City, was instantly killed by the wheels of his car, which had jumped the track, passing over his body.

Hunterdon County.

Charles Beam, an employe of the Califon Limestone Quarry Co., at Califon, was struck on the head by a large fragment of rock which fell from the hang wall fifty feet above where he stood, and was so severely injured that death ensued almost immediately after.

Frederick Anthony, employed in operating a splitting machine in the peach basket works at Califon, lost the first and second fingers of his right hand by their being caught in the gearing.

William O. Van Ghere, an employe of Taylor Iron & Steel Co. at High Bridge, had one of his feet badly crushed by a heavy piece of iron falling upon it.

Mercer County.

George Schwarzwalder, engineer of the Home Rubber Co.'s works at Trenton, almost severed two fingers from his left hand with a chisel while making a wooden handle.

George Edwards, a telephone lineman of Trenton, fell from the top of a pole on which he was working to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and suffered a broken nose and fractures of the right wrist.

Paul Constant, employed in the American Bridge Co.'s works at Trenton, had his right hand so badly crushed in the machinery of a hoisting crane that a couple of fingers had to be amputated.

Samuel Ellenger, a roofer employed by the New Jersey Roofing & Construction Co., fell from the top of a building in Trenton, on which he was working, and suffered two fractures of the bone of one of his arms.

Amos Cubberley, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while working as part of a drill crew at a Trenton crossing of the road, fell between two cars in consequence of the couplings having parted and suffered a fracture of the collar bone, a sprained ankle and several painful contusions about the body.

John Dirsel, employe of the John A. Roebling Co. at Trenton, had a leg broken by a heavy machine which he was helping to load upon a truck, having fallen upon it.

Victor Hahn, a conductor on the Trenton Street Railway, had his left arm broken and a hip severely bruised as the result of a collision between his car and a heavy upright pole against which it was thrown by running off the track.

James Whelan, a carpenter of Trenton, had his back sprained and was injured internally by a heavy timber falling upon him while at work.

Henry Juanello, a carpenter, had his back broken by a fall from the roof of a house in Princeton, which he with others was engaged in tearing down. Physicians say the man cannot recover.

Emerson W. Ford, a Trenton building contractor, fell from the roof of a new building which he was erecting for the Starr Porcelain Co., and suffered a fracture of the skull and of the left arm, besides painful bruises about the body.

William Murphy, a lineman employed by the Pennsylvania & New Jersey Traction Co., while at work on a feed wire which ran across the Calhoun street bridge at Trenton, received an electric shock which threw him from the structure to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and suffered a broken ankle with other severe and painful injuries.

Sebil Petroni, a laborer employed on the Trenton Street Ry., was run down by an automobile while at work and so severely injured that he will probably die.

Middlesex County.

John F. Hannigan, a brakeman on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, was struck and instantly killed by a fast train at Greenbrook where his engine stopped for water.

John F. Breece, employed in the works of the Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. at New Brunswick, had a finger cut off by the knife of a press which was set in motion by the accidental displacement of a lever.

Charles Erickson, an employe of the Allen Tobacco Works at New Brunswick, fell through the elevator shaft from the top to the bottom floor, and escaped with nothing more serious than a few bruises and cuts about the head and body.

Sidney Selby, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, stepped from the engine of his freight train to await the coming of the caboose, and was struck by a fast passenger train as he stood on the track and was instantly killed.

William Magaw, employed in the power house of the Public Service Corporation at Metuchen, was instantly killed by a shock of 6,000 volts, which he received as a result of falling against the current transformer.

John Connarty, an employe of the Jamesburg Sand Co., was buried under several tons of sand, which slid from high up the bank into the trench in which he was working. When dug out the man was found to be dead, his hands still holding the grips of his wheelbarrow.

Anthony Paramore, a laborer employed in Miller's clay mining plant near South River, fell into one of the deepest pits and suffered a dislocation of the hip, a sprained back and a fractured jaw.

John Neidlinger, a car cleaner at the Milltown car barns, was caught between the platform of two cars, and suffered dangerous internal injuries.

John Karsh, a Hungarian employed as laborer on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was thrown from a hand car on which he with several other employes were returning from work near Perth Amboy, and suffered a fracture of the skull which resulted in death a few hours later.

Monmouth County.

John Griffin, an employe of a firm of mattress makers at Asbury Park, had a hand caught in a picking machine, which, before he could be released, tore nearly all the flesh and muscles from between the fingers and wrist.

Henry Stryker, age 17 years, had a hand caught in the belt of a brick pressing machine on which he was working, and had the arm and three fingers broken.

Michael Shaw, a brakeman on the New York & Long Branch Railroad, was struck by a freight train at Long Branch, and so badly injured that he died a few hours after the occurrence.

Angelo Regio, a laborer employed in the works of the American Bridge Co. at Manasquan, had a hip broken and was otherwise severely bruised by a heavy piece of iron falling upon him.

Thomas Flanagan, a plumber's helper, fell from a roof which he was engaged in repairing to the ground fifty feet below, and suffered fractures of several ribs, besides other internal injuries that will probably result in his death.

Anthony Hart, a laborer, while working in a sand pit, was buried in a cave-in of several tons of sand, and when rescued was found to have both legs broken.

Edward C. Davidson, a conductor on the Asbury Park trolley road, was thrown from his car by a pole which was swung too near the track, and had his nose broken, besides being otherwise disfigured about the face.

Morris County.

Herbert H. Thorp, an apprentice to the pattern making trade, in the Morris County Machine Co.'s works at Dover, had three fingers of his right hand completely severed by a knife of a jointing machine which he was engaged in operating.

Henry Smith and Philip Waer, both employed in the Rockaway Rolling Mill at Rockaway, while guiding a red-hot bar of iron into the rolls, had their hands tangled or fastened in the tongs in such a manner that neither could release himself until both were so severely burned and bruised as to incapacitate them for work for several weeks.

George Everman, a timberman in the lower Hibernia mines at Hibernia, was instantly killed by a large mass of rock and earth falling upon him from the roof of a tunnel in which he was working at the time.

Leroy Wyckoff, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working at the government powder depot near Dover, and received injuries from which he died a few days later.

Henry Jones, a brakeman on the D., L. & W., Railroad, was severely cut and bruised in a collision between two sections of a freight train that had parted because of a defective coupling pin coming together again with a destructive crash near Port Morris. At first the man was thought to have been fatally injured, but later the physicians who examined him pronounced his prospects of recovery good.

Passaic County.

William Nield, employed in a machine shop at Lakeview, had a finger cut from his right hand through an accident which occurred while he was working on a machine.

Rudolph Seitz, employed in the Cook Locomotive Shops at Paterson, while engaged in cleaning windows, was pinned to the wall by a heavy and powerful traveling crane, which approached unnoticed, and received injuries of such severity that he died after being removed to a hospital.

John Bellis, a workman employed in the foundry of McNab & Harlin at Paterson, lost a finger in the cog wheels of a machine on which he was working.

David Evens, employed in the East Jersey Pipe Works at Paterson, had his right foot seriously crushed by a heavy block of iron, which he was moving, having fallen upon it.

George Braddock, a carpenter of Paterson, fell from a scaffold on which he was working, and suffered a compound fracture of the left leg.

John Cabine, an employe of the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, had his right foot and arm badly burned by an explosion of molten metal.

Steven Furth, an employe of the Passaic Rolling Mill at Paterson, had one of his hands so badly crushed by a large piece of iron falling upon it that one of the fingers had to be amputated.

Steven Jacobsky, a laborer employed on the D., L. & W. Railroad, suffered a compound fracture of the left leg, besides several other minor injuries, in a train wreck at Mountain View.

Somerset County.

Alex. Skong, a railroad laborer, was struck by a fast passenger train while at work near Hamilton Station and instantly killed. The man had been in the country only a week.

Union County.

Fritz Kuhlman, a carpenter, fell to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, through the breaking of one of the brackets which sustained the scaffold on which he stood, and sustained a fracture of the shoulder blade, with other contusions of the body and possibly some some serious internal injuries.

Isaac Probasco, a laborer, was severely injured about the head and upper part of the body by an accident which occurred while he, with others, was engaged in unloading a car at the Hall Signal Works, Garfield.

Warren County.

William Hoag, employed in the Ingersoll Works at Phillipsburg, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy casting falling upon it.

Henry Garey, 18 years old, employed in the machine shops of the Edison Cement Plant at New Village, was struck in the right eye by a heavy steel chip, and had the sight thereof totally destroyed.

JUNE, 1906.

Atlantic County.

Alfred Evans, a steeple climber, while at work painting the smoke-stack of a hotel at Atlantic City, fell to the ground, a distance of 120 feet, and had a thigh bone, a wrist and an ankle broken, besides being fearfully bruised all over his body. The accident occurred through the breaking of a rope in the tackle which suspended the man from the top of the stack.

William Nolan, a workman employed in laying wires for a telephone company in Atlantic City, was overcome by gas while working in a manhole, and brought back to consciousness only after much difficult work.

Bergen County.

Stephen Stephansky, a laborer employed in the Warner Sugar Refinery at Edgewater, fell from the top of a kiln and was so dangerously injured about the head and body that he had to be taken across the river to a hospital in New York City.

Burlington County.

Richard Hart, a brakeman employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a train at Mount Holly, while engaged in "drilling," and had a leg cut off, besides being otherwise bruised and injured. It was not expected that the man could survive.

Smith Coer, an engineer employed in the works of the Burlington Electric Power & Light Co. at Burlington City, was so badly scalded by the blowing off of a cap of the main steam pipe that he died a few hours later.

Howard T. McGuigan, 14 years old, was caught in a rapidly moving belt at the Wall Rope Works in Beverly, where he was employed, and had his right leg torn and broken, besides receiving internal injuries which will probably cause his death.

Camden County.

George R. Kuhn, a blacksmith, employed in a Camden shop, was struck on the side of the head by a twelve pound sledge hammer while at work, and was severely cut about the scalp and face.

Elwood Earley, a workman employed in the plant of the Forbes & McAndrews Co. at Camden, was badly scalded about the back and arms by the bursting of a steam valve.

Walter Gibbs, a workman employed in the Mather Motor Co. at Camden, was crushed under a machine, which fell upon him while at work, and died from his injuries a few hours later.

Henry Rosenthal, a brakeman on the Atlantic City Railroad, had his right arm crushed and broken while coupling cars in the Camden yard; three days later, gangrene having set in, the man died.

Thomas Reynolds, a workman employed in the Browning Dye Works at Camden, was struck by the loom of a swinging derrick which was in use unloading goods, and rendered insensible. The man's injuries were regarded as quite serious.

Solomon Tietleman, a bottler, had an artery severed by the explosion of a bottle, and came near dying through loss of blood before assistance could be secured for him.

Henry Risley, a brakeman employed on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, was crushed to death in the Camden yards by falling between two cars which he was engaged in coupling.

Cape May County.

H. W. Manning, a fireman on the Atlantic City Railroad, was severely scalded about the breast and arms by the bursting of a boiler flue.

Cumberland County.

Frederick Bailey, a workman employed in the Whitall, Tatum Glass Works at Millville, fell into a scrap glass box and had his hands and arms so severely cut that his removal to a hospital was necessary.

George Englehart, an employe of the Millville Ice Co., at Millville, was badly scalded about both legs, through the bursting of a steam pipe.

George Kieffer, a brakeman employed on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, fell from the top of a car while a freight train was drilling at Vineland, and was instantly killed by the train passing over his body.

John Messoi, a laborer employed on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, was unloading steel rails from a platform car when he fell, striking his face on some of the material that had been deposited on the ground; the man was badly cut and bruised about the head, and several of his front teeth were driven backwards into the gum, inflicting a painful and dangerous wound.

James M. McCreech, a workman employed in a lumber mill at Millville, had a hand accidentally brought in contact with a circular saw, and fearfully mangled thereby; the bones of the first and second fingers were cut across, and much of the flesh was torn from other parts of the hand.

Wilbert Hall, employed in the South Millville works of the Whitall Tatum Co., was severely and painfully gashed on the chin by a bottle which slipped from the snap.

Philip Kerrick, an employe of the Millville Bottle Works, had a hand badly lacerated through an accident which occurred while he was at work in the factory.

Daniel Moore, a glass worker, had his head very severely cut in the factory of the Cumberland Glass Works through coming in contact with the blades of a revolving fan.

Frank Sheppard, a carpenter, employed on a new building in Millville, accidentally struck his left hand with an axe, which he was using at the time, and inflicted a very bad wound.

Essex County.

Michael Kane, a Western Union lineman, fell to the ground with a telegraph pole, on the top of which he was working, and had one of his legs broken; the pole fell in consequence of its base having become decayed.

Louis Bambach, employed in the Kastner Brewery at Newark, fell while engaged in work and had an ankle broken.

Joseph Morensky, a laborer, employed by the Eastern Leather Co. at Irvington, was crushed under a load of hides through the collapse of a temporary platform on which they and he were standing.

Angelo Cucci, a track walker on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a drill engine while patroling his section at Waverly, and suffered several severe cuts about the body, arms and legs, besides having his back painfully wrenched.

Charles Lasser, a carpenter, fell to the ground through the collapse of a scaffold on which he was working at a new building in Newark, and had an arm broken, besides being severely injured about the back.

William A. Jones, Jr., had an arm drawn into the mechanism of a planing machine in the lumber works of W. A. Jones & Son at South Orange, and the flesh and tendons so badly lacerated and torn that the limb will probably have to be amputated.

John Degman and Michael Cuzzo, laborers employed in erecting a new concrete office building for the Edison Phonograph Co. in East Orange, fell from the fifth story of the structure through the collapse of a scaffold on which they stood while smoothing the concrete on the outside walls. Degman died a few minutes after being received in the hospital, and Cuzzo was taken to the same institution suffering from a broken leg and internal injuries that the physicians regard as almost certain to prove fatal.

H. C. Clay, an electrician, Cavlo Gadano, a laborer, and Henry Specht, also a laborer, were crushed under the wreckage of a three-story brick house in Newark on which they were working when it fell through the collapse of its walls. All three men were badly bruised and cut, but none of them were fatally injured.

Henry Cadich, a workman engaged in erecting an awning at a house in Newark, was thrown to the sidewalk, a distance of fourteen feet, through the bottom of the ladder slipping from its position, and striking the flagging head first was instantly killed.

William Prescilla, employed in the Berg Hat Factory at Orange Valley, had his foot so badly crushed through an accident while at work that partial amputation was necessary.

Gloucester County.

W. Carey, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught between the station platform and one of the cars of his train; after being dragged for a distance the man was released and found to have suffered a broken arm, besides many severe bruises about the body.

Hugh Canfield, an employe of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, had his skull fractured by a telegraph pole which fell while being placed in position at Newfield, striking Canfield on the head and crushing his body to the ground; death followed shortly after the injured man was removed to the hospital.

Samuel Powell, a plumber, was badly burned about the face, breast and arms by a gasolene furnace with which he was working having exploded from the ignition of its contents.

Hudson County.

John Dunn, a plumber, fell from the roof of a house on which he was working at Harrison, and suffered a broken leg and painful injuries to his back.

John Schultz, employed in the works of the Babcock & Wilcox Co. at Bayonne, fell from the top of a cupola furnace where he had gone to adjust a part which had accidentally slipped out of place, and received a fracture of the skull, together with a dislocation of the back, frim which he died a couple of hours later. The distance which the man fell was only nine feet.

Three men were killed outright and two others very badly injured by the breaking of a derrick with which efforts were being made to raise to a perpendicular position a steel smokestack five feet in diameter and one hundred and ten feet long. The accident occurred at the yard of the Hudson River tunnel company, and was caused by the snapping of two of the supporting poles, which allowed the stack to fall directly on the riggers, who were engaged in operating the windlass. The names of the injured are: Martin Harbman and Peter Johnson, both of whom suffered severe scalp wounds, and in the case of Johnson, a broken collar bone.

Peter Luediweiski, a laborer, while unloading iron in the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. at Greenville, was struck on the head by a heavy bar which fell from one of the cars and instantly killed.

Dominick D. Pahma, while working on the steam rock drill at the Homestead end of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, had several ribs fractured by a blow from a part of the machinery that was blown off by a pressure that was too great.

Joseph Seck, employed in the planing mill of the Collins & Laverty Lumber Co. at Jersey City, had his right foot caught in the rollers of a planer and so badly crushed as to require immediate amputation.

Charles M. Gordon, a clerk in the freight office of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Hersinius avenue, Jersey City, was instantly killed by an explosion in a freight car, the cause of which was unknown at the time of its occurrence.

Lorenzo Vangia, a trackman on the D., L. & W. Railroad, was struck by an express train while on duty near Kingsland and instantly killed.

John Hamilton, employed in the gas department of the Public Service Corporation, fractured his knee cap in stepping from a ladder on which he was working in a hotel at Hoboken.

John Salena, employed in the crude oil works at Constable Hook, fell off the dock where he was handling a truck into the water and was drowned.

Edward Burk, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, had his right hip broken in a fall from the top of a freight car at the Johnson avenue, Jersey City, yards.

James O'Neil, employed in the Pennsylvania tunnel at Jersey City, had an arm broken through a fall which occurred while he was at work.

George Lancaster, an engineer employed on a dredge boat in the Passaic river near the Plank road bridge, fell overboard while making some repairs and was drowned.

Frank E. Stevans, a foreman in the employ of the Bradley Construction Co., which firm are working on the new tunnel of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Weehawken, was struck by the fragments of an exploded air pipe of large dimensions and suffered a compound fracture of his right leg and right arm, the latter also having all the muscles and tendons torn out by the force of the blast. It was believed at the hospital to which the man was brought that both limbs would have to be amputated.

Charles Muclar, employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel at Weehawken, had his right leg caught between two engines and cut off just below the knee.

John Gough, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad tug fleet, was badly scalded by the explosion of a large steam pipe while his craft lay against one of the Jersey City docks.

Thomas Dalton, a carpenter, fell twenty-five feet from a scaffold on which he was working in Jersey City, and had his right shoulder blade broken.

An Italian laborer, name not reported, employed on the New York & New Jersey Railroad, was struck while on duty by an express train and instantly killed.

Charles Mayhew, a laborer employed in house moving, fell from a pile of moving blocks at West Hoboken, and had his right leg broken and a shoulder dislocated.

William Mack, a trackwalker on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by an express train at the west end of the Jersey City cut, and had both legs cut off and his right arm broken and mangled. The man died at the hospital.

Louis Belleden, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold on the second story of a building on which he was working at West New York, and had several ribs broken besides suffering painful cuts and bruises about the body.

Charles Nicholson, employed in the factory of the Merchants' Refrigerator Co. at Jersey City, had a foot very badly crushed by a heavy piece of iron falling upon it.

Oscar E. Edwards, a painter, fell one story to the ground from a scaffold on which he was working on a house in Bayonne, and suffered severely from internal and external injuries.

John Banyon, a laborer in the freight yards of the D., L. & W. Railroad Co. at Hoboken, fell from the top of a freight car, and received several severe scalp wounds, besides painful bruises of the head and body.

Hunterdon County.

Frederick B. Corson, a foreman, while superintending the lowering of a large stack at the steel plant, Highbridge, was caught in the coils of a rope that was started into motion by a gang of Italian laborers having let go of a line with which the stack was being lowered; Corson was thrown against a post with much force and had his jaw bone shattered, a couple of teeth being driven entirely through the chin. In addition to these injuries the man's body was very badly bruised and lacerated.

Clayton Robertson, a carpenter, fell from a ladder in the Lembertville Rubber Works, a distance of six feet, and suffered a compound fracture of the left leg.

Frank Cleveland, a tinsmith, fell twenty-five feet from the roof of a house on which he was working at Califon, and suffered several severe cuts and bruises about the arms and body.

Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, employed in the Taylor Iron & Steel Works at High Bridge, was painfully injured by a heavy piece of material falling upon him from an overhead car.

Mercer County.

Diomi Schweable, employed by the Merchants' Transportation Co. at Trenton, had a leg fractured by a 200 pound weight box having fallen upon it.

August Snook, employed in the Hill Refrigerator Works at Trenton, had his left hand so badly crushed while at work that the amputation of three fingers had to be performed.

Jacob L. Pittinger, a flagman at the Trenton Freight Yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was thrown from the top of a freight car, and had his right arm crushed by the car wheels passing over it.

Philip R. Remele, a carpenter, while working on the cupola of the galvanizing shops of the Roebling wire plant at Trenton, fell a distance of 45 feet, striking head first in a heap of iron, and was almost instantly killed.

Walter Seabold, employed in the factory of the New Jersey School & Church Furniture Co. at Trenton, had a hand badly lacerated by a circular saw on which he was working.

William C. Seeds, employed in the Trenton Oil Cloth Co.'s plant at Trenton, fell from a ladder while oiling some shafting, and fractured his left hip.

Tony Angelo, a laborer, employed in the Artistic Porcelain Works at Trenton, had two fingers badly crushed through an accident which occurred while at work.

Benjamin Finburg, a pottery employe, had a finger so badly crushed while at work that it had to be amputated.

Henry Moon, employed at the Standard Lamp Works, had a finger amputated in consequence of its having been crushed while he was at work.

James Wildo, a laborer in the Reeves Engine Shops at Trenton, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy wheel which he was carrying having fallen upon it.

Frederick Bebbins, employed in the works of the American Bridge Co. at Trenton, was struck in the left eye by a piece of flying steel, and will probably suffer a partial loss of sight.

James Malloy, employed in a Trenton foundry, had a foot very badly crushed by a heavy mass of iron having fallen upon it.

Middlesex County.

George Stultz, a colored laborer, employed in carting large gas mains from the Pennsylvania road at Kingston for the Public Service Corporation, was struck on the chest by a pipe that fell from the wagon, and almost instantly killed.

John Hayes, employed in the works of the Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. at New Brunswick, had a thumb cut off while operating a stamping press.

Lillian West, employed in the vaseline factory at Perth Amboy, had two fingers crushed under a gasket machine on which she was working.

Crawford Warner, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working at South Amboy, and was very severely injured.

Henry Ruh, a New Brunswick locksmith, had the end of a finger cut off through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Michael Slavak, employed in a claybank at Perth Amboy, was run over by one of the cars used in taking clay from the pits and so severely injured that his recovery is regarded as doubtful.

John Meade, a brakeman on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, had a foot fractured and otherwise bruised by the falling of a chute at Woodbridge.

Joseph Monark, employed in the works of the Standard Underground Cable Co. at Perth Amboy, had a leg entangled in a coil of wire attached to a machine, which so crushed and mutilated the limb that it had to be amputated.

Monmouth County.

Henry Harris, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck while passing under a bridge at the crossing of the New York and Long Branch Railroad at Long Branch, and thrown to an embankment on one side of the track. The man's injuries are of so severe a character, that he will probably die from them.

Frederick Reilley, a lineman for the New York and New Jersey Telephone Co., at Long Branch, while at work repairing wires at Galilee, caught a live wire with his naked hand; the hand was almost literally burned to a cinder when a spectator stopped the current by chopping the wire apart with an axe. The man was taken to a hospital, where but little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Harvey Simmons, employed in Conover & Young's Mills at Keyport, had a finger crushed in the gearing of a machine on which he was working.

Charles Adams, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, fell between two cars of his train at Matawan, and was instantly killed, the brake beam of one of the cars pinning him to the ties. One leg, both arms and the spine were broken.

David Hardenbrook, a carpenter, fell from the roof of a house through the rafters to the cellar, and was severely cut and bruised about the head, body and limbs.

Morris County.

Henry Jones, flagman, and William Ryan, conductor, of a freight train running between Fort Morris and Netcong, were both severely hurt by the coming together of two sections of a parted train near Mount Arlington.

Andrew Minik, a miner employed in the Wharton mines at Upper Hibernia, slipped while handling some mine timber, and losing his balance fell into the 700 foot shaft. In his descent the man struck a projecting timber astraddle and was partly split up the center of the body, falling from that point to the bottom of the shaft where his body was found so mutilated as to be unrecognizable.

A Hungarian laborer, name not reported, was found at the bottom of the shaft of the Hurd mine at Wharton, by the night shift; the man's head was badly crushed and he died soon after being found.

John Dietrick, employed in the foundry of the Morris County Machine Co. at Dover, had an arm severely crushed through being caught between two heavy castings.

Frank Duvanick, employed in the Rockaway Rolling Mills at Rockaway, was terribly injured while at work through a very peculiar accident. The man was operating a large shears, cutting up scrap iron, when he picked up a heavy piece of metal which proved to be charged with an acid that exploded when in contact with the shears; the burning liquid being dashed all over his body, inflicting injuries which are likely to prove fatal.

Richard Adams, employed in the Hurd mine at Wharton, was severely and painfully injured by the explosion of a box of blasting caps, caused by a spark from his mine lamp falling among them. Both of the victim's hands were badly mangled, his legs were torn and the sight of the left eye entirely destroyed.

Michael Kennedy, employed at the Wharton furnace, had a hand so badly crushed while at work that it was necessary to amputate two fingers.

Passaic County.

Henry Watson, a silk mill employe of Paterson, had a foot badly crushed while at work.

Ludwig Grossen, employed in a Paterson machine shop, had a foot badly crushed and mangled through being caught in the machinery on which he was working.

Solomon Cockran, employed in the Dolphin mills at Paterson, was struck on the head by a heavy piece of iron, and received a very severe scalp wound.

Sussex County.

James Long, employed in the Musconetong Furnace at Stanhope, while dumping iron ore into the furnace was overcome by gas and fell into the bell, from which a flame of gas always exudes. When pulled out by fellow workmen, Long was unconscious from the gas and also badly burned.

Henry Snyder, employed in the planing mill of G. H. Williams at Newton, lost two fingers of his right hand and severely lacerated the thumb while working on one of the machines.

Frank Palen, a brakeman on the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad, had a foot so badly crushed between two cars in an accident, which occurred at Grey's Court, that it will probably have to be amputated.

Joseph Swistock, Tony Bosto, Tony Pierco and Frank Bolivento, all four employed in the Musconetong Iron Furnaces at Stanhope, were terribly, and in all probability fatally burned by molten slag which was blown all over them with terrific force by the gas confined under the hard crust that formed over the surface of the ladle. The men were endeavoring to break this crust preparatory to spilling the contents of the ladle on the slag heap, when at the first blow of a crowbar in the hands of one of them, the molten material rushed forth and covered all, burning all the exposed parts of their bodies and setting fire to their clothing.

Union County.

Antonio Marcino, a laborer on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was struck on the chin by a lump of coal said to have been tossed out of the tender of a passing express train. The missile cut the man's throat, killing him instantly.

Samuel Reedfield, a freight brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was instantly killed near Crawford through being crushed between cars which he was endeavoring to couple.

Jeremiah Carrell, 16 years old, employed in the brick yards of W. B. Gerrybrant at Berkeley Heights, slipped into the grinder into which he was shoveling clay, and before the machine could be stopped the lad's foot and leg up to the knee had been torn off in fragments by the mechanism.

Joseph Delano, employed in the Pond Tool Works at Plainfield, had a foot caught in some machinery and very badly crushed and mangled.

Warren County.

John Welland, employed in the Phillipsburg plant of the Ingersoll-Rand Drill Co., was severely injured by a large quantity of material falling upon him.

Alphonso Lambert, employed in the Edison Cement Works at New Village, had three fingers of his right hand badly crushed in the cog wheels of a machine on which he was working.

JULY, 1906.

Atlantic County.

J. B. Simmons, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working at Atlantic City, and suffered injuries to the back and spine of so serious a character that his recovery is doubtful.

Jacob Lovett, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was painfully injured while inspecting his engine at Atlantic City, the end of his run. The accident occurred through the fireman's having reversed the engine for the purpose of uncoupling without giving notice to the engineer, who was struck on the head by the connecting rod.

Bergen County.

Anthony Romo, a laborer employed in the freight yards of the river front at Edgewater, had his right foot caught between the spring blocks of two cars and crushed to a pulp before he could be extricated. At the hospital physicians believe it necessary to amputate the leg below the knee to prevent blood poisoning.

James Conway, a lineman employed by the Public Service Corporation, fell from the top of a 40-foot pole, and sustained a compound fracture of the right leg, besides suffering serious internal injuries.

Burlington County.

George Shaw, an ironworker employed in the John A. Roebling Co.'s works at Kinkora, had an arm crushed by a block of iron weighing five hundred pounds falling upon it. Joseph Vorga, a laborer employed in the same works, had two fingers of his right hand badly crushed by being caught between two iron jacks.

William Ruepple, a workman employed in the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.'s plant at Burlington, was crushed to death under a two-ton mass of iron drills, which fell into the pit in which he was working.

William Van Sant, an employe of the R. D. Wood Foundry at Florence, had both legs cut off by an electric train which ran over him on the tramway, and died soon after from the shock and loss of blood.

Frederick Kniss, an engineer employed in the Bordentown Electric Light & Power plant, was in some way caught by the crank pin of the engine, and had his right arm and hand so badly crushed that the latter had to be amputated.

Charles Haywood, a painter, fell from a ladder on which he was working to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, and received several painful bruises, besides being injured internally.

Camden County.

Peter Connolly, a lineman employed in the construction department of the new electric lines of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, nearly severed his right foot by an accidental blow delivered by an axe which he was using at the time in the operation of trimming. At the hospital the prospect of saving the man's foot seemed doubtful.

William Miner, a laborer, received severe contusions and lacerations of the right arm and shoulder through having been struck by a steam shovel while unloading coal from a barge at Camden.

Tony Phillips, a laborer employed in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, had an arm broken and severely lacerated through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

John Devine, a carpenter, was struck on the head by a beam which fell from an elevation above him, and sustained a fracture of the skull.

Charles Leitz, an employe of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, was struck by a heavy sheet of iron and had a leg broken.

Charles Borrel, a workman employed in the plant of the Warren Webster Co. at Camden, had a part of his clothing caught by a rapidly revolving shaft and was whirled around many times before the machinery could be stopped. When released it was found that one of the man's legs was broken and that he had besides received many severe body bruises.

Daniel McGinn, employed in the yard of the John Dialogue & Son Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, was severely burned about the back and had his clothing set on fire by a fragment of red-hot brass that flew from a bar which he was engaged in hammering into shape; the metal fell from the part of the man's flesh into which it imbedded itself only when the clothing which held it there was torn off.

James Homininck, 18 years old, employed as a laborer on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Camden freight yards, fell down a steep and high embankment and received very severe and serious injuries both from the fall itself and the barrow which landed upon him.

Thomas Brisch, a carpenter employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad elevation at Camden, fell from the highest part of the elevation to the ground, a distance of thirty-five feet, and received injuries of a painful and dangerous character.

William Kline, a workman, who with several others was assisting in unloading a large plate of window glass from a truck, had his right arm nearly severed from the body in consequence of a large fragment of the pane, which was accidentally broken, having struck him just below the shoulder.

John Kay, an employe of the Camden Iron Works at Camden, had a leg so badly crushed by a large slab of iron falling upon it that the limb had to be amputated.

Charles Kaptonia, a laborer employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. at its Camden yards, was crushed and instantly killed by a locomotive while he was at work in an ash pit.

Frank McCodmack, an employe of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, had an eye so badly injured by a sliver of steel which was accidentally driven into it while at work, that in order to save the sight from complete destruction the injured optic had to be taken out.

Cape May County.

John J. Daubman, a machinist, had both legs cut off by a locomotive under which he was lying while making repairs at Cape May, and died of his injuries two days later.

Walter Corson, an engineer on the Philadelphia & Reading Ry., had his shoulder bone broken and was otherwise injured in a collision between his own engine and that of a freight train. The accident occurred at Cape May.

Cumberland County.

Leon Wood, a bottle stopper grinder employed in a Millville factory, had a hand badly torn by a bottle which he was working upon having bursted while in his hands.

William Higgins, an employe of the Millville Milling Co. at Millville, had a foot crushed by a six-hundred-pound wooden roller passing over it, and amputation had to be resorted to at once.

Artie Berry, a young girl employed in the carding room of the Millville Mfg. Co. at Millville, had the first finger of her right hand caught in a machine and so badly torn and bruised that amputation was necessary.

Alfred Robinson, a laborer of Clayville, was caught in a cave-in while working in a deep pit, and when extricated was found to have sustained two broken ribs and a compound fracture of one leg.

Thomas Mercer, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was crushed between two cars at Vineland and died soon after.

Heisler Silvers, an employe in the bleachery department of the Millville Milling Co., had a hand severely bruised and lacerated by its being caught in a machine on which he was working.

Benjamin McGuigan, employed in a saw mill at Cedarville, had the back part of his wrist cut by a circular saw on which he was working.

Jacob La Fetra, a painter 70 years old, fell from a ladder on which he was working to the ground, a distance of 15 feet, and had the bone of one of his elbows broken.

Essex County.

Sylvester Albert, Max M. Merlinger, Carl Voeltzel, Anton Bushwald and William Keller, the first four employes of Charles Cooper & Co., manufacturing chemists of Newark, and the last a carpenter, who was temporarily employed to make some repairs to the building, were killed while at work by an explosion of chemicals which wrecked the entire plant, the cause of which no one could explain, as the two men who were the only persons in the room where it occurred were among the number that lost their lives. Besides the five men who were killed, one employe, Charles Stark, was so severely burned and otherwise injured that there were but slight hopes of his recovery.

Augustus Schoene, employed in the Balbach Smelting Works at Newark, was painfully scalded by escaping steam while engaged in removing a valve from a steam engine.

Patrick McMahon, a laborer, fell from a scaffold on which he was working at Newark, and sustained a triple fracture of the skull from which he died twenty-four hours later.

Holman Gould, a painter, fell from the roof of a house in Newark to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and suffered very severe injuries.

Henry Waterbury and Calvin Ewing, both carpenters, were thrown to the ground, a distance of 40 feet, by the breaking of a bracket which supported a scaffold on which they were working in Newark; Ewing's back was broken in the fall, and he died in the city hospital a few hours later. Waterbury's right arm and several ribs on the right side of his body were broken.

Timothy Shea, a motorman employed by the Public Service Corporation at Newark, was accidentally crushed between a car which was going out and the side wall of the barn, receiving two fractures of the ribs besides other painful injuries.

Henry Brinkman and Barnett Goben, both workmen, were thrown from a scaffold on which they were making some repairs to the cement floor of the building, a distance of sixteen feet. Brinkman received a compound fracture of the left leg and a slight fracture of the skull. Golen had his skull fractured in three place and three ribs on the left side broken. The accident was caused by the breaking of one of the supports of the scaffold.

William Bonnett, an employe of the Waverly freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had a foot crushed under the wheels of a freight car.

J. M. Dalton, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a train in the freight yards at Waverly, and instantly killed.

An explosion of naptha in the leather manufactory of M. Caffrey, at Newark, caused the death of four persons all connected with the works. These were: M. Caffrey, the proprietor of the business; James and John Caffrey, sons of M. Caffrey; and an employe named Andrew Galla. Two other workmen, William Golvoolt and Joseph Cruik, were painfully, but not

fatally, burned about the arms, head and body. The accident occurred while the operation known as "reducing" was being performed; an immense kettle filled with linseed oil had been boiled the requisite time, allowed to cool off, and the fire, as was supposed, completely extinguished. While naptha was being poured into the oil kettle, the fumes in some way became ignited, and the explosion followed instantly. The wing of the factory in which the accident occurred was completely burned down.

Frank M. O'Connor, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by an express train while engaged in drilling cars in the Waverly freight yard, and instantly killed.

Charles Madden, an engineer, fell from a new building on which he was working, and striking the ground 25 feet below fractured three ribs.

Chester Leonard, a mason, while working on a new building in Bloomfield, fell to the ground, a distance of 20 feet, and fractured his shoulder.

Gloucester County.

Robert Phillips, an employe of the Whitney Glass Works at Glassboro, fell while wheeling glass, and striking a bottle, received a cut on the arm which penetrated to the bone.

Hudson County.

Henry Kock, a painter, fell from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of only four feet, and died on the way to a nearby hospital.

Joseph Powowski, a workman employed in the repair yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his head caught between two cars while engaged on repair work at Greenville, and suffered a fracture of the skull.

John Mathews, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was seriously injured through his head coming in contact with a pole while looking out of his cab window.

Tony Mastree, a laborer on the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel shaft at Homestead, was buried under a cave-in of earth and rock, and when extricated, was found to have had his left leg broken.

Joseph Brue, a laborer, fell from a building on which he was working at Hauxhurst, and severely injured his back.

Edward Wilson, a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, had his left foot crushed between the bumpers of two cars of his train, and will have to submit to the amputation of the toes.

James Darling, employed in the Nairn Lineoleum Works at Kearney, had his left leg broken just below the knee by a heavy roller passing over it while he was engaged in repairing some machinery.

Howard Carver, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was swept from the top of a car forming part of a freight train while passing under a bridge at the West End yards near Marion, and was instantly killed by an express train which passed over him the instant he touched the ground. The man's body was so cut up as to be entirely beyond recognition.

John E. Jones, a builder, fell from a scaffold of a house which was being erected at Arlington, and suffered a broken neck besides other severe but comparatively minor injuries. The man cannot recover.

Joseph Thompson, an ironworker, fell from a new iron bridge which spans the Hackensack River at the foot of Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, on which he was employed, and was drowned before he could be taken from the water.

Clinton Henshaw, an electrician employed in the "transformer" station on the elevated road leading from Jersey City to Hoboken, slipped as he entered the room in which part of the electric apparatus was installed, and his hands coming in contact with the feed wire through which the current for running the road is supplied, received a shock of 13,000 volts. The man survived, although badly burned over almost his entire body.

C. M. Slattery, a brakeman in the West Shore Railroad yards at Weehawken, fell from a box car on which he was working, landing between the trucks and platform and suffered severe bruises about the legs and body.

Edward English, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, was caught between cars which he was engaged in coupling at the Pavonia yards, Jersey City, and had both legs crushed and broken. While the limbs were being amputated the man died.

Henry Christian, an engineer, Herman Melowsky, a fireman, and Asa Paddock, also a fireman, were crushed to death in the cab of a freight locomotive which overturned on the elevated track of the Erie Railroad at Jersey City. All three men were employes of the road and were respectively engineer and fireman of the engine on which the accident occurred.

Stephen Sanko, a tunnel laborer, died in a Jersey City hospital of a peculiar disease which is contracted only in tunnels, called the "bends." Sanko was the third man to die of the disorder in Jersey City during the month of July.

Paul Hudac, an employe of the Standard Oil Co. at Bayonne, while oiling the bearings of some shafting, fell to the floor from a ladder, and received some very severe injuries about the head and body.

Andrew Grenmark, a laborer in the Homestead tunnel of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his shoulder fractured and received other injuries of a severe character from a quantity of rock falling upon him.

James W. Mills, a fireman on the Sussex Railroad, was thrown from an engine on which he was riding in the Hoboken yards, and falling under the wheels had his left arm cut off and one of his legs fractured.

Hunterdon County.

Benjamin McGettarick, a workman in the shops of John W. Scott at Flemington, had the fingers of his left hand cut off by coming in contact with a circular saw, and the thumb so badly lacerated that amputation was necessarily resorted to.

J. Hance Kellihan, a carpenter, 70 years old, was severely injured while working on a building at Glen Gardner, by a heavy log falling upon him.

Mercer County.

John Flood, a potter employed in the Maddock works at Trenton, had an artery in his wrist severed by a heavy piece of pottery having broken and fallen upon his arm.

Philip O'Hara, an employe of the Trenton Fire Clay & Porcelain Works at Trenton, had his foot so badly crushed by a governor ball which he was helping to move having fallen upon it that the great toe and the one next to it had to be amputated.

Stephen Bree, an employe of the Golding Flint Mills at Trenton, was caught in some machinery which he was engaged in adjusting, and had the flesh and muscles of both legs badly lacerated.

James Duodledo, an employe of a Trenton rubber works, had a foot very badly crushed by a heavy weight falling upon it.

Joseph Buzatero, a laborer employed in the quarries at Moore Station, received an injury to his right leg while at work, which necessitated the amputation of the limb.

Elmer Horton, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was, while engaged in oiling switches at the Monmouth street yards, struck by a train and suffered a broken leg and three fractures of one arm, besides other severe internal and external injuries.

Joseph Getz, an employe of the Johnson Trolley Co. at Trenton, while putting a new wheel on a trolley pole at Princeton, was thrown to the ground by a shock received from the wire, and suffered a broken leg and a badly bruised arm.

Irvine Terberte, a lineman employed by the Bell Telephone Co., was struck on the face by the edge of an axe which slipped from the hand of a fellow workman who was using it in making repairs on the top of the pole.

Martin A. Ryan, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, residing in Trenton, while on a freight train between North Elizabeth and the Waverly freight yards, was thrown from the roof of a car and instantly killed by the wheels, which, passing over the man's abdomen, completely cut his body in two parts.

Henry Williams, employed in Sutphen's machine shops at Trenton, had his right hand so badly crushed in a machine that one of the fingers had to be amputated.

Stanley Hart, employed in the Union Boiler Works at Pennington, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy mass of metal which fell upon it.

Joseph T. Tomlinson, employed in the John A. Roebling Wire Works at Trenton, had an arm and hand caught in a machine which he was engaged in operating, and suffered painful and dangerous lacerations of the limb.

Lester Unversagt, a laborer employed in one of the Trenton rubber works, was very severely burned by coming in contact with the hot rollers of a machine on which he was working. The accident occurred through the man's clothing having become entangled in the machinery, thus drawing him upon the heated surface of the rollers.

Paul Fargan, employed in the Red Front Brick Works at Trenton, had a foot caught in the cog wheels of a machine, and so badly bruised and torn that thirty-nine stitches were required to draw the severed and lacerated parts together.

Camila Amitta, a laborer in the Moddock Pottery at Trenton, was severely cut about the body by a broken sagger.

Middlesex County.

Zanos Polocssilk, a laborer employed on the Lehigh Valley coal docks at Perth Amboy, was struck by a drill engine and knocked under the train, the wheels of which severed both legs from his body. The man died at the hospital a few hours later.

Charles Ealesh, a trackman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by an express train near Seawaren while on his tour of duty, and instantly killed.

August Wickberg, a laborer employed at the dock building on Cheesequake creek, was struck by a "pile," which was being got ready for driving, and had a leg broken just above the ankle.

John Bogane, a workman employed in the American Cigar Co.'s factory at New Brunswick, fell down the elevator shaft after the factory had closed for the day and was found there some time later suffering from a compound fracture of the skull, from which the physicians say he will die.

John Kane, a freight conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by a bridge at South Amboy, which he was passing under while side-tracking his train to allow a passenger express to pass. The man was thrown from the roof of the car and was found to have been so badly injured that it was not expected he could recover.

Monmouth County.

Thomas Brady, a flagman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, stationed at Atlantic Highlands, was struck while on duty by an early morning express train and so badly injured that he died a few hours later. Brady was 72 years of age.

David Minturn, a carpenter, while working on a building at Red Bank, was accidentally cut on the naked arm by a hand saw. The gash was eleven inches long, and an artery was severed that nearly caused the man to bleed to death.

Louis Wagner, a night track walker on the New York and Long Branch Railroad, was struck by a freight train near the Middletown Station, and had a foot cut off by the wheels, which passed over his ankle.

James O'Tool, employed in a power house at Keyport, had a hand caught in the machinery and very badly mangled.

Morris County.

William Bastedo, employed by the Atlantic Dynamite Co. at Kenvil, while operating a "packing" machine, had his right arm caught in the mechanism, where the limb was so badly broken and mangled that immediate amputation was performed. The accident appears to have been the result of carelessness on the man's part, as he had frequently been instructed to use a stick instead of his hands in guiding the material as it went through the machine.

John Wearne, a foreman in the Richard iron mine at Wharton, fell from the second level of the mine to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of two hundred feet, and was instantly killed.

Andrew Drocill, a signal man at the Oreland mine, Upper Hibernia, while stationed midway down the shaft for the purpose of warning either the miners below or the engineer above of any disarrangement of the machinery, was caught in a narrow opening between two chambers and was squeezed to death by the air pressure.

A Hungarian laborer, name not reported, who had been in the country only a few days, while working his first shift at the blast furnace at Wharton, was run over by one of the ore carrying cars, and had a foot so badly mangled that it had to be amputated.

Frederick Beach and Joseph Lanber, laborers employed at the Wharton furnaces at Wharton, were both fearfully burned by the red-hot slag which was accidentally turned upon them.

A Hungarian laborer, name not reported, employed in the ore bins of the Wharton furnace, was carried from the top of the ore heap in consequence of the material slipping from under his feet, and was crushed to death between the wall of the bin and the heavy mass of iron.

Ocean County.

O. H. Allison, a machinist, was badly scalded while repairing an engine at Cassville by the bursting of a valve.

Passaic County.

Thomas Wright, a machinist employed in a South Paterson machine shop, had the thumb severed from his right hand while operating a "shearer."

Charles Smith, employed in a Paterson machine shop, had a foot caught in the machinery on which he was working, and so badly mangled that it will have to be amputated.

John Corneally, a boiler maker, had a piece of steel driven into his right forearm, through an accident which occurred while he was at work in a Paterson machine shop.

Henry De Ryke, employed in the McNab & Harlan foundry and machine shops at Paterson, was very badly scalded through the blowing out of a valve in a steam pipe which was being tested under 200 pounds pressure.

Walter Koehler, employed in a Paterson machine shop, had a leg broken by a heavy shaft which fell upon it.

Philip Moore, employed in a mill at Paterson, fell to the floor from a scaffold on which he was standing with others, and received a fracture of the skull, a broken arm and serious internal injuries.

Martin Sodish, employed in the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, was struck and had a leg badly crushed by a falling beam.

Joseph Carberry, employed in Watson's Machine Shops at Paterson, slipped while crossing a room, and the hand which he put out to save himself, coming in contact with a circular saw, had the middle finger cut off.

Peter Dynkinski, employed in the shops of the East Jersey Pipe Co., had a hand badly crushed through being caught between the platform of a car and a heavy slab of iron.

Matthew Belamus, a carpenter, fell from the third story, through the open beams of a new building on which he was working, to the cellar, a distance of fifty feet, and was almost instantly killed.

Salem County.

Henry Stiles, employed in the Salem Knitting Mills at Salem City, had a hand badly bruised and lacerated in the mechanism of a dyeing machine.

Henry Watson, employed in the Salem Brass & Iron Works, had a foot very badly burned by molten metal falling upon it in consequence of a handle of the vessel having suddenly broken.

Somerset County.

John Lombardi, a laborer employed in the Chimney Rock stone quarry near Bound Brook, was almost instantly killed by a ledge of rock falling upon him after a blast.

Sussex County.

James A. Stackhouse, a brakeman on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, was thrown from a freight car under the wheels, and almost instantly killed.

Union County.

Christian Werner, a painter, while employed in painting his own residence in Elizabeth, fell from the scaffold to the brick walk below and was instantly killed.

George Saylor, employed in the machine shops of the Ball & Wood Co., at Elizabethport, became in some way entangled with a machine which he was operating, and had three ribs broken besides being otherwise seriously bruised.

Mannerio Hunaseir, a laborer, fell from the new building of the Singer Mfg. Co., at Elizabethport, and suffered a compound fracture of the skull, together with severe internal injuries.

A young Hungarian laborer, name not reported, employed in a section gang on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck near Fanwood and instantly killed by an express passenger train.

Christine Wolff, employed in the foundry and machine shops of the Watson, Stillman Co. at Roselle, had a foot so badly crushed by a heavy casting falling upon it that amputation had to be resorted to immediately.

John Tobin, a "trouble" lineman, employed in the electric light department of the Public Service Corporation, while cleaning the ends of a broken wire preparatory to making a splice, had his rubber glove torn, and was stricken insensible by the full force of the current, flames shooting from his body as it lay upon the ground. Although suffering greatly from burns and shock, the man has a chance of recovery.

Warren County.

Jesse Howel, employed in the Martins Cheek cement plant at Phillipsburg, had his face, arms and hands very badly burned by molten lead which was accidentally spilled upon him.

Edward McGearey, employed as a blacksmith in the Lehigh Valley shops at Phillipsburg, was working a large piece of hot iron, when it slipped from the tongs and struck him on the bare chest burning him very painfully.

William P. Holland, a carpenter, fell 25 feet from a scaffold at the plant of the Alpha Cement Co. at Alpha, and had two cords in his neck broken; his chances of recovery were regarded by the physicians as doubtful.

Frank Willever, employed in the Edison Cement Works at New Village, had his left arm badly broken and cut by being caught in a purveyor.

John Conlogn, a foreman in the Ingersoll Works at Phillipsburg, had the first joint of his left thumb cut off through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Three laborers, names not reported, employed in the Oxford furnace at Oxford, were burned by the explosion of a tub of molten slag. One of the men died soon after, and the condition of the others is such that they have scarcely a chance of living.

Jeremiah Reid, employed in the Alpha Cement Works at Alpha, had his skull fractured by a blow on the head received from a piece of rapidly revolving machinery and died four days later.

Charles Anthol, a laborer in the Alpha Cement Works at Alpha, fell from a car of lime on a trestle and was almost instantly killed.

A Hungarion laborer, name not reported, had a foot badly crushed at the Alpha Cement Works, where he was employed.

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Atlantic County.

Charles Breckenbridge, a lineman for a local telephone company, fell from the top of a pole on which he was making repairs at Atlantic City and was instantly killed.

Joseph Marada, an engineer in the Atlantic City Water Works at Absecon, was so badly scalded by an explosion of two steam boiler flues that he died shortly after being carried to a hospital.

Bergen County.

Andrew Giffanti, an Italian laborer employed in digging a cellar at Northvale, was prostrated by the heat and died soon after being removed to a hospital.

Frank McCauley, employed as a lineman by the Public Service Corporation, was instantly killed while working on a crosstree of a line pole, through his wrist coming in contact with a live electric light wire.

John Zobalosky, employed in the glucose works at Shadyside, had his right hand caught in a mill while attempting to remove an obstruction to the flow of corn into the machine, and lost four fingers which were cut off at the second joint.

John Delancey, a lineman employed by the Public Service Corporation, was instantly killed while at work on the top of a pole at Hackensack, through his hand having come in contact with a commercial wire charged with 2,300 volts of electricity.

Burlington County.

George Deacon, employed in the Florence Iron Works at Florence, had two fingers of one of his hands so badly crushed that amputation will probably have to be resorted to.

Henry Cook, a motorman employed on the Trenton & Camden Railway, was so severely injured as a result of the car which he was running having jumped the track that death followed shortly after the accident.

Camden County.

Richard Craig, employed in the Howland Croft Sons mill, at Camden, had his right arm caught and broken in a machine on which he was working. The fracture is technically known as the "green stick" variety; that is, the bones were not only broken but bent also.

Frank Tiederman, employed in the Darrell shoe factory at Camden, had a finger cut off while operating a moulding machine.

Edward Marion, employed in the Camden Iron Works at Camden, was struck on the head and very severely wounded by one side of a heavy steam shears.

Charles Hampton, employed in the Dunn Oil Cloth Works at Camden, was severely burned by the boiling over of a vat of oil.

William Homer, employed in the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, fell from a crane shortly after beginning his day's work, and suffered a broken arm and wrist.

David Fales, a wharf builder, while superintending the driving of piles in the Line Ditch sewer at Camden, was struck by a large log that slipped from the hooks by which it was held while being hoisted into position, and suffered a compound fracture of the left leg.

Joseph Shaw, employed on the track elevation of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Camden, was struck by an iron bar that fell from the elevation, and very severely bruised and lacerated about the neck and shoulders.

Dominic Calvino, a laborer employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad track elevation at Camden, had an arm so badly fractured by an accident which occurred while assisting in raising a bucket of cement, that it will probably have to be amputated.

Cape May County.

Arthur Chester, employed in a sewer at Cape May City, was overcome by gas and died shortly after being removed from the trench.

Cumberland County.

Henry Tuthill, a carpenter of Millville, had a hand caught in a planing machine, and two of the fingers were so badly mangled that amputation was necessary.

Thomas Fogarty, a laborer employed on a dock under construction at Camden, was struck on the head with much force by the end of a heavy pole, which he was using for the purpose of guiding or steadying the piling while the same were being driven into position by the pile driver, and so severely injured that it was feared he had sustained a fracture of the skull. The accident occurred through the pole which had slipped from its position having been struck by the driver in its descent.

Martin Smith, employed in the plant of Cox Bros. of Bridgeton, fell while drawing a truck heavily laden with castings, and striking the iron catch of an open door, had two ribs broken and the muscles of his back badly strained.

Howard Batchelor, employed in a saw mill at Millville, had a thumb badly mangled by being caught in the cog wheels of a machine on which he was working.

Jesse Johnson, employed on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, fell from a hand-car near Bridgeton, and suffered injuries from the wheels passing over him that resulted in death a few days later.

Herman Chew, employed in the Crescent Gas Fixture Co.'s works at Bridgeton, had two fingers badly crushed in the gears of a machine on which he was working.

Andrew Pierce, employed in the Cumberland Glass Works, was overcome and nearly suffocated by the fumes of a gas machine on which he was working.

Edward Steelman, a mason of Millville, was overcome by the heat and fell from a scaffold on which he was working, and suffered, in addition to the heat prostration, severe injuries from the fall.

Essex County.

Charles Klotz, a carpenter of Newark, fell from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and had two ribs broken, besides receiving a severe scalp wound.

Adam Jockawitz, employed in the Benjamin Atha & Co.'s foundry at Newark, was severely injured about the head and back by a steel rail falling upon him.

John Francis and Michael Rutka, employed in the Benjamin Atha & Co.'s steel works at Newark, suffered severely from accidents of a similar character, which occurred within a few hours of each other. Both men had the fingers of the right hand caught in cog wheels and so badly crushed that amputation will probably be necessary.

Frederick Parsons, a carpenter of Newark, fell through the beams from the second story of a building on which he was working, and had his face severely cut and bruised, some of his teeth knocked out, besides being injured internally.

John Elsner, employed in the works of the Benjamin Atha & Co. at Newark, fell from a ladder while attempting to run a belt on a pulley, and was severely bruised besides suffering what was regarded as dangerous internal injuries.

Frank Michelfelder, a painter employed by the Public Service Corporation, fell from a pole on which he was working at Irvington, and had one of his hip bones fractured.

John Desoyrado, employed in the electro-plating establishment of Hodecker Bros. at Newark, was severely injured about the head and body by the bursting of a grindstone on which he was working, several large fragments of which struck him with great force. The man was taken to a hospital and doubts were entertained of his recovery.

George McGuire, employed in the harness factory of Andrew Kovach, Newark, was severely cut about the head by the fall of a plate glass skylight under which he was standing while at work.

Salvator Mertera, a plumber laborer, was buried under a cave-in of earth while working in a deep sewer at Glen Ridge. His companions, assisted by several volunteers who witnessed the accident, succeeded by energetic work in uncovering his head in time to prevent suffocation.

John Break, a trackman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by a drill engine and badly injured about the back and head while at work on a siding in Newark.

Gloucester County.

Barber Hughes, a brakeman on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, while standing on the bumper of a car signalling to the engineer, was struck by a chute, the sharp end of which severed the ear from his head.

Harrison Ettgen, a grave digger, was caught in a cave-in while opening a grave in a cemetery at Woodbury, and was rescued in a badly injured condition just in time to prevent suffocation.

Hudson County.

William Grumhold, a track boss on the West Shore Railroad, was struck by a passenger train while at work near New Durham, and instantly killed.

James Toner, a dock laborer, was struck by a heavy coil of rope while at work on the Hamburg-American pier at Hoboken, and had a leg broken.

Andrew Nichal, a rigger, while working in the Fletcher Machine Shops at Hoboken, fell from the scaffold on which he was standing, and received severe injuries to his back and head.

Pietro Soltosi, a workman employed on a recreation pier at Hoboken, came in contact with a live electric light, and was badly burned besides being seriously and perhaps fatally shocked.

William Purcell, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from a trestle at Hoboken on which he was working, and suffered severe injuries.

John Turner, a laborer employed by the James Reilly Supply Co. at Hoboken, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy piece of iron falling upon it.

Charles Kern, a car inspector of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was overcome by the intense heat of the weather, and taken to a hospital, where he remained for hours in an unconscious condition.

Alexander Miscoskey, a carpet cleaner employed by the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey, became unconscious while at work as a result of heat prostration, and died while being removed to the hospital.

John Blake and John Laughlin, deck hands on a steamboat, while taking on coal at the Communipaw docks, were thrown in the water and drowned through the breaking of a boat rail, over which both were leaning while raising a fender to the deck.

Michael O'Connor, a laborer employed in the tunnel which is being constructed under the Hudson river from Exchange Place, Jersey City, was struck by fragments of rock which were detached by a blast from before the shield, and almost instantly killed. Thomas Coyne, a fellow workman with O'Connor, had his left leg broken at the ankle and was otherwise seriously bruised by the flying fragments of rock produced by the same blast.

Samuel Delano, a laborer employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel shaft at Weehawken, received a compound fracture of an arm and serious internal injuries, through accidentally falling from an ascending elevator to the bottom of the shaft.

Frederick Hayer, an employe of a feed company, was working on a barge at Pier 1, Hoboken, when he lost his footing and fell between the vessel and a large steam tug, in which position he was caught and crushed to death before the forward motion of the tug could be checked. When released it was found that all the bones in the man's body had been broken.

Michael Rosso, an Italian laborer, employed in the Hoboken cut of the Lackawanna Railroad, lost his footing while attempting to tighten a drill, and fell from the ledge on which he stood to the rocks below; his injuries were of a very painful but not necessarily dangerous character.

William Thurston, employed as a helper in the Erie Railroad roundhouse at Hoboken, had a foot caught in the gears of a transfer table on which he was working, and suffered the loss of four toes which were cut off by the wheels.

Charles Robbins, a painter of Jersey City, fell from a scaffold while working on a new building, and suffered a fracture of his left arm and a severe gash over the right eye.

James Lojez, a laborer, while working on a new building in Hoboken, was struck by a falling derrick, and had his back so severely injured as to necessitate his removal to the hospital.

Edward Ranscher, employed in the New York Standard Watch Co.'s plant at the Lafayette section of Jersey City, while working on a power press, had the forefinger of his left hand cut off by being caught between the punch and die.

Frank Shultz, employed in the Smedes Iron Works at the Lafayette section of Jersey City, had his left leg broken at the ankle by a heavy casting falling upon it.

Patrick Grimes, an engine oiler on the Erie Railroad at Favonia dock, Jersey City, was struck by an engine, the wheels of which passed across the middle of his body, killing him instantly.

Charles Faber, employed in the mills of the Barns Mfg. Co. at Jersey City, had both legs broken below the knee by a pile of lumber which fell upon him.

Howard Twinning, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while making up a train at Greenville, had his left hand caught between the bumpers of two cars, and so badly crushed as to make immediate amputation necessary.

Henry Fish, a painter of New Durham, fell from a scaffold on which he was working, a distance of fifteen feet, and received severe injuries about the head and back.

Tony Pase, a laborer, while unloading ice from a truck in Hoboken, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy cake falling upon it.

Frederick Hansen, a longshoreman, employed on the pier of the Scandinavian American Steamship Co. at Hoboken, was struck on the head by the heavy iron hook of a sling used in removing cargo, and very badly injured.

John Wattan, a workman employed on the new ferry house and slip of the Lackawanna Railroad at Hoboken, was struck by the arm of a large derrick used for moving heavy planking, and had the bones of one of the knees badly crushed by a heavy timber which fell upon him at the same time.

Herman Arnschinsky, a glass worker, while sitting in a swinging chair putting in the leaded panes of glass in a Hoboken church window, fell to the sidewalk, a distance of fifty feet, in consequence of the rope by which the seat was suspended having broken, and was instantly killed.

Charles Reid, Reuben Whitehead and Alfred Aiple, all employes of the Edison Lamp Works in Harrison, and members of the factory fire department, met with an accident through the breaking of a forty foot ladder while going through a fire drill, which resulted in Reid having his right arm broken and head severely cut and bruised. Both the other men sustained painful contusions, cuts and sprains, but neither of them suffered from broken bones.

John J. Shanley, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was thrown from the top of a freight car at the Jersey City yards, and had his left leg broken, besides suffering other painful injuries.

S. W. Syers, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s grain elevator at Harsimus Cove, Jersey City, fell from a car, the contents of which he was inspecting, and striking one of the beams, had a rib broken, besides suffering internal injury.

Anthony Zaminsky, an employe of the Erie Railroad Co., was struck by an engine while coupling cars in the freight yards at Jersey City, and had his left leg cut off just below the knee.

Michael Corrigan, a brakeman employed in the freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harsimus Cove, Jersey City, had his right arm caught between the bumpers of two cars, and crushed so badly as to require amputation.

James Maloney, a carpenter, while engaged in renovating the trolley repair shops at West Hoboken, fell from a scaffold to the floor, a distance of twenty-five feet, and suffered a fracture of an ankle.

Edward Howard, employed in the Erie Railroad grain elevator at the foot of Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, while engaged in unloading grain, slipped and fell into one of the large bins. The heavy inflow of grain buried the man out of sight and suffocated him before any effective assistance could be rendered.

Theodore Conrad, employed in a lumber mill at Hoboken, while operating a circular saw, tripped on some obstruction on the floor and fell against the work bench, his right hand at the same time coming in contact with the saw, which almost severed two of the fingers.

Thomas Weaver, foreman for the F. M. Stillman Contracting Co., of Jersey City, was crushed under some heavy material in the storage yard, and so badly injured that death followed a few hours later.

Hunterdon County.

William Holman, a blacksmith of Lambertville, while shoeing a horse, was kicked by the animal which was tormented by flies and had a leg broken.

Clarence Farley, a fireman in a portable saw mill at Flemington, had his clothing set on fire by sparks from the furnace, and was severely burned about the head, shoulders and arms before the flames were extinguished.

Jonathan Dilly, employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad carpenter shops at Lambertville, had one of his fingers cut off by a circular saw on which he was working.

Smith Ely, employed in the carpenter shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lambertville, had his right hand badly crushed and a part of the middle finger cut off by the falling of a stringer.

Edward Hunt, employed in the Lambertville Rubber Mill, was caught in a rapidly revelving shaft, which he was engaged in fixing, and whirled around many times before the power was shut off. When released, it was found that the man's legs and hips were fractured and his body covered with bruises. At the hospital, one of his legs was amputated, and it was said that his chances of recovery were very slight.

Henry Hill, a carpenter of Califon, while driving a nail was struck by the head, which broke off and flew into his left eye, the sight of which, the physicians who attended him believed, was entirely destroyed.

Mercer County.

William Kerlin, engineer of the Bellmark pottery at Trenton, had both arms and face badly burned through the lubricant with which he was oiling his engine having taken fire. Physicians at the hospital reported that several months must elapse before the man is in condition to work again.

K. Ballzik, a laborer in the Eureka Flint & Spar Works at Trenton, was badly bruised and otherwise injured by a fall of three stories in an elevator at the works. The accident was caused by the breaking of the cable on which the elevator was suspended.

Wilbur Stout, a machinist employed in the DeLavell Steam Turbine Works at Trenton, was caught in some machinery on which he was working, and received many deep cuts and painful lacerations on both arms and hands.

John Moran, 14 years old, had a finger cut off by a press on which he was working in a Trenton printing office.

Joseph Cohen, a laborer, had three fingers nearly severed from his left hand by a heavy plate glass, which broke while being moved from a truck.

Michael Froland, a laborer employed in the plant of the American Bridge Co. at Trenton, had two fingers severed from his right hand through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Joseph Gaiser and Frank Dipalo, laborers employed in the Mott Iron Works at Trenton, while working in a tunnel that connects that plant with the Trenton Fire Brick Co.'s establishment, were struck and crushed against the wall by two small freight cars. Gaiser suffered a fractured ankle and

lacerated leg, and Dipola had his shoulder dislocated and was badly cut and bruised about the face and body.

Daniel Slattery, a laborer employed in the Trenton mills of the John A. Roebling Co., was caught under a large roller and when rescued by his fellow workmen was found to have had his left leg broken near the knee and his lower limbs severely bruised.

Robert McCarthy, a carpenter employed at Wilburtha, cut an artery in his leg while at work, and narrowly escaped bleeding to death before receiving help.

John E. Foulds, employed in the Thropp Machine Works at Trenton, had a hand badly lacerated through its being caught in a machine on which he was working.

John M. Geisner, employed in the Crescent Belting & Packing Co.'s plant at Trenton, had the fingers of his right hand severely lacerated by the rollers of a machine on which he was working.

Charles Wilkes, employed in the works of the American Bridge Co. at Trenton, had a hand crushed while attempting to adjust a heavy belt on a large pulley.

Frank Fluppwin, employed in the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works at Trenton, attempted to board a moving elevator at the works through a half closed door, and had his head caught between the car and inclosing frame work. The man was removed to a hospital in a dangerous condition.

James H. Hunt, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had both legs crushed and broken by the shifting of a load of steel rails on a car on which he was standing; the injuries were so bad that both limbs would, in the opinion of the physicians, have to be amputated. The man's hip was also broken, and but little hope was entertained for his recovery.

William Russell, employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad car shops at Trenton, was struck in the face by the shaft of a lathe which broke loose while he was working on it, and had his front teeth knocked out, besides his lips and nose being badly cut and bruised.

Middlesex County.

Warren Welp, a telegraph lineman, fell from a tree in New Market, where he was engaged in repairing wires, and suffered a compound fracture of the right leg.

Frederick Gowen, a printer of New Brunswick, had a finger crushed in a press which he was engaged in feeding when the accident occurred.

Robert Garkel, employed on the new railroad bridge at Perth Amboy, had a leg broken by a heavy piece of timber having fallen upon it.

George Gilliland, employed in the Middleton shoe factory at New Brunswick, had the little finger of his left hand so badly crushed in a machine that it had to be amputated.

Charles E. Buzze, a painter of New Brunswick, fell from a ladder on which he was working to the sidewalk, a distance of fifteen feet, and had both arms badly strained and bruised.

A Syrian woman, name not reported, had the four fingers of her right hand so badly crushed while at work in the Johnson & Johnson plant at New Brunswick, that all of them had to be amputated.

George Bolfh, a laborer employed in the Raritan Copper Works at Perth Amboy, had his skull fractured by a brick which fell from the top of a stack, striking him on the head. It was said at the hospital to which he was borught that the man could not live.

A Hungarian laborer, name unknown, was caught in a large belt which he was engaged in repairing, and whirled around the shafting many times before the power could be shut off. The man was found to be in a badly mutilated condition, and died as he was being placed in an ambulance for removal to the hospital.

Martin Gotz, employed in the brick and terra cotta works of Henry Maurer & Son, at Maurer, was caught and drawn into a chaser mill which is used for mixing and preparing clay, and was almost instantly killed. The man was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

Seven men, employed on the construction of a new kiln at the Sayerville works of Sayer & Fisher, were seriously injured through the collapse of a structure which they were erecting. One of them, Michael Fritz, a stone mason, died of his injuries the next day, and two others, Albert Koehler and James O'Donnel, each suffered a fractured leg besides severe body bruises. The injuries of the four others while painful were not of a serious character.

Monmouth County.

Martin Kegley, a brickmaker employed at Lorrillards, while crossing a brick kiln on a plank, was thrown directly into the center of the burning material through the breaking of the board, and was seriously burned about the legs and arms.

Vitto Contanero, a laborer in a brick yard at Keyport, had a leg broken by a pile of bricks falling upon him.

Earl Lyming, employed in a mill at Manasquan, was struck in the eye by the end of a baleing wire, and will probably lose his sight.

Clifford Jacobus, a lineman employed by the New York & New Jersey Telephone Co., was severely shocked and burned while working on the cross-tree of a line pole at Long Branch, through having grasped a live wire for the purpose of steadying himself while moving from one side to another.

Morris County.

C. Leonard Trowbridge, engineer of the power house at Chatham, while using a large screw-driver with his right hand, drove its point entirely through the palm of the left hand with which he was holding the screw, and inflicted a painful wound which will render him unable to work for some time.

Thomas Casey, 19 years old, employed in the iron furnace at Wharton, while attempting to step on a yard drill engine, tripped and fell under the wheels, which passed over his right arm and shoulder, crushing these parts so badly that death followed a few hours later.

James Hall, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, while passing under the Boonton bridge at Boonton, was struck on the head by the coping and knocked to the ground. The man's skull was so badly fractured and injuries sustained by the fall were so severe that there seemed to be no prospect of his recovering.

James Blain, employed in the Singleton Silk Mill at Dover, had a hand so severely injured while at work, that amputation of one of the fingers was necessary.

Samuel Santorelli, 15 years old, while placing a bobbin on a machine, had the sleeve of his shirt caught and his arm drawn into the gearing. When released his arm was found to be seriously and painfully lacerated.

Alger Sturtevant, employed in the Liondale Print Works near Rockaway, had three fingers of his right hand caught and badly crushed between the cog-wheels of a machine on which he was working.

Ocean County.

William Carey, a plumber, was buried under a cave-in of earth while laying sewer pipe in a trench; when taken out it was found that his right arm had been broken.

Passaic County.

Frank Brown, a fireman on the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad, was badly scalded on both legs from the hips downward, by steam which escaped through the blowing out of a cylinder head, which accident occurred near Paterson.

Philip De Boar, 15 years old, employed in the Nicholson File Works at Paterson, was caught in the belting and drawn up to the main shaft, around which he was whirled many times before the power could be shut off. The boy was taken to a hospital suffering from shock, together with many painful cuts and bruises of the body and limbs.

Sip De Block, a carpenter of Paterson, fell to the sidewalk from a building on which he was employed, and suffered a fracture of the skull, besides internal injuries of a character that caused blood to gush from his mouth and ears.

Peter Sharpey, a workman employed by the car company at Paterson, had his jaw bone broken by an accidental blow of a crowbar.

Luke Lansing, employed in a Lakeview machine shop, had his right hand badly crushed in a machine which he was engaged in operating.

Peter Gayoza, employed in the American Locomotive Works at Paterson, was struck by a swift moving crane while at work, and received a blow that nearly tore the scalp from his head. At the hospital to which he was removed eighteen stitches were required to close the wound.

Aloysius Koehl and Joseph Munsio, laborers employed in Paterson machine shops, had their hands crushed in machinery at the place of their employment, and received treatment therefor in the local hospital.

Charles Maguire, a brakeman on the Lackawanna road, fell from the roof of a freight car near Paterson, and, striking a heap of scrap iron, received many severe and painful cuts and bruises about the body and limbs.

John Gleason, employed in the East Jersey Pipe Works at Paterson, was struck by a steel car, which inflicted a deep wound across the forehead that required six stitches to close it up.

Angelo Shaillo, employed in the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, received an accidental wound from a large jagged piece of steel, which required eight stitches to close it up.

Andrew Sokeski, a machinist employed in a Lakeview shop, had the toes of one of his feet crushed through the fall of a heavy piece of iron.

John Bruntz, a laborer employed in the Wiedman Dye Works at Riverside, fell into a dye vat which contained an iron sulphate solution, and had his feet and legs below the knees very badly burned.

Dominico Conti, a workman employed in the American Silk Dyeing Co.'s works at Hawthorn, fell into a tub of boiling soap suds and was very seriously scalded.

Charles Baumgartner, employed in the United Ribbon Co.'s works at Paterson, had an arm badly crushed and lacerated through its being caught in some machinery.

John Clifford and Charles Eggers, roofers, employed on a new concrete building at Totowa, were severely injured through an accident, the particulars of which are as follows: Clifford was working on the roof of the building when a small ladder which he was using slipped and dislodged a cement block, which in its turn dropped from the roof, striking Eggers, who was standing near the structure, in its descent, and broke his arm. Clifford fell from the roof to the ground and received a badly bruised back, besides numerous contusions and lacerations about the head and arms.

John Schmidt, a carpenter, while at work with others making repairs on the roof of one of the buildings of the Botany Mills at Passaic, missed his footing and was almost instantly killed by a fall of about 35 feet to the ground.

Henry Curzon, 16 years old, employed in the furniture factory of the Hartmeir Furniture Co. at Paterson, had a thumb nearly cut off by a circular saw.

Joseph Reed, of Paterson, had a hand badly lacerated while at work in the plant of the East Jersey Pipe Co.

Umbut Spranga, a laborer of Paterson, had two toes cut off while working on a steam shovel.

Charles Carlsen had several large blood vessels severed by a steel splinter which struck him while at work in the Rogers Locomotive Plant at Paterson. The man when brought to the hospital was found to be in a critical condition from loss of blood.

Andrew Hogok, employed in the Cook Locomotive Works at Paterson, had a foot so badly crushed by a heavy steel casting falling upon it that amputation of three toes was found to be immediately necessary.

Joseph Moynehan, a freight brakeman on the Greenwood Lake division of the Erie Railroad, was struck by a passenger engine near Paterson, and suffered severe external and internal injuries.

John Ackerman, a mason of Paterson, was buried under several feet of earth through a cave-in of a deep trench in which he was working, and was struck on the back by the edge of a shovel which a laborer was using in the effort to dig him out. The blow caused injuries of such a serious character that, at the hospital to which he was taken, the man's prospect of recovery was regarded as slight.

Joseph Gallagher, 16 years old, while working on the roof of the erection shop of the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, fell through a glass sky-light to the floor, a distance of 50 feet, and received external and internal injuries of a character likely, in the judgment of physicians who attended him, to result in death.

William Sweeney, a painter, while working on a scaffold about 60 feet in the air at the Dolphin Mill, Paterson, was thrown to the ground, through a mistake made by his helper, who released the tackle by which the scaffold was suspended when he had been ordered to hold it fast. Sweeney's life was saved by his having fallen on a heap of loose sand; as it was, both arms were broken.

Salem County.

Timothy Whitesell, employed in the Delaware Steel Plant at Kennsville, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy piece of metal which a fellow workman accidentally allowed to fall upon it.

Somerset County.

Charles Ewing, a flagman on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, while flagging a train near Belle Meade, was run down and instantly killed by an express, which approached while his attention was concentrated on the train which he was signalling. The man's body was mangled almost beyond recognition.

Charles Dean, a lineman, while doing some repairs on the top of a thirty foot pole at Raritan, grasped in his bare hand a telegraph wire that had been crossed by an electric wire of the Public Service Corporation, and was instantly killed by the resulting shock. The man's body fell over the crosspiece and rested on a number of live wires where it remained for nearly half an hour before the discovery was made that he was dead, passersby supposing him to be at work.

Clayton Weatherby, a carpenter, while at work on a high building at Bound Brook, lost his footing and fell to the ground, a distance of 30 feet. The man's spine was fractured, and death followed the accident a few hours later.

Stanley Emmons, a lineman in the employ of the Public Service Corporation, while working on a pole in Somerville, fell to the ground, a distance of 20 feet, and suffered many severe bruises about the head, arms and body.

Union County.

Frank Cacoka, a track hand on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by an express train near Fanwood and instantly killed. The dead man leaves a wife and two children in Italy.

Edward Kelly and George Teats, both firemen on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, were fearfully burned and scalded at Fanwood by the bursting of a boiler flue, while both were standing directly in front of the fire box. At the hospital to which they were promptly brought, their condition was regarded as very critical; a few days later both men died, one at his home in Bayonne and the other at the Muehlingberg Hospital, in Plainfield.

Robert Nevins, a lineman of the Public Service Corporation, while repairing a break in electric wires at Plainfield, touched the wrong wire with his bare hands, and received a shock of 1,000 volts, which threw him to the ground, breaking his knee pan by the fall.

Charles Beatty, a lineman employed by the United States Electric Co., of Elizabeth, had both hands badly burned by live wires which he grasped in an effort to steady himself on the top of a pole on which he was working. His hands were so badly burned that both thumbs were amputated.

William Green, a moulder employed in the Pond Machine Tool Co.'s works at Plainfield, had a foot severely burned by some of the molten metal which he was pouring into a mould having splashed upon it.

James Darsey, an iron worker, fell from the new Singer Mfg. Co.'s building at Elizabeth, and had several ribs fractured, besides suffering severe internal injuries.

Raffaelle Caruso, a laborer employed in the yards of the Pond Machine Tool Co. at Plainfield, fell from a heap of pig iron to a railroad trestle and was instantly killed by the wheels of a freight train passing over him. The man was literally cut in two about the middle of the body.

Frederick Koller, a workman in the Rogers tableware plant at Netherwood, while cleaning a machine, had an arm caught between one of its wheels and the edge of a tin screen, causing a laceration of the flesh down to the bone and severing three main arteries.

Michael Motley, a polisher employed in the Rushmore Dynamo Co.'s works at Plainfield, while working on a large buffing wheel, had some loose parts of his clothing caught in the shafting and was being rapidly drawn in, when some fellow workmen cut him loose. The man fainted on being released, and it was found on examination that his clothing had been drawn so tightly in the struggle to escape being thrown from his feet and drawn around the shaft, that the compression caused a fracture of two ribs.

Charles W. Ort, a laborer of Plainfield, slipped on a stone while at work, and fractured his right leg.

Edward McIntyre, a laborer, while drilling in a ditch at Plainfield, where gas mains were to be laid, had an eye seriously and painfully injured by a blow from a flying fragment of rock.

Warren County.

Charles Cook, a lineman employed by an electric company of Phillipsburg, while adjusting a wire on the top of a pole, received a shock which resulted in his being completely disabled.

Gilbert J. Kopf, a fireman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by a bridge near Asbury, and suffered a fracture of the skull which resulted in his death a few hours later.

Joseph Kennaley, employed in the Warren Foundry at Phillipsburg, had a foot crushed by a heavy mass of iron which fell upon it.

Mathias Sleight, employed in the Alpha Cement Works at Alpha, was caught in the "conveyor," and before the machinery could be stopped had both legs broken, the right arm fractured, and the thumb of the right hand torn off. At the hospital to which the man was taken, it was the opinion of the physicians that both legs would have to be amputated.

Russell Snyder, employed in the Alpha Cement Works at Alpha, was severely injured through being struck on the side by a heavy iron lever. Another employe of the same firm named Frank Lore was seriously hurt by an accident, the character of which could not be ascertained.

George Dunlap, an assistant foreman at the Edison Portland Cement Works near Phillipsburg, was caught in some heavy and rapidly revolving machinery and instantly killed.

A Hungarian laborer, name not reported, lost two fingers of his right hand through the premature explosion of a blast.

H. S. Barcley, employed in the pattern department of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Shops at Phillipsburg, had his right hand severely injured by a circular saw which he was operating.

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Atlantic County.

Jesse Tortaglione, employed in the works of the Atlantic Brick Mfg. Co. at Mays Landing, was caught in the belting of a powerful pressing machine on which he was working, and, after being carried around swiftly several times, was found when released to have had his right arm broken.

William Clark, a trainman on the Atlantic City Railroad, was caught between two freight cars which he was engaged in coupling at Atlantic City, and had a leg fractured and bruised, besides suffering a rupture of the abdominal wall which seems likely to cause his death. Five days after the accident the injured leg had to be amputated above the knee in consequence of gangrene having appeared.

Bergen County.

A laborer named G. Mulder, while engaged near Wortendyke in cutting timber for telegraph poles, had a leg broken in two places, and suffered a fracture of several ribs through a tree which he was cutting down having fallen upon him.

A. W. Osborne, a mason, while working on a building at Ridgefield Park, had his eyes filled with fine lime dust, and so badly burned as to destroy the sight of one of them.

Burlington County.

George Baun, a lineman employed by the Interstate Telephone Co at Bordentown, while adjusting cross-trees at a height of thirty feet, was thrown to the ground by the breaking of the pole at its base, where it was badly decayed, and suffered a contusion of the spine and left arm from the fall.

Charles Dewey, an engineer on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was, with the fireman of the same train, severely injured in a collision of freight cars near Kinkora.

Richard Manley, a laborer employed in unloading a coal barge at the Burlington Water Works, was crushed under six hundred pounds of coal, that fell from a derrick thirty-five feet above him in consequence of the breaking of a rope which formed part of the hoisting tackle. The man's injuries consisted of severe contusions of the head and upper part of the body.

John S. Foreman, an ironworker employed on one of the buildings of the John A. Roebling Sons' plant at Kinkora, fell to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and, striking head first, was instantly killed.

Camden County.

Estell Kirk, a car inspector employed in the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Camden, was caught between the bumpers of two passenger cars, the couplings of which he was examining, and so badly crushed and bruised about the chest that he died ten minutes after the occurrence. The accident was caused by an unexpected movement of the train.

Jacob Farrell, a laborer, while unloading ice at the artificial ice plant in Camden city, fell down a flight of stone steps, and had an arm broken.

David Smith, a workman employed in the Farr & Bailey Oil Cloth plant at Camden, had the fourth finger of his left hand crushed in the gearing of a machine on which he was working:

George Kuhlun, an electrician employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., was severely burned about the legs by fire from crossed electric wires about which he was working at Pitman Grove.

Isaac Curtis, employed in the White Lead Works at Camden, was struck a slanting blow on the forehead by a pot of lead which fell from an elevation of thirteen feet, and received a gash which required five stitches to close up.

Clarence Wesley, employed in the shipyard of John Dialogue at Camden, fell from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of thirty-five feet, and suffered severe bruises about the body, together with internal injuries of a serious character.

R. E. Chappel, an employe of an electric railroad in Camden, accidentally touched the pole on the top of a car while the power was on, and received a shock which threw him to the ground; the man was severely bruised by the fall, and also badly burned about the face and arms by electricity.

Peter Mulliner, employed in the Mathias shipyard at Camden, was cut and bruised under a pile of lumber which fell upon him.

Stanley Pakiski, a laborer employed in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, had both legs severely crushed under a heavy beam which fell upon him.

John Curran, employed in the power house of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad at Camden, fell from a telegraph pole and suffered severe lacerations of the head and shoulders.

John Carroll, employed by the Public Service Corporation, fell from the roof of a house on which he was working and had his skull fractured.

William Miles, a laborer employed in the works of the McAndrews & Forbes licorice works at Camden, was seriously crushed about the abdomen by being caught between two large bales of goods.

Dukey Phillips, employed in the oil cloth works of Farr & Bailey at Camden, had an arm crushed and broken in the rolls of a machine on which he was working.

Earnest Erekerskley, 14 years old, employed in the Camden Woolen Mill, had the first finger of his right hand so badly crushed in the cogwheels of a machine that it had to be amputated.

Anton Pito, a laborer employed in the works of the Victor Talking Machine Co. at Camden, had a hand crushed and several bones broken by a heavy beam falling upon it.

Cumberland County.

Claude Pettit, a laborer, while working in a stone quarry near Millville, was caught under a mass of falling stone and gravel, and had his right leg broken.

William Parent, employed in the Millville Bottle Works at Millville, was struck on the head by the lever of a glass press and received a severe gash of the scalp.

Evan Robinson, employed in a creamery at Millville, had two fingers of his right hand cut off by the cogwheels of a press on which he was working.

William Johnson, employed in the Monantico Bleach & Dye Works at Millville, had an arm caught between two heavy cast-iron rolls and drawn in to the elbow. The flesh of the man's arm was badly crushed and torn, but no bones were broken.

Henry Sutton, employed in a basket factory at Cedarville, had two fingers of his left hand cut off by a machine called a clipper on which he was working.

George Berkley, employed in the Menantico Bleachery at Millville, had a foot severely bruised by a heavy steel roller which fell in a glancing position upon it.

Joseph Penn, a night engineer at the Millville Water Works, was thrown thirty feet upwards from where he stood by the head of a large water pump which blew out while he was making some adjustments upon it. The man's injuries, both internal and external, are of a very serious character.

Lawrence Mulligan, employed by the General Electric Co. on the installation of the third rail system near Millville, while directing the work of a

gang of men on a trestle twenty-five feet above the ground, grasped a live wire, from which he was released by the other workmen only to fall through the open space between the beams to the road below; the man suffered many severe and painful lacerations about the head, face and hands, and his condition was regarded by the physicians as extremely critical.

Essex County.

Dominico Damuso, a laborer employed with others in laying new trolley rails in South Orange avenue, Newark, was struck by a car which approached unseen by him, and had his skull fractured. At the hospital to which he was hurried immediately after the accident it was said the man would die of his injuries.

Richard McIntyre, a laborer, while at work in a building in Mechanic street, Newark, was struck on the back by a heavy iron bolt which fell from the floor above, and had his spine so badly injured as to produce paralysis.

William O. Jenicke, an employe of the Public Service Corporation, was badly burned about the head, face and hands by escaping gas having been ignited while looking for the leak in the cellar of a house in Newark.

Henry Delaney, a bricklayer, fell from the wall of a building in course of construction at Newark, and suffered a fracture of the skull from which he died thirty-six hours later.

Calvin Ewing, a carpenter of Newark, fell from a scaffold on which he was working, and suffered a fracture of the spine, besides having both ankle bones broken.

Patrick Dolan, a laborer, employed in the freight station of the Lackawanna Railroad at Newark, had a leg so badly fractured and crushed under a heavy mass of material which he was engaged in moving that the limb had to be amputated about two weeks later.

Christian Riese, a motorman employed on the Newark lines of the Public Service Corporation, while trying to board his car while in motion missed the step and had his left foot so badly crushed by the front wheels that it will probably have to be amputated.

Joseph Regetsky, a laborer employed in the Balbach Smelting Works at Newark, had his left ankle bone broken by a heavy plank falling upon it.

Robert A. Thornhill, employed in the cabinet department of the National Phonograph Co. at West Orange, slipped on the floor beside a bench on which he was working, and falling against a running circular saw, had his left hand cut off with a part of the forearm about six inches above the wrist.

Gloucester County.

Adelbert Rider, a carpenter employed on repairs to a ship lying against a wharf at Gibbstown, fell from the upper deck through a hatchway to the hold, a distance of forty feet, and had his neck broken; the man died instantly.

Samuel Gilbert, a workman, while engaged in repairing a trolley car near Woodbury, was so badly injured in a collision which occurred while he was under the disabled car that he died a few minutes later.

A boy, 12 years old, last name Connelly, had a hand very badly crushed in the machinery at the Paulsboro Powder Works where he was employed.

William Vaughn, employed in the electric power house at Westville, while oiling some machinery, allowed his can to come in contact with the dynamo, from which he received a shock that rendered him senseless; the flames from the intercepted electric current at the same time burned him very seriously about the head and face.

Hudson County.

Oscar Hagen, employed in a wood planing mill on Jersey City Heights, ran his hand against a circular saw, and had two fingers cut off.

Alexander Bynasick, a laborer employed on the Lackawanna tunnel at Jersey City Heights, was instantly killed by a large mass of rock which dropped through the shaft, in the bottom of which he was working. The accident happened through the carelessness of some one connected with the works whose duty it was to see that the two sections into which the great steel vessel is divided were securely latched together befor the load of rock was drawn up the shaft.

Frank Sknoss, another laborer, was at the bottom of the shaft when the accident happened, and was struck on the head and shoulders by several pieces of falling rock, which inflicted severe scalp wounds and many contusions about the body.

Five laborers—Joseph Cunbue, Daniel Cullen, Thomas McGurgle, Dominician Brush and Patrick Doyle—all employed on a building that was being erected in Jersey City, were buried under a mass of brick and timber which fell upon them while eating their noon lunch; the accident was caused by the collapse of the supports which held up a temporary platform on which the brick and timber had been placed for convenient use in carrying up the walls of the building. The material fell a distance of twenty feet. Cunbue had his left leg broken and head injured; Cullen had his right leg broken and head injured; McGurgle was badly injured about the head; Brush suffered severe scalp wounds with bruises about the body; and Doyle was severely and seriously injured about the head. Two of these men, Joseph Conbue and Daniel Cullen, died in the hospital of their injuries next day.

Alfred Walker, a fireman on the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie Railroad, was pinned between the tender of his engine and a box car, in consequence of his train having become derailed, and was so badly crushed about the body and legs that his prospect of recovery was regarded as very slight.

Louis Bontin, a brakeman on the West Shore Railroad, had the toes of his right foot crushed by the wheels of a car which passed over them; as all the bones were broken, the toes had to be amputated.

John Horning, employed in sewer construction at Guttenburg, was thrown into the excavation by the pole of a swinging derrick, and had two ribs broken.

John M. Cordes, who had been in the employ of the Erie Railroad only three days, was struck by a train entering the yards and instantly killed.

Frederick Fisherman, a longshoreman, while unloading baled rags from a barge at a Hoboken dock, had his left leg broken and bruised under six bales of the wares which fell upon him.

John Madden, a carpenter of Jersey City, fell from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and had several bones broken, besides suffering internal injuries of a character so severe that the physicians at the hospital to which he was removed had but little hopes of his recovery.

Joseph Rennells, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, either fell, or was in some unknown way thrown from the top of a car which formed a part of his train, and later was discovered lying unconscious on the road side near Trembly, with his head and body badly cut and bruised.

Ferdinand Tracha, a laborer, while engaged in deepening a sewer trench on Neptune avenue, Jersey City, was buried under a cave-in of the side of the sewer, which was fourteen feet deep. After fifteen minutes labor by a large force of volunteers, the man was uncovered, but found to be dead.

Daniel Gallagher, a laborer employed in the Weehawken end of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, was fatally injured by falling rock, and died three days later.

Oscar Wettig, a tinsmith, while working on the roof of a three-story house in West Hoboken, lost his footing and falling to the ground was instantly killed.

Henry Emery, a painter, fell from the roof of a house on which he was working in the Marion Section of Jersey City, and had his right leg broken.

Louis Strobel, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, while riding on the front of a drill engine which was running at high speed out of the Hoboken yards, lost his balance and fell directly in front of the engine; the wheels passed over both legs above the knees and the man died a few minutes later. Strobel was 25 years old and had been married only a couple of weeks.

Vincent Emerkenich, a carpenter employed in Titjen & Lang's dry dock at Hoboken, fell from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, and suffered severe contusion of the head and body, besides serious internal injuries.

Peter Cavanaugh, a machinist employed in the Worthington Pump Works at Harrison, had a hand badly crushed through being caught in a machine on which he was working.

Frank Mastandred, a laborer employed in the new Lackawanna Railroad tunnel near Jersey City, was severely injured by a blast which hurled one of the covering logs with such force as to knock him senseless.

Henry Norman, a carpenter employed on the new Lackawanna station at Hoboken, was thrown to the ground, a distance of thirty-five feet, through the collapse of a scaffold on which he was working, and received several

severe cuts about the head and body, together with internal injuries of a serious character.

John Lorinsky, 27 years old, employed in the twelve inch mill of the Crucible Steel Works at Harrison, while guiding a red hot bar of steel through the rolls, was struck on the temple by the projecting end of the long rod and so severely injured by the blow and the burns that he died in the hospital the next day. The dead man was in this country only a short time and had a wife and three children in Austria.

Richard Young, a fireman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, fell from the tender of his engine as the train rounded a curve at the Greenville station in Jersey City, and was instantly killed.

Michael Cullum, a laborer, was buried under five feet of earth through the cave-in of a sewer which he was with others engaged in digging, and when extricated was found to have been so severely injured externally and internally that his prospects of recovery were regarded as very small.

Hunterdon County.

Charles Davis, a machinist employed in the steel works at High Bridge, had a hand badly mangled in a machine on which he was working.

John Manning, a patternmaker, employed in the Foran Foundry & Machine Works at Flemington, had two fingers of the left hand cut off by a circular saw on which he was working.

Edmund B. Hunt, employed in the Lambertville Rubber Works, who is reported in the August records of accidents to workmen as having sustained severe injuries to his right leg through an accident which befell him while at work, had the limb amputated on September 19th.

Henry Bodine, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, fell from his train at High Bridge, and received a serious and painful gash on the head.

William Womstead, employed in the Warren Mfg. Co.'s plant at Holland, had a leg broken by a heavy timber falling upon it.

Thomas E. Gavin, a fireman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, fell from his engine in the Pattenburg tunnel near Clinton, and was instantly killed.

Mercer County.

Albert Stephenson, a carpenter of Trenton, while working on a building in that city, fell from the scaffold on which he was standing to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and had his right leg broken just above the knee.

An Italian laborer, name unknown, employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a fast train near Millham Junction, and instantly killed.

George Lawyer, a conductor on the Trenton Street Railway, fell from his car and, striking head first on the brick-paved street, suffered a concussion of the brain with other injuries that render his recovery doubtful.

Henry A. Hall, employed in the machine shop of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Trenton, had a hand badly crushed in a machine on which he was working.

Arthur Doldi, employed in the Trenton Watch Factory, had an arm crushed and sprained by an accident which occurred while he was at work.

George Bangart, employed in the Roebling Co.'s store house at Trenton, had the toes of both feet badly crushed by a heavy weight falling upon them.

Charles Triplehorn, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his left foot caught between two cars and so severely crushed that two toes had to be amputated.

Frank Michsky, employed in the Imperial Porcelain Works at Trenton, was struck by a heavy sagger, the blow from which caused a serious injury to the spine, besides injuring his right foot.

Joseph Black, employed in the Empire Rubber Mill at Trenton, had his right wrist fractured as the result of an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Herman Becker, employed in a sausage manufactory at Trenton, was struck while at work by a heavy piece of block tin, which cut a gash extending entirely across the chin and throat. Twenty-four stitches were required to close the wound. The accident was caused by the breaking of a fly wheel belt.

Middlesex County.

Frank Dancess, a Pennsylvania Railroad trackwalker, was struck by a fast passenger express train at New Brunswick while making his last tour of duty for the day, and instantly killed.

Six workmen, employed in a Sayreville brick yard, were buried under the debris of a new kiln, which collapsed while the men were on the top inserting the keystone. One of the men, Michael Fritz, had his spine fractured, and died later; another, Albert Kuhler, had a leg broken.

John Schrum, employed in the mill room of the United States Rubber Co.'s works at New Brunswick, had a leg broken by a two-hundred-pound steel roller falling upon it.

John Voti, a laborer employed in the clay pits near Milltown, was buried under a cave-in and instantly killed.

Monmouth County.

William Paterson, a carpenter, fell down the stairway of a new cottage at Elberon, in which he was working at the time, and suffered injuries of a very severe character.

Henry Rhodes, employed in a planing mill at Oceanport, while passing some mouldings through a planer, ran his hand against the keen and rapidly revolving cutters, and had all the flesh torn from the back of his fingers, leaving the bones exposed.

Giovani Derose, a laborer employed in a brick yard at Asbury Park, had a foot so badly crushed in the moulding machinery that it had to be amputated.

Morris County.

Paul Penoalski, a bricklayer, while working about sixty feet from the ground making some repairs to the Wharton furnace at Wharton, fell from the scaffold to the bottom of a fire box and suffered a fracture of the skull, which resulted in his death about two hours later.

W. H. Nichols, an employe of the stove works at Dover, had his right foot badly crushed by a heavy iron casting falling upon it.

Patrick McGrath, employed in the Dover Boiler Works at Dover, had the fingers of his left hand badly crushed in a machine on which he was working.

Daniel McGaw, a section hand on the Lackawanna Railroad, was struck by a train at Port Morris, and instantly killed.

James Hall, a freight conductor on the Lackawanna Railroad, was struck on the head while passing under a bridge at Dover, and received a fracture of the skull, from which it is not expected he can recover.

Charles Hance, an electrician employed by the Dover Electric Light Co. at Dover, had his left leg broken in two places by a heavy pole which he, with others was endeavoring to load upon a truck, having fallen upon it.

Passaic County.

Mary O'Brien, 14 years old, employed in the Palace Electric Laundry, had a hand badly crushed and burned in the machinery.

Charles Rich, a laborer employed in the McNab & Harlan foundry at Paterson, while at work had one finger cut off and another so badly bruised that it had to be amputated.

Joseph Bush, a trolley road employe, had a toe so badly crushed by a rail falling upon it that amputation had to be resorted to.

John Arter, 61 years old, a carpenter employed in tearing down an old building at Paterson, was crushed to the ground under a heavy beam, which caused injuries that resulted in complete paralysis of the body. It was not believed the man could recover.

Emil Block, a machinist employed in the American Locomotive Works at Paterson, while working at a large hoisting crane, had his trouser leg caught in the cog wheels and his ankle drawn in far enough to crush the bones. It was thought the foot would have to be amputated.

Frederick Brereton, employed in the works of the East Jersey Pipe Co. at Paterson, had a hand badly crushed by a heavy piece of iron falling upon it.

Two Italian laborers, names unknown, employed on the Greenwood Lake Railroad, were struck by the engine of a fast passenger train and instantly killed.

Somerset County.

James Donnelly, a motorman employed by the Public Service Corporation, was assaulted while on his car near Somerville by parties intent on robbery, and had his skull fractured by a blow received from some heavy weapon.

Allan Fanches, a lineman, while adjusting wires on a pole at Bernardsville, received a severe shock in consequence of a live wire having come in contact with his ear.

Sussex County.

Robert Price, a brakeman on the Delaware & Belvidere Railroad, fell from a car on the trestling at the Andover furnace to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and suffered serious internal and external injuries.

George F. Myers, a brakeman on the Delaware & Belvidere Railroad, had a foot crushed between the pilots of two locomotives which he was endeavoring to couple at Andover Junction.

Union County.

Theodore Garlach, a painter, while working on a house at Roselle, fell from the scaffold and suffered a compound fracture of the right leg.

Walter Johnson, employed in a Plainfield machine shop, had a thumb so badly crushed in a machine which he was operating that amputation had to be resorted to.

Philip Johnson, employed in the works of the Watson-Stillman Co. at Aldene, had the thumb of his right hand cut off in the back-gearing of a lathe on which he was working.

Michael Gloan, a laborer employed as a section hand on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, had a hand badly crushed by a rail falling upon it. The man was engaged with others in loading rails on a car near Plainfield when the accident occurred.

Warren County.

Daniel Henderson, a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, jumped from his car at the Phillipsburg yards, and was struck by a drill engine, the wheels of which passed over his left leg, completely severing it from his body. Henderson was otherwise injured and died a few hours after the accident.

William Green, a brakeman employed by the Empire Steel & Iron Co. on cars which conveys ore from the mines to the kilns at Oxford, fell from the trestle while unloading a car, and suffered a broken leg, besides other serious injuries.

Companies Incorporated in New Jersey.

OCTOBER, 1905.

The following named industrial corporations were formed in New Jersey with the intention of carrying on manufacturing business within the State.

Atlantic County.

Atlantic Automobile and Machine Works, to manufacture automobiles and other machinery. Capital, $50,000. Factory located at Atlantic City.

Bergen County.

The Dempsay Brick Company, to manufacture brick, tiling, etc. Capital, $200,000. Works at Rutherford.

Haworth Stone and Building Company, to manufacture artificial stone, etc. Capital, $10,000. Works at Haworth.

Lawton Beadle Company, to manufacture hot water heating apparatus. Capital, $10,000. Works at Rutherford.

Burns Brothers, to manufacture brick, stone and other building materials. Capital, $1,500,000. Works at Edgewater.

Burlington County.

E. C. Worrell, to manufacture plumbers' supplies. Capital, $50,000. Works at Moorestown.

Camden County.

The Paul B. Huyatta Company, to manufacture boiler and steam appliances of all kinds. Capital, $25,000.

The Richard Arkwright Company, to manufacture clothing. Capital, $100,000.

Michigan Cracker Company, to manufacture bread and crackers. Capital, $100,000.

Keystone Printing Company, to manufacture printing machinery. Capital, $10,000.

Morton Marine Motor Company, to manufacture steam and other motors, and to build ships and boats. Capital, $125,000.

Cosmos Specialty Company, to make machinery and engines. Capital, $125,000.

Broadbrim Cut Glass Company, to manufacture cut glass. Capital, $50,000.

Simplex Valve and Meter Company, to manufacture a patented meter. Capital, $10,000.

Colonial Paint and Roof Coating Company, to manufacture paints and varnishes. Capital, $75,000.

Bowen & Co., to manufacture lamps. Capital, $10,000.

McDonnell Locomotive Stoker Company, to manufacture stoking device for locomotives. Capital, $100,000.

Washington Manufacturing Company, to manufacture bicycles and bicycle parts. Capital, $125,000.

Cumberland County.

French Window Glass Company, to manufacture glass. Capital, $100,000.

Essex County.

The Green Motor Car Company, to make motor cars. Capital, $100,000.

E. Z. Chemical Company, to manufacture metal polish powder. Capital, $100,000.

S. & K. Artificial Stone Company, to make artificial stone. Capital, $5,000.

American Standard Manufacturing Company, to manufacture all kinds of machines. Capital, $125,000.

The Bradley Jewelry Company, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, $10,000.

Oriental Rubber Company, to manufacture rubber goods. Capital, $125,000.

Arch Crown Manufacturing Company, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, $100,000.

Blair & Healy, to manufacture glucose, etc. Capital, $50,000.

Hudson County.

Waterproof French Window Company, to manufacture sashes, doors and windows. Capital, $300,000.

W. W. Farrier Company, to manufacture plumbers' supplies. Capital, $25,000.

Apex Cutlery Company, to manufacture cutlery. Capital, $100,000.

Bergen and West Side Automobile Company, to build automobiles. Capital, $9,000.

John W. Carroll Tobacco Company, to cure, treat and manufacture tobacco. Capital, $425,000.

Middlesex County.

Frank T. Morill & Co., to manufacture paints and oils. Capital, $50,000.

Wonder Herb Medicine Company, to manufacture medicines. Capital, $10,000.

Jersey City Brass Foundry, to do general foundry work. Capital, $10,000.

Sanitary Plumbing and Construction Company, to manufacture plumbers' supplies. Capital, $100,000.

Middlesex Motor Company, to manufacture motors. Capital, $50,000.

Monmouth County.

Batcheler Bros. Tobacco Company, to manufacture cigars and cigarettes. Capital, $500,000.

Morris County.

The R. C. Bartley Company, to manufacture steam heaters and boilers. Capital, $50,000.

Passaic County.

The Little Falls Carpet and Rug Mills, to manufacture carpets, rugs, etc. Capital, $125,000.

The Textigrave Company, to manufacture designs for engraving. Capital, $20,000.

The Phoenix Lead Company, refiners of lead, silver, etc. Capital, $100,000.

Neograph Company, to manufacture writing machines. Capital, $50,000.

Union County.

The Summit Garage, to manufacture motor cars, motor bicycles, etc. Capital, $25,000.

Perfecto Lacquer and Varnish Company, to manufacture alkalies and chemicals. Capital, $25,000.

Torraine Sandstone Brick Company, to manufacture brick, sandstone and cement. Capital, $125,000.

The American Power Gas Machine Company, to manufacture machinery operated by gas, steam, etc. Capital, $10,000.

Royal Manufacturing Company, to extract products from coal, cotton, wool and other fabrics. Capital, $150,000.

NOVEMBER, 1905.

Bergen County.

The Appleby-Wagner Company, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, $50,000. Works at Leonia.

The Mestenbrook Concrete Stone Company, to manufacture all kinds of concrete stone. Capital, $10,000. Works at Wyckoff.

Westwood Concrete Block Company, to manufacture cement building blocks. Capital, $10,000. Works at Westwood.

Ralph D. Lydecker Company, to manufacture any article made of wood, metal, alloy, etc. Captial, $5,000. Works at Englewood.

The Snow-Shamel Company, to manufacture farming implements. Capital, $50,000. Works at Mahwah.

Camden County.

United Mills Company, to manufacture textile fabrics of all kinds. Capital, $125,000.

Blue Ribbon Hosiery Company, to manufacture goods from jute, wool, cotton and other fibrous materials. Capital, $125,000.

Malley Manufacturing Company, to manufacture plumbers' supplies. Capital, $100,000

Camden Leather Company, to manufacture leather. Capital, $100,000.

Keystone Whisk and Broom Company, to manufacture whisks and brooms. Capital, $100,000.

Penn Supply Company, to manufacture brick, cement, etc. Capital, $25,000.

National Chrome and Chemical Company, to manufacture a general line of chemicals. Capital, $200,000.

Essex County.

The Lemarie Leather Company, to manufacture leather. Capital, $100,000.

The Essex County Paint Company, to manufacture paints, etc. Capital, $5,000.

The Highland Varnish Company, to manufacture paints, varnishes, etc. Capital, $30,000.

Armstrong-Orr Piano Company, to manufacture pianos. Capital, $50,000.

The Infallible Coin Testing Company, to manufacture coin testing machines. Capital, $100,000.

Hudson County.

The Comfort Company, to manufacture confectionery. Capital, $100,000.

Fox Brothers Manufacturing Company, to manufacture sashes, blinds and doors. Capital, $20,000.

Eastern Oil and Gas Company, to manufacture and refine oil and gas. Capital, $125,000.

Mount Pleasant Fertilizer Company, to manufacture fertilizers. Capital, $100,000.

Leonard Sheet Metal Works, to manufacture wrought iron and brass work. Capital, $15,000.

Gray Manufacturing Company, to manufacture disinfectants. Capital, $3,000.

American Improved Propeller Ship Company, to build ships. Capital, $200,000.

Electrolian Organ Company, to manufacture pipe organs. Capital, $200,000.

Middlesex County.

Hanover Iron and Steel Company, to manufacture iron and steel, Capital, $300,000.

Glycereth Manufacturing Company, to manufacture glycerine extracts. Capital, $30,000.

Morris County.

The Jaqui Company, to prepare oats and other cereals for use. Capital, $50,000.

Passaic County.

Mapel Silk Manufacturing Company, to manufacture broad silks, etc. Capital, $25,000. Mills at Paterson.

The Hengeweld-Bohl Silk Company, to manufacture broad silks, etc. Capital, $25,000. Mills at Paterson.

The Alexander Company, to manufacture silks, etc. Capital, $35,000. Mills at Passaic.

Salem County.

William Penn Printing and Transfer Company, to do a printing and lithographing business. Capital, $125,000.

Union County.

Beckley Perforating Company, to manufacture perforated goods, metals, tools, etc. Capital, $100,000. Works at Garwood.

New Jersey Combustion Company, to manufacture fuel feeding machinery. Capital, $10,000.

DECEMBER, 1905.

Atlantic County.

The Ventnor Brick Company, to manufacture brick of various grades. Capital, $50,000.

Wilson Dairy Company, to make condensed milk. Capital, $50,000.

Bergen County.

Creskill Slope Sweetmeats Company, to compound sweetmeats. Capital, $8,000.

Rutherford Cement Construction Company, to manufacture cement building blocks. Capital, $50,000.

Camden County.

Goodall Rubber Company, to manufacture rubber goods. Capital, $50,000.

International Tag Company, to manufacture tags and baggage checks. Capital, $100,000.

Atlantic Disc Pump Company, to manufacture pumps of all kinds. Capital, $500,000.

Cumberland County.

Diament Hook and Eye Company, to manufacture hooks and eyes. Capital, $100,000.

Standard Amusement Company, to manufacture gas and gasoline engines. Capital, $50,000.

Crystal Lake Milling Company, to prepare flour and other cereals. Capital, $100,000.

Essex County.

The Serni Dry Battery Company, to manufacture electrical supplies. Capital, $125,000.

Name Coat Pad Company, to manufacture coat pads. Capital, $100,000.

The Webb Manufacturing Company, to manufacture machinery. Capital, $210,000.

A. Joralemon & Son, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, $5,000.

Standard Remedy Company, to manufacture drugs. Capital, $125,000.

The Caldwell Artificial Stone Company, to manufacture artificial stone. Capital, $25,000.

Standard Separator Company, to manufacture cream separators. Capital, $250,000.

Eberhard Brothers Machine Company, to manufacture machinery. Capital, $70,000.

Rubber Trading Company, to manufacture rubber goods. Capital, $100,000.

Wilcox-Roth Company, to manufacture silver articles. Capital, $50,000.

American Instrument Company, to manufacture scientific instruments. Capital, $300,000.

Empire Candy Floss Machine Company, to manufacture machines for making candy floss. Capital, $125,000.

Hudson County.

Horton & Lewis Cream Co., to manufacture ice and ice cream. Capital, $40,000.

Primo Smokeless Gun-Powder Company, to manufacture smokeless powder. Capital, $1,000,000.

Florence Iron Company, to manufacture iron and steel. Capital, $1,200,000.

McCleery Button Company, to manufacture buttons. Capital, $50,000.

National Extractor Company, to refine oils. Capital, $120,000.

S. M. Hess & Brother, Incorporated, to manufacture glue. Capital, $100,000.

American Lubricating and Refining Company, to manufacture lubricating oils. Capital, $1,000,000.

Pereo Regulator Company of New Jersey, to manufacture combustible materials. Capital, $100,000.

O. K. Brewing Company, to produce beer and ale. Capital, $50,000.

Alphaduct Company, to manufacture electrical supplies. Capital, $50,000.

Pneumatic Ball Tire Company, to manufacture rubber goods. Capital, $3,000,000.

Mercer County.

Union Boiler Company, to manufacture boilers. Capital, $150,000.

Middlesex County.

Union Refrigerating Company, to manufacture refrigerators. Capital, $1,150,000.

Middlesex Light and Equipment Company, to manufacture electric light and all appliances. Capital, $50,000.

Monmouth County.

W. C. Emmons Harness Company, to manufacture harness and saddlery. Capital, $10,000.

Morris County.

E. A. Pearson and Co., to manufacture bone and other fertilizers. Capital, $20,000.

Peat Fuel Company of New Jersey, to manufacture fuel briquettes from peat. Capital, $225,000.

Passaic County.

The Hamilton Lumber and Manufacturing Company, to manufacture brick and artificial stone. Capital, $50,000.

Anderson Brothers Silk Company, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $100,000.

Walker & Christie Co., to manufacture articles from glass, leather, etc. Capital, $25,000.

Finigan-Zabrisky Company, to manufacture machinery. Capital, $30,000.

Salem County.

Reliance Manufacturing Company, to manufacture steam boilers, fittings, and a general line of brass work. Capital, $150,000.

Somerset County.

Bound Brook Woolen Mills, to manufacture woolen and worsted goods. Capital, $100,000.

Plainfield Cigar Company, to manufacture cigars and tobacco supplies. Capital, $25,000.

Union County.

Bachman Braid Manufacturing Company, to manufacture braids, ribbons, laces, etc. Capital, $25,000.

United States Smokeless Furnace Company, to manufacture furnaces of every kind. Capital, $15,000.

The Fulton Rubber Type, Ink and Pad Company, to manufacture rubber stamps, letters and supplies. Capital, $50,000.

The Bavid Company, to manufacture hospital, dental and optical supplies. Capital, $50,000.

JANUARY, 1906.

Atlantic County.

Empire Laundry, to carry on a laundry business. Capital, $20,000.

Bergen County.

Bergen Land Company, to manufacture textile fabrics. Capital, $100,000.

The Perry Typewriter Company, to manufacture typewriters. Capital, $100,000.

Burlington County.

Clifford Manufacturing Company, to manufacture novelties. Capital, $25,000.

Camden County.

Handy Trowser Rack Company, to manufacture trowser racks. Capital $125,000.

Robert Lewis Company, to manufacture textile fabrics. Capital, $100,000.

Douglass Chair Company, to manufacture chairs. Capital, $150,000.

The Century Novelty Company, to exploit mechanical inventions. Capital, $100,000.

Ruby Kid Company, to manufacture leathers of all kinds. Capital, $100,000.

D. S. H. Craig, Incorporated, to manufacture plumbers' supplies. Capital, $75,000.

General Manufacturing Supply Company, to manufacture gas and electric fixtures. Capital, $250,000.

John W. Meloth Manufacturing Company, to manufacture hot air furnaces. Capital, $10,000.

Mechanical Manufacturing Company, to manufacture engines and other machinery. Capital, $100,000.

Hagin Foundry and Manufacturing Company, to manufacture boilers and machinery. Capital, $125,000.

Cape May County.

Woodbine Children's Clothing Company, to manufacture clothing. Capital, $25,000.

Cumberland County.

Kimbal & Prince, to manufacture furniture. Capital, $50,000.

Sagel Manufacturing Company, to manufacture confectionery and cream. Capital, $100,000.

Essex County.

Leon Watch Case Company, to manufacture watch cases, etc. Capital, $15,000.

Savacool & Carhart, to manufacture boxes of all kinds. Capital, $15,000.

Davis-Mason Company, to manufacture watches and jewelry. Capital, $10,000.

The Keystone Pen Company, to manufacture pens. Capital, $25,000.

Equilibrator Company, to manufacture duplicating machines. Capital, $50,000.

Hill-Wright Electric Company, to manufacture lamps, etc. Capital, $6,000.

The Jones & Woodland Co., to manufacture jewelry. Capital, $300,000.

Goldsmith Leather Goods Works, to manufacture leather goods. Capital, $100,000.

Crescent Leather Company, to manufacture leather. Capital, $50,000.

Bonny-Vislage Tool Company, to manufacture hardware. Capital, $20,000.

Vitilites Manufacturing Company, to manufacture baby carriages, etc. Capital, $20,000.

The Change Hat Box Company, to manufacture hat boxes. Capital, $13,000.

Woodmantel and Chandelier Company, to manufacture mantels and chandeliers. Capital, $25,000.

F. R. Dunn Explosive Manufacturing Company, to manufacture gunpowders. Capital, $50,000.

Cumberland Stave Company, to manufacture all kinds of staves. Capital, $100,000.

Unger & Christi, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, $125,000.

R. Walsh & Co., to manufacture confectionery. Capital, $100,000.

Arthur Mason, Inc., to manufacture jewelry. Capital, $50,000.

Crown Novelty Company, to manufacture leather goods. Capital, $5,000.

Daly Hat Company, to manufacture hats. Capital, $15,000.

Hudson-Lehman Company, to manufacture leather goods. Capital, $300,000.

New Jersey Ceramic Photo Company, to manufacture ceramics. Capital, $3,000.

Maas & Waldstein Company, to manufacture extracts, chemicals, etc. Capital, $100,000.

Automobile Wheel and Rim Company, to manufacture automobile parts. Capital, $200,000.

Borsum Camera Company, to manufacture cameras, lenses, etc. Capital, $300,000.

Powell Commission Company, to manufacture laces, embroideries, etc. Capital, $100,000.

Klein Embroideries Company, to manufacture embroideries. Capital, $10,000.

Standard Gas Regulator Company, to manufacture gas regulators. Capital, $100,000.

Benedict Manufacturing Company, to manufacture silverware. Capital, $10,000.

Standard Briquette Company, to manufacture fuel briquettes. Capital, $125,000.

Maginnis Coal and Briquette Company, to manufacture fuel briquettes. Capital, $150,000.

Jersey Dairy Company, to manufacture evaporated milk and other foods. Capital, $25,000.

Mercer County.

Empire Automobile Tire Company, to manufacture rubber tires. Capital, $50,000.

Excelsior Pottery Company, to manufacture earthenware. Capital, $100,000.

Passaic County.

Star Silk Mill, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $5,000.

Rock Diamond Company, to produce brick and stone. Capital, $50,000.

Favorite Silk Company, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $50,000.

New Jersey Handkerchief Company, to manufacture textile goods. Capital, $20,000.

The Rotary Photogravure Company, to produce pictures and other art work. Capital, $50,000.

Union County.

B. & L. Lubricant Company, to make machine oils. Capital, $300,000.

Inland Construction Company, to manufacture articles used in the building trades. Capital, $50,000.

Rahway Realty Company, to manufacture ice and other goods. Capital, $100,000.

Elizabeth Brass Foundry Company, to produce brass, copper, aluminum and composition castings of every description. Capital, $25,000.

Hyman Isaacs Sons Company, to manufacture any article in the composition of which metal is a factor. Capital, $50,000.

Warren County.

Lehigh Granite Brick Company, to make clay, sand and lime products. Capital, $50,000.

Blue Ridge Granite Company, to quarry and dress granite stone. Capital, $50,000.

FEBRUARY, 1906.

Atlantic County.

Flexible Head Rest Sanitary Company, to manufacture sanitary supplies. Capital, $50,000.

Bergen County.

W. H. Dean Company, to manufacture aprons and dry goods. Capital, $60,000.

Dumont Cement Block Manufacturing Company, to manufacture cement blocks. Capital, $20,000.

Richter Manufacturing Company, to manufacture cotton, silk and jute goods. Capital, $100,000.

Camden County.

Grossman Brewing Company, to brew beer. Capital, $175,000.

Harvey J. Mackin Company, to manufacture textile fabrics of all kinds. Capital, $25,000.

Camden Oilcloth Company, to manufacture oilcloth and linoleum. Capital, $125,000.

Roberts Filter Manufacturing Company, to manufacture filters of all kinds. Capital, $300,000.

Hart Valve Company, to manufacture valves of all kinds. Capital, $150,000.

The Hamilton Ice Manufacturing Company, to manufacture ice. Capital, $250,000.

Eagle Dental Manufacturing Company, to manufacture dental supplies. Capital, $125,000.

Ever Wound Clock Company, to manufacture electric clocks. Capital, $100,000.

Voigs Patent Glue Company, to manufacture special glue. Capital, $300,000.

Essex County.

Atlas Metal Manufacturing Company, to manufacture all kinds of metals. Capital, $50,000.

Newark Concrete Building Block Company, to manufacture concrete building blocks. Capital, $125,000.

Advance Anti-Friction Company, to manufacture machinery and tools. Capital, $150,000.

The Knickerbocker Company, to manufacture hats and caps. Capital, $50,000.

The Columbus Manufacturing Company, to manufacture soaps, washing soda, etc. Capital, $25,000.

Economy Paving Company, to manufacture artificial stone. Capital, $15,000.

Sovereign Manufacturing Company, to manufacture all kinds of merchandise. Capital, $100,000.

Waterbury Machinery Company, to manufacture machinery. Capital, $500,000.

The United States Fog Signal Company, to manufacture fog signals of every description. Capital, $150,000.

Bennett Inventing and Manufacturing Company, to manufacture machinery. Capital, $50,000.

Gloucester County.

Kooner & Smith Company, to manufacture gold and silver ware. Capital, $100,000.

Mercer County.

Mercer Electrical Company, to manufacture electrical appliances. Capital, $100,000.

Walter Automobile Company, to manufacture automobiles. Capital, $1,000,000

American Manufacturers Company, to manufacture typewriters. Capital, $50,000.

Middlesex County.

Brixite Explosive Company, to manufacture gun and blasting powder. Capital, $125,000.

Morrison & Blue Printing Company, to manufacture books and produce other kinds of printing.

Kilbourn Knitting Machine Company, to manufacture knitting machines. Capital, $150,000.

Kilrato Company, to manufacture rat poison, etc. Capital, $125,000.

Morris County.

The Sims-Kent Company, to quarry, mine and manufacture copper, iron steel, etc. Capital, $75,000.

Passaic County.

Henderson-Johnson Handkerchief Company, to manufacture handkerchiefs. Capital, $25,000.

Waltons Sons Silk Company, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $10,000.

Metropolitan Automatic Fan Company, to manufacture automatic fans. Capital, $10,000.

Union County.

Granite Block Manufacturing and Construction Company, to manufacture artificial stone, concrete blocks, etc. Capital, $125,000.

Quincy-Manchester-Sergeant Company, to manufacture frogs, switches, and other devices used by railroads. Capital, $500,000.

Eagle Automobile Company, to manufacture automobiles, etc. Capital, $60,000.

MARCH, 1906.

Atlantic County.

H. F. Hewett & Company, to manufacture dairy products. Capital, $10,000.

Bergen County.

Grey Linotype Company, to manufacture typesetting machines. Capital, $50,000.

Water Motor Company, to manufacture water motors. Capital, $50,000.

Edgewater Hygeiene Ice Company, to manufacture ice. Capital, $50,000.

Challenge Starch Company, to manufacture starch and other similar substances. Capital, $50,000.

Ideal Coated Paper Company, to manufacture paper cloth, etc. Capital, $150,000.

Rutherford Comb Company, to manufacture celluloid combs. Capital, $20,000.

Camden County.

James C. Kirk & Sons Company, to manufacture chemicals. Capital, $50,000.

Jefferson Excelsior Company, to manufacture excelsior. Capital, $100,000.

C. H. Butterworth Paint and Drug Company, to manufacture paints and drugs. Capital, $25,000.

Mechanical Divident Ten Pin Company, to manufacture ten-pins. Capital, $125,000.

Henry Golden & Sons Company, to manufacture boilers, engines, etc. Capital, $100,000.

American Guard Rail Fastener Company, to manufacture guard rails. Capital, $300,000.

New York Extract Company, to manufacture flavoring and other extracts. Capital, $30,000.

R. H. Gerberding Manufacturing Company, to manufacture bricks and tiles. Capital, $45,000.

Mercer County.

McFarland Foundry and Machine Company, to manufacture machinery and iron castings. Capital, $100,000.

National Pottery Company, to manufacture electrical pottery. Capital, $25,000.

Middlesex County.

Welb Wire Works, to manufacture wire and other articles of metal. Capital, $150,000.

Fertilizer Chemical Company, to manufacture fertilizers. Capital, $750,000.

Morris County.

Rockaway Brick Company, to manufacture bricks and building materials. Capital, $60,000.

The Brooksbal Brick Company, to manufacture bricks. Capital, $125,000.

Passaic County.

Perfect Wall Plaster Company, to manufacture plaster. Capital, $20,000.

Superior Silks Mills, to manufacture textile fabrics. Capital, $20,000.

The Only Pure Food Company, to manufacture bread, etc. Capital, $5,000.

Passaic Herald Publishing Company, to manufacture books. Capital, $50,000.

The Foxhall Brick Company, to manufacture bricks, etc. Capital, $60,000.

American-British-Canadian Can Company, to manufacture tin cans. Capital, $100,000.

Union County.

Lennox Land Company, to engage in manufacturing of all kinds. Capital, $100,000.

Elizabeth Cornice Works, Incorporated, to manufacture sheet metal cornice, etc. Capital, $15,000.

Economy Pattern Company, to manufacture all kinds of garment patterns. Capital, $135,000.

Berkley Heights Construction Company, to manufacture cement building blocks. Capital, $5,000.

Gordon Lumber Company, to manufacture doors, windows, etc. Capital, $20,000.

APRIL, 1906.

Atlantic County.

New Jersey Distilling Company, to distill liquors, wines, etc. Capital, $250,000.

Bergen County.

New Jersey Toy and Novelty Company, to manufacture toys and novelties. Capital, $50,000.

The Magic Washing Chrystals Company, to manufacture scouring materials, perfumery, oils, etc. Capital, $100,000.

James Pyle & Sons, to manufacture pearline, soaps, etc. Capital, $400,000.

Camden County.

Jerome Cigar Corporation, to manufacture cigars. Capital, $120,000.

International Moulding Company, to manufacture electrical fittings. Capital, $50,000.

Yacht, Gas Engine and Launch Company, to manufacture boats, motors and other machinery. Capital, $1,000,000.

DeZeng Standard Company, to manufacture optical and other goods. Capital, $100,000.

The Coryuror Match Company, to manufacture matches. Capital, $2,000,000.

Cumberland County.

The North American Novelty Company, to manufacture novelties of all kinds. Capital, $125,000.

Essex County.

The Atha Steel Castings Company, to produce steel castings. Capital, $500,000.

The Barlow Foundry Company, to carry on a general foundry business.

Dietz Chemical Company, to manufacture chemical alkalies. Capital, $50,000.

Turner Wall Paper Machine Company, to manufacture wall paper. Capital, $100,000.

The Harvey & Lewis Company, to manufacture optical goods. Capital, $50,000.

Essex Wood Ladder Company, to manufacture ladders. Capital, $25,000.

Smokeless Fireproof Fireplace Company, to manufacture fireplaces. Capital, $100,000.

Carlsbad Health Extract Company, to manufacture health extracts. Capital, $100,000.

American Stereoscope Company, to manufacture stereoscopes and other optical goods. Capital, $20,000.

S. & W. Gravity Lock Company, to manufacture gravity locks. Capital, $100,000.

Marple & Morgan, Ltd., to manufacture tobacco products. Capital, $100,000.

Walpa Tonic Company, to manufacture hair tonic. Capital, $125,000.

Schwarzkoph Manufacturing Company, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, $50,000.

Gibson-Krugler Company, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, $60,000.

Electrical Products Company, to manufacture electrical goods. Capital, $250,000.

Cy Gousset Company, to manufacture confectionery. Capital, $125,000.

Gloucester County.

Newtonville Stone Company, to quarry stone and manufacture brick. Capital, $20,000.

Mercer County.

Independent Brick Company, to manufacture bricks. Capital, $150,000.

Nassau Rubber Company, to manufacture rubber goods. Capital, $2,000.

Double Service Packing Company, to manufacture rubber goods. Capital, $5,000.

Gas Construction Company, to manufacture gas appliances. Capital, $100,000.

Tri-Eye Hook and Eye Company, to manufacture garment hooks.

Empire Match Company, to manufacture matches. Capital, $25,000.

Morris County.

Pharo Company, to manufacture mills, plates and rolls. Capital, $15,000.

The Standard Cooking Utensil Company, to manufacture fireless cooking boxes, etc. Capital, $50,000.

Passaic County.

The Perfection Cement Casket Company, to manufacture artificial stone, etc. Capital, $25,000.

The Neuvillers Silk Company, to manufacture silk and woolen fabrics. Capital, $50,000.

The Schu & Micheals Manufacturing Company, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $25,000.

The Maynard Company, to manufacture textile fabrics. Capital, $500,000.

William Ball, Inc., to manufacture trunks, etc. Capital, $50,000.

Union County.

Rudolph C. Blanke & Co., to manufacture articles of food from grains. Capital, $50,000.

Warren County.

The National Printing Company, to manufacture books. Capital, $50,000.

MAY, 1906.

Atlantic County.

The Colman Lumber and Stave Company, to produce lumber and barrel staves. Capital, $100,000. Works in Atlantic City.

Bergen County.

Flexis Paper Company, to manufacture paper. Capital, $100,000.

Warner Sugar Refining Company, to manufacture sugar. Capital, $3,000,000.

The Morrison Company, to carry on a general manufacturing business. Capital, $2,000.

Tropical Fruit Growers' Association, to manufacture goods of various kinds. Capital, $50,000.

Ramapo Valley Land Company, to manufacture frogs, switches, etc. Capital, $75,000.

Crown Comb Company, to manufacture combs. Capital, $5,000.

Cumberland County.

Cohansey Lumber Company, to manufacture lumber, iron, steel, manganese, etc. Capital, $100,000.

Camden County.

Barrett Manufacturing Company, to manufacture glazed leather. Capital, $100,000.

Mathews Motor Company, to manufacture motor vehicles. Capital, $75,000.

The Central Shoe Manufacturing Company, to manufacture shoes. Capital, $25,000.

Egler, Smith & Co., to manufacture carpets and rugs. Capital, $25,000.

Robins Rail Joint Company, to manufacture rail couplings. Capital, $50,000.

Fort Dearborn Folding Box Company, to manufacture folding boxes of all kinds. Capital, $10,000.

Lape County Manufacturing Company, to refine oils. Capital, $150,000.

Essex County.

The Arrow Head Tile Company, to manufacture tiling. Capital, $260,000.

The Sanitary Ice Company, to manufacture ice. Capital, $250,000.

United States Bag Frame Company, to manufacture bag frames. Capital, $100,000.

H. J. Ruesch Machine Company, to manufacture machinery. Capital, $100,000.

The John Wettel Artificial Stone Company, to make artificial stone. Capital, $125,000.

Home Record Publishing Company, to publish books, periodicals, etc. Capital, $100,000.

National Sweeper Company, to manufacture and operate carpet sweepers. Capital, $100,000.

Mrs. White's Bluing Stick Company, to manufacture bluing. Capital, $100,000.

The Patent Leather Company of America, to manufacture leather. Capital, $3,000,000.

Automatic Platen Press Company of America, to manufacture machinery. Capital, $125,000.

The North Newark Concrete Block Company, to manufacture concrete blocks. Capital, $25,000.

Columbus Crystal Company, to manufacture soaps, chemicals, etc. Capital, $100,000.

Jackson Cereal Company, to manufacture cereal foods. Capital, $50,000.

Twin City Cereal Company, to manufacture cereal foods. Capital, $50,000.

Reading Steel Casting Company, to make railroad frogs, switches, etc. Capital, $125,000.

United Copper Bearing and Metal Company, to carry on a general manufacturing business. Capital, $100,000.

A. F. Meisselbach & Bro., to manufacture toys. Capital, $125,000.

The National Flexible Shaft Company, to manufacture shafting. Capital, $60,000.

Mercer County.

Ewing Building and Concrete Construction Company. Capital, $125,000.

Middlesex County.

Standard Electric Accumulator Company of New Jersey, to manufacture electric engines and appliances. Capital, $1,500,000.

American Confetti Can Company, to manufacture cans for confetti. Capital, $2,000.

Perth Amboy Conduit Company, to manufacture conduits for electric wires. Capital, $100,000.

Monmouth County.

Bridgeton Brick Company, to manufacture bricks for building purposes. Capital, $25,000.

Passaic County.

The Hakemeyer Machine Company, to produce silk mill supplies. Capital, $10,000.

Guthrie Silk Manufacturing Company, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $25,000.

Passaic Motor Car Company, to manufacture automobiles. Capital, $50,000.

Blauvelt Bros. Company, to manufacture books. Capital, $25,000.

Union County.

East Jersey Motor and Transportation Company, to manufacture cars, coaches, carriages, etc. Capital, $100,000.

Warren County.

Union Clothing Company, to manufacture wearing apparel. Capital, $10,000.

Hayes Welting Company, to manufacture various kinds of goods. Capital, $10,000.

JUNE, 1906.

Atlantic County.

The Read Metal Refining Company, to engage in the smelting and refining of metal. Capital, $10,000.

Bergen County.

The I. P. Cooper Company, to manufacture hardware. Capital, $36,000.

Narragansett Manufacturing Company, to manufacture cotton, woolen and lace goods. Capital, $5,000.

Burlington County.

Burlington Art Wood Moulding Company, to manufacture any kind of goods made from wood. Capital, $25,000.

Camden County.

Larney-Barr Company, to manufacture jewelry of all kinds. Capital, $75,000.

Union Safe and Lock Company, to manufacture locks and safes. Capital, $30,000.

Electric Service Supply Company, to manufacture electrical apparatus and supplies. Capital, $450,000.

Utility Company, to manufacture appliances for wearing apparel. Capital, $500,000.

Point Breeze Oil and Soap Company, to manufacture soaps and oils. Capital, $125,000.

National Veterinary Medicine Company, to manufacture veterinary medicines. Capital, $100,000.

Cumberland County.

Acme Gas Fixture Company, to manufacture gas and electric light fixtures. Capital, $100,000.

Essex County.

Providence Leather Company, to manufacture leather of all kinds. Capital, $25,000.

Phoenix Building and Construction Company, to manufacture artificial stone. Capital, $50,000.

W. S. Gilhuny Company, Incorporated, to manufacture sashes, blinds and doors. Capital, $100,000.

Ostler, Zanes & Co., to manufacture motor vehicles. Capital, $100,000.

The Ice Consumers and Supply Company, to carry on a general manufacturing business. Capital, $100,000.

New Jersey Biscuit Company, to manufacture biscuits. Capital, $100,000.

Harrison & Knight Manufacturing Co., to manufacture machinery, tools, etc. Capital, $300,000.

The Mathews Company, to manufacture silver ware. Capital, $100,000.

Eastern Cut Sole Company, to manufacture cut soles. Capital, $150,000.

The Newark Wood Lettering Company, to manufacture wooden type. Capital, $25,000.

Goldengay Bros. Company, to manufacture sashes, blinds and doors. Capital, $100,000.

Mercer County.

Trent Brick Company, to manufacture brick. Capital, $50,000.

Middlesex County.

Interwoven Stocking Company, to manufacture knitting machines. Capital, $150,000.

Fulton-Gordon Company, to print books, etc. Capital, $100,000.

Monmouth County.

Charles Gehlhaus Company, to manufacture bricks. Capital, $100,000.

Passaic County.

O'Connors Silk Company, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $10,000.

Koorie Safety Pulley Company, to manufacture pulleys. Capital, $50,000.

Textile Appliance Company, to manufacture warp stop motions. Capital, $1,000,000.

Brilliant Silk Manufacturing Company, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $900,000.

The Enterprise Lumber Company, to conduct a lumber business. Capital, $200,000.

Seal & Moore Co., to manufacture broad silks. Capital, $25,000.

Union County.

Leader Publishing Company, to manufacture books, etc. Capital, $25,000.

Bayard Chemical Company, to manufacture medicines, paints, perfumes, etc. Capital, $50,000.

Thompson Heat Storage Company, to manufacture heat catchers, etc. Capital, $100,000.

New Process Combustion Company, to make and sell device for the distribution of gas for lighting and heating. Capital, $500,000.

Greve Piano Company, to manufacture organs, pianos and other musical instruments. Capital, $100,000.

Woodhull & Martin Co., to manufacture laces, ribbons, silks and handkerchiefs. Capital, $100,000.

Warren County.

Bronx Manufacturing Company, to mine ore. Capital, $30,000.

JULY, 1906.

Atlantic County.

The A. W. Bailey Company, to manufacture mineral waters, etc. Capital, $60,000.

Klein-Buss Smokeless Explosive Company, to manufacture chemicals, etc. Capital, $250,000.

Manufacturers Company, to manufacture miscellaneous articles. Capital, $125,000.

Bergen County.

The Van Buskirk Building and Cement Block Company, to manufacture cement blocks. Capital, $50,000.

Camden County.

England-Walton Company, to manufacture leather goods. Capital, $25,000.

Monroe Portland Cement Company, to manufacture cement. Capital, $250,000.

John L. Mills Company, to build boats. Capital, $100,000.

The Boschall Non-Refillable Bottle Company, to manufacture patented non-refillable bottles.

Philadelphia Electric Equipment Company, to manufacture electric appliances. Capital, $25,000.

Triumph Steam Packing Company, to manufacture rubber and asbestos goods. Capital, $100,000.

B. B. Basseller & Co., Incorporated, to manufacture electric motors. Capital, $15,000.

Carvin Knitting Company, to manufacture hosiery and knitted goods. Capital, $100,000.

C. B. Kimber Shoe Company, to manufacture leather goods of all kinds. Capital, $20,000.

Hitchner Wall Paper and Paint Company, to manufacture wall paper and paints. Capital, $125,000.

Cumberland County.

Fruit Farm Preserving Company, to pack and preserve fruits and vegetables. Capital, $25,000.

Essex County.

American Coal Chute Company, to manufacture architectural iron work, coal chutes, etc. Capital, $20,000.

Fredonia Portland Cement Company, to manufacture cement. Capital, $250,000.

The Eagle Leather Goods Company, to manufacture leather goods. Capital, $50,000.

Colonial Button Company, to manufacture buttons. Capital, $100,000.

Wheeler Jewelry Company, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, $15,000.

Kollmar, Rauch & Co., to manufacture jewelry. Capital, $100,000.

The Bertuempfel Company, to manufacture cork goods. Capital, $50,000.

Mercer County.

New Jersey Concrete Bridge Company, to manufacture concrete blocks. Capital, $50,000.

Adamant Brick and Tile Company, to manufacture brick and tile. Capital, $125,000.

Monmouth County.

Keyport Tile Company, to manufacture tile and brick. Capital, $50,000.

Neptune Metal Company, to manufacture metal polish. Capital, $50,000.

Lewis Lumber Company, to manufacture builders' hardware. Capital, $85,000.

Morris County.

Rosevear Manufacturing Company, to manufacture woolen and cotton fabrics of all kinds. Capital, $50,000.

Morris Sand and Concrete Supply Company, to manufacture portland cement, etc. Capital, $50,000.

Passaic County.

Neaf Bros. Company, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $80,000.

Union County.

Michelin Tire Repair Works, to manufacture and repair bicycle and automobile tires. Capital, $10,000.

Warren County.

Hackettstown Wood Working Company, to manufacture articles from wood pulp.

AUGUST, 1906.

Bergen County.

Edgewater Lumber Company, to manufacture sashes, blinds, doors and other building material. Capital, $20,000.

Hardware Specialty Manufacturing Company, to manufacture articles of hardware. Capital, $25,000.

The Baylis Company, to manufacture engines and general machinery. Capital, $50,000.

Camden County.

Mission Press, Incorporated, to manufacture printer's ink, etc. Capital, $50,000.

Colburn Machine Glass Company, to manufacture glass of all kinds. Capital, $500,000.

Malton E. Baker Company, to manufacture chocolate. Capital, $20,000.

Imperial Electric Bell Company, to manufacture electrical appliances. Capital, $10,000.

Philadelphia Horse Shoe Company, to manufacture horse shoes. Capital, $100,000.

Standard Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, to manufacture iron products of all kinds. Capital, $2,000,000.

Kandale Hand Rest Company, to manufacture hand rests. Capital, $50,000.

Wilmot Motor and Cycle Company, to manufacture motor cycles and automobiles.

C. J. Heppe & Son, to manufacture piano players. Capital, $1,100,000.

Boeman, Hertzler & Company, to manufacture drugs. Capital, $200,000.

The Reliable Gas Engine and Manufacturing Company, to manufacture engines of various types. Capital, $50,000.

Essex County.

Wette Lumber Company, to manufacture cabinet work, doors, etc. Capital, $100,000.

De Voll Tire Company, to manufacture tires of all kinds. Capital, $250,000.

Allsop & Allsop, Incorporated, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, $100,000.

Dickerman Desk Company, to manufacture desks. Capital, $50,000.

Natural Hygeia Ice Company, to manufacture machinery for the production of ice. Capital, $100,000.

International Nut Lock Company, to manufacture nut locks, etc. Capital, $300,000.

New Jersey Auto Car Company, to manufacture automobiles. Capital, $100,000.

Irvington Varnish and Insulating Cloth Company, to manufacture insulating cloths, etc. Capital, $125,000.

Mercer County.

Woodbourne Company, to manufacture bricks and tiles. Capital, $100,000.

Middlesex County.

Patrick White & Sons, to make iron and brass castings. Capital, $110,000.

Morris County.

The Field & White Co., to manufacture building paper. Capital, $135,000.
Quakers Oil and Gas Company, to produce oil and gas. Capital, $50,000.

Passaic County.

Independent Beef and Provision Company, to manufacture sausages, etc. Capital, $35,000.

The Tri-Color Brick Company, to manufacture brick and stone. Capital, $125,000.

Hamilton Silk Throwing Company, to manufacture silk fabrics. Capital, $50,000.

Somerset County.

Trap Rock Crusher Company, to produce crushed stone. Capital, $25,000.

Union County.

Protection Hose Association, to manufacture power machinery, air compressors, etc. Capital, $2,500.

Elizabeth Motor and Cycle Company, to manufacture bicycles, motor cycles, etc. Capital, $2,000.

U. S. Artificial Stone Company, to manufacture cement, cement composition, bricks, etc. Capital, $150,000.

Geyer Lumber Company, to manufacture lumber products. Capital, $25,000.

International Reduction Company, to extract gold, silver, nickel, etc, from ores. Capital, $3,000,000.

Old Forge Silk Company, to manufacture dye silk fabrics. Capital, $50,000.

A. T. S. Kerry Company, to manufacture cotton, linen and silk hose. Capital, $130,000.

Star Mining and Smelting Company, to carry on a mining, milling and smelting business. Capital, $125,000.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Atlantic County.

The Waves Power Generating Company, to manufacture wave motors. Capital, $125,000.

Camden County.

Fireproof Celluloid Company, to manufacture non-inflammable and fireproof celluloid. Capital, $500,000.

Delaware and Lackawanna Steel Company, to manufacture iron and steel products of all kinds. Capital, $200,000.

South Jersey Cement Block and Brick Company, to manufacture cement building blocks and bricks. Capital, $100,000.

J. H. Lake Company, Inc., to manufacture gasoline engines. Capital, $100,000.

Northern Gas Company, to manufacture gas. Capital, $50,000.

Fraley Developing Company, to manufacture motors for automobiles. Capital, $150,000.

Spire Type Manufacturing Company, to manufacture printers' furniture. Capital, $150,000.

Cumberland County.

Vineland Button Company, to manufacture buttons and other articles from pearl. Capital, $20,000.

Essex County.

Newark Box and Lumber Company, to manufacture wooden boxes. Capital, $50,000.

Lewis Metallic Packing Company, to manufacture metallic packing. Capital, $250,000.

American Electric Chain Company, to manufacture chains. Capital, $300,000.

Trinity Construction Company, to manufacture artificial stone blocks. Capital, $50,000.

The J. C. Knoppel Iron Works, to manufacture structural steel and iron. Capital, $150,000.

T. A. Seitz Company, Inc., to manufacture engines, etc. Capital, $125,000.

Co-operative Chemical and Drug Company, to manufacture chemicals, soaps, etc. Capital, $200,000.

Middlesex County.

New Brunswick Tile Company, to manufacture tiles and drain pipes. Capital, $100,000.

Morris County.

Thomas Andrews Manufacturing Company, to carry on a general manufacturing business. Capital, $10,000.

Fuller-Hay Shoe Company, to manufacture boots and shoes. Capital, $50,000.

Passaic County.

Garret Mountain Ice Company, to manufacture brick, stone, etc. Capital, $100,000.

Standard Sheet Metal Company, to manufacture sheet metal goods. Capital, $100,000.

Standard Cement Building Block and Supply Company, to manufacture concrete building blocks, etc. Capital, $10,000.

Union County.

Elizabeth Mantel and Tile Company, to manufacture ornamental mantels, fireplaces, etc. Capital, $10,000.

The Quin & Boden Company, to manufacture material for book-making and binding. Capital, $200,000.

Warren County.

American Filtration Company, to manufacture filtering machinery. Capital, $250,000.

Damage to Manufacturing Plants by Fire or Flood.

OCTOBER, 1905.

Burlington County.

A fire occurred in the Star Glass Works at Medford, which damaged the property to the extent of $1,500; $1,400 of which was on the building and $100 on machinery and tools.

The Russell & Compton Saw Mill at Leesburg, and a large grist mill at the same place were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

Essex County.

The manufacturing establishment of Goulds' Son & Company at Newark was damaged by fire to the extent of $53,000. Of this, the loss on building was $8,000; on machinery and tools, $15,000; on material, $15,000; and, on finished goods, $15,000. One girl, Clara Rummel, fifteen years of age, was fatally burned.

A fire in the leather manufacturing works of M. & M. Cummings Co., at Newark, caused damages to the building and material amounting to about $500.

The works of the John Reilley Leather Company at Newark were damaged by fire to the extent of $2,545. Of this amount, $708 was on building; $446 on machinery and tools, and $1,391 on stock and manufactured goods.

The saddlery hardware plant of Edward A. Whitehouse at Newark was damaged by fire to the extent of $415, of which $125 was on the building, and the remainder on machinery, tools and material.

A fire in the jewelry manufactory of Chas. Schuetz & Son at Newark caused damage to the building amounting to $225, and to the machinery and tools, $434, or a total of $659. The fire originated in the ignition of gases in a large tank for receiving waste water, that was being lined with asphalt.

A fire which started in the stock room of the hat factory of F. Cummings' Son & Co., at Orange Valley, caused a total loss of $37,500; of this amount, $34,225 was on stock and material; $3,127 on finished goods and only $148 on the building.

The Gill Hat Forming Mill at Orange was totally destroyed by fire; the loss is said to closely aggregate $50,000.

The wood working mill of the Newark Door Company at Newark was totally destroyed by fire, which started from an overheated flue. The loss is reported at $7,000.

A small dyeing establishment in Montclair, owned by Julius Wolff, was destroyed by fire, which was started by a match in the pocket of a garment that was being cleaned with benzine. The loss was $1,000.

Mercer County.

The kiln shed of the Mercer Pottery Company at Trenton was damaged by fire to the extent of $75.

Passaic County.

The iron foundry of the Fred Barker Company at Paterson was totally destroyed by a fire which started in an overheated core oven; the loss amounted to $2,635, practically all of which was on the building.

Union County.

A fire in the works of the Crescent Embossing Company at Plainfield resulted in a loss of $27,906, as reported by the firm; of this amount, $3,500 was on the building; $5,208 on machinery and tools, and $19,198 on material and finished goods.

NOVEMBER, 1905.

Burlington County.

The hay press of Fenemore Brothers at Mount Holly was destroyed by fire, as was also sixteen tons of hay and all the machinery used in baling. The loss was $3,000.

Essex County.

A fire in the japanning room of M. Straus & Sons leather manufacturing plant at Newark caused damages to the building and stock amounting to $2,500. During the progress of the fire, a workman, William Morris, was severely burned about both arms and the upper part of the body. The loss was not reported.

A three story frame building, used as a pattern and tool shop by the American Crucible Company of Newark, was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,800. Spontaneous combustion is reported to have caused the fire.

The gold and silver refinery of Frank Hanus at Newark was damaged to the extent of $700 by a fire which started from an overheated furnace.

A fire in the japanning room of Stengel & Rothschild's leather factory at Newark caused damage to the stock of hides amounting to $500.

A fire in the factory of the Sommer Badge Company at Newark caused damages to the amount of $75.

A large storage house connected with the Fandango Paper Mill at Milburn was, with the entire contents of paper stock, destroyed by fire. Loss not reported.

Hunterdon County.

A large flour and feed mill, the property of Hoffman & Radcliff, of Frenchtown, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is reported as $10,000.

Middlesex County.

The storage houses of the Jamesburg Ice Company at Jamesburg were destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at $15,000.

Monmouth County.

A large ice storage house at Long Branch, the property of Garrett Hennessy, was destroyed by fire. The loss was reported at $3,500.

A fire caused by a piece of iron having fallen into a rapidly revolving bone grinding mill and produced a spark which ignited the fine bone dust, thereby causing a fire which resulted in the destruction of $5,000 worth of material. The plant was owned by Flavelle & Company, who carried on the business of manufacturing soap.

Ocean County.

A large stock of barrel staves stored at the barrel works of B. H. Hughes, at Davenport, were damaged by fire to the extent of $150.

Passaic County.

Fire destroyed the entire contents of the factory buildings at Clifton, owned and operatoed by the Mutual Match Company. The loss was not reported.

The buildings of the Laflin & Rand Powder Co. at Haskell, near Pompton Lakes, were destroyed by fire which started in the gun cotton room of the works. The company's own fire service succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it reached the powder department.

DECEMBER, 1905.

Essex County.

A fire which occurred in the machine works of Cyrus Currier & Sons at Newark caused a loss of $4,662, of which $1,500 was on the building, $662 on machinery and tools and $2,500 on patterns.

The japanning department of the American Patent Leather Works at Newark was entirely destroyed by fire. The total loss amounted to $15,000, of which $6,000 was on the building, $3,000 on machinery and tools and $6,000 on finished goods on hand. It was only through great exertions and sending out a second fire alarm that the main buildings of the plant, three hundred feet in length, were saved.

Hudson County.

The large factory buildings of the Keuffel & Esser Company at Hoboken were almost totally destroyed by fire. The loss on buildings is reported at $20,000; on machinery and tools, $10,000, and on material and finished and scientific machines and instruments, $20,000, making a total loss of $50,000 on all accounts.

A fire in the works of the Clark Thread Company at East Newark resulted in damage to machinery, $69, and to material used in manufacture, $4,928.

Mercer County.

The Trenton Hardware Company's plant at Trenton was damaged by fire to the extent of $9,500. The loss on machinery and tools was $7,900, on material $1,100 and on finished stock $500. The loss on buildings was large, but the amount could not be ascertained.

A small fire in the works of the Joseph Stokes Rubber Company at Trenton caused a loss on building, machinery and finished goods which aggregated $631.

Passaic County.

The silk mill owned by Peter Kempkes at Paterson was damaged by fire to the amount of $8,000. About one-half of the loss was on material and made-up goods.

Union County.

A fire of unknown origin burned a part of one building of the American Felt Works at Rahway. The total loss was $1,481, divided as follows: On machinery and tools, $781.44; on building, $588.34, and on material for manufacture, $111.12.

Warren County.

The works of the Warren Wood Working Company at Belvidere were entirely destroyed by fire, the origin of which was unknown. The loss as reported was $28,008.90, divided as follows: On building, $10,000; on machinery and tools, $9,751.51; on material to be used in manufacture, $2,394.09, and on finished products, $5,497.06. The Warren Wood Working Company manufactured wood mantels and other varieties of interior trimmings. Sixty men were employed.

JANUARY, 1906.

Essex County.

A fire occurred in the works of the American Lace Curtain Company at Newark, which necessitated the flooding of the entire building with water before it was extinguished. The loss, principally on material and manufactured goods, amounted, as reported, to $50,000.

A fire in the factory of the Graul & Theiss Company, manufacturers of musical instruments at Newark, which damaged the building and material on hand to the extent of $3,000.

Hudson County.

A fire in the Fagan Iron Works at Jersey City—the third that occurred in the space of one year, and supposed to be of incendiary origin—caused damage to building and machinery amounting to $5,000.

Hunterdon County.

The factory of the Stockton Rubber Company at Stockton was damaged by fire, which caused a loss of $2,295, of which $1,300 was on the building, $500 on machinery and tools and $445 on material for manufacturing purposes.

Middlesex County.

A hay press owned by John Beekman was destroyed by fire at Deans Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The loss was about $500.

Passaic County.

A fire in William Schmidt's Silk Mill at Riverside caused some damage to the building, but was extinguished before the machinery or stock was seriously injured.

FEBRUARY, 1906.

Essex County.

A fire which originated in the boiler house of J. M. Quimby & Co., carriage manufacturers of Newark, caused damages amounting to $379, of which $250 was on the building, $52.60 on machinery and tools and $77 on material for use in manufacture.

A small fire in the Kreuger Hygiene Ice Company's plant at Newark caused damage to the building reported at $75.

A small pipe connected with the ammonia generator in the Mountain Ice Company's plant at East Orange burst, and the fumes which quickly filled the room caused an explosion which blew out the entire east wall of the building, about one hundred feet long. Two men who were in charge of the plant at the time were flung through the open door into the street by the force of the explosion.

A slight fire occurred in the jewelry manufactory of Merrill Bros. at Newark, which caused damages to the building amounting to $75.

Hudson County.

The large sash, door and blind factory of the Barnes Company at Jersey City was completely destroyed by fire. The conflagration spread to the lumber yard, and a large quantity of timber was destroyed before it was checked. The total loss on buildings, machinery and lumber is reported at $75,000.

Warren County.

A fertilizer factory at Arnoldstown, a few miles east of Belvidere, was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $4,000.

MARCH, 1906.

Essex County.

Fire of unknown origin damaged the works of the Rex-Imperial Leather Company at Newark to the extent of $5,000. Of this amount, the loss on building was $1,042.94; on machinery and tools, $534.60; on material, $505.75, and finished goods, $3,916.71.

The plant of the New Jersey Ice Cream Company at Newark was completely destroyed by fire. The total loss was $6,000, of which $4,500 was on machinery and $1,500 on material. Owing to lack of water pressure, the fire spread to a large brick building adjoining the ice cream works, which was used as a grocery storage warehouse; this building, with its large store of goods, was also totally destroyed, the loss being estimated at $80,000.

A half stone and frame building occupied by the wooden ware works of the John Somers & Sons Co., at Newark, caught fire from an unknown cause and was damaged to the extent of $1,500.

Hudson County.

An explosion of benzine wrecked the factory of the C. F. Flethcher Manufacturing Company at Nest New York. A fire followed the explosion, which destroyed what remained of the plant before it was extinguished. The loss was reported at $11,000.

A fire which broke out in the Palmer dry dock at Jersey City caused damage to the amount of $1,200, divided as follows: on structure, $700; machinery and tools, $350; on material, $150.

The dyeing and cleaning factory of Alphonse Balley in the Greenville section of Jersey City was totally destroyed by a fire which started through the ignition of a quantity of benzine used for cleaning purposes; an employe, Charles Devine, was so badly burned while attempting to remove a barrel of the combustible liquid from the place that his chances of recovery were very slight.

The large buildings and plant of the J. H. Gautier Co., manufacturers of crucibles and lubricants at Jersey City, was totally destroyed by a fire which originated in the section of the works containing the kilns. The conflagration lasted for several hours and property of the company to the amount of $100,000 was consumed.

Mercer County.

Fire, the origin of which is unknown, damaged the works of the Superior Iron & Brass Co. at Olden, near Trenton. The total loss as reported was $2,300, of which $700 was on the building, $1,100 on machinery and tools, including patterns; $200 on material, and $300 on finished goods.

A large part of the Raymond Rubber Co.'s reclaiming mill at Titusville was destroyed by a fire, the origin of which is unknown. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

Passaic County.

The silk mill of the Laffrey & Harman Co. at Paterson was damaged to the extent of $692 by a fire, the origin of which is unknown. The loss on building was $358, and on finished goods, $334. The Paterson, Reed & Harnes Co., which occupies quarters in the same building, lost $125 on tools and machinery, and $899 on finished goods.

Somerset County.

The plant of the Somerville Mfg. Co. at Pluckemin was damaged by fire to the extent of $5,000. The loss on building was $500; on machinery and tools, $2,500, and on material, $2,000. The company manufactures woolen and worsted goods.

APRIL, 1906.

Atlantic County.

Practically the entire large glass manufacturing plant of the George Jonas Glass Co. at Minotola was destroyed by fire. The total loss as reported by the firm is $70,000; of this amount $10,000 was on the buildings; $18,000 on machinery and tools; $3,500 on material, and $39,000 on finished goods. The fire started in the center of the works from causes that are not known. The proprietor of the works, George Jonas, has started to rebuild without delay, and expects to have the "blow house" in operation in about four weeks.

Camden County.

Fire, supposed to have originated in spontaneous combustion, destroyed the entire interior of John Lunn & Sons woolen mill at Camden city. The building was leased and the firm could not, therefore, report the loss on account of the damage which it sustained. Other losses were reported at $9,000; of this $8,000 was on machinery, $750 on material, and $250 on finished goods.

Essex County.

A fire in the works of the De Witt Wire Cloth Co. at Belleville caused damage to the amount of $8,320.89. Of this $6,190.70 was on building; $1,702.40 on machinery; $204.36 on material, and $223.43 on finished goods.

A fire in part of the leather factory of Charles Smyth at Newark caused damage amounting to $3,684.90, of which $850 was on building, $464 on fixtures and piping, and $2,370.90 on material and finished goods.

The factory of the Riley-Klotz Mfg. Co. at Newark was injured to some extent by a fire which followed a bolt of lightning striking the building. The loss was not great, but the exact amount could not be ascertained.

Hudson County.

Fire from an unknown cause damaged the works of the George Stratford Oakum Co. at Jersey City to the extent of $1,810.73; of this amount $50 was on building, $450 on machinery and tools, and $1,310.73 on finished goods.

The plant of the R. H. H. Steele Laundry Co. at Jersey City was almost completely destroyed by a fire which started in the drying room at about 8.30 in the morning. Two hundred girls and women were in the building at the time the blaze broke out, but all escaped without serious injury, although several could only reach the street by jumping from the windows. The amount of loss could not be ascertained.

A small fire in the New Jersey Paint Works at Jersey City caused a total loss of $550, of which $400 was on the building, $125 on machinery and tools and $25 on material.

The wood moulding mill of Davis & Speyers was damaged by fire which started by a lighted cigar being left on the floor near a pile of shavings at quitting time. The loss is estimated at a total of $2,000.

The printing plant of J. H. Pilsen at Jersey City was damaged to the amount of $3,000 by a fire, the origin of which was unknown.

Mercer County.

The cylinder head of a 500-horse power engine at the John A. Roebling Works, Trenton, blew out at an early hour in the morning, wrecking the engine house and doing much damage to the machinery.

Middlesex County.

A shirt factory at Spottswood, owned by the firm of Bernheim & Dryfoos, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss of the firm amounted to $2,983.31, but goods on the premises belonging to other persons, not included in these figures, were also destroyed.

Union County.

The entire plant of the Bay-Way Oil Refining Co. at Elizabethport was totally destroyed by fire. The loss was reported at $120,000.

MAY, 1906.

Bergen County.

The bursting of an eighteen-inch steam pipe on the top floor of the New York Glucose Works at Edgewater, on the Hudson River, wrecked the roof and caused a collapse of the entire structure, which was four stories high. A fire immediately followed, which destroyed practically the entire plant. Michael Hoza, a laborer employed in the works was killed, and nine others, all foreigners, were very seriously injured. The total loss of property as reported by the company was $55,000, of which $24,000 was on the building, $15,000 on machinery and $16,000 on finished products and material in process of manufacture.

Camden County.

One of the small buildings of the Tygert Fertilizer Company's plant at Camden was completely wrecked by a steam pipe explosion. The amount of damage done could not be ascertained.

Cumberland County.

The glass works of the Whitall Tatum Co. at Millville were damaged to the extent of $1,500, all on the building, by a fire which was started in the gas producing house of the plant by a defective main.

Essex County.

A fire which broke out in the paper factory of Kelly & Co. at Newark caused a total loss of $13,000, of which amount $6,000 was on the building, $1,000 on machinery and tools and $6,000 on material for manufacture.

Gloucester County.

The ice plant and lumber works of Clayton B. Tice at Williamstown were totally destroyed by a fire, the origin of which was unknown. The total loss is reported at $10,000.

Hudson County.

The works of the Detwiler & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co. at Jersey City was struck by lightning and injured by a fire which ensued to the extent of $725.

The entire plant of the Mersereau Metal Bed Co. at Jersey City was totally destroyed by a fire which was started by a spark from a passing locomotive. The total loss as reported by the company was $150,000; of this amount $40,000 was on the building, $30,000 on machinery and tools, $40,000 on material for manufacture and $40,000 on finished goods.

The plant of the Columbia Oil Seeds Co. at Jersey City was damaged to the extent of $5,000 by fire. The blaze was supposed to have been caused by an overheated steam pipe in the drying room.

Hunterdon County.

A portion of the plant of the Lambertville Paper Co. at Lambertville was destroyed by fire. The total loss was $7,300; of this amount $2,867 was on the building, $1,914 on machinery, $2,272 on material for manufacture and $247 on finished goods.

Mercer County.

The New Jersey Pulp-Plaster Co.'s plant at Trenton was destroyed by a fire of unknown origin. The total loss as reported was $16,000, divided as follows: $5,000 on building, $7,000 on machinery and tools, and $4,000 on material for manufacture.

Middlesex County.

The Combination Rubber Mfg. Co.'s plant was damaged by fire to the extent of $600. The damage to building amounted to $250; to machinery and tools, $150; to material for manufacture, $150; and to finished goods, $50.

Salem County.

A fire in the works of the Dupont Powder Co. at Kearney Point caused damages to the plant amounting to $2,880, of which $2,085 was on building, $275 on machinery and $520 on material for manufacture.

JUNE, 1906.

Camden County.

The department known as the "coating building" of the Farr, Bailey Co.'s plant at Camden was completely destroyed by a fire, the origin of which could not be ascertained. The total loss was $17,800, of which $8,000 was on building, $1,800 on machinery and tools and $8,000 on material used in manufacture. The other large buildings constituting the main part of the plant were not damaged.

The explosion of a small quantity of gun cotton in the chemical department of the Welsbach Light Co. at Gloucester damaged the building and stock on hand to the extent of $200.

Cumberland County.

The plant of the Monantico Bleach & Dye Co. at Millville was the scene of a fire which consumed finished goods to the value of $2,500.

Essex County.

The factory of Moses Strauss & Son at Newark was damaged by fire to the extent of $800.

Hudson County.

The provision factory of E. Ruhlmann & Co. at Bayonne was partly consumed by a fire which caused damages to the extent of $7,000, of which $4,000 was on the building, $2,000 on machinery and tools and $1,000 on finished products.

The candle manufactory of Gross & Co. at Jersey City was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is stated to be approximately $100,000. About 170 men and 35 women were thrown out of employment—temporarily at least—in consequence of the fire.

Middlesex County.

The rendering plant of S. Lederer & Sons, near Weston's Mills, was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,050, of which the loss on machinery and tools was $250; on building, $250; on material used in manufacture, $350; and on finished goods, $200.

A hail storm of unusual violence, which swept over the village of Weber in Woodbridge Township, broke every pane of glass in the sky-

lights and windows of the brick factory situated there, besides seriously damaging large quantities of fire clay material in process of manufacture. The damage amounted to many thousands of dollars, but the precise amount or even a reasonably close approximation of the same could not be ascertained.

Sussex County.

A small fire in the plant of the Mineral Wool Co. at Stanhope damaged the building to the extent of $100.

Warren County.

The Woodworking Mill at Washington owned by Robert M. Petty, in which piano backs were manufactured, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is reported at $50,000. A sad feature of the catastrophe was that the watchman, William Cook, perished in the flames.

JULY, 1906.

Camden County.

A fire in the plant of the United Coke & Gas Co. at Camden caused damages to the amount of $40,000, of which $30,000 was on building, $7,000 on machinery and tools, and $3,000 on finished products.

Essex County.

An explosion in the chemical department of Chas. Cooper & Co., manufacturing chemists, whose works are situated in Newark, resulted in the complete wrecking of that part of the plant, besides damaging to some extent all the other buildings included in the works. Fire followed the explosion closely, and much further damage was done before it was extinguished, but just how much it amounted to in money could not be ascertained.

Fire following an explosion of naptha in the leather works of M. Caffrey & Son at Newark burned out the greater part of that plant as well as some smaller manufactories in its immediate vicinity. The loss through fires could not be definitely ascertained at the time of this writing, but it is conservatively estimated at $20,000.

Hudson County.

A small fire occurred in the plant of the Regel-Sack Co. at Jersey City, in the course of which the blaze had set in operation the automatic sprinklers with which the establishment is equipped. While the fire was soon extinguished the sprinklers could not be shut off until damage to the amount of $1,000 had been done, principally by water.

Mercer County.

Fire in the plant of the Perfection Rubber Co. at Trenton caused damages to the amount of $3,090, of which $738 was on building, $1,556 on machinery and tools, $476 on material for manufacture and $269 on finished goods.

Middlesex County.

A fire at the plant of the Barber Asphalt Co. at Maurer partly destroyed these large works, causing a loss of $52,900; of this $13,000 was on the building, $4,900 on machinery, $27,700 on material for manufacture and $7,300 on finished products. The fire was caused by one of the large vats in which the asphalt is heated having boiled over and become ignited.

An explosion occurred in the factory of the American Confetti Cannon Co. at Perth Amboy which damaged the plant to the amount of $50.

Passaic County.

A fire in the Waverly Mill building at Paterson resulted in damages to one of the tenants—F. Schumacher & Co., silk manufacturers—of $16,900, of which $1,900 was on building, $10,000 on machinery and tools, $4,000 on material for manufacture and $1,000 on finished products.

AUGUST, 1906.

Camden County.

A small fire which lasted only a short time damaged the building of the Camden Oil Cloth Works at Camden to the extent of $50.

Essex County.

Fire that originated in a bolt of lightning caused the almost total destruction of the jepanning shop of the George Stengel leather works,

situated in the Waverly section of Newark. The total loss as reported by the company was $20,468, divided as follows: on building, $8,921; on machinery and tools, $2,562; on material for manufacture, $2,769, and on finished goods, $6,216.

The large hat manufactory of Frederick Cummings & Sons at Orange Valley, in which upwards of 500 persons were employed, was totally destroyed by fire. The total loss as reported by the company was $190,000; of this amount $45,000 was on buildings, $50,000 on machinery and tools, $90,000 on material for manufacture and $5,000 on finished goods. The firm immediately after the fire secured temporary quarters for its works, and meantime commenced the erection of new buildings on the site of the old factory.

A fire of unknown origin occurred in the japanning shop of the Blanchard Bros. & Lane leather works at Newark. The blaze was confined to the department in which it originated, but no estimate of the loss could be obtained.

Hudson County.

A fire occurred in the works of the George H. Aspinwall Varnish Mfg. Co. at Jersey City, which resulted in a total loss of $610. Of this amount $100 was on building, $50 on machinery, $230 on material for manufacture and $230 on finished goods.

A manufactory of fire works on the outskirts of Jersey City, owned and operated by John Sepero, was burned to the ground by a fire which started from an explosion of some of the material used in the goods. The total loss was estimated at $3,000.

Mercer County.

A fire in the drying room of the Trenton Oil Cloth & Linoleum Works, which are situated just below the city line of Trenton, destroyed several rolls of linoleum ranging from 500 to 1,000 yards in length that were suspended from overhead beams for the purpose of drying. A statement of the loss could not be obtained from the company.

Passaic County.

The reed and harness mill of Louis Loitard at Browerton was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $3,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

Union County.

The plant of the New Jersey Tannery Co., situated on the Newark Road on the outskirts of Elizabeth, was destroyed by a fire supposed

to have originated in spontaneous combustion of material stored in the buildings. The buildings had only recently been repaired and put in good condition, and an unusually large stock of material was on hand. The loss could not be ascertained accurately, but it is estimated by the company at $25,000.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Hudson County.

The plant of the A. L. Clements Fuel Co., in what is known as the "Horseshoe" section of Jersey City, was completely destroyed by fire. The loss as reported by the firm was $21,000, of which $2,000 was on buildings, $15,000 on machinery and tools and $4,000 on material for manufacture. The same fire extended to the works of the New Jersey Milling Co., which are situated in the same district, and caused a loss to that firm of $8,101, divided as follows: on building, $1,333; on machinery and tools, $3,768; on material for manufacture, $3,000.

Mercer County.

A fire which appeared to have started in the pattern vault of the De Laval Steam Turbine Works, near Trenton, caused damage to the building amounting to $200 and destroyed patterns valued at $1,879.50. Total loss, $2,079.50.

Union County.

A fire in the works of the New York Resin Oil & Varnish Co. at Elizabeth resulted in the plant being damaged to the extent of $7,500, of which $5,000 was on the building, $500 on machinery and tools and $2,000 on finished goods and material to be used in manufacture.

Establishment of New Manufacturing Plants.

OCTOBER, 1905.

Bergen County.

A building for the manufacture of concrete building blocks on a large scale has been erected at Westwood.

Essex County.

The Martin-Dennis Company has erected a new factory building for the manufacture of tanning liquid near the Greenwood Lake branch of the Erie Railroad, in Newark. The building is of brick, two stories high, and 52 x 192 feet. The cost will be $22,000.

A new cigar factory has been erected in Newark by Samuel Nadel. The building is of brick, three stories high and 30 x 35 feet, costing $4,500.

A trunk manufacturing company, at present of Baltimore, has purchased a large plot of land in Newark, on which it will shortly begin the erection of a factory.

The carpet cleaning and upholstering firm of Jancovius & Son has erected a new factory building in Newark. The structure is of brick and when finished will have cost $33,000. Steam power will be used. The number of persons employed is reported at ten males and four females.

A new building, to be rented out for light manufacturing purposes, has been erected in Newark by Joseph Miere & Sons. The structure is of brick and will cost $25,000.

Hunterdon County.

The S. H. Johnson Ink Company, owners of a new writing fluid for which many remarkable and valuable qualities are claimed, is about to build a factory and laboratory at Califon, in which the ink will be manufactured.

A large steam saw mill has been erected on the outskirts of Glen Gardner, in which the fine trees of the adjoining forest will be converted into railroad ties and other forms of lumber.

Mercer County.

The Delaware Valley Navigation Company is the title of a new corporation which, it is reported, will build power boats eighty-five feet long, and run the same for passengers and freight over the canals between New York and Mauch-Chunk, Pa. The boats are to be built in Trenton.

The Columbia Bed Company is the title of a new firm that has begun the manufacture of iron bedsteads and cribs in the building formerly occupied by the Trenton Lamp Company. Twenty-five workmen are employed.

Middlesex County.

A new plant for the manufacture of improved electric arc lamps is being built in New Brunswick.

A new factory for the manufacture of cigars has been opened in New Brunswick.

Frank T. Morrill & Company is the title of a newly organized firm that has begun the manufacture of printers' inks in a building constructed of brick and wood, which was erected for that purpose at Carteret. The entire plant—building and machinery—represents an investment of $50,000. A working force of twenty-five males is employed.

Morris County.

A manufactory of steam heaters has been established at Nauright by the firm of Hopler Brothers.

A rich vein of graphite has been uncovered near Chester, and works will be started nearby to turn the deposits to commercial uses.

The National Cement Company is the title of a new corporation that has established a plant at Horton for the manufacture on a large scale of concrete building blocks. The factory building is 20 x 244 feet; every known form and article of concrete construction will be made there. The capital invested is $100,000.

A manufactory of cereal foods has been established in the borough of Rockaway.

Warren County.

A new wood-working industry has been established at Washington by a firm composed of R. Warne, R. Osman and R. Waudling.

Clay of a kind particularly adapted to the production of hard burnt brick has been discovered on a farm near Stewartsville. A manufactory for converting the material into brick is about to be established.

The Alpha Portland Cement Company has purchased the plant of the National Portland Cement Company at Martin's Creek. The property, greatly enlarged, is now in operation under the new management.

NOVEMBER, 1905.

Atlantic County.

The works of the J. S. Alston Mfg. Company at Pleasantville are being enlarged so as to provide accommodations for the establishment of a glass bottle manufacturing plant to be operated in connection with the company's present business of manufacturing beer and drug bottle stoppers. It is expected that the new line of work will furnish employment for 300 men.

Bergen County.

The D., L. & W. Railroad shops at Kingsland, which are now practically finished, will be occupied in part on January first. A force of 300 machinists will be employed there on that date. When the works are in perfect running order, about 1,300 men, mostly skilled mechanics, will be employed.

Essex County.

The Green Motor Car Company has erected a large garage and repair shop at Newark. The structure is of brick and cost $18,000.

The Kornit Manufacturing Company has leased a part of the Hardiman Rubber Company's buildings at Belleville, and will begin there the manufacture of a substitute for hard rubber from the hoofs of cattle. This new enterprise will be the only one of its kind in the United States, and there are only two others elsewhere—one in Russia and the other in England.

Hudson County.

An English firm, whose specialty is the manufacture of rubber coating for insulated wires, has secured options on land comprising a large tract in Arlington, and are said to intend erecting a branch factory there in which similar goods will be produced.

Middlesex County.

The corporation of E. R. Squibb & Son, owners of several large factories in New York, has purchased a forty-acre lot of land in the outskirts of New Brunswick close to the Raritan River Railroad, on which the company will establish a large plant for the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations. One of the buildings, as planned, is to be built of re-inforced concrete, 100 feet wide by 800 feet long. When ready for work, it is expected that 1,000 persons will be employed.

Monmouth County.

The new plant of the Crescent Brick Company at Eatontown has opened for work. The capacity is 20,000 front brick per day.

Morris County.

A new iron and steel rolling mill has been opened at Rockaway. One hundred men are employed there.

Salem County.

The Reliance Manufacturing Company, whose specialty is the production of all kinds of plumbers' brass fittings, has opened a large factory in Salem.

Somerset County.

A very superior quality of clay for brick and tile making purposes is found in large quantities at South Somerville. It is reported that a Pennsylvania company has purchased several farms containing extensive beds of the deposit, with the intention of establishing a large plant for the purpose of working it.

Sussex County.

The firm of Moser & Wackler, silk embroidery manufacturers, has leased the building formerly occupied by the Newton Shoe Company at Newton, and established a branch manufactory of their goods in that place. The new machinery necessary to equip the plant is valued at $20,000.

The firm of Thompson Brothers has started at Branchville a manufactory of cement blocks for building purposes.

Union County.

The buildings of the Continental Steel Company at Rahway, seven in number, are almost completed and ready for use. The structures are built of steel, brick and concrete throughout, and are absolutely fire proof.

Warren County.

The Hutchinson Iron Company has opened up and begun to operate the iron mines at Beattystown.

Bachman Brothers, lumber dealers of Phillipsburg, have built and equipped a large saw mill plant on the Delaware River.

A brick making plant is to be established at Stewartsville to utilize the fine deposits of hard brick clay that have been found to exist there.

DECEMBER, 1905.

Essex County.

The "Clifton Art Pottery" is the name of a new plant established in Newark for the manufacture of ware of an artistic character on lines and by processes not known to modern ceramic art. The ware produced is said to show a very beautiful crystaline effect not found in pottery ware of any other kind. The building occupied by the pottery was erected by the firm at a cost of $4,500.

E. J. Brooks & Company, a New York firm, is having a one-story building erected of concrete and iron in which to carry on the business of manufacturing small metal goods. The cost of the structure is $4,000.

Hunterdon County.

The Raritan Graphite Company has erected a mill near the station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at High Bridge. The building is of wood, equipped with steam power, and cost $35,000. The Raritan Company has secured leases of mineral rights on several large farms in the vicinity of High Bridge. A plumbago manufacturing company has leased the Dorland Mill property and water power at the same place.

Mercer County.

The Fort Stanwick Canning Company, of Rome, N. Y., has purchased a tract of land at Hopewell for the purpose of erecting a canning factory. The material required for operating the factory will be that produced by 500 acres planted with tomatoes and 400 acres with corn, beets, beans, peas, etc.

Passaic County.

The Brilliant Silk Company, of Paterson, has purchased a large tract of land in the manufacturing district of that city for the purpose of erecting a large mill thereon, which will more than double the firm's present product of silk goods.

Union County.

The old Crescent Ship Yard at Elizabethport has been purchased by a company of Western capitalists, and machinery is being installed for the manufacture of fuel briquettes from coal dust.

The former jockey club grounds in Elizabeth have been purchased by the Burnham-Hitchings-Pearson Company, who are now erecting buildings covering an area of twenty-seven acres, in which the business of manufacturing structural steel and iron will be carried on.

Warren County.

The Warren Wood Working Company is about to begin the erection of new factory buildings at Belvidere on the site of those destroyed by fire a month ago.

JANUARY, 1906.

Essex County.

A two-story brick factory building is being erected at Newark for A. J. Mousley; the dimensions are 20 x 40 feet, and the cost, $4,000.

A manufacturing firm from outside the State has secured an option on a tract of land along the line of the Lackawanna Railroad, between Bloomfield and Watchung, and if satisfactory arrangements for transportation facilities can be made, will erect a large brick factory building in which abount 250 persons will be employed.

A new factory building, two stories high and 41 x 97 feet in dimensions, is being erected at Duryea street, Newark. The structure is built of brick and cost $6,000.

Hunterdon County.

Two 85 horse-power boilers and two 65 horse-power engines are being installed in the new Graphite Works at High Bridge.

Middlesex County.

A new refrigerator manufacturing company, into which two local concerns—the New Brunswick and the Union Rrefrigerator Companies—are merged, has been established in New Brunswick with a capital of $2,000,000.

A large building to be erected in New Brunswick for a cigar manufactory, has been planned by Thomas Allen, who is at present engaged in the trade in a comparatively small way.

Monmouth County.

The Murphy Supply Company has erected a building of artificial stone at Asbury Park which will be used as a brass foundry. The structure cost $8,000, and will be equipped with a gas engine. Six men will be employed.

Passaic County.

The New Jersey Handkerchief Company, a newly formed corporation, has rented a large factory building in Passaic in which electric power will be used. The working force, as reported, will consist of five men and one hundred women.

Samuel Wilder, a cotton and linen handkerchief manufacturer of New York, has purchased a piece of land in the east side, of Paterson, and has plans for a large building to be erected thereon, 200 x 400 feet, for the manufacture of his line of goods. The structure, as reported, will cost $20,000, and about 350 persons, mostly women, will be employed.

Sussex County.

A company has purchased the Munson farm, near Franklin Furnace, for $60,000. The land contains valuable deposits of limestone, iron and zinc.

Union County.

The Acetylene Gas and Gas Materials Company is about to establish its works at Plainfield. The firm is capitalized at $100,000, and has had its plant at Toronto, Canada.

FEBRUARY, 1906.

Bergen County.

The Dumont Cement Block Mfg. Company has started its new plant at New Milford.

Camden County.

Work has been begun on a new power house for the Fennsylvania Railroad Company at Camden. The structure, which will be of brick, is one of the several to be erected at chosen locations for the purpose of supplying the electricity to be employed in running trains from Camden to coast resorts during the summer months. The building will be 42 x 68 feet, and one and a half stories high.

Essex County.

The Specialty Paper Box Company has built a large factory in Newark in which to carry on the business of manufacturing paper boxes and novelties.

The structure is of brick and with its plant of machinery represents an outlay of $40,000. A working force of 25 males and 200 females is employed.

Charles Cort has erected a two-story frame factory building in which he will conduct a manufactory of the highest grade shoes. A gas engine will be used to furnish power. The estimated cost of the building is $2,000. Twenty males and four females will be employed.

Charles Eyemann & Company have erected a two-story frame building in Newark, which will be used as a jewelry factory. The structure cost $2,500.

The Hopper Mfg. Company has purchased a plot of ground in Bloomfield on which to erect a large brick factory building. The working force to be employed will consist of sixty men, and the business which will be carried on is the manufacture of contractors' supplies.

Hunterdon County.

A new cement building block manufactory has been started at Lambertville.

Mercer County.

The Walter Automobile Company has completed all arrangements for the erection of a large factory in Trenton for the production of automobile carriages and other vehicles. The buildings, which are to be of brick throughout, will occupy the site of the old Consumers' Brewing Company, near the new Pennsylvania Railroad Repair Shops. The dimensions, as planned, are 130 x 400 feet. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000, and the plant of machinery will include the most approved devices known to the trade.

Monmouth County.

The firm of William H. Soden & Sons has erected a new building in Freehold, the dimensions of which are 40 x 70 feet, in which the manufacture of sashes, blinds and doors is being carried on. The mill is equipped with a full line of modern machinery, including a 15-horse power engine.

Morris County.

The International Concrete Company has begun the erection of a new factory building at Horton Station, Ironia, on the Chester branch of the Lackawanna Railroad. The structure will be 70 x 150 feet, built of brick and wood, and fully equipped to carry on the business of manufacturing concrete brick on a large scale. The cost of the plant, as reported, is $50,000, and 25 men will be employed in the beginning.

The firm of Sims, Kent & Company has made all necessary arrangements for starting a steel casting plant at Dover. The specialty of the new establishment is to be the production of light but strong steel castings for automobiles.

Sussex County.

Preparations are reported to be under way for the construction of a large electrical plant on the Delaware river in the vicinity of Flatbrookville, Walpack township. Power is to be generated by diverting the waters of the river; it is expected that sufficient fall will be obtained to furnish a large amount of power which can be made available for electric lighting and traction purposes.

Warren County.

The Duryea Automobile Company will start a new factory in the old mining town of Oxford, in which to carry on the business of manufacturing motor vehicles. The necessary buildings are to be a gift to the new industry by the local Board of Trade. One hundred workmen will be employed during the first year.

MARCH, 1906.

Burlington County.

A plant is said to be projected at Hanover Station in the pine district for the manufacture of paper pulp from the neighborhood timber, and the conversion of that material into various articles of commerce, including paper.

Camden County.

The Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. has purchased a site for a large factory near the Pavonia car shops, at Camden.

Cape May County.

The firm of Stevens & Son is having a new canning factory erected at Goshen, and has made contracts with many farmers in that section for their entire tomato crop.

Hudson County.

The Goldschmidt Thermit Co., manufacturers and patentees of machinery for welding steel rails, is erecting a new factory building at Jersey City, which will cost $20,000. The industry is a new one, and will employ at first a working force of 30 men.

A large and very superior quality of heavy brick clay has been found under the meadows opposite Homestead, and a company has been formed, the title of which has not yet been decided, for the purpose of operating a brick yard. Parties interested report that contracts have been given out for the erection of necessary buildings and machinery, the whole to cost between $40,000 and $50,000.

The brewing firm, Anhiser-Bush Co., has purchased a large plot of land at Five Corners, Jersey City, on which offices and a brewery building will be erected.

Mercer County.

The Columbia Carpet & Rug Co., a new corporation, has leased the old Wilson Woolen Mill building at Trenton, and commenced operations there. The equipment cost $10,000, and a working force of 85 men and 20 women has been employed.

Middlesex County.

The Boynton-Chalmers Co., formerly a lumber dealer, has erected a large planing mill at Woodbridge, and commenced making a full line of house trimmings.

W. H. Rogers has erected a factory at Netherwood for the manufacture of silver and silver-plated ware. The building, which is of cement block, is 38 x 134 feet in dimensions and cost approximately $10,000.

APRIL, 1906.

Camden County.

The Pittsburg & Philadelphia Oil Refining Co. has erected a new factory building in Camden. The structure, which is of brick, has 10,000 feet of floor space and cost $10,000. Additional machinery to the value of $1,500 has been installed, and the working force increased by twenty-five new employes.

Cumberland County.

The Martin Dyeing & Finishing Co., a Bridgeton corporation for the treatment of cotton piece goods, is erecting a large group of factory buildings.

in Camden. The construction is entirely of stone and brick, and the cost of the plant when completed will be $100,000. Sixty males and six females will be employed in the beginning of active operations.

The T. C. Wheaton Co., manufacturers of glass, has rented the old Crystal Glass Works at Millville, and will hereafter operate this in connection with its original works. The company's output of products will be increased 30 per cent.

A new manufactory of rugs, to be owned and operated by L. Ewan Smith, is being erected at Millville. Eleven looms will be installed at the outset.

Essex County.

A large factory building of brick and steel construction has been erected in Newark by George F. Napier for the Napier & Mitchell Mfg. Co. The structure is 40 x 200 feet in dimensions and cost $35,000. One hundred males and forty females are employed. The machinery equipment is reported to have cost $10,000.

Hudson County.

Colgate & Co., manufacturers of soap and perfumery, are erecting a new factory building in Jersey City which will be six stories high and 80 x 100 feet in dimensions. Concrete only will be used in construction, and the building will be thoroughly fireproof. The cost is reported at $70,000; an additional force of 100 males and 200 females will be employed when the structure is ready for use.

Middlesex County.

Benjamin Moore & Sons, manufacturers of wall plaster, whiting and plaster of paris, are reported to be erecting a new factory building at Carteret, double the size of the one it occupies at present, which will furnish room for a large increase in the permanent working force.

The Russell Playing Card Co. has leased the building formerly occupied by the India Rubber Co. at Milltown, and is installing new machinery there for the manufacture of its products.

Monmouth County.

M. E. Tittlebaum, a shoe manufacturer, has started a new plant at Asbury Park. The building plot was donated and the factory erected by the local board of trade at a cost of $2,500, a guarantee being given that body by Mr. Tittlebaum that 100 persons will be employed.

A factory for the production of wagon and automobile springs has been started at Englishtown.

Morris County.

A plant for the manufacture of concrete building blocks has been started at Lake Hopatcong by Hudson Maxim.

The Rockaway Brick Co. has started a new plant for the manufacture of bricks at Rockaway.

Ocean County.

The Dupont Powder Co. is reported to be about to start a new mill for the manufacture of its products at Whiting.

Union County.

The Hygeia Ice Co. has started its newly equipped plant for the production of artificial ice at Plainfield.

Warren County.

A company formed in Phillipsburg for the manufacture of cotton belting has leased and remodeled the old Drinkhouse machine shops at that place, and will begin work with a force of 23 operatives when the necessary weaving looms are placed in position.

MAY, 1906.

Atlantic County.

The firm of Theo. F. Bawlig & Co. has secured a building site and will erect a large factory in Egg Harbor for the manufacture of clothing for the government. The new industry will employ about 100 operatives.

Burlington County.

The Independent Brick Co., a newly organized corporation, is erecting a new plant in Trenton. The buildings will be of brick and steel; steam power will be used, and 50 men will be employed. The company was unable to report the cost of the plant.

Camden County.

The Manufacturing Company of America has purchased a tract of land in the city of Camden 400 x 1,000 feet. The property has an extensive

frontage on the Delaware River, and the company promises to soon commence the erection of buildings in which to install a plant for the manufacture of whiting.

The firm of B. F. Boyer & Co., one of the largest manufacturers of woolen yarns in this section of the country, is erecting new factory buildings of large dimensions in the city of Camden. The structure will be modern in every respect, with many conveniences specially designed for the comfort of employes. The building will cover in frontage an entire city block, and the main structure will have 35,000 feet of floor space.

Essex County.

The firm of Zeh & Hahnemann, manufacturers of presses and dies, have erected a new brick factory building at Newark which cost $9,000. Twenty men will be employed.

Gloucester County.

A new gas plant is being erected at South Glassboro to supply Clayton, Glassboro and Fitman with light and heat.

Mercer County.

The Capital City Bottling Co. has erected a new structure of wood in Trenton, in which the bottling of beer will be carried on for the Capital City Brewing Co. The building cost $3,000; electric power will be used to run the machinery, and six men will be employed.

Union County.

The Bethlehem Steel Co., of Bethlehem, Pa., is about to establish a branch rolling mill in the old Crescent Ship Yards at Elizabethport.

Warren County.

The Board of Trade of Oxford has closed a contract with the American Rolling & Steel Co. to locate its works at that place. The plant will be in operation about January 1, 1907, and a large force will be employed.

JUNE, 1906.

Bergen County.

The Crown Comb Co. is the title of a new concern that has begun the manufacture of all kinds of combs and ladies hair ornaments at Carlstadt. The new company has leased a factory building recently occupied by an electrical manufacturing plant. Twenty-five men and twenty women will be employed.

Cumberland County.

The Millville Filtration Sand Co. has made large additions to its works near Millville; the company has also decided to erect and equip on the same property a sand lime brick plant, which will cost to build about $30,000. Several cottages for the accommodation of employes are to be built, and extensive improvements made in the railroad facilities for shipping and receiving freight.

Essex County.

The Universal Talking Machine Co. is the title of a new corporation that has leased the factory building formerly occupied by the C. T. Williamson Wire Novelty Co. at Newark. The new concern is a branch of a larger manufactory in Camden, and will receive and assemble the parts made in the last named place.

Hudson County.

The Automatic Hook & Eye Co., which manufactures an automatic device to be used for the same purpose as the ordinary hook and eye, has commenced operations on a larger scale in Hoboken. The company has a fine line of machinery specially designed for its products, almost all of which works automatically. The capital invested in the plant is large, but the precise amount could not be ascertained.

A large new factory for the manufacture of brick is being erected at Harrison by Walter D. Osborn, of Newark. The plant will be fully equipped with the most modern machinery, and will cost $29,000.

JULY, 1906.

Hudson County.

Spindler & Deringer, manufacturers of brass and iron work, have erected a new factory building in Jersey City, to which the plant will be

moved from the leased premises in which the firm's business has been carried on for years. The building is five stories high, 76 x 100 feet, and constructed of concrete and steel throughout, making the structure absolutely fireproof. The cost was $58,000, and a working force of 100 men will be employed when all is ready to begin operations.

The Business Men's Hygeia Ice Co., a new corporation in which an ice manufacturing plant of a most perfect character will be installed. The structure will be of wood, and both steam and electric power will be used. The total cost of the plant will be $50,000, and a working force of 12 men will be employed.

The Erie Railroad Co. is preparing plans for the establishment of a ship repair yard for supplying the wants of its own large fleet of boats. The plant, which is to be located in a cove on the Hoboken shore, will consist of every species of machinery required for making interior and exterior repairs to such vessels, large and small, as are owned by the company.

Hunterdon County.

A new flour and feed mill has been erected at Lambertville by the firm of Lambert & Kerr. The cost of the building and machinery is estimated at $7,000.

Morris County.

Mr. Willard L. Mills has erected a new building at Morristown, in which the manufacture of artificial ice will be carried on.

Salem County.

The Dupont Powder Co. is reported as having secured land at Pennsgrove for the erection of new works. A part of the projected plant will be an extensive water works, reservoir and steam pipe, which will have a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons.

Union County.

The American-Swiss File Co., manufacturers of fine files, is erecting a large new factory building in Elizabeth to replace the old one in which its business has been carried on during the past seven years. The structure will be of brick and re-inforced concrete, and will cost when completed $25,000. The new quarters are calculated to afford accommodation for a working force of 300 men.

AUGUST, 1906.

Cumberland County.

A large mill for the manufacture of blacking is being erected in Millville; the cost is estimated at $5,000.

Essex County.

The new factory which the Frederick Cummings Sons Co. is having erected at Orange to replace the plant destroyed by fire will be built entirely of concrete, and run by steam and electric power. The cost could not be learned, but the company report that the working force will, when the plant is ready for operation, number 500 male and 100 female employes.

Gloucester County.

A new gas manufacturing plant is being erected at Woodbury Heights.

Hunterdon County.

A new broom factory has been started at Milford.

The works of the Raritan Graphite Co., which are situated at High Bridge, after having been in course of construction for nearly one year, were started in full operation with a day and night working force on August 7th. Graphite averaging 15 per cent. pure is said to be found in practically inexhaustible quantities in the country immediately surrounding High Bridge. The cost of the plant is reported at $40,000.

Mercer County.

The Union Paper Cup Co. has begun the laying of the foundation for its group of factory buildings at Fernwood Station, Ewing township, near Trenton Junction. There will be about twelve separate buildings in the plant, all constructed of concrete and absolutely fire-proof. For motive power gas and electricity will be used exclusively, and the works, so far as it is expected to carry them toward completion this year, will involve an expenditure of $100,000. The company will manufacture paper cups and bottles, and, as reported, 125 persons, mostly females, will be employed.

Monmouth County.

The Duby & Shinn Mfg. Co. has leased the factory building at Branchport, formerly occupied by the Monmouth Mfg. Co. The new firm employs at present 15 workmen, and is producing a line of artisans' tools.

Passaic County.

The American Tracing Cloth Co. has started a new industry in a part of the Bishop mill at Riverside, which was leased for that purpose. The company will devote itself entirely to the finishing of cotton cloth. The investment represented in the plant is $160,000, and the working force in the beginning will number about 30 persons.

A new silk mill is being erected in Paterson by P. Grosso, at a cost of $5,000.

Union County.

The Atlantic Brick & Ballast Co. has bought a large tract of land at Berkley Heights, on which works will be established at a cost of $50,000, for the manufacture of high grade building brick.

The Ransom Concrete Machinery Co. is building a large new factory at Plainfield for the manufacture of cement mixing machinery for the production of concrete. The plant will be installed in one building, 50 x 500 feet in dimensions, and three smaller structures. Cement will be the only material used in the building, and electricity will furnish the power. The cost of the entire plant will be $75,000, and 200 men will be employed.

Warren County.

The Pahaquarry Copper Mining Co. has nearly finished its buildings at Pahaquarry township, on Blue Mountain, near the Delaware river. These consist of an ore crusher, 84 x 108 feet and 80 feet high, into the top of which the ore will be brought from the summit of the mountain, about 1,500 feet above. The buildings and machinery, which latter is on the ground ready for installation, represent an investment of about $50,000.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Bergen County.

The Bohl Silk Dyeing Co. is erecting a dye house at Dundee Lake, in which, when completed, a working force of 250 men will be employed. The dye house, which will be ready for occupancy about December 1st, consists of a one-story frame structure, 201 x 80 feet, a finishing shop, office building, and store house, each of which will be two stories high. Six artesian wells will be sunk on the property to supply the plant with pure water.

Hunterdon County.

The Milford Cedar Oil Co. of Milford has leased the building formerly occupied by the Stearn Shoe Co., at that place, for the purpose of installing a plant there for the production of its goods.

Mercer County.

The Trenton Shirt Mfg. Co., a co-operative corporation, started to furnish employment for a number of shirt operators formerly employed by another concern, who have been on strike for the past two months, will open its factory in Chancery street, Trenton, with a plant of eighty sewing machines, to insure the continued operation of which the new company has now on hand a large number of orders. The cost of machinery and other supplies is $3,000, and a working force of 35 operators will be employed.

Middlesex County.

A 6½-acre tract of land, with 300 feet frontage on the Raritan River Railroad, has been purchased by a company which intends starting a large pottery industry on the property.

Morris County.

The borough of Butler has granted a franchise to the Bellman & Sanford Lighting Co., of New York, for the installation of an electric lighting plant, which will also furnish power.

Monmouth County.

The Keyport Tile Co. has completed its plant at Keyport; the company will make all kinds of glazed tile.

Sussex County.

A new plant for the manufacture of power vehicles is about to be established at Portland, under the ownership and management of the Portland Power Co. The building will be constructed of concrete, and will, with the equipment of machinery, cost $50,000. The management states that "several hundred" men will be employed when the buildings are completed.

Extension and Enlargement of Manufacturing Plants.

OCTOBER, 1905.

Camden County.

The Farr & Bailey Mfg. Company has added to its linoleum plant at Camden a six-story building constructed of brick, the ground measurements of which are 69 x 220 feet. The structure cost $75,000, and is equipped with new machinery to the value of $16,000. Twenty male operatives in addition to the ordinary working force are employed.

Essex County.

The upholstering and carpet cleaning firm of Jancovius & Son, of Newark, has erected a new factory for the accommodation of its growing business. The structure cost, as reported, $25,000, and new machinery to the value of $3,000 has been added to the equipment. Eighteen new operatives have been employed, of which number six are females.

The Universal Castor and Foundry Company, of Newark, has erected a brick building at a cost of $10,000, which is to be used as a machine shop. New machinery to the value of $4,000 has been installed, and ten workmen have been added to the ordinary number of employes.

The works of the W. H. Compton Shear Company, at Newark, have been enlarged by the addition of a new brick building which cost $7,500. An additional force of fifty workmen has been employed.

A large building for the manufacture of tanning materials has been erected on Summer avenue, Newark. The structure is of brick, the motive power steam, and the total cost as reported, $35,000.

The Lister Agricultural Chemical Works has added to its Newark plant a one-story building, 150 x 209 feet in dimensions, which cost $20,000.

Hudson County.

The Tabritz Renovating Company has added an extension to its Jersey City works, which consists of a two-story brick building, 95 x 105 feet. The cost of the improvement was $24,000.

The Nairn Linoleum Company is about to have its works at Kearny enlarged by the addition of a one-story brick building, 50 x 75 feet, at a cost of $12,000.

Morris County.

The American Hard Rubber Company are reported to be increasing their already large works at Butler by the erection of two new brick buildings which will afford 22,000 feet of additional floor space; the cost is not reported.

Warren County.

The Edison Portland Cement Company, of New Village, has begun the erection of immense new buildings at that place for the manufacture of cement; these structures will be built of concrete and steel, and will cost, with their equipment of machinery, $500,000. An additional force of one hundred men will be employed when the new buildings are ready for use.

NOVEMBER, 1905.

Burlington County.

The United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company will erect three new foundry buildings and a large electric power plant on its property in East Burlington, which will cost $100,000. When these improvements are completed the output of the foundry will be increased one-third.

The H. B. Smith Machine Company, of Smithville, has completed a filtration plant at that place for the purpose of supplying water to the townspeople as well as to its factory operatives.

Essex County.

The firm of A Hollander & Son is about to carry out an extensive remodeling of its factory buildings at Newark, with a view to reducing the liability of fires, and also to improve the established systems of sanitation and ventilation.

Work on several buildings for the Ledgerwood Manufacturing Company, makers of hoisting engines and general machinery, was begun on the grounds owned by the company at Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark, and will be pushed with all possible vigor until the structures are completed. The buildings under construction are a foundry, a pattern storage house and a power house. The cost of these will be $108,000. These structures are the first of a number of similar ones which will ultimately cover about nine acres of land and afford full accommodation for the large plant of the Ledgerwood Company, which is at present located in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The R. Neuman Hardware Company is adding a new building four stories high and fifty by one hundred feet, ground dimensions, to its works at Newark.

A one-story brick building, 50 x 100 feet, is to be added to Louis Sack's iron foundry in Hamburg Place, Newark. The estimated cost is $3,000.

The factory of the harness manufacturing firm of Chandler & Beckworth at Newark is being enlarged by an addition built of brick which will cost $2,000. The structure measures 25 x 30 feet and is two stories high.

The firm of August Goertz & Company has built an addition to its factory at Newark, which is to be used as a lacquer room. The new wing is of fireproof construction throughout, and cost $2,500.

The Atlas Refining Company is adding a new warehouse, constructed of brick, to its Newark manufactory. The building is 34 x 75 feet, two stories high, and cost $2,500.

Hudson County.

The Arlington Company is erecting a new two-story building for housing its business at Arlington, which will be 44 x 186 feet. Several comparatively small outbuildings, to form part of the plant, will soon be erected. The cost of these improvements has not been reported.

The Hartshorn Shade Roller Company is enlarging its factory at East Newark by the addition of a new brick building 25 x 60 feet, and one story high. The new structure will be used as a wire muffer house.

Hunterdon County.

A coal breaker eighty-five feet high is being erected at the coal storage depot at Hampton Junction. The breaker will be ready for service on January first, and will be the first ever operated in New Jersey.

A manufacturer of automobiles whose business has heretofore been carried on in Reading, Pa., has purchased two factory buildings with water power rights at Glen Gardner, and, after thorough repairs have been made and proper machinery installed, will begin the manufacture in them of auto trucks and delivery wagons.

The Taylor Iron & Steel Company is installing a large new turbine wheel in its works at High Bridge, which will greatly increase the horsepower available for use by the plant.

The National Cereal Company is having an extensive mill dam constructed at the old Stover Mills, near Flemington, for the purpose of furnishing water power.

Mercer County.

The Union Computing Machine Company, manufacturers of Union Cash Registers, has bought a factory site in Trenton and will erect thereon a large building of entirely modern construction for the accommodation of its rapidly growing business. The new plant is planned for the production of twenty-five machines per day.

The Thatcher Furnace Company, whose main works are at Newark, has bought the plant and business of the Pennington Foundry Company, situated at Pennington, and after spending $30,000 on improvements to the buildings and machinery, will begin work there on January first.

Middlesex County.

The American Smelting and Refining Company is having a large bulkhead constructed on the water front of its property at Maurer.

Monmouth County.

The firm of A. & M. Karagheusian, manufacturers of carpets, is building a new power house as part of its mills at Freehold. The cost will be $3,500.

Passaic County.

The Passaic Metalware Company has added to its factory at Passaic, a three-story brick building, the ground dimensions of which are 64 x 88 feet. The cost is $14,000.

The Pitkin & Holdsworth mills at Passaic have been largely increased in capacity by the addition of a new brick building, the cost of which has not been reported.

Salem County.

The factory of the Stiles-Freas-Smith Company at Salem has been enlarged by the addition of a new building, 16 x 32 feet, which cost $350. The firm manufactures women's wrappers, and with its enlargement has space for the installment of twenty-five additional sewing machines.

Union County.

The plant of the Singer Manufacturing Company at Elizabeth is now being enlarged by the addition of a six-story building, which will be 80 feet wide and 800 feet long. The structure will be fire-proof throughout, and will cost $600,000. When this building is finished the Singer Company will employ 10,000 men in its Elizabeth works alone.

Warren County.

The American Sanitary Works at Washington have been enlarged by the addition of a new one-story building, the cost of which has not been reported.

The Alpha Cement Company is improving its newly acquired works at Martin's Creek in many respects. The most important change thus far made is the enlargement of the roasting ovens from their former length of eighty to one hundred and forty feet.

The Edison Cement Company is greatly enlarging its mills at New Village. The processes are carried on entirely by electric machinery, in which respect it stands alone among the cement manufactories of the world.

The National Fire-proofing Company is about to change from the manufacture of tiling to that of pressed brick at its Port Murray plant.

DECEMBER, 1905.

Cumberland County.

Stewart's Iron Foundry, Vineland, has been purchased by a new firm and will be enlarged.

Essex County.

The Sherwin-Williams Company has erected two new storage warehouses adjoining its large plant in Newark. The buildings are of brick, 60 x 116 and 83 x 154 feet, respectively. The total floor space is 58,000 square feet. The cost of both structures is $125,000. Twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) worth of new machinery has been installed and twelve men have been added to the permanent working force.

An extensive addition has been made to the works of the Central Foundry Company at Newark. The new building, which is constructed of brick and wood, is 270 x 110 feet, and cost $15,000. The new machinery to equip the building for work cost $18,000, and an additional working force of 100 men has been employed.

The Christian Feigenspan Corporation has added a new stock house to its Newark brewery plant. The structure is fire-proof, four stories, with ground dimensions of 75 x 200 feet, and cost $45,000.

Mercer County.

The Electrolytic Art Metal Company has moved from its comparatively restricted quarters in Trenton to the large building known as the Morris & Wilmore Pottery, in the same city. An extensive enlargement of machinery and equipment was made, and the working force of the company has been increased from 25 to 50 operatives.

Hunterdon County.

The New Jersey Rubber Company, whose business is the reclaiming of rubber scrap, had a new building of stone added to its works at Lambertville. The structure cost $5,000 and is used as a storehouse.

Morris County.

A new office building and weighing scale have been added to the equipment of the Huff Iron Mine, at Wharton.

Warren County.

The Singleton Silk Company has added a large new boiler house to its mills at Oxford; the cost is reported at $4,500.

JANUARY, 1906.

Essex County.

The American Patent Leather Company has enlarged its works at Newark by the addition of a two-story brick building, 30 x 69 feet. The cost of the structure was $7,000.

The Benjamin Atha Company has begun the erection of a one-story building of concrete and steel construction as an addition to its works at East Newark. The dimensions of the structure are 150 x 210 feet, and when complete the work will cost $50,000.

An addition has been made to the refrigerator plant of P. Ballantine & Sons' Brewery at Newark. The new structure is two stories high, built of concrete and steel, 30 x 47 feet in dimensions, and cost $6,000.

Monmouth County.

The factory of Steiner & Son at Long Branch has been enlarged by the erection of a three-story building, 50 x 150 feet in dimensions, which cost $10,000. The firm manufactures night shirts, and will install new machinery to the value of $7,000, and employ an additional working force of one hundred operatives.

The Freehold Carpet Mills at Freehold are being enlarged, and twenty-eight new looms have been added to the machinery equipment.

Morris County.

The Liondale Bleachery at Rockaway is having a new engine house and new boilers added to its works.

FEBRUARY, 1906.

Essex County.

The Collodeon department of the Charles Cooper Chemical Works at Newark, which was recently destroyed by fire, is being rebuilt in seven sections that are practically so many separate buildings, instead of the one

long structure similar to the old one. Each of the sections will be 14 x 18 feet in dimensions, and one story high.

The Mehlbach Saddle Company is increasing its factory accommodations at Newark by the addition of a three-story and basement building, 36 x 100 feet in floor dimensions.

Mercer County.

The Elite Pottery Company, manufacturers of sanitary ware, has added a new building to its Trenton plant, the dimensions of which are 41 x 150 feet. The structure is of brick, and cost $15,000. The working force will be increased by the employment of 24 additional male and 3 female employes. The pottery firms of Benson & Page, the Trenton Potteries Company, the Electric Porcelain Company, the Mercer Potteries Company, the Willets Mfg. Company and Eureka Flint & Spar Company, all located in Trenton, have each made considerable sized additions to their buildings, the aggregate cost of which is reported at $18,000.

Passaic County.

The Manhattan Rubber Company, manufacturers of mechanical rubber goods, is erecting a new brick building as an addition to its works at Passaic, which will be three stories high, and 50 x 240 feet in ground dimensions. The cost will be $18,000.

MARCH, 1906.

Cumberland County.

The Millville Bottle Works is adding a large new ware storage shed to its plant at Millville.

The Whitall-Tatum Co. has installed the largest glass blowing machine that has yet been set up in any part of the glass district of South Jersey. The machine is in the company's works at Glasstown; its capacity will permit the production of jars capable of containing one hundred ounces.

Camden County.

The Farr & Bailey Co. has purchased a tract of land adjoining its oil cloth factory in Camden, with the avowed intention of building thereon a large addition to its plant.

The Victor Talking Machine Co. has enlarged its works at Camden by the addition of a one-story brick and concrete building, 40 x 70 feet. The structure is to be used as an engine and pump room; its cost was $12,000 and new engines and pumps valued at $7,000 have been installed.

A new retaining wall to strengthen the mill building was erected by the Highland Worsted Mills Co. at Camden. The improvements will cost about $5,000.

J. C. Dunn & Co., manufacturers of oil cloth, are extending their Camden manufactory by the addition of a large building, which is to be equipped with the latest types of machinery for the production of linoleum.

Essex County.

The Eagle Brewing Co., of Newark, has erected a new brick building as an enlargement of its plant; the structure is 55 x 40, three stories high, and cost $32,000. The new machinery and equipment is valued at $5,000.

The leather manufacturing firm of M. Strauss & Sons has erected as an addition to its works at Newark a new building of brick and cement, 30 x 130 feet and three stories high. The cost was $30,000, and an additional working force of 30 men will be employed.

The Valley Forge Cutlery Co. has increased the size of its plant at Newark by the addition of a new brick building, 88 x 57 feet. The cost of the structure, which was erected to provide better accommodations for the 220 employes of the firm, was $21,000.

The Union Ice Co., manufacturers of artificial ice, has added a new building to its plant at Newark. The dimensions of the structure, which is built of brick and wood, are 35 x 75 feet, and the cost is $11,000.

A. W. Faber, manufacturer of rubber bands and erasers, has added to the Newark factory a new building of brick with stone trim; the structure is 29.5 x 46 feet, and four stories high. The cost was $5,000.

The G. T. Williamson Wire Novelty Co. has moved its entire plant at Newark to a much larger factory building in the same city, which was erected especially for its use. The new works are of brick; the dimensions being 150 x 125 feet, and three stories high.

A new factory building has been erected in Newark for the accommodation of the American Porpoise Lace Co. The structure, which is of about the same capacity as the old building, is of modern construction throughout, has the most approved system of sanitation and ventilation and is absolutely fireproof.

The Universal Castor Co. has added a second story to one of the principal buildings of its plant at Newark, which will be used for manufacturing purposes.

The Newark Door Co. has completed the new mill which takes the place of the works that were partly destroyed by fire nearly five months ago.

Gloucester County.

The Gibbstown Powder Co. has, it is reported, made all necessary preliminary preparations for erecting several large buildings during the spring and summer months.

Hudson County.

The Kueffel & Esser Co., manufacturers of scientific instruments, are erecting a new factory building adjoining its old works at Hoboken. The structure will be of re-enforced concrete, the dimensions 150 x 150 feet, and the cost $200,000. When the new building is ready for occupancy, the regular working force will be increased by the employment of 300 men and 50 women or girls. The machinery equipment for the new building will cost, as reported by the company, $50,000.

Middlesex County.

The South Amboy Terra Cotta Co. has increased the size of its plant at Perth Amboy by the erection of two new buildings constructed of fireproofing, the respective dimensions of which are 30 x 60 and 38 x 85 feet. The buildings, with necessary equipment of machinery, represent an expenditure of $21,000. An additional working force of 40 men has been employed.

The Raritan Copper Works Co. has enlarged its smelting and refining works at Perth Amboy by the erection of two large buildings of steel and brick, the dimensions of which are respectively 580 x 150 feet and 260 x 120 feet. The working force has been increased by the employment of 200 additional men.

The New Jersey Terra Cotta Works at Perth Amboy have been enlarged by the erection of a new fireproof building to be used as a "pug mill." The structure cost $4,000 and its equipment of machinery $2,500. Fifteen men have been added to the regular working force as a result of the improvement.

APRIL, 1906.

Bergen County.

The Lackawanna Railroad shops, at Kingsland, were opened for work, much of the machinery having been moved there from the old shops at Dover.

Cumberland County.

The plant of the Millville Electric Power & Lighting Co. at Millville has been nearly doubled in size by the erection of a new addition.

The brick manufacturing plant at Leesburg, which was recently destroyed by fire, is being rebuilt on a larger scale.

Essex County.

The Packham Mfg. Co., grainers of leather and cotton, has added to its Newark plant a four-story brick building, which cost $23,000. The working force has been increased by the employment of five new men; the dimensions of the building are 65 x 115 feet.

The Murphy Varnish Co. is enlarging its Newark plant by the erection of six buildings, all of concrete and brick construction, the aggregate cost of which will be $150,000. When the new buildings are completed the regular working force will be largely increased.

The Faval Leather Co. has extended its Newark plant by leasing an adjoining building containing nine thousand square feet of floor space. The working force will be increased by twenty-five men.

The Martin-Dennis Chrome Tannage Co. is building a large modern factory in the section of Newark traversed by the Greenwood Lake division of the Erie Railroad. When the new works, which are double the size of the old ones, are completed, the entire plant of the company will be moved there.

The Thatcher Furnace Co. has increased the size of its large foundries and shops at Newark by the erection of a new building of concrete construction, the dimensions of which are 50 x 205 feet. Other changes required by the growing business of the company will be made in the plant, the capacity of which will, when these are completed, be about double what it formerly was. These improvements will, it is reported, cost approximately $22,000 and afford an opportunity for the employment of forty additional workmen.

Igoe Bros., Inc., have erected a new brick building as an addition to their wire and wire nail factory at Newark. The structure is one story and 30 x 35 feet in dimensions; new machinery to the value of $1,500 has been installed and 15 new workmen added to the number of employes.

Hudson County.

The Oriental Metal Bed Co. has erected a new factory building at Grand and Clinton streets, Hoboken. The structure is of brick, 60 x 200 feet in dimensions, and three stories high. The cost was $25,000, and the improvement will permit the employment of 50 additional workmen.

Middlesex County.

The Cincha Stopper Co. has enlarged its works at New Brunwick by the erection of a concrete building, 40 x 100 feet in dimensions, that cost $10,000. Six thousand dollars' worth of new machinery will be installed and a working force of 10 males and 30 females will be employed.

MAY, 1906.

Camden County.

The Warren Webster Co. of Camden, manufacturers of steam specialties, has added a storage warehouse, 25 x 75 feet, and one story high, to its factory at Camden.

The firm of Munger & Bennett, who for the past twenty-five years have operated a wood working plant, has made all arrangements for the erection

of new buildings in another part of the city, in which the facilities for work will be largely increased. The firm will occupy its new quarters at about October 1st.

Essex County.

The Stengel & Rothschild Co., manufacturers of leather, has commenced the erection of two new buildings as an addition to its plant at Newark. These structures will be in dimensions 42 x 75 and 49 by 75 feet, respectively, and both will be built of brick and re-inforced concrete. The cost will be $20,000, and the working force will be increased by the employment of 25 more men.

The Balbach Smelting & Refining Co., of Newark, has added to its plant in that city one brick building, 40 x 60 feet in dimensions, which will cost $3,500.

The Beckwith-Chandler Co., of Newark, has made several additions to its buildings, which have nearly doubled the productive capacity of the entire plant.

The Central Foundry Co.'s plant at Newark has been greatly enlarged and improved. The principal additions are a new machine shop, 50 x 75 feet; a new boiler and engine room, with a 250-horse power compound condensing engine, and a 250-horse power electric generator. The floor space of the main building has been doubled, and the production, which has been 65 tons of castings per day, will be 140 tons hereafter.

The Central Stamping Co. has just completed an addition to its plant at Newark in the form of a building two stories high and 100 x 150 in dimensions. The structure is of concrete blocks throughout, and cost $30,000. An additional working force of 20 males and 10 females will be employed.

Hudson County.

The Nairn Linoleum Co. is having a new fire-proof building added to its already large plant at Harrison.

Mercer County.

The Trenton Brass & Machine Co. has erected a three-story building of brick, 40 x 276 feet, as an addition to its plant at Trenton. The cost was $32,000, and thirty men will be added to its permanent working force.

Union County.

The Sterling Mfg. Co., agents for and representatives of automobiles, has enlarged its plant at Elizabeth by the erection of a one-story building, 30 x 80 feet, at a cost of $2,000.

JUNE, 1906.

Essex County.

R. Kauffman & Co., manufacturers of leather suit cases and traveling bags, are erecting as an addition to their Newark plant a four-story brick building, the ground dimensions of which are 50 x 100 feet. The structure will cost, when completed, $14,000, and an additional working force of 45 men will be employed.

The firm of Chas. Cooper & Co.'s chemical manufacturing plant, a part of which was wrecked by an explosion in the latter part of March, is having added a new boiler house, 50 x 62 feet, to its Newark works. The cost of the building is $2,000, and that of the new machinery to be installed therein $3,000.

Hudson County.

The Potter Wall Paper Mills Co. is erecting a four-story building in Hoboken, 90 x 200 feet, in which, when completed, its entire plant will be established. The structure is to be of brick throughout, and will cost $85,000.

The Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. is about to add a new brick building, 50 x 102 feet, to its works at Harrison. The improvement will cost $12,000.

Middlesex County.

The Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co. has enlarged its engine room and installed a new gang of boilers. The improvements cost $11,500.

JULY, 1906.

Atlantic County.

The George Jonas Glass Mfg. Plant at Minotola, which was destroyed by fire three months ago, is being re-erected on a much larger scale. One building, 70 x 216 feet, is finished and now in operation with a working force of 516 men. Another building is nearing completion which, when finished, will accommodate about 200 more workmen.

Camden County.

The Camden White Lead Co. has added a new building 50 x 125 and two stories high to its already large plant in Camden City.

Cumberland County.

The Moore-Jonas Glass Works at Bridgeton are being extensively rebuilt and improved; furnaces are being enlarged, new lehrs put in and new parking sheds erected.

The Moore Bros. Glass Works at Clayton are being greatly improved; a fine fireproof building is being erected in place of the old steam mill.

Essex County.

The manufacturing firm of Albert A. Guigues Leather Co., of Newark, is now erecting new buildings in that city, which will be equipped with every modern facility for carrying on the manufacture of patent leather, which article is the company's specialty. The structure will be partly of brick and wood, and will cost, when completed, approximately $500,000. The working force will also be largely increased. When the new plant is ready for operation the firm expects to double the volume of its product.

The file manufacturing firm of Heller Bros. Co. is adding a new brick building to its plant in Newark; the addition is 60 x 200 feet, and will cost $5,000. An additional working force of 50 men will be employed.

Hudson County.

The Mersereau Metal Bed Co., whose factory at Jersey City was destroyed by fire about three weeks ago, has commenced to rebuild on the old site. The new factory will be two stories high, and 150 x 200 feet. The cost is reported at $20,000.

The Orford Copper Co., which has a large plant at Constable Hook, is erecting additional buildings in the same section, which, when completed, will make these works the largest of their kind in this section of the country. The new buildings will be three in number and each one story high. The largest will be 20 x 350 feet, the next 100 x 250 feet, and the third 40 x 100 feet. The total outlay for these and other improvements is estimated at $70,000.

Hunterdon County.

The Taylor Iron & Steel Co. is enlarging its great establishment at High Bridge by the addition of a new building 135 x 200 feet. The structure will be of stone and brick, and the cost $30,000. An additional working force of 75 men will be employed when the new building is ready for use.

Mercer County.

The Luzerne Rubber Co. has increased the size of its plant at Trenton by the addition of a new brick building 50 x 80 feet, which cost $5,000. Seven men and a number of women, as yet undecided, will be added to the company's ordinary working force.

Middlesex County.

The Aluminum Press Co., manufacturers of machinery, is erecting a new building 40 x 60 feet as an addition to its present works at Dunellen. The building is of brick, and will cost, when completed, $25,000. Additional

machinery to the value of $10,000 will be installed and 50 men will be added to the regular working force.

The Johnson & Johnson Co., manufacturers of surgeons' dressings, is enlarging its plant at New Brunswick by the erection of two new buildings, in the construction of which only brick and concrete will be used. The buildings will be 50 x 100 feet and 64 x 90 feet respectively. The cost will be $39,000, and the regular working force will be increased by the employment of 20 men and 50 women.

The Citizen's Light & Fuel Co., of South Amboy, has added a new brick building to its plant at the cost of $3,000.

The Standard Bithulitic Co., of Perth Amboy, is erecting a large mixer at that place, which will greatly increase the output of the plant.

Passaic County.

The Hubbard Lumber Co., whose plant at Paterson was destroyed by fire, has begun rebuilding on the old site. Meanwhile the company is endeavoring to carry on business in temporary sheds erected for that purpose.

Somerset County.

The Excelsior Terra Cotta Company has enlarged the several departments of its works at Rocky Hill, and will employ a larger force of workingmen when these improvements are finished. Scarcity of labor is complained of by the company.

Union County.

The William R. Rankin Co., manufacturers of tar proof paper, is having a large addition erected to its works at Elizabeth. This building with other improvements will cost, as reported, $40,000.

AUGUST, 1906.

Cumberland County.

The food products establishments of David S. Blew, at Bridgeton, is being enlarged by an addition of a wooden building 13 x 40 feet in dimensions. The cost was $350, and the working force will be increased by the employment of 12 men.

Mercer County.

The New Jersey School Furniture Co., who makes a specialty of manufacturing school and church furniture, has increased the size of its factory buildings at Trenton by an addition constructed of wood, which cost $300.

A second story has been added to one of the group of buildings comprised in the John A. Roebling plant at Trenton. The building to which the addition was made is 40 x 140 feet in dimensions.

The Maddock Pottery Co.'s plant at Trenton has been enlarged. The addition is built of wood, and cost, as reported, $300.

Middlesex County.

The firm of Frank T. Morrell & Co., manufacturers of printer's inks, has built an addition to its factory at New Brunswick, which will be used as a storehouse. The cost as reported is $2,000.

Monmouth County.

The foundry owned by W. H. Adcock at Red Bank has been moved to a new building 36 x 80 feet, which was built specially for the accommodation of the business.

Morris County.

The plant of the Dover Boiler Works at Dover is being enlarged by the erection of a new building 80 x 120 feet. The structure is of wood and, with the additional machinery which will be required, will cost $6,000. The working force will be increased by the employment of 25 additional men.

Passaic County.

The firm of Vanness Bros., manufacturers of paper boxes, now occupying rented quarters in the Barnet Mill at Paterson, is erecting a new two-story and basement building of brick into which, when finished, its plant will be moved. The new structure is 60 x 140 feet, and costs, as reported, $25,000.

The Bottany Worsted Mills is enlarging its already great works at Passaic by the erection of a new brick building, to be used as a dye house. The dimensions of the structure are 180 x 195 feet, and the cost, as reported, is $100,000.

The Lemond & Robinson Co., manufacturers of rugs and carpets, has increased the size of its works at Paterson by the addition thereto of a one-story brick building.

Salem County.

The Salem Glass Works Co. has enlarged its works at Salem by the erection of a new frame building, 64 x 119 feet, which will be used as a warehouse. The cost was $1,000, and new machinery to the value of $2,750 will be installed in this structure and in the main works, to which some additions have also been made.

Sussex County.

The New Jersey Zinc Co. is having extensive improvements made in the Parker shaft, which is one of the oldest mines in Franklin Furnace.

Union County.

The Waclark Wire Co. has commenced the erection of a large power house at its works in Elizabeth capable of housing machinery sufficient to generate 2,000-horse power; the building and equipment will cost $50,000.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Burlington County.

The John A. Roebling Sons' Co. is adding two large buildings to its works at Kinkora. The buildings will be constructed of brick and steel, and will cost, as reported, $150,000. The machinery and tool plant will be largely increased at an expenditure of $350,000. The working force, when these improvements are completed, will number about 850 men.

Camden County.

The Victor Talking Machine Co. is enlarging its plant at Camden, by the addition of a building of perfectly fire-proof construction, having a frontage of 89 feet on one street and 100 on another. The height will be four stories, with provision for the addition of two more at some future time. The new building is to be used as an office and laboratory.

Cumberland County.

The Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co. has enlarged its works by the addition of a new building, 40 x 12 feet, which will be used as a warehouse. The cost of the new structure, with necessary fittings, is $1,450.

Essex County.

The leather manufacturing firm of M. Strauss & Sons is erecting a large two-story brick building on Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark. The building will contain 70,000 square feet of floor space, and will cost, as reported, $70,000. The outlay for machinery and tools will be $20,000. The firm manufactures automobiles, carriage and furniture leather.

The A. Guiges Leather Co. is having a new boiler house added to its Newark works at a cost of $6,000.

The Central Foundry Co. is having a new storehouse erected, the dimensions of which are 40 x 100 feet and one story high. The cost will be approximately $6,000.

The Fisk Bros. Refining Co., manufacturers of oils and greases, is adding a new brick building, 50 x 100 feet, to its plant at Newark. The cost of the building will be, as reported, $12,000, and $3,000 will be expended for additional machinery and tools.

The Union Brewing Co. of Newark is increasing the facilities of its plant by the addition of a new brick building, 45 x 50 feet. The cost of the building will be $4,500, and of the new machinery necessary to its equipment $3,000.

George Stengel, Inc., is having a new brick building, one story high and 36 x 233 feet, erected in Newark to replace one of about similar dimensions that was recently destroyed by fire. The cost, as reported, will be $14,000.

Hudson County.

The L. O. Koven & Bro. Co. is adding to its works at Jersey City a five-story brick building, which will have a frontage of 90 feet on two streets. The building will be used as a machine shop and will cost when completed $25,000.

The pocketbook manufacturing firm of John Mehl & Co. is erecting a new building to be used as a storehouse. The structure will be constructed of re-inforced cement, and will cost $20,000.

Mercer County.

The J. L. Mott Co. is increasing the size of its large plant at Trenton by the addition of three new brick buildings. These additions are required to facilitate work in several departments, particularly that in which the ornamental branch of the business is carried on.

Middlesex County.

The Brunswick Refrigerating Co. has sold its old factory building, and moved into the plant recently occupied by the National Water Tube Boiler Co. at New Brunswick. The company will have much more space in its new quarters, and will probably employ about 40 additional workmen.

Warren County.

The Edison Portland Cement Co. is adding a new concrete building, 100 x 250 feet, to its plant at New Village. The cost will be $25,000, and $150,000 will, as reported, be expended for new machinery.

Formation of New Trade and Labor Unions.

OCTOBER, 1905.

Essex County.

The blacksmiths' helpers of Newark and vicinity have formed a union with an enrollment of thirty-five (35) members.

Hudson County.

A new local union of machinists has been organized in Harrison with a membership of nearly one hundred, most of whom are employed in the International Steam Pump Works at Harrison.

A laborers' union (No. 3) has been organized at Hoboken with seven members. A similar organization, composed of laborers, has been formed in Jersey City.

Monmouth County.

The watermen of Highlands have organized a protective association and purchased a plot of land on the water front on which to erect a pier to be used exclusively as a landing place for their boats.

Passaic County.

The organization known as Industrial Workers of the World, which is opposed to ordinary trade unionism because of the alleged narrowness and selfishness of such bodies, has organized a branch union in Paterson, the membership of which is composed entirely of silk ribbon weavers. Forty members were enrolled at the first meeting.

Union County.

The barbers of Rahway have organized a local union.

NOVEMBER, 1905.

Hudson County.

An organization of laborers was effected at Bayonne under the title—Bayonne City Laborers' Protective Society, No. 4.

Local Union No. 295, United Association of Plumbers and Gas-fitters of West Hoboken, was organized at Kearny.

DECEMBER, 1905.

Hudson County.

The Master Plumbers Association is the title of a new organization of employing plumbers organized in Jersey City.

The Building and Plasterers International Union of New Jersey was organized at New Durham.

JANUARY, 1906.

Essex County.

The Master Steam and Gas-fitters of Newark have taken the initiative in organizing a State association for the protection of their business interests.

Hudson County.

The building trades employers of Hudson county have formed an incorporated organization to protect themselves in the right to prosecute their business.

Middlesex County.

In consequence of the organization of a coach drivers' union the master liverymen and coach owners of New Brunswick have formed an association of their own for the purpose of unitedly opposing any unreasonable demand that the union may make.

Monmouth County.

The master plumbers of Long Branch have organized an association for mutual protection.

Essex County.

Employes of Simon Heyman, a dry goods merchant of Newark, have formed a mutual aid association.

An employes' benefit association in the Taylor Iron & Steel Company's works at High Bridge has paid out during the year 1905, $1,372 in sick benefits and $495 for funeral benefits; the total payments were $1,867.

Passaic County.

The Hebrew butchers of Paterson have organized a protective and benevolent association.

FEBRUARY, 1906.

Essex County.

A movement is under way in Newark for the purpose of bringing about some form of amalgamation of the bricklayers and structural iron workers, for the purpose of more effectually guarding their mutual interests as the principal trades employed in the erection of buildings. The new plan seems to have been suggested by some of the experiences which the iron workers have had during their recent strike, and also by the frequently recurring disputes between the bricklayers' and cement workers' unions.

The Crescent Benevolent and Social Association, an organization composed exclusively of employes of the Crescent Watch Co., whose works are situated in Newark, held the twentieth annual celebration of the date of its organization, in one of the large halls of Newark. The society provides both sick and death benefits for its members, and also furnishes social entertainment of a varied and improving character.

Hudson County.

An association of building trades employes was formed in Jersey City.

Mercer County.

The journeymen tailors of Trenton, under the guidance of an organizer from the national union of the trade, are about to form a local, to be affiliated with that body.

Trenton blacksmiths have organized a union to be known as Local No. 89.

Passaic County.

Officers of the United Boiler Makers' and Ship Builders' Union of North America are about to organize a local union of boilermakers working in Paterson and Passaic shops.

Union County.

The drum corps musicians of Elizabeth have organized a local union under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Musicians.

MARCH, 1906.

Camden County.

The journeymen plumbers and steamfitters of Camden have formed a union.

The painters' unions of Camden held a series of public meetings, at which speeches were delivered calculated to induce non-union workmen of the trade to join the organization.

The Label Committee of the Camden Cigarmakers' Union has appointed committees in the various wards of the city to agitate for and push the sale of cigars and other products bearing the union label.

The barbers of Camden are making efforts to awaken interest among men of that trade in the movement for the formation of a union.

The Camden Central Labor Union, at its weekly meeting, took official notice of the death of P. J. McGuire, a carpenter who was for many years general secretary of the international union of his trade. Mr. McGuire was one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor, and its first vice-president for many years. Resolutions eulogistic of his character as a citizen and a trades unionist were unanimously passed by the delegates.

Hudson County.

The new organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World, which is formed to oppose all other ordinary varieties of trades unionism, particularly the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor, is holding a series of open meetings in Jersey City, to which workmen of all occupations are invited for the purpose of having the principles underlying the new movement explained to them.

Mercer County.

The Plumbers' and Tinsmiths' Union of Trenton has affiliated itself with a newly organized central body called the Structural Building Alliance.

The seventy-five mould makers employed in Trenton potteries have organized themselves into a union.

Passaic County.

The employing wagon makers, painters and trimmers of Paterson have formed an organization to be known as the Wagon Makers', Painters' and Trimmers' Association. The object is mutual protection to all matters relating to the trade.

APRIL, 1906.

Middlesex County.

The operatives of the I. S. Knee Pants Co. of New Brunswick, while on strike, organized a union and insisted on its recognition as part of the terms on which the strike should be settled.

The hod carriers of New Brunswick have organized a union, and intend, when all who follow that occupation in the city and vicinity are enrolled therein, to demand $2.50 per day for their labor.

Morris County.

A state organization of painters, decorators and paperhangers was formed at Morristown.

MAY, 1906.

Bergen County.

Local No. 643 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was organized at Hackensack; the purpose of the new organization is to absorb as soon as possible all drivers of teams or single horses in Bergen county.

A union was organized in Hackensack which takes in all the grocery and butcher store clerks in the city. The main purpose of the organization is to secure shorter working hours.

Hudson County.

Laborers' Protective Union, No. 12,098, American Federation of Labor, was organized in Jersey City with a charter membership of one hundred.

Mercer County.

The journeymen butchers and meat cutters of Trenton have organized a local union, which will be a branch of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

JUNE, 1906.

Hudson County.

A new local union of the National Retail Clerks' Protective Association was organized in Jersey City on June 7th. The organization is engaged in an effort to bring about the closing of retail stores at 6 P. M., and the closing of all places of business on Sunday.

One hundred coach drivers of Jersey City formed themselves into a local union affiliated with the International Teamsters Union, and also the American Federation of Labor.

Mercer County.

A local union of cement workers was organized in Trenton on June 12th.

A local union of retail clerks was formed in Trenton with a large membership.

The employes of the Trenton Shirt Mfg. Co., who were on strike for an increase in wages, have organized a local union.

Monmouth County.

The painters of Red Bank and vicinity have organized a new local union consisting of fifteen charter members.

JULY, 1906.

Essex County.

Foundry workers of Newark, not including the moulders, have formed an organization and elected delegates to represent them in the Essex Trades Council.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, has organized a branch of that body in the city of Newark, the purpose of which is to secure a reduction of working hours and an increase in wages.

The Building Trades Council of Hudson and Essex Counties have practically consolidated for the purpose of more effectively waging war on the open shop movement recently inaugurated in the building trades of Hudson county.

Mercer County.

The Trenton drug clerks have organized under the name of the Trenton Pharmaceutical Association. The new organization is composed of practically all the registered drug clerks in Trenton.

Union County.

The colored women of Westfield have organized a washwomen's union, and adopted a wage scale of $1.50 per day. As this class of labor is scarce in the town of Westfield, the demands of the union will meet with little, if any, opposition.

AUGUST, 1906.

Hudson County.

A local branch of the National Organization of Plumbers and Gas Fitters was organized in Jersey City in opposition to the United Organization of Plumbers and Gas Fitters, which latter body is affiliated with the Hudson County Building Trades Council. The new organization has joined the Employers' Association, and will help the employers in their fight for the "open shop."

Masters Butchers from several of the largest cities of New Jersey met in Hoboken and organized the "New Jersey State Master Butchers Association," which will be affiliated with the "United Master Butchers of America."

Mercer County.

Local No. 1, Independent Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators Union, was organized in Trenton. The membership is composed of workmen not previously connected with any union, and workmen engaged in the trade

are taken in free of charge. The organization, as indicated by its title, will keep itself apart from all state, national or international bodies representing the trade.

Union County.

Two skilled iron workers who had been brought from New York to set the heavy steel beams that entered into the construction of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Co. at Plainfield, refused to work with four laborers that had been assigned to help them, because of their inability to produce union cards. The manager of the company thereupon called the men together and at once organized them into a union under the title of Iron Workers' Assistants, and meanwhile had cards prepared vouching in proper form for their membership and good standing, which satisfied the scruples of the two iron workers, who accordingly went ahead with the work.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Hudson County.

The State organizer of the Retail Clerks' International Union has established a branch of the organization in Hoboken, which started with 64 members.

Increases and Reductions in Wages.

JANUARY, 1906.

Morris County.

Employes of the Morris County Machine and Iron Company of Dover have received a voluntary increase in wages of ten per cent. The company offered a choice between a nine-hour workday and an advance in wages, which latter proposition was accepted by the workmen.

Union County.

The masons and bricklayers of Plainfield have received an increase of five cents per week of forty-four hours.

MARCH, 1906.

Essex County.

Beginning with May 1st, the wages of carpenters in and about Newark and the Oranges will be forty-five cents per hour, an increase of four cents, which the employing carpenters and contractors conceded to guard against a strike, which was threatened in the event of a refusal.

Hudson County.

The chairman of the United Building Trades Council of Hudson county has, as chairman of the Committee on Wage Rates, secured an agreement with the Master Masons' Association, under which the wages of plasterers will be increased from $4.50 to $5.25 per day.

Morris County.

The employes of the Thomas Iron Ore Co.'s mines at Hibernia have received a fifteen per cent. increase in wages.

Passaic County.

The master carpenters of Passaic have placed the wage scale of journeymen on an even basis with that prevailing in Paterson and Newark, so that on and after May 1st carpenters will be paid $4.50 per working day of eight hours.

APRIL, 1906.

Essex County.

The Public Service Corporation has increased the wages of all firemen employed in its power houses two cents per day. This was done in accordance with an agreement entered into between the company and this particular class of its employes.

Mercer County.

The employes of Trenton brick yards, whose working season begins April 1st, demanded and received an advance in wages ranging from ten to fifteen cents per day, according to the grade of work done.

On April first all union carpenters of Trenton began to work on the new wage scale of $3.50 per day of eight hours. This is an increase of 30 cents per day over the old rate.

A threatened strike of the bricklayers and plasterers of Trenton was averted by members of the Master Masons' Association having agreed to pay 60 cents an hour after May 1st. The rate per hour heretofore paid was 50 cents.

A ten per cent. increase in wages has been given the invoice clerks at the Trenton freight station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The "loaders" at the same station, as the men employed in loading freight on the cars are called, have been changed from day work at 15 cents an hour to a piece work system, under which they load freight for 13 cents a ton; the men pool their earnings and divide equally once a week, the per capita share sometimes running as high as $3.50 per day.

All the building trades unions of New Brunswick united in demanding on behalf of their members substantial increase in wages, to take effect May 1st, when the agreement at present existing should expire. The bricklayers, who had been receiving $4 per day, asked for an advance of 80 cents, but agreed to accept 40 cents, which the employers' association promised to pay on and after May 1st.

Morris County.

At a meeting of committees representing the master masons' and the journeymen masons' organizations of Morristown it was agreed to advance the wages of bricklayers from 44 cents an hour to 50 cents, the increase to take effect May 1st.

Warren County.

Beginning with May 1st, all train crews on the Reading Railway will be required to work only 11 hours per day, instead of 12, and all overtime will be paid for at the regular daily wage scale.

MAY, 1906.

Essex County.

The master painters of Montclair and vicinity have agreed to pay journeymen $3.28 per day and allow a Saturday half holiday. Heretofore the men have been receiving $3 per day and have worked full time on Saturday.

Hudson County.

The employes of John Swanson, who operates a dry dock at Jersey City, will hereafter be paid $3 per day for eight hours' work; formerly nine hours was the rule for a day wage of $2.75.

Andrew Corcoran, who operates a large manufactory of windmills at Jersey City, announced to his employes, whom he called together after the noon hour, that, beginning with the second week in May, the wages of all employed in the establishment would be materially increased, as a result of the prosperous condition of the business, brought about largely by the faithful work of the men.

The masons' laborers of Hoboken, who are members of the unions, have had their wages increased 25 cents per day.

Mercer County.

About 100 employes of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway in Trenton have had their earnings increased by a change in rules which gives them a longer working day and a corresponding increase in wages.

The union plumbers of Trenton have secured an agreement with their employers under which an immediate increase in wages of $2 per week is allowed, to which $2 additional will be added on October 1st, 1906.

Morris County.

The union carpenters of Dover have received an increase in wages ranging from $1 to $2.50 per week, according to the ability of the individual workman.

Union County.

The union painters of Elizabeth, who work 44 hours per week, have secured from their employers an increase of 12 cents per day in wages.

Warren County.

The locomotive engineers and the switchmen employed on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad have received important benefits from a change in the schedules for running time, which decreases the working hours and increases wages.

JULY, 1906.

Cumberland County.

The West Jersey & Seashore Railroad conductors, engineers and trainmen, object to the scale of wages said to have been decided on for motormen, brakemen and conductors who are to be employed operating the new electric cars of the same company, that are to be run to Atlantic City on lines parallel to the steam road. The wage rates for the classes of labor referred to above are said to be only a little more than one-half those allowed on the steam line.

The convention of delegates representing the journeymen green glass blowers, in session at Millville, decided to contest the demand of the employes that the men accept a 33 per cent. reduction in the scale of wages paid last year.

Essex County.

The iron moulders of Newark and the Oranges have succeeded in getting their wages advanced to $3.25 per day for floormen, and $3.00 per day for benchmen and coremakers. The former rate for all was $2.90 per day.

Mercer County.

Beginning with July 1st, the non-union carpenters employed by Trenton builders, are to be paid at the rate of 45 cents per hour; the former rate was 41 cents, and the increase has been voluntarily made by the employers.

The Sanitary Pressers Local United, No. 45 of Trenton, has decided at its regular meeting, that hereafter men of the trade shall work uniformly for eight hours each day. Heretofore, sanitary pressers have been in the habit of starting work and quitting at different hours of the day as they pleased.

AUGUST, 1906.

Camden County.

An agreement has been reached between the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the trainmen of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad as to the wages to be paid them for operating the electric line between Camden and Atlantic City, regarding which negotiations have been pending for some time. Conductors will receive $3.85 for a day of ten hours; baggagemen, $2.42 and brakemen, $2.04. This scale is slightly higher than that paid to trainmen on the steam lines, but the advantage is offset by the longer run which the electric road employes will have to make.

Cumberland County.

The local committee of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and the manager of the Whitall, Tatum Works at Millville have, after a conference extending over a couple of days, reached an amicable agreement over the wage scale and other matters relating to the operation of the plants during the fire of 1906-7. The company's representative conceded almost everything asked for by the local committee.

Essex County.

The lithographers employed by the firm of Whitehead & Hoag of Newark, were allowed the eight hour work day on their request to that effect having been formally preferred to the company. The International Association of Lithographers formulated a demand for the shorter work day, and on August 2d, ordered strikes against all employers who refused to grant the same.

Hunterdon County.

The Lambertville Rubber Co. reduced the working time in its works at Lambertville to three days per week during the last half of August. On September 3d full time was resumed.

The Iron Moulders' Union of Elizabeth has reached an agreement with employers under which the new scale of $3.25 per day is to go into effect Ostober 1st. The union made a demand for an increase of 25 cents per day early in the spring, and threatened a strike if their demands were not complied with by August 1st, but a compromise agreement was reached fixing October 1st as the date when the new scale was to go into effect.

Instances of Suspension and of Resumption of Work in Industrial Plants.

OCTOBER, 1905.

Bergen County.

The mills of the United Piece Dye Works at Lodi were closed temporarily because of threats on the part of a large number of their employes (helpers) to strike if certain demands of theirs were not conceded.

Cumberland County.

The French Window Glass Company has bought the glass plant at Millville, once owned by the Tyllier Brothers, which has been idle for a long time, and will begin the season's blast without delay. The last time the works were in operation, business was carried on under an agreement between the company and the blowers, which provided for a distribution of the profits between both interests. The results of this experiment were highly unsatisfactory to all concerned.

Mercer County.

The firm of Nearey & Schwarts has purchased the Fair street woolen mills at Trenton, and will begin work there after some necessary alterations and improvements have been made.

Morris County.

The Rockaway Iron and Steel Works at Rockaway are being thoroughly overhauled and the furnaces put in order preparatory to the resumption of work at the plant.

Union County.

The Crescent Embossing Company's buildings at Plainfield, which were recently partly destroyed by fire, are being entirely rebuilt.

The large fur and felt mill of Harper, Hollingsworth & Darby at Scotch Plains is to be closed permanently, the firm having determined to retire from business.

Warren County.

The Bangor Hard Vein Slate Company has closed its quarry at Knowlton because of the poor quality of slate.

NOVEMBER, 1905.

Mercer County.

The Columbus Bed Company, a New York concern, has bought and now occupies the buildings at Wilsonville that were formerly the works of the Trenton Lamp Co. The new firm manufactures iron beds and cribs.

Middlesex County.

The Acme Underwear Company has been compelled by the local Board of Health to close its shops at Perth Amboy, because it had failed to obey orders in abating a nuisance.

Passaic County.

The Laflin & Rand Powder Company has closed the smokeless powder department of its works at Haskell, and discharged about one hundred workmen.

Union County.

The old hat factory on Orchard street, Elizabeth, has been bought by a manufacturing jeweler and silversmith, who will begin work there shortly with a large force of operatives.

Warren County.

The National Fire Proofing Company has closed its large plant at Port Murry, and discharged the one hundred workmen that had been employed there for years back.

The Hudson Iron Company of New York has purchased the hemitite ore mines at Beattystown, which have lain idle for several years, and will begin to work them with a force of fifty men.

DECEMBER, 1905.

Burlington County.

The sand plant of Norcross & Edmunds at Pemberton has been partly closed.

Ocean County.

Work was resumed after an extended period of idleness in the brick yards of Pasadena.

JANUARY, 1906.

Morris County.

Work has been suspended for six weeks at the Hog Mountain Stone Quarry near Boonton.

The Quincy Granite Quarry at Schooley's Mountain has been leased by a new firm and operations there will soon be begun with a large working force.

Passaic County.

Several small silk manufacturers of Paterson are closing up, some selling off their looms and other machinery, in consequence of the dullness in the silk trade. These are, almost without exception, firms that started with very limited capital during the particularly brisk season of two years ago.

FEBRUARY, 1906.

Camden County.

The works of the West Jersey Fertilizer Co. at Camden were closed by peremptory order of the public prosecutor, because of the stench which was unbearable to residents of the locality in which they are situated.

After an idleness of four years, the Clayville Brick Works, situated at Clayville, has resumed work under new management.

Cumberland County.

The Vineland Window Glass plant, situated in Vineland, has been closed. The works were run on a co-operative basis, each blower being a stockholder, but the plan proved unsuccessful. The business will be re-organized with an independent manager in charge.

Union County.

The Mountain Copper Works, located at Elizabeth for many years, has shut down indefinitely, and many workmen are thereby thrown out of employment. The work of refining copper ore, which was done there, has been transferred to a smelting works in California.

Warren County.

The Alpha Cement Co.'s works at Alpha, were closed down for a period of seven weeks, during which time new boilers and roasters will be installed in the plant. Several hundred workmen are thrown into idleness in consequence of the suspension.

The Empire Steel & Iron Co. has put its furnace at Oxford, which has been idle some time, into blast again.

The Terracotta Works at Port Murry, which suspended work several months ago, are to resume operations about the first of March.

MARCH, 1906.

Atlantic County.

The Consumers Ice Co. of Atlantic City, a corporation formed to manufacture ice, has suspended work indefinitely. The concern was capitalized at $100,000.

Camden County.

The J. H. Allen Shoe Co. of Camden, has closed its works permanently, and its financial affairs were adjusted through a petition in bankruptcy.

Cumberland County.

Window glass workers employed at Spring City, have returned home because of the plant in which they were employed having been closed.

Morris County.

The Rockaway Rolling Mill, situated at Rockaway, was shut down temporarily to allow some necessary repairs and extensions to be made to the plant; principal among these are a new boiler and fly wheel, a concrete floor for the scrap room, and other extensive changes in the several departments of the mill.

Passaic County.

The mill of the Wiess & Sienna Silk Co., at Paterson, has been closed permanently; the machinery will be sold at auction under bankruptcy proceedings.

The twenty-eight inch mill of the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson was shut down temporarily to make some necessary repairs. The plant's output for the month of February was the largest in its history.

Union County.

The David Moffat Leather Works at Elizabeth has been permanently closed. It is said that the firm of Harrington & Co., manufacturers of fine sole leather, who occupy a part of the Moffat building, will hereafter occupy the entire structure and extend its business accordingly.

Warren County.

The Empire Steel & Iron Co. of Oxford has been compelled to temporarily abandon work on a new mine shaft that was being sunk at Mine Hill. The excavation had reached a considerable depth, when water flowed into the opening faster than the pumps could take it out.

Work at the Kishpaugh iron ore mine near Danville has been suspended indefinitely because of a scerious break in the machinery.

APRIL, 1906.

Morris County.

The Hoagland Foundry at Dover was closed for a brief period for the purpose of making repairs.

The works of the Ulster Iron Co. at Dover have been closed indefinitely, owing to a scarcity of the kind of coal used in their operation and which is essential to the production of their special grade of iron. For the same reason—scarcity of coal—the Empire Steel & Iron Co. has been obliged to close down its furnaces at Oxford, thus throwing about 100 workmen into idleness.

Passaic County.

Abraham Nussbaum, trading as the Nussbaum Broad Silk Works, has filed in the United States Circuit Court a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The petition shows $3,000 worth of assets to meet $8,900 of liabilities.

The thirty-six-loom plant in the Abbey mill, owned and managed by H. Kauffman, has been closed by the joint action of his creditors; liabilities are reported at $8,000.

Salem County.

The Reliance Brass Co. of Salem has closed its works in that city. A petition in bankruptcy was prepared by the creditors, in which it is stated that the assets are $40,000 and liabilities in excess of $100,000.

Warren County.

The Alsen Portland Cement Co. of Phillipsburg has transferred its properties to the Atlantic Portland Cement Co. and at the same time procured an order from the Circuit Court judge annulling its own charter and dissolving the corporation formed under it.

The receiver of the Franklin Lumber Co., with the approval of the referee in bankruptcy, has sold off all the woodworking machinery and other effects of the firm.

MAY, 1906.

Cumberland County.

The Hires & Co. window glass factory at Quinton has closed down for the season after a blast that lasted eight months.

The North American Window Light Co. has shut down its works at Millville a full month earlier than the usual time.

Morris County.

The Rockaway Shoe Factory was closed for one week for the purpose of making some changes in the system of manufacture. A change from the day to the piece work plan of paying wages will also be made.

The silk mill at Rockaway will probably be abandoned entirely and the machinery moved to Paterson.

The Singleton silk mill at Dover was closed down for one week to allow an opportunity for making some needed repairs.

Passaic County.

The broad silk mill of Attshuler Bros. at Paterson has been closed temporarily to allow the financial condition of the company to be examined by parties interested in the business.

JUNE, 1906.

Cumberland County.

The Moore Glass Works at Bridgeton has closed up for the summer vacation.

The grinding room of the Whitall, Tatum Co.'s South Millville works has shut down because of a fracture of the main water pipe that supplies the factory.

The white tank of the lower works of the Whitall, Tatum Co. at Schetterville has been closed until September because of a rupture which allowed the molten glass to flow out.

After having worked practically day and night for ten months, the glass factories of Millville and Bridgeton closed down on June 30th, leaving many orders unfilled, notwithstanding every possible effort to meet the demand for the various forms of glassware that go to making up their products. The year's business was the most prosperous known in the history of many of the companies.

Essex County.

The health inspectors of Newark have closed the sausage factory of Henry Rosenthal and confiscated its contents, on the ground that both machinery and material were in a filthy condition.

Gloucester County.

In consequence of an accident to a furnace, the Moore Bros. Glass Works at Clayton shut down on June 12th, a full two weeks before the regular time for closing the blast.

Hunterdon County.

The works of the Empire Cut Glass Co. at Flemington were closed on June 28th, to be reopened on July 16th. It has been a custom of the company to close the plant for two weeks annually, so as to afford an opportunity for stock taking and making repairs and improvements where needed.

Salem County.

The Salem Glass Works closed for the season on June 30th. The firm reports having had an unusually prosperous year.

Union County.

The Singer Mfg. Co. has closed its plant at Elizabeth for nine days, giving its upwards of 7,000 operatives a vacation and affording at the same time an opportunity for making repairs to the fixed machinery.

Warren County.

The Warren Foundry & Machine Co., the largest industry in the thriving manufacturing city of Phillipsburg, closed down its plant on June 8th, and stockholders, officials, employes and their guests joined in celebrating the day, which was the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the company.

JULY, 1906.

Camden County.

The Weglin-Wilks Lampblack Works at Camden has been closed until such time as appliances can be installed for the purpose of doing away with certain disagreeable features of the business now complained of by residents in the immediate vicinity of the works.

Cumberland County.

The Durant Flint Glass Works at Vineland have been closed for two weeks, but work will soon be resumed, as the suspension was in accordance with an order of the trade organization.

Hunterdon County.

The Lambertville Rubber Works at Lambertville closed down for two weeks.

Middlesex County.

In consequence of the breaking of a small gear on one of the collanders at the factory of the United States Rubber Co., New Brunswick, the plant was shut down for one week, entailing a loss of wages for that time on its 500 employes.

Morris County.

The Richardson & Boynton stove works at Dover were closed down for two weeks for the purpose of making some repairs and improvements.

The Consolidated Brewing Co. of Paterson is reported as having closed two of the six breweries which it operates in and about Paterson.

Sussex County.

The Newton Silk Mill closed down for six days to allow a summer vacation for its employes, and also to permit repairs being made to machinery.

Union County.

The plant of the Sanitary Pottery Co. at Elizabeth has been closed for ten days in consequence of the stock having been damaged by a bolt of lightning.

AUGUST, 1906.

Hudson County.

Several of the largest manufacturing plants in Harrison, East Newark and Kearny, were closed for several days during the first week of August, because of the intense heat. At Bayonne also the oppressive sultriness of the weather caused a suspension of work in the Standard Oil Co.'s large establishment at Constable Hook.

Morris County.

Reports from Lower Hibernia are to the effect that the Andover mine, owned and operated by Joseph Wharton, is to be closed down, and the workmen employed therein distributed among the other mines in the Hibernia district under the same management

Passaic County.

Owing to the prevailing hot weather many of the silk mills and other large manufacturing establishments in Paterson and Passaic were obliged to either close down entirely, or run on half time during the first half of the month of August. From several plants in these cities have come reports of heat prostration among employes.

Salem County.

The Salem Knitting Mills were closed down on August 1st for one week to afford a vacation for the operatives—the first of such length enjoyed by them in three years.

Union County.

The foundries of the Pond Machine Tool Works at Plainfield were closed for several days during the second week in August on account of the intense heat. About 200 men were obliged to suspend work.

Warren County.

The plant of the American Horse Shoe Co. at Phillipsburg was closed down for one week to allow the employes a vacation, and to afford an opportunity for making necessary repairs.

Litigation on the Subject of Industry.

OCTOBER, 1905.

Burlington County.

The Burlington Knitting Company of Burlington City has been ordered by the Court of Chancery to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for it. The company is incorporated with a capital of $100,000, and has been in operation less than one year.

Essex County.

The United States District Court has granted a rule to show cause why James McLaren, Jr., should not be punished for contempt in having disobeyed an injunction of the Court, restraining him from using a process for the exhaustion of air from electric light bulbs that are covered by patents owned by the General Electric Company. A suit for damages through infringement which followed, was decided in favor of the complainant company.

The Court of Chancery made an order directing the receiver for Wheeler Manufacturing Company, whose works, a manufactory of strawboard, are located at Waverly, to sell the plant for $35,000, the company having been declared bankrupt.

The Court of Chancery has appointed two receivers for the International Fire Engine Company, whose works are situated in Newark.

The Driver-Harris Company, manufacturers of resistance wire for electrical uses, has brought suit in the Court of Chancery to compel its former president, Wilbur B. Driver, to refrain from engaging in the manufacture of similar wire, which was one of the conditions under which the complainant company bought out his interests in that concern.

The A. W. Faber Rubber Company of Hoboken has secured an injunction from the Court of Chancery, restraining a former superintendent, James S. Brant, from engaging in the same line of manufacture in opposition to the Faber Company. Brant on his part has begun a suit in the same court to compel the company to reinstate him in his position as superintendent.

Arthur Springfield, an employe of the Weston Electrical Instrument Company at Waverly Park, has begun an action in the Circuit Court, claiming $10,000 damages for the loss of two fingers through the slipping of a wheel on a cutting machine which he was operating at the time the accident occurred.

Hudson County.

The Jersey City Printing Company has begun suit against Typographical Union No. 94, of Jersey City, and also against the president, vice-president and secretary of the union, claiming $100,000 for alleged interference with the printing company's business by declaring a strike, and interfering with non-union workmen who had been employed to take the places of the strikers.

The Court of Chancery has made an order requiring the Lambert-Schmidt Telephone Mfg. Company of Weehawkin, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed, on the ground that it is insolvent and without funds to continue its business.

Hunterdon County.

The Court of Chancery has dismissed a bill asking for a rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the affairs of the Flint & Spar Company of Frenchtown, on the ground that it has suspended work through lack of funds and is therefore insolvent. Affidavits were presented to the Court by the company's officers setting forth that the cause of the suspension is on account of the employes' health being injured by the fine dust arising from the grinding operations. It was shown that the company was not insolvent.

Mercer County.

The plant of the Purity Milk Company, situated in Ewing Township, was sold by the receiver under order of the Court of Chancery.

Middlesex County.

The plant of the William F. S. Fisher Brick Company at Sayreville, a bankrupt concern, was sold by the sheriff for $54,000, subject to a mortgage of $28,000.

John Doyle, a resident of Perth Amboy, has sued the Rossler & Haaslacher Chemical Company for damages to his health and property, caused by fumes from the chemical works. The complainant alleged that at times the odors arising from the works were so stifling that he was obliged to leave

his house and walk about the streets to obtain an opportunity to breathe fresh air.

Passaic County.

A receiver was appointed by the Court of Chancery for the Weiss & Siena Silk Company of Paterson, on the ground of insolvency. The Court also appointed a receiver for the silk manufacturing firm of Bergman Brothers, whose works are located in the same city, the ground being insolvency.

The Paterson Wagon Company of Paterson was declared bankrupt by the United States Court, and a receiver was appointed to wind up the affairs of the concern.

The Passaic Steel Company has arranged to pay its creditors 62½ per cent. in cash and 37½ per cent. in preferred stock at par, in settlement of all claims.

Union County.

The Elizabeth Wagon Works of Elizabeth has made an assignment before the Court of Chancery. The assets were shown to be $10,000, and the liabilities, $40,000. A settlement will be made with creditors and the business continued.

Warren County.

The Franklin Lumber Company, which had ceased work some time ago, resumed operations under charge of a receiver.

NOVEMBER, 1905.

Burlington County.

Everything connected with, or appertaining to the Bowker Shoe Factory at Mount Holly, except the machinery, has been sold by the receiver who has charge of the property under orders of the Court of Chancery.

Camden County.

A rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Delaware Foundry Company, on the ground of insolvency, has been granted by the Court of Chancery.

Hudson County.

The firm of J. J. Spurr & Sons, cutters and finishers of fine stone work, obtained an order of the Court of Chancery directing the Standard Bithualic Paving Company, which operates a plant on adjoining property at Harrison, to show cause why the fine, gritty dust which is blown upon the petitioning company's machinery and finished stone work from the paving company's mixing hoppers, should not be declared a nuisance and ordered discontinued.

Essex County.

George Taylor, an employe of the J. W. Ransly & Sons Company at East Orange, brought suit against that firm for $5,000 damages for the loss of an eye, which was destroyed by an accident that occurred while he was at work.

Monmouth County.

John Martin obtained a verdict in the Circuit Court at Matawan for $5,000 damages against the Pennsylvania Clay Company for injuries sustained by him through an explosion of dynamite while at work.

Union County.

The Court of Chancery has issued a decree dissolving the Standard Rope and Twine Company, which concern had large works at Elizabethport.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver to take charge of the property and business of the Elizabeth Wagon Works.

DECEMBER, 1905.

Camden County.

A Camden corporation that claims to have secret process whereby silver may be converted into gold, has sued a rival concern for alleged infringement.

Cumberland County.

The Moore-Jonas Glass Company of Minotola has secured a judgment in the United States Court for $95,400 against the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Company for the destruction of its factory by a fire which was started by sparks from one of the defendant company's locomotives.

The Attorney-General has brought suit in the Court of Chancery to recover from the receiver of the American Electric Vehicle Company, whose shops were in Hoboken, the franchise tax due the State on its capital of $5,000,000. The issue involved was as to whether such franchise tax can be legally assessed against an insolvent corporation.

Passaic County.

The United States District Court, held at Trenton, has appointed a receiver to take charge of the silk mill of Robbins & Cohn at Paterson. The application was made on the ground of insolvency.

The United States District Court declared the Webendorfer Machine Company a bankrupt, on the application of its officers and stockholders. The company was organized to manufacture silk mill machinery and did a

prosperous business for a time, but it is said to have run down in consequence of imperfect work.

The New Jersey Silk Mill at West Hoboken was sold at public auction by the receiver. The firm left liabilities of about $30,000, and assets not exceeding $3,000.

Union County.

Patrick Tully, once a motorman in the employment of the Public Service Corporation, sued the United Electric Company of New Jersey, claiming $10,000 damages for injuries sustained by him from coming in contact with a highly charged electric wire, one end of which hung low over the track on which he was running a trolley car from Aldine to Elizabeth.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States Court against the United Educational Company of Elizabeth, printers and publishers of school books and educational magazines.

JANUARY, 1906.

Essex County.

A stockholder of the Hardiman Rubber Company, whose works are located at Belleville, has brought suit against that corporation to compel an accounting.

The Court of Chancery has made an order directing the creditors of the Pyro Electric Company to show cause why the final accounting of the receiver for the concern should not be approved and the receiver discharged.

The Court of Chancery has appointed two receivers to take charge of the affairs of the Shields Construction Company, a New Jersey corporation doing most of its business in this State.

Hudson County.

A jury in the Hudson County Circuit Court returned a verdict for $3,500 damages in favor of John Howe and against the International Steam Pump Company. The plaintiff was employed in the defendant's works at Harrison, and had his right hand permanently disabled through the crushing of two fingers by the cogs of a machine on which he was at work. The defendant company pleaded contributory negligence and that the risk which resulted in the accident was obvious. The plaintiff claimed that the accident was due to a defect in the machinery which had been reported to the superintendent but was not remedied.

Richard A. Dawson, formerly in the employ of Baren & Baren at the firm's Hoboken works, has entered suit against his late employers, claiming $50,000 damages to his right leg through an accident which occurred while

at work and which was caused by the breaking of a defective chain used in hoisting a large power press from the floor. The plaintiff claimed that in consequence of his injuries his condition for the remainder of his life would be that of a cripple.

Mercer County.

The Court of Chancery has made an order requiring the stockholders and creditors of the Standard Lamp Company of Trenton to show cause why an offer that has been made to purchase the entire plant for the sum of $45,000 over and above mortgage indebtedness should not be accepted. The order was made on petition of the two receivers who had managed the business during the preceding four months.

The United States Circuit Court at Trenton issued a decree dismissing the receiver for the National Asphalt Company and the Asphalt Company of America from the management of both concerns. The decree was made on the application of the receiver, and recites that the trust reposed in that official by the court had been fully discharged.

Morris County.

Michael Smith, a laborer, sued the Mountain Ice Company to recover $2,000 damages for injuries sustained by him through an accident which occurred while at work in the company's ice storage house at Estling Lake. The jury returned a verdict for $750.

Ocean County.

The mother of Andrew McCoy, who was killed at Toms River by an electric wire, has brought suit against the Point Pleasant Electric Company for compensation.

Passaic County.

The Wolf Silk Company of Paterson has been declared bankrupt by the United States District Court, and a receiver for the concern was appointed at the same time.

Rosenthal Brothers, silk manufacturers of Paterson, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, and a receiver to take charge of the business was appointed by the United States Court.

Union County.

Two expert shipbuilders, who were sent to Japan by the Electric Boat Company of Bayonne, sued that corporation for $1,000 on account of overtime worked by them in putting together five submarine boats built by the defendant company and sent to their destination in sections. The case was nonsuited.

FEBRUARY, 1906.

Essex County.

The Court of Chancery has made an order directing the Safety Nut Lock Co. of the United States to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to manage its affairs. The petition was made by a stockholder, who is also the patentee of the nut-locking device to manufacture which the company was formed. Mismanagement of the business and neglect of duty on the part of the board of directors is charged.

The Court of Chancery, on petition of the United Garment Workers of North America, granted an injunction restraining Abraham Foschman, a dealer in dry goods and men's clothing, from selling non-union garments with the label of the Garment Workers' Union attached.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the Franco-American Gelatine Co. Application for the receiver was made by the Manufacturers' Association, on the grounds of the company not having sufficient means to meet its current obligations.

James Fox has begun suit in the Essex County Circuit Court to recover $10,000 damages from the Kinnear Pressed Radiator Co. of Pittsburg, Pa. The defendant company has a branch factory at Irvington, in which the complainant, while working therein, had his right hand caught under a press and so severely bruised that all the fingers had to be amputated. Failure to provide proper safeguards for the machinery is charged.

Hudson County.

William Gumfer, a workman, has begun suit in the United States District Court against his late employer, Baren & Baren, contractors, for the recovery of $50,000 damages. The complainant was employed by the defendant firm to install a large punching machine in a Hoboken manufactory, and through the snapping apart of a chain used in a patented hoisting tackle the flywheel of the machine, which weighed 900 pounds, fell upon his leg, which was broken in two places. He claims to be permanently injured in consequence of the accident.

Morris County.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver for the Dover Printing Co., on the ground of excess of liabilities over assets.

Passaic County.

The trustee in bankruptcy for the creditors of Herman Rosendale sold at public auction in Paterson all the machinery of the silk mill which had been operated by the latter.

A lien claim suit has been begun against R. Herman and Maria L. Kempkes, owners of a silk mill in Paterson, for the recovery of $361.92 alleged to be due for material and labor.

Union County.

A verdict for $230 was returned by a jury in the Common Pleas Court of Union county in favor of J. Martin Ellingsen, a carpenter, who had been thrown to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, through the carelessness of John Whalen, who threw a plank against and tilted the ladder from the building against which it was leaning at the time. The plaintiff claimed to have suffered from a broken collar bone and a dislocated shoulder.

MARCH, 1906.

Burlington County.

A jury in the Court of Common Pleas gave James I. Cunningham a verdict for $7,500 against the Pennsylvania Railroad for injuries received while working for that company. It appears that Cunningham was shoveling dirt from a car near Florence, when the train started with a jolt which threw him under the wheels. It was made evident to the jury that the signal to start the train was given by the supervisor of the road, who, as argued by the man's counsel, was a vice-principal of the defendant corporation, which is therefore liable for any damages resulting from his negligent act in signaling the train to start without having warned the workmen.

Camden County.

James M. Foster secured a verdict in the Court of Common Pleas against the American Bitumastic Enamel Co. for $7,500. Foster was employed by the defendant company on the work of enameling some parts of a newly built steamship in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, and was badly burned through falling into a boiling mass of the composition which had been negligently allowed to spill over the deck.

Essex County.

August Arnold, an employe of the Newark Spring Mattress Co., has brought suit against his employers for the recovery of damages received by a fall through the elevator shaft at the works. The accident was caused by a broken chain, for which it was claimed the company was responsible.

The smelting and refining firm of Balbach & Co. at Newark was sued by an employe, Robert Doran, who sought to recover $5,000 damages for injuries sustained by him through the caving in of a large deposit of refuse owned by the company, on which he was working.

Pauline Janek, employed by the Neuman Hardware Co. has brought suit against that firm for $300 damages for the loss of the middle finger of her left hand, which was so badly crushed by the power press on which she was working as to require amputation.

Mercer County.

The Court of Chancery has appointed another receiver to take charge of the business of the American Lamp & Brass Co. in place of the first appointee of the court, who had died.

The Mutual Match Co. of Clifton has been adjudged bankrupt by the United States Circuit Court on the claims of several creditors.

Middlesex County.

The engine and boiler of the Walter Armitage Co.'s works at Highland Park were seized by the sheriff to satisfy a judgment debt awarded by the courts to the firm from which these articles were purchased.

Maggie Dieckowski, an employe of the Allen Tobacco Co. at New Brunswick, received from the firm $120 in settlement of a suit begun on her behalf for damages on account of the loss of a finger.

Morris County.

The Court of Chancery has granted a permanent mandamus restraining the New Jersey Boiler Co. of Boonton from operating its plant at night. The mandamus was issued on petition of a large number of persons living in the vicinity of the works, who complained that the penetrating character of the noise emanating from the boiler works made sleep impossible.

Passaic County.

The White Spring Paper Co. has been ordered by the Court of Chancery to cease polluting with its sewage the waters of "Third River," a creek which flows into the Passaic.

The Mutual Match Co., whose works at Clifton were nearly destroyed by fire several months ago, has been declared bankrupt through the action of several small creditors.

Suits have been started in the Circuit Court by several parties against the Herman Bonitz Co. to recover sums of money due for material furnished by them.

The Star Silk Co. of Paterson was fined $50 for having in its employment a girl twelve years of age. At the trial of the suit, which was brought by a deputy factory inspector, the mother of the child appeared and testified that she had misstated her daughter's age to the mill superintendent, saying that she was compelled to this course by poverty, the girl being the oldest of six children.

The machinery of the Wiess & Sienna silk mill at Paterson was sold by order of the receiver for $1,500, the articles disposed of consisting of fourteen looms, one winder, one warper and one quiller.

Redmond Cosgrove, a carpenter, brought suit against the John W. Furgeson Co. of Passaic for $10,000 damages on account of injuries received by being struck while working on a scaffold by an iron bucket, which ran on a cable, and thrown to the bottom of a ditch. Cosgrove suffered a compound fracture of the right leg and an injury to the back which has prevented his doing any kind of work since the accident.

The machine shop and its contents owned by the Weberdorfer Machine Co. at Paterson has been sold by order of the court, directed to the trustee in bankruptcy.

Jacob Goldstein, employed for two weeks in the silk mill of Isaac Zellman at Paterson, earned $4 during that time, and received the amount due for his labor only by placing his claim in the hands of the justice of the peace.

Sussex County.

The Duplex Radiator Co.'s plant at Newton was sold under bankruptcy proceedings for $1,200.

APRIL, 1906.

Atlantic County.

Suit has been commenced in the Court of Chancery by a stockholder and former employe of the John S. Alston Mfg. Co. for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the affairs of that corporation. Mismanagement and bankruptcy were alleged in the petition.

Camden County.

Suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court by stockholders of the South Jersey Plate Ice Co. against the firm which furnished its plant, for $40,000 damages. The claim is based on the alleged fact that the plant was guaranteed by its makers to produce fifty tons of ice per day on a consumption of ten tons of coal, whereas actual experience had demonstrated that more than twenty tons were required for the purpose.

Cumberland County.

A stockholder in a candy manufacturing concern, whose factory is located at Vineland, has received a verdict in the United States Circuit Court

for the full amount of his investment with interest on the same; the complainant had proven to the satisfaction of the jury that he had been induced to place his money in the enterprise by misrepresentatiions of various kinds relating to profits and the scale on which the business was to be carried on.

Essex County.

The Morris Canal & Banking Co. and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. have brought suit jointly against the Diamond Paper Mill Co. to restrain the latter corporation from discharging offensive and deleterious waste matter from its works into the canal, to the damage and annoyance of the Thomas Oaks Woolen Mills at Bloomfield.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver for the Thatcher Coal & Coke Co. of Newark, on the grounds of insolvency. The company was organized in 1904, with a capital of $100,000.

Antonio Meggio, a laborer, formerly employed by the J. F. Glasby Lumber Co. of Newark, brought suit in the Supreme Court against his late employers, claiming $30,000 for injuries sustained through an explosion in the works where he was employed, which destroyed the sight of one eye and badly injured that of the others, besides mutilating his left leg so as to necessitate the use of crutches. The suit resulted in a verdict of $7,500 for Meggio.

Hudson County.

In the hearing on the rule to show cause why an injunction should not be granted restraining the Day Mfg. Co. of Jersey City from operating its machinery because of the noise and vibration which it caused, annoying and interfering with the business of the nearby residents, the Court of Chancery refused to grant the injunction prayed for.

Edmund English, a brakeman employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, was arrested with others, charged with breaking into a freight car and stealing therefrom sundry goods. The Grand Jury failed to indict the accused, who thereupon brought suit for the recovery of $112.12, which he claimed to be due for the time spent by him in prison. The Court decided in favor of the defendant company.

Middlesex County.

The relatives of Pasquale Pignatolio, a laborer who was killed by a cave-in of earth while working in a trench at the Raritan Copper Works, have brought suit against that concern for $10,000.

The United States District Court has appointed a receiver for the National Water Tube Boiler Co., whose works are located in New Brunswick. The company owns a very fine and valuable plant, but has been hampered in operating it by insufficient working capital.

Tessie Furien, who had been employed in the clothing factory of I. Scheinman, at Perth Amboy, has begun suit against her late employer, claiming $25,000 for the loss of her scalp, which was torn from the head in consequence of her hair having been caught in some unguarded machinery.

Passaic County.

John Kitchisen, an expert silk weaver, has begun suit against Egmont N. Hiller, proprietor of a silk mill in Paterson, for the recovery of the amount of salary which would be due him under a two years contract with the defendant to serve in the capacity of foreman of his mills for that period of time. The complainant was discharged without, as he alleges, sufficient reason.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States Circuit Court by the firm of Sutton & Potts, who conducted a silk manufacturing business in the Pope mill at Paterson. The assets of the company are placed at $8,000 and liabilities at $14,000. Another silk manufacturing firm, that of Jones & Dobsen, who ran a fourteen loom mill in Paterson, has been declared bankrupt by the United States Court; their liabilities amounted to $4,500 and assets about $2,500.

In the suit of Paterson City against the East Jersey Water Co., several manufacturing concerns testified through their representatives that since the water company had put its pumping station in operation, the flow in the mill races had become so much diminished that steam engines and boilers had to be installed in order to insure continuous power.

MAY, 1906.

Camden County.

The Court of Chancery has issued a temporary injuction restraining the Victor Talking Machine firm from running a certain machine at night because of its making so much noise as to disturb the rest of residents in the immediate neighborhood of the factory. The injunction was issued on the petition of a person who occupies a house close to the works.

Edwin S. Angeroth has brought suit against the Joseph Campbell Preserving Co. of Camden to recover $5,000 damages for the death of his son, who, three days after entering the service of the company, was crushed to death between the elevator and wall while ascending from the bottom to the top floor of the factory.

Essex County.

George Said and Edwin Feeney were arrested on complaint of George W. Barker, who charged that he had been assaulted by both men because of his refusing to do a smaller quantity of work per day at their demand.

All three men were employed on piece work in the same department of the Edison Works at West Orange, and Barker incurred the enmity of the others by working more steadily and earning better wages.

Hudson County.

Residents in the vicinity of the Kuffel & Essler works at Hoboken are preparing to enjoin by process of the Courts the construction of a bridge across a street which runs between two wings of that factory, permission to build which has been granted by an act of the City Council.

Some Hebrew painters were arrested while working on a Synagogue in Jersey City on Sunday and fined $2.00 by the magistrate, that being their second offence of that kind. The painters pleaded in extenuation that not being members of a union the carpenters and other organized mechanics would not work on the building with them, hence they were obliged to do the painting on Sunday.

The firm of W. Booth & Bros., owners of a lumber mill in Bayonne, has secured an order from the Court of Chancery requiring local No. 118, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to show cause why it should not be enjoined from interfering with the business of the complainants. The petition on which the order was granted recites that on March 6th the firm was notified by the union that on and after May 1st it would be required to run its mills in accordance with a schedule to be issued by the union. This the mill owners refused to do, and at once notified the officers of the union that thereafter the "open shop" principle would prevail in the works. A strike followed, and the efforts made by the firm to secure free labor were largely frustrated by the pickets established by the union about the mill, who turned back men who came with the intention of applying for work. The firm also stated that several of its most valuable employes had left to seek employment elsewhere, in open shops, that were not annoyed with chronic labor disturbances.

Mercer County.

William A. Nolan, a workman, brought suit in the District Court against the Troy Laundry for $110 on account of work and labor done for the defendants.

The receiver who was appointed by the Court of Chancery for the American Lamp & Brass Co., of Trenton, has filed his final inventory and report. The account shows the receipts to have been $181,426.07 and the claims paid $168,130.13, leaving a cash balance of $19,362.19.

Middlesex County.

The Court of Appeals of New York has affirmed the verdict of $10,000 which Miss Annie Lochs, of Sayreville, obtained against the handkerchief

manufacturing firm of Herman, Aukum & Co., of South River, N. J. Miss Lochs had a large part of the scalp torn from her head by an uncovered shaft with which her hair came in contact.

Passaic County.

Joseph Reid, Sr., was fined $50 and costs of court in the District Court of Paterson for having falsely certified that his boy, Joseph Reid, Jr., an employe of the Dolphin Mills in Paterson, was over 14 years of age.

Two men—John McCann and Peter Ulrich—discharged employes of the Aronson & Blum Silk Mill at Paterson, claiming to be on strike, followed a number of weavers employed in the mill who were returning home after working hours, and annoyed them by calling "scab" in a loud tone of voice, and were arrested and held to answer charges of disturbing the peace.

The business of Altshuler Bros., silk manufacturers of Paterson, has been placed in charge of a receiver in consequence of the firm having been thrown into involuntary bankruptcy by the action of several raw silk firms in New York, who had been supplying it with silk for some time back.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States Court against Abram Wolf and Barnet Eisner, trading under the firm name of Wolf & Eisner, by several firms of raw silk dealers. Wolf & Eisner gave a deed of assignment covering the goods and chattels in their mill at Paterson to one Abram A. Fishman, of New York, who quickly removed the goods to that place. Included in the property taken by Fishman was a quantity of goods claimed by Max Kempfer, of New York, which were valued at $2,212.94, and which Kempfer charged were fraudulently converted to his own use by Eisner.

Emil Bauman, an engineer employed by the Johnson Cowdin Co., of Paterson, has began suit for $10,000 against that firm for injuries sustained by the bursting of several valves on the boiler, caused, it was claimed, by the installation of a flue cleaner in the boiler.

Union County.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver for the Lake Pigment Co., of Plainfield. It was charged by the petitioners that the company, which is capitalized at $35,000, has no funds with which to meet its obligations.

JUNE, 1906.

Camden County.

As a result of a decision of the Court of Chancery, the operation of a certain machine in the works of the Victor Talking Machine Co. at Camden has been stopped, and a large number of employes have thereby been thrown out of work.

Cumberland County.

Charles Sharp, an employe of T. C. Wheaton & Co., at Millville, brought suit in the Mayor's Court for the recovery of $29 dues him for wages, as alleged, and recovered the full amount.

Essex County.

Stockholders of the Perfect Leather Co., a Newark concern, have petitioned the Court of Chancery for the appointment of a receiver for the business in order that its accounts may be unravelled, and a settlement of its affairs made.

Four manufacturing firms in Essex County were prosecuted under the factory act for employing children under fourteen years of age; convictions were secured in each case, and fines with costs added to the amount of $300 were collected from the delinquents.

The jewelry manufacturing firm of Kremintz & Co., of Newark, has asked through its counsel that the Court of Chancery grant an order restraining the varnish manufacturers whose works are in the vicinity of theirs from using soft coal, which produces a dense smoke and interferes with the operation of their works.

Gloucester County.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver for the Swedesboro Glass Works, and the plant will probably not be operated next season.

Hudson County.

Peter Johnson, a rigger employed by the Erie Railroad Co., sued that corporation in the Circuit Court of Hudson county for $5,000 damages, on account of having had an arm broken while at work on one of its boats. A verdict was found for the defendant company on the ground of negligence on the part of the complainant.

The owners of an embroidery factory on the Hackensack Plank Road, near west Hoboken, have secured an injunction from the Court of Chancery restraining certain contractors, who are building a sewer in the vicinity, from blasting rock, as the machinery in the factory is injured thereby.

Henry Goldstein, a plasterer, contracted to do the plastering on a six-story house at Jersey City, and employed non-union plasterers to do the work. The walking delegates of other trades, members of which were employed on the same job, ordered their men out when it became known that the plasterers had no union cards. Goldstein stopped work also, and later sued the owners of the building for the amount due on the contract, which

was $300, producing in evidence of the owner's responsibility an order from him to Goldstein directing that work be stopped. A non-suit was entered on the ground that the order to cease work was a forgery.

The Court of Chancery has issued an injunction restraining the members of unions from interfering in any way with the business of Alfred Booth & Bro., who conduct a lumber yard at Bayonne. The order restrains the unions from coercing, fining, threatening, or in any other way interfering with the customers of the firm. The case has arisen from the lockout of the carpenters in Hudson county.

Morris County.

A retired Methodist clergyman has obtained from the Court of Chancery a permanent injunction restraining the New Jersey Boiler Co. from operating its works between the hours of 6 P. M. and 7 A. M. It was alleged that the noise of the boiler shops at night disturbed the repose of residents of the neighborhood in which it was situated.

Patrick Kelly, of Boonton, brought suit against the Jersey City Water Co. for the recovery of a balance due him on account of wages while in the service of that corporation, and secured a verdict for the amount claimed, $718.25.

Passaic County.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court by Prudent Jaques, a silk manufacturer. Signers to the petition were a prominent silk dyeing firm and several dealers in raw silk, all of Paterson.

Nellie High, an employe of the John Hand & Son silk mill, brought suit in the Circuit Court for $10,000 for injuries received while at work in the mill. The girl, who is 15 years old, had a foot crushed in the elevator while taking silk from one floor to another, and the injury was such that half of the foot had to be amputated, leaving her a cripple for life. The company's defence was that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence, and that they "knew nothing of the accident," a statement hard to reconcile with the main assertion of the defence. The jury returned a verdict for $2,500.

Abram Greenstein, a weaver, sued the Zellman Silk Co. for wages alleged to be due him, claiming that he had not been credited by the firm with the full quantity of work done by him.

Sussex County.

George Hardy, a miner employed at Franklin, sued the Davis Sulphur Mining Co. in the Circuit Court for injuries received in a mine, and secured a verdict for $4,000.

Warren County.

Henry E. McConnack, an oiler, employed in the Alpha Cement Works at Alpha, sued the company for injuries received through being caught in the machinery, claiming $20,500 damages; the jury returned a verdict in his favor for $10.

JULY, 1906.

Camden County.

Tony Capala, a laborer, brought suit in the Circuit Court against Farr & Bailey Mfg. Co. for the loss of his right leg, which was brought about in consequence of an accident that occurred while he was on an elevator in the defendant company's factory at Camden.

The administrator of the estate of Geacinto Celofant, a laborer who had been before his death in the employ of the Camden Coke Co. of the Public Service Corporation, has brought suit against that concern for $10,000 damages for the death of the man whose estate he is looking after. The dead man, while in the employ of the defendant corporation, stepped on a third rail which was charged with electricity, and was instantly killed.

Cape May County.

Jesse N. Wickizer, an employe of the American Bridge Co., has brought suit in the Supreme Court against the Atlantic City Railroad Co. for $50,000 damages on account of injuries sustained through being struck by a runaway train on a bridge across the Tuckahoe river, in the construction of which he was engaged at the time the accident occurred.

The Pike Adding Machine Co., of Orange, has been sued by the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., of Detroit, for infringement of patents.

Gloucester County.

The Swedesboro Glass Co., whose works are located in Swedesboro, has been declared bankrupt, and a trustee has been appointed by the United States Court to take charge of its affairs.

The courts have ordered that the operation of blasting rock and running the stone crusher at the Lackawanna Railroad tunnel in Jersey City shall cease at 6 P. M. and not be resumed before 7 A. M. next day. The Court acted on the petition of residents of the neighborhood where the tunnel is being made, it being charged by them that work was carried on there twenty-two out of the twenty-four hours per day, and that sleep, under the circumstances, was next to being impossible.

Mercer County.

George F. Edwards, employed by the Delaware & Atlantic Telephone Co., has brought suit against the Trenton Street Railway Co. to recover $10,000 damages on account of injuries caused by coming in contact with a "span wire" of the defendant corporation system while he was on one of the telephone company's poles making some repairs.

The Court of Chancery dismissed the rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the affairs of the Trenton Rubber Reclaiming Works.

Pauline Precondnick, administratrix of Samuel Precondnick, has brought suit against the Lehigh Valley Railroad to recover damages for the loss of her husband, who was struck while at work by a train on the road on which he was employed, and instantly killed. The question to be decided by the court was whether the man had been warned of the approaching train by the foreman in a sufficiently loud tone of voice, or whether he had wandered away from his gang without notifying the foreman.

Middlesex County.

Neis E. Dahl, a lather, caused the arrest of Chris Jansen and J. Askins, whom he charged with assault and calling him a "scab" while he was at work on a building at Perth Amboy.

Morris County.

The receiver of the Dover Printing Co., of Dover, has been ordered by the Court of Chancery to divide the moneys now in his hands among the creditors of the defunct corporation, and also to accept a bid of $2,225 made by responsible parties for the remaining property.

Frank L. Cushman, Jr., has brought suit against the Rockaway Shoe Mfg. Co. for breach of contract. Cushman alleges that he left a good position in Lynn, Mass., to take employment with the defendant company under contract for one year, and that he had been discharged before the expiration of that time without good cause.

Passaic County.

The Ashley & Bailey Silk Mfg. Co., of Paterson, has caused the arrest of one of its weavers, charging him with having stolen $300 worth of raw silk from the mill.

Adolph Blondeel, a silk manufacturer, has been declared a bankrupt by the United States Court on petition of several creditors, whose claims aggregated about $5,000.

Israel Sapemstein, a silk manufacturer of Paterson, has been declared a bankrupt by the United States District Court on petition of several creditors.

The United Broad Silk Mfg. Co., of Paterson, has been placed in the hands of a receiver by the United States District Court. The company's assets are said to be about $2,000, while the liabilities are more than double that amount.

AUGUST, 1906.

Hudson County.

Paul L. Crow, inventor of a patented stoker, has sued Harvey Iserman in the Supreme Court for $100,000, charging in his complaint that Iserman, who was associated with him in a company for the manufacturing of the device, had so conducted the business as to force the appointment of a receiver under an order of the courts declaring the company bankrupt, and at the subsequent sale bought in the property, including all patents, at a low valuation.

Several citizens of the West End section of Jersey City complained in the Criminal Court of the nuisance created by the burning of soft coal in the new power plant of the Public Service Corporation located in that part of the city.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver for the Hudson County Silk Co., of West New York. In the petition it was alleged that the company's liabilities were $20,000, and the assets less than $10,000.

Mercer County.

The Court of Chancery has appointed two receivers temporarily to take charge of the affairs of the Reeves Engine Co.'s works at Trenton. The petition alleged that the company is insolvent, and that while owing $311,863, its assets amount to a sum at least $50,000 less than that amount. The receivers caused work, which had been suspended in the plant for some time previous, to be resumed.

Middlesex County.

Michael Kovacz, once an employe of the National Fire-proofing Co. in its works at Perth Amboy, sued that corporation for $5,000 damages on account of injuries sustained through the collapse of a chimney while he was in its employ.

The United States Circuit Court has appointed a receiver for the Cincha Stopper Co., of New Brunswick, pending the selection of a trustee by the creditors of the concern.

Joseph Floersch, of Perth Amboy, has brought suit in the Supreme Court against the proprietor of a lumber yard in South Amboy, for the recovery of $10,000 damages on account of injuries sustained through a pile of lumber having fallen upon him, the accident being alleged to be due to the negligence of his employer.

Judgments have been obtained in the courts and executions issued against the Cronk Mfg. Co., whose works are situated in New Brunswick, and a Sheriff's sale of the entire plant has been ordered.

Passaic County.

Mrs. Margaret Clark, of Paterson, has brought suit against the American Silk Dyeing & Finishing Co. for $20,000 damages on account of the death of her husband, Hugh H. Clark, which was caused by a boiler explosion, which occurred at the dye house on April 17th. At the time of his death Clark was a fireman for the company, and the plaintiff sets up as her ground of action that the boiler was defective and that proper care had not been exercised for the protection of employes.

Union County.

The Council and Board of Health of the town of Fanwood have entered complaint against the proprietor of a fertilizing plant, which is situated at Alton, only a short distance away. The chief objection of Fanwood residents is directed against the odors arising from the rendering of fat. The Court decided that the establishment complained of was a nuisance, and decreed the imposition of a fine.

Michael Messinger, an employe of the Singer Mfg. Co. at Elizabethport, has brought suit against that corporation for $10,000 damages on account of injuries suffered from a shaft falling upon him.

Warren County.

Suit has been commenced in the Court of Chancery by stockholders of the Bangor Hard Vein Slate Co., whose works are in Warren county. The petitioners ask for the appointment of a receiver for the concern.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Burlington County.

The property of the Delaware Foundry Co. at Burlington City, which went into the hands of a receiver several months ago, was sold at auction for the sum of $2,500. It is expected that work will be resumed in the foundry.

The Court of Chancery, in a suit instituted by the Morris Canal & Banking Co., the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. and the Thomas Oaks Mfg. Co., to restrain the Diamond Paper Mill, of Millburn, from discharging deleterious matter into the canal, decided that none of the complainants were entitled to relief.

Hudson County.

The Hudson Silk Mill at Hoboken, which recently went into the hands of a receiver, has been purchased by the Walser Mfg. Co.

Peter Kane, formerly in the employ of the Voorhees Rubber Co., recovered $1,000 by a verdict of the Supreme Court for injuries to one of his hands, which was crushed in a machine on which he was employed.

Mercer County.

The receivers for the Reeves Engine Co., of Trenton, have filed their report with the Court of Chancery and asked for their discharge from the duties of the receivership; the company's assets are given at $68,000 and liabilities $326,070.

Israel Saperstein and Isaac Sattenstein, both broad silk manufacturers of Paterson, have been declared bankrupt by the Court of Chancery.

A new trial has been granted by the County Court of Passaic county, on the rule to show cause why one should not be granted, secured by the John Hand & Sons Co., in the case of Nelly High, a girl who was in the firm's employ, and who recovered $2,500 damages for injuries received while on an elevator in the company's mill at Lakeview.

Margaret Clark, widow of W. H. Clark, who was killed in a boiler explosion at the American Silk Dyeing & Finishing Co.'s Paterson works, has sued that corporation for $20,000 for the loss of her husband. The complaint alleges that the boiler was defective.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States District Court against Isaac Zelman, who operated a fifty-loom plant in the Congdon Mill at Paterson. The petition was filed by local and New York creditors; among the parties to the proceedings were the unpaid mill employes of Zelman. A receiver was appointed by the Court.

Joseph Modavis, an employe of the Alpha Portland Cement Co. at Alpha, has sued that corporation for a month's wages claimed to be due under a contract of employment. The company's defence was that the man had been discharged for incompetency.

Manufacturing Plants That Have Come to New Jersey from Elsewhere.

DECEMBER, 1905.

Hunterdon County.

Two factory buildings at Glen Gardner have been donated by the owner, together with several acres of land and a water power, to a Reading, Pa., company, which manufactures automobiles in that place. The sole condition of the gift is that the recipients shall start a manufactory of auto-vehicles there and keep it going for a definite term of years.

MARCH, 1906.

Bergen County.

The paint manufacturing firm of D. H. Tieman & Co., of New York City, has purchased some land with water front at Edgewater, N. J., for the purpose of erecting a factory building, to which its New York plant will be transferred.

Camden County.

The Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. has purchased land located in the East Side district of Camden for $27,100, on which to erect a factory building for the production of its several lines of ware. It is said that the new concern will employ about nine hundred workmen, and the buildings will cost upwards of $500,000.

Cumberland County.

A new shirtwaist factory has been started in Millville. The industry was moved to this place from Philadelphia.

Mercer County.

The Douglas Chair Co., an off-shoot of a Philadelphia chair manufactory, has purchased a factory building in Trenton and begun the production of a full line of chairs for office and home uses. The company is capitalized at $50,000.

A new company, formed for the purpose of manufacturing automobiles, is building shops 150 x 400 feet on the site of the old Consumers' Brewery at Trenton. The motor vehicles to be produced here were formerly built in Buffalo, N. Y.

Middlesex County.

The Worden-Clark Co., manufacturers of dry goods specialties, has commenced work on a three-story factory building at New Brunswick, which will cost $20,000. The company has for many years carried on its manufacturing business in New York City.

The Webb Wire Co. is the name of a firm that is changing the old electric light station at New Brunswick so as to adapt the building to factory purposes. Twenty thousand dollars will be invested in new construction when the firm's equipment is completed.

Salem County.

The Baltimore canning firm of William Nunsen & Son has leased the Hiles & Hilliard factory at Salem, and will hereafter carry on the business of canning tomatoes.

APRIL, 1906.

Cumberland County.

The Tutelman Bros. & Faggers Co., shirt manufacturers of Philadelphia, announced their intention to send large quantities of goods to be made up on contract by Bridgeton shirt factories.

Essex County.

The firm of L. Soaneborn & Sons are erecting a new factory at Belleville in which the refining of oils, greases and chemicals will be carried on. The buildings are of stone and iron, and will cost $50,000; thirty-five workmen will be employed. The firm has hitherto carried on its business in Baltimore.

The Atha Steel Castings Co., which absorbed the Benj. Atha & Son steel plant at Newark, is erecting several large additions to the old plant, which will, when completed, cost $250,000. The buildings are constructed of concrete and steel. A working force of 650 men will be employed.

The Sawyer-Mann Electric Co., of New York, is establishing one of the largest manufactories of electric lamps in the world in the Watcessing district of Bloomfield. Cement is being used exclusively in the construction of buildings. No definite information could be obtained as to the cost of the plant or the number of persons to be employed.

The Ledgerwood Mfg. Co., of Blooklyn, N. Y., has about finished the first of the group of large buildings that have been under construction near Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark. The company's shops, at present in operation in Brooklyn, will all be moved to the new quarters within five years. The firm has been established 35 years, and manufactures hoisting engines, boilers, cable-ways, etc. The cost of construction at the Newark plant for 1906 is reported at $150,000.

Mercer County.

The New England Electric Co., a Colorado corporation, capitalized at $100,000, has leased a large factory building in Trenton, and when the machinery is shipped from Denver, will commence operations with a working force of fifty men. The company will manufacture electrical appliances, making a specialty of porcelain goods.

Morris County.

The Commonwealth Roofing Co., of New York City, is reported to be about to erect a large crushing plant at Dover for the purpose of utilizing the slag from the blast furnaces of Wharton and Dover.

Salem County.

The H. I. Heintz Co. has purchased the old Lambert factory at Salem, and is about to erect a new building 145 x 160 feet in dimensions with an annex power house 52 x 54 feet. This will be the first canning works owned by the Heintz Co. in New Jersey.

Union County.

The firm of Krisher & Holland, of New York, has bought the old building on North avenue, Plainfield, formerly used as an oilcloth factory, and after making necessary enlargements and changes therein will begin the manufacture of an extensive line of metal and wire goods. Eighteen men will be employed in the beginning.

The Atha Roofing Co., of Ithaca, N. Y., is negotiating with the Plainfield Board of Trade for a factory site in that city.

Warren County.

Clarkson Bros. Co., of New York, manufacturers of oilcloth, are seeking a location in Phillipsburg for their works. This company employs upwards of 200 men.

The Pahaquarry Copper Co. has erected a modern reduction plant on its property at Pahaquarry township, with the purpose of vigorously working the copper ore bearing rock which abounds in the neighborhood. Buildings and machinery represent an investment of $75,000.

MAY, 1906.

Hudson County.

John Boyle & Co., Inc., manufacturers of cotton duck (waterproofing), at present located in New York City, are building a large brick factory at Bayonne, to which, when completed, the New York plant will be moved. The building will cost $20,000, and a working force of eight men will be employed.

The Ogden Iron & Steel Mfg. Co. is erecting a large factory building in Bayonne for the manufacture of hardware and a general line of iron and steel goods. The buildings will be constructed of wood and brick, and will cost when completed $100,000. The firm reports that from 100 to 300 workmen will be employed.

The T. Shriver Co., iron founders, at present located at New York City, are erecting large foundry and machine shops in Harrison; the buildings are to be of brick, concrete and wood, and fuel oil will be burned under the steam boiler to produce power. One hundred men will be employed in the new works. The cost is estimated at $60,000.

The firm of J. Scharzwalder & Sons, manufacturing coopers, of New York, are erecting new buildings in Hoboken, to which its plant will be transferred. The power to be used is steam, and eighty men will be employed.

Mercer County.

The Electric-Thermo-Vibra Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., has leased a large brick factory building in Hopewell, which was erected some years ago for the Vaughan shirt manufactory, and will manufacture a variety of electrical appliances there. The cost of the plant to be installed is reported at $20,000, independent of building, and 15 men will be employed.

Passaic County.

The floor space in the Dale Mill at Paterson has been leased by the Henbert Silk Co., a new corporation, who will employ in the beginning 25 operatives. The plant of machinery is valued at $10,000.

Union County.

The Vacuum Cleaner Co. is reported to have purchased a large tract of land in Plainfield, with the intention of locating its works there. The plant, it is stated, will include a building constructed of brick and concrete, 200 x 60 feet, and two stories high. It is the intention of the company to manufacture the portable machines used in their business of interior cleaning.

Warren County.

Messrs. Danby & Son, of Easton, Pa., are erecting a new building in Phillipsburg, in which the manufacture of a wide variety of fibre ware, such as buckets, wash basins, etc., from wood pulp, will be carried on. The plant will cost, as reported, $40,000, and about 30 men will be employed.

JUNE, 1906.

Hudson County.

The E. H. Kluge Weaving Co., a New York concern, has purchased a tract of land at West New York, and commenced the erection of a large silk ribbon mill. The building will be entirely of brick and will cost $100,000. Steam and electric power will be used, and 75 men and 100 women will be employed.

JULY, 1906.

Hudson County.

The Abbey Engineering Co., of New York City, has purchased a building site on the New York bay front of Bayonne, and will soon begin the erection thereon of a large factory building, in which 350 men will be employed.

It is reported that the Seaboard Brick Co., of New York, a subsidiary corporation of the United States Brick Co., of Reading, Pa., has purchased a tract of 700 acres of land on the Hackensack river, about six miles north of Hoboken, and will erect thereon a large brick manufactory, which will, with its outfit of machinery, involve an investment of about $1,500,000.

Middlesex County.

The Levering & Garrigues Co. has added a new building, 22 x 80 feet, built of steel and concrete, to its works at Dunellen. The structure will cost $10,000, and new machinery to the value of $5,000 will be installed. Ten men will be added to the ordinary working force.

The firm of E. R. Squibb & Son, of Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturers of chemicals, has purchased 52 acres of land, a large part of which has a frontage on the Raritan River Railroad, and, it is reported, will begin immediately the erection of the buildings necessary for the accommodation of its entire Brooklyn plant.

The firm of John W. Masury & Son, manufacturers of paints, now occupying with its factory and offices an entire block in Brooklyn, N. Y., has planned to move its entire works to Elizabeth, where one of the largest manufactories of paints and varnishes in the world will be erected. The buildings will be concrete throughout, and electric power will be used exclusively. No estimate of the cost of the plant can be given at the present time, but the company reports its purpose to employ 200 men and 50 women.

AUGUST, 1906.

Camden County.

The first steps toward the erecting of new factory buildings for the Southwalk Mfg. Co., a Philadelphia corporation, have been taken, and the series of structures required for the plant are now under way at South Camden. The plans call for one building two stories high and 275 x 163 feet, and one building 141 x 41 feet. In addition to these, there will be a power house and office building. The company manufactures whiting.

Hunterdon County.

The Hillpot & Hansen Ventilating Co. has moved its works from Easton, Pa., to Frenchtown, N. J. The total cost of the plant of machinery, the building is rented, is reported at $500. Five persons will be employed.

Middlesex County.

The Fohl Tool Co., whose works are now in Brooklyn, N. Y., are erecting a factory building at Perth Amboy. The structure is of brick, one story high, and 50 x 100 feet, and will cost, as estimated, $20,000. The company builds fine machinery, and will employ a large force of skilled mechanics, most of whom will come with the plant from Brooklyn.

Salem County.

The firm of Numson & Co., of Baltimore, has leased two idle canning factories in Salem, and is now operating both establishments to their full capacity.

Union County.

A new manufactory of leather has been started at Kenilworth in the building erected in 1900 by the Palmer Leather Co. The property has been unoccupied during the past three years. The new industry is a branch of one long established in Germany, and will operate under the trade name of Ernest Meyer Company.

Manufactories That Have Left New Jersey to Settle Elsewhere.

DECEMBER, 1905.

Passaic County.

A large silk manufacturing firm of Paterson has practically closed arrangements for the removal of at least a part of its works to a mill which it is about to open in Rochester, New York.

MARCH, 1906.

Camden County.

The business of the Keystone Leather Co., which operates a large plant at Camden, has grown beyond the limits of possible expansion there, and has erected an annex plant at Bristol, Pa., where all the japanning work will be done. The tanning work will still be done at Camden, where five hundred men are employed.

JUNE, 1906.

Hunterdon County.

The shoe factory which has been in operation at High Bridge for some time back has been moved to Allentown, Pa., because of a sufficient supply of labor being more easily obtained there.

Overtime, Increases and Reductions in Working Hours.

OCTOBER, 1905.

Burlington County.

A large force of laborers have been employed by the John A. Roebling Son's Company to complete the enclosing of the several large buildings composing its plant at Kinkora. Work, which is being carried on day and night, will be discontinued until the outfitting of the works, which are intended for the manufacture of rods, is entirely completed.

Hudson County.

The works of the Pressed Steel Car Company at Jersey City are being run overtime to keep up with the accumulating orders, which are the largest in the history of the corporation.

Hunterdon County.

The works of the Empire Cut Glass Company at Flemington are being operated twelve and a half hours per work day, except Saturdays, in order to meet the demand for wares.

Mercer County.

The plants of the Trenton Potteries Company at Trenton are now being run to their full capacity, and the custom of shutting down the works on Saturday at noon is about to be discontinued.

Passaic County.

The Manhattan Shirt Company is running its mills at Paterson to the full extent of their productive power, and would double the present size of the plant if enough female operatives could be secured. Skilled operatives earn from $10 to $14 per week and are allowed a half-holiday on Saturday.

Warren County.

A pressure of work at the Ingersoll-Rand Company's factory at Phillipsburg has compelled the suspension for the time being of the Saturday half-holiday.

The Changewater Woolen Mills at Changewater want a practically unlimited number of new operatives, and as an inducement to families to settle in the town are now offering cottages rent free to families, some members of which will accept employment in the mills. A new 100 horse-power steam engine is being installed there.

The Edison Cement Company's works at New Village, the present capacity of which is 4,000 barrels, are to be increased in size so that an output of 6,000 barrels every twenty-four hours will be secured. Labor is wanted here, and every applicant for employment is given work.

NOVEMBER, 1905.

Passaic County.

The Laflin & Rand Powder Company has laid off temporarily about 200 of its workmen at Wayne. The cause is said to be over-production and a reduced demand.

Salem County.

Can makers of the Ayars Factory, Salem, are working overtime to provide for the season's pack.

Union County.

The receivers who are managing the business of E. Reboulin & Son Company, preservers of fruit, at Elizabeth, have added fifty girls to the regular working force.

The C. & C. Electric Company, of Garwood, has doubled its force, and now keeps its works running day and night.

Warren County.

All the piano and organ manufactories at Washington are now running full time and up to the extreme limit of their productive capacity. Among them, the Cornish Organ Company has increased its working time to ten hours per day, the Needham Company has increased its force and also the working hours and the Washington Mfg. Company has also enlarged its output by the same means.

All the cement works in Warren County are filled up with orders and taking on more men as fast as they can be obtained, besides increasing the working hours.

DECEMBER, 1905.

Camden County.

The Argo Mills at Camden are running until nine o'clock so as to fill orders.

Essex County.

The jewelry manufacturing establishments in Newark, nearly ninety in number, are enjoying the most prosperous trade ever known to the holiday season in that city. The shops great and small, almost without exception, are running almost continuously day and night with every space filled into which an operative can be crowded. The demand for jewelry is not only unprecedently great, but the quality of goods made is much above the average standard of recent years.

Morris County.

Some of the men employed in the steel works at Rockaway have been laid off until new rolls can be installed in the plant.

The Hall Signal Company, of Garwood, has an extraordinary rush of work, and is running up to its full capacity, with overtime in some of the departments.

Warren County.

Wolff Brothers, producers of a new cereal food known as "Buckwheat Grits," is running its mill at Hainsburg night and day in order to keep up with the demand for the goods, which comes, it is said, exclusively from the Jews of the east side of New York.

The Edison Cement Works at New Village have now 700 men employed, which number is being increased as fast as possible. The daily output of the plant is 5,000 barrels of cement.

JANUARY, 1906.

Monmouth County.

The plant of the Monmouth Ice Company at Long Branch is working day and night to meet the anticipated demand occasioned by the shortage of natural ice.

Somerset County.

The printers and pressmen employed by the "Somerset Democrat," "Unionist Gazette" and "Somerset Messenger" are working under the new eight-hour schedule, or forty-eight hours for a week's work.

Warren County.

The Great Meadows peat fuel plant is now running day and night with an increased working force.

FEBRUARY, 1906.

Hudson County.

The International Steam Pump Co.'s large works at Harrison are running until 8.30 o'clock during four evenings of the week.

Passaic County.

The Rogers Locomotive Co. has received an order from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad for 32 large locomotives. The order, with others on hand, has necessitated running several departments of the plant for 12 hours per day.

JUNE, 1906.

Cumberland County.

The Millville Glass Works are so rushed with work that all are running to their full capacity with day and night gangs.

H. A. Dix & Son, manufacturers of women's wrappers, have, at the request of their employes, reduced working during the summer months to nine and a half hours per day.

Gloucester County.

Beginning with June 1st, the works of the Woodbury Glass Co. at Woodbury are to be run with double force day and night.

Mercer County.

The sheet metal workers employed in Trenton shops have received an advance in wages which raised them from 40 cents to 45½ cents per hour. The working hours per week have been reduced from 48 to 44.

Middlesex County.

The Roessler & Hasslacer Co., manufacturers of chemicals, are running their Perth Amboy plant both day and night, with a largely increased working force.

The telegraph operators and assistant ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad at New Brunswick have had their working hours reduced from 12 to 8 per day at the same rate of wages.

Monmouth County.

The Pennsylvania Brick & Clay Co. is running its works at Keyport twenty-four hours per day; 100,000 brick is now the daily product of the yard.

The Manasquan Bridge Co. is running its works at Manasquan twenty-four hours per day in the effort to keep up with orders.

Morris County.

A night gang of workmen is now fully employed at the Rockaway Rolling Mill Co.'s works at Rockaway.

Salem County.

The night working force employed in the Salem Knitting Mills has been discontinued for the summer months.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Cumberland County.

The president of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers Union of America has promulgated the scale of prices which are to govern the trade during the fire of 1906-7. The prices for single strength blowers are increased 10 per cent. and double strength 5 per cent. Provision has also been made for increasing the wages of gatherers, flatteners and cutters.

Hudson County.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has given an advance in wages to all telegraphers on its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie. The increase will, it is said, involve a large additional expenditure by the company.

Morris County.

Wages at the Leonard Mine have been advanced as follows: Machine runners from $2 to $2.25 per day; helpers from $1.75 to $2, and muckers from $1.75 to $2 per day.

Strikes and Lockouts.

OCTOBER, 1905.

Bergen County.

The helpers employed by the United Piece Dye Works at Lodi, who were on strike, all returned to work at an advance of ten per cent. (10%) in wages. Three weeks later the same workmen made a demand on their employers for a reduction of the hours of labor per week from 59 to 55, and threatened to strike if this concession was not made. On the company's refusal the dissatisfied workmen announced their intention to quit work, and the company, fearing violence on the part of the strikers to those who refused to go out with them, closed down both its mills until such time as the strikers might wish to return in a body. Meanwhile 1,500 operatives are idle, more than two-thirds of them involuntarily so. The strikers are practically all foreigners, a large majority being Italians. Three days later the strikers returned to work.

Camden County.

Twelve girls employed in one of the departments of the Esterbrook Steel Penn Works at Camden, after having asked for an increase in wages, which was refused, went on strike, but returned to work after three days.

Essex County.

The printers employed by the Advertiser Printing and Stationery Company at Newark—ten in number—returned to work, the company having first signed an agreement to limit the hours of labor thereafter to eight hours per day. The wage loss to the workmen is reported at $500.

Eight carpenters, who were engaged in constructing a derrick for the purpose of raising an iron beam to a structure which was being erected in Newark, were called out on strike by their walking delegate, at the instance of an official of the Iron Workers' Union, who claimed that the beam being of metal, all work incidental to raising and placing it in position came under the jurisdiction of the iron workers.

Typographical Union No. 103, of Newark, has begun the publication of a paper called *The Printer's Eight Hour Journal.* The purpose in issuing the sheet is to aid and encourage those of the Newark printers who are still on strike for the eight hour day.

The master builders of Montclair, Bloomfield and Glen Ridge who have been for the past eighteen months conducting their business on the open shop plan, have decided, after discussing the subject at a meeting held for that purpose, to continue the same policy for the future. Each member of the Master Builders' Association reported having a full working force, to all of whom the highest wages in vogue are being paid.

Hudson County.

Seven drop hands employed at the metal novelty works of the J. K. Osborn Mfg. Company at Harrison, made a demand for approximately a thirty-three per cent. (33%) advance in wages, to which the firm responded by offering an increase of twenty per cent. (20%). This was refused and the men went out on strike, but returned to work after one week's idleness. After they had resumed their duties, the entire number went out again because of the firm having refused to discharge two men that had been employes while the dissatisfied ones were on strike; the firm thereupon filled all their places with new men.

Mercer County.

Several hod carriers employed on a new wing, which is being added to the State Prison at Trenton, were called out on strike because the contractors had refused to re-employ a member of their union who had been discharged because he had objected to being required to work with non-union men.

Passaic County.

Thirty-two girls employed as coremakers in the foundry of McNab & Harlin at Paterson, with five male employes of the same department, quit work because of the firm having refused to advance the wages of the foreman who quit work on that account. After seven days idleness, which involved a wage loss of $206, the strikers returned to work under a new foreman.

Some bricklayers employed on a church building in Paterson quit work apparently through dissatisfaction with the wages they were receiving—fifty-five (55) cents per hour, the rate provided for in the agreement existing between their union and the Master Builders' Association. The cause of the suspension of work on the part of these men seems to have been that a contractor doing work in the city who desired to push a contract which he had in hand, was paying sixty-five (65) cents per hour to his men.

NOVEMBER, 1905.

Burlington County.

A number of Italian laborers, employed on the buildings of the Roebling Works at Kinkora, struck because of a refusal to increase their wages. Other men were put to work in their places.

Essex County.

Two hundred bakers employed by eight firms in Newark, and all members of local union No. 84, went on strike because of their employers having refused to co-operate with them in compelling the drivers and salesmen employed by them to form into a union body. No question of additional pay or shorter working hours was involved; the master bakers were not opposed to their non-union employes organizing themselves if they so desired, but the journeymen insisted that the firms should compel the drivers and salesmen to establish a union for themselves under penalty of being discharged, although these employes had signified to their employers that they had no desire to form a union of their own, or to be in any way identified with the bakers' organization. The firms affected took steps to procure men from New York and Philadelphia to replace the strikers, and agreed among themselves that henceforth they would conduct open shops and not again recognize the union in any way. Many other proprietors of small bakeries announced their intentions to follow the lead of these eight large firms in the matter of non-recognition of the bakers' union. The result of this action was the temporary closing of many small shops; no scarcity of bread, however, resulted from the strike, as the small establishments closed in consequence of it were plentifully supplied by the large wholesalers, whose business suffered only a slight interruption.

A strike of teamsters, which was inaugurated in New York, spread to Jersey City, where twenty men, all employes of a New York firm of team and truck owners, were employed hauling goods for a large wholesale grocery house. The men were called off their trucks by the walking delegate of the union, but returned to them and resumed work about three hours later, the grocery firm having bought all the trucks and teams from their former owners and taken the teamsters into their employ, at the same time agreeing to recognize their union, a refusal to do which, on the part of their previous employer, was the direct cause of the strike.

The members of a union of coachmen, under the title Liberty Dawn Association, demanded from their employers a raise of fifty cents per day under a penalty of a strike. The employers refused to grant the advance, and offered an increase of one dollar per week, which was accepted by the men.

Thirty men employed at the Central Railroad coal pockets, near Jersey City, whose duty it was to dump the coal from cars and reload it on loco-

motive tenders, went on strike because their working time of twelve hours per day, for which they were paid $1.48, was to be reduced to eleven hours at a wage of $1.35 per day. The laborers are mostly old men who had been several years in the service of the company. Notices were posted at the coal pockets which stated that those who did not report for duty under the new conditions at seven o'clock the next morning would be discharged.

Morris County.

Forty-five girls employed in an underwear factory at Netcong, went on strike because of not receiving three weeks back pay that was due them.

DECEMBER, 1905.

Bergen County.

Several Italian workmen engaged in a strike against the United Piece Dye Works at Lodi were arrested and placed in the county jail at Hackensack, charged with having incited a riot against men who had taken their places in the dye works.

Three hundred dyers employed at the United Piece Dye Works struck in sympathy with seventy-five workmen employed by the same firm who were discharged for having incited a strike.

Essex County.

Typographical Union No. 103 levied an assessment of ten per cent. on the weekly wages of its members for the purpose of supporting the printers who expected to go on strike for an eight hour work day on January first. $60,000 a week will be necessary to support them.

Charles Schleger, a baker, was arrested and fined five dollars for distributing circulars containing an appeal to the public not to patronize certain bake shops whose workmen were on strike.

The Federated Trades Council of the Oranges passed resolutions directing its members and sympathizers to refuse to buy bread that does not have the union label. This measure was adopted for the purpose of assisting the bakers who were on strike.

Hudson County.

Sixty laborers employed at the fertilizer deposits on the Kearny Meadows, struck for an increase in their daily wages of twenty-five cents; after one week's idleness the men returned to work at the old rate.

Mercer County.

Fourteen moulders employed in the foundry of the John E. Thropp & Sons Company at Trenton struck because the firm, which was unaware of the fact that a strike was on in a Philadelphia shop, had contracted to de-

liver to that concern twenty-five tons of castings. The strike of the Thropp & Sons Company workmen lasted two weeks, and was ended by the men agreeing to finish the work on condition that no more should be done. The wage loss amounted to $450.

Monmouth County.

The American Bridge Company, of Manasquan, has declared against the employment of union labor hereafter; higher wages than is called for by the union scale are now being paid to its workmen.

Passaic County.

Sixteen silk weavers, employed by the firm of Nussbaum & Tannebaum, at Paterson, struck to enforce the reinstatement of a fellow-workman who had been discharged.

Salem County.

Fifty male and eight female employes of Gaynor's Glass Works at Salem asked the firm for certain guarantees in the matter of prices which it could not give. The glass house fires were, therefore, extinguished.

JANUARY, 1906.

Bergen County.

Twenty men employed as teamsters by the Barrett Mfg. Company, of Edgewater, struck because the firm refused to allow them extra pay for feeding the stock and doing other work during the holidays. New men were engaged to take the places of the strikers, and a guard of private watchmen were engaged to look after and protect them from molestation by the strikers. These men were attacked by a mob of persons who sympathized with the strikers, and driven into the Hudson river, from which they were finally rescued by their assailants.

Essex County.

On account of the printers' strike now on in many Newark offices, the employes of the Central Electrotype Foundry Company and the Newark Electrotype Foundry Company, both notified their respective employers that they would no longer handle work for any of the firms who are members of the Typothetae and whose compositors were then on strike. As the largest part of the business done by both establishments was of that kind, the Newark Foundry declared an "open shop," discharging at the same time all its union workmen, and the Central Foundry Company closed its plant for an indefinite time, discharging all its employes. Most of the workmen involved

are members of a union of their trade and were earning $27 to $30 per week. The two firms concerned are members of Typothetae.

About one hundred members of local Union No. 2 of the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers went on strike to enforce compliance, on the part of their employers, with a demand they had made for an increase from $2.75 to $3 per day in their wages, and also to compel them, the employers, to sign an agreement excluding non-union men from employment. The cement workers' organization became involved in the trouble by the action of some of its members in having left the yards of the Charles L. Petts Company and the Commonwealth Roofing Company in sympathy with the strikers. The strike in both yards was unsuccessful; employes of the Charles L. Petts Company, one hundred in number, were idle four weeks and lost $8,500 in wages; those of the Commonwealth Roofing Company, one hundred and twenty-five in number, were idle six weeks, and lost $5,000 in wages.

Members of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, employed on construction work in Newark, went on strike for an increase of fifty cents per day in their wage scale. The established rate was $4.50 for a work day of eight hours, and the demand was for the same time with $5 per day. The associated structural iron and steel manufacturers refused to grant any increase in wages. The workmen involved in the strike were almost all residents of New York City, and affiliated with a union there that has made a similar demand on the part of all its members no matter where employed. In Essex county about four hundred workmen have taken part in the strike.

A number of girls employed in the International Watch Company's factory in the Greenville section of Jersey City, went on strike because of a reduction having been made in the piece price of the work on which they were employed.

Fifteen boiler makers, employed in the shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company at Hoboken, went out on strike because of a non-union workman having been employed.

Mercer County.

Two hundred Italian laborers, employed as section hands by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company near Trenton Junction, struck for an increase in wages, and a reduction in the prices charged against them for the quarters in which they were housed.

Middlesex County.

One hundred employes of the Port Reading Railroad at Port Reading, a few miles from Perth Amboy, have gone on strike because their working hours were reduced and a proportionate cut made in their wages.

Union County.

A number of machinists, employed in the Hall Signal Company's works at Garwood, went out on strike because some demands relating to wages,

working time and the restriction of employment to union men had been refused by the firm. As the strike was not authorized by the Machinists' Union, the men involved returned to work after an absence of three days and all were re-employed except a few of the leaders.

FEBRUARY, 1906.

Bergen County.

The Court of Chancery, on petition of the Barrett Mfg. Company, of Shadyside, has made an order restraining the striking ex-employes of the firm from molesting or in any way interfering with the men employed to take their places after they had voluntarily given them up. In its complaint the Barrett Company alleged that the strikers, who are teamsters, congregate about the works in large numbers and so intimidate their successors as to make them fearful of the consequences of performing their duties.

Camden County.

Six Italian laborers, employed on the track elevation in Camden city, who struck with about forty-five others because of an unsatified demand for more wages, were arrested for refusing to vacate a shanty in which they were housed, and for which the contractor charged them $1 per month each. The men were brought before the Recorder and were fined $2 each, the charge against them being rioting.

Essex County.

The strike of the men employed in the composition roofing industry in and about Newark, which has been going on for nearly two months, came to an end largely through the employing firms having at an early stage of the trouble declared the "open shop" as their future policy and proceeded to fill the strikers' places with non-union men. The strikers in considerable numbers returned to work and were reinstated where vacancies existed, but no non-union men were discharged, and the company declared that thereafter the workmen's organization would receive no recognition, men to be employed and retained strictly on their individual merits.

The Central Electrotype Company, of Newark, has acceded to the demand of the Journeymen's Electrotyping Union that it withdraw from membership in the Typothetæ—the employing printers' organization—and thereafter refuse to handle work from firms who persist in antagonizing the Typographical Union and refusing the printers' demand for an eight hour day.

The printing firm of Branat & Borden, after standing out for six months against the demands of the local Typographical Union for an eight hour day and the limitation of employment to members of the union only, has agreed to all that was asked, including the closed shop.

Ten japanners employed in the Feval Leather Company's works at Newark, went out on strike because the company has installed a new system of japanning which did not require any skill whatever on the part of operatives. The men applied for re-employment one week after they had quit work, but the firm, having their places filled and not needing skilled labor, refused to take them back.

Two strikers, members of Bakers' and Confectioners' Union No. 84, of Newark, have begun damage suits against two boss bakers for alleged assaults.

Hudson County.

The drivers and stablemen, forty in number, employed by the Fairle & Wilson Coal Company, of Harrison, went on a strike which lasted only a few hours, because of dislike for a newly appointed stable boss. A brief conference between the firm and the men brought the strike to an amicable end.

A large force of freight handlers, reported to number 600 men, quit work in the yards of the West Shore Railroad, where they were employed, their object being to enforce a demand which they had made on the company for time and one-half wages for all ordinary overtime, and double wages for Sunday work when the same is required. The strikers paraded through the district in which the yards are situated, and only dispersed on receiving assurance that all their demands had been agreed to.

Mercer County.

Six brass moulders, employed in the J. L. Mott Company's foundry at Trenton, struck because the firm had employed a non-union man, and also because of the company's officers having refused to compel the man to join a local union which he was not disposed to do of his own accord. The strikers lost their employment, the places of all having been filled without delay.

Monmouth County.

Ten men employed in Sigmund Eisner's clothing factory at Red Bank went on strike because the pay day had been changed from Thursday to Wednesday. The men, who were all foreigners, appear to have believed that the employers intended to deprive them of one day's wages. After being idle for five days, application was made for re-instatement, but the men found their places filled by new operatives.

Passaic County.

Fifty male and thirty female employes of the Augusta Silk Works at Paterson struck for higher wages. About 200 other mill operatives were forced into idleness through the action of the strikers. After nine days idle-

ness, a compromise was effected by which the strikers were induced to resume work. The strike resulted in a wage loss of $1,800.

Thirty-five male and forty-five female weavers employed in the broad silk mill of Israel Cohn, at Paterson, went on strike as a protest against the discharge of five of their number. The strike lasted one week and caused a loss in wages of $1,060. The strikers returned to work without the discharged employes having been reinstated.

Union County.

Twenty-five plumbers and steam fitters, employed by the James H. Faulks Company, of Elizabeth, went out on strike because of being required to bronze radiators contrary to the rule of the trades council, which provides that painters shall be employed to do all such work. The strike lasted two weeks and was a failure so far as the men were concerned. The wage loss to the strikers was $1,000. The firm refused to take the men back until they had withdrawn their union from affiliation with the Trades Council, and a demand that this be done was made by substantially all the master plumbers of the city in the case of their workmen. This action brought about a general lockout of plumbers and steamfitters in which about 80 men of these trades were involved, besides a large number of tinners who could not proceed with their work while the locked out men were idle. The master plumbers justified their action in insisting on the withdrawal of their workmen from the Building Trades Council on the ground of its being only in that way that they could protect themselves against the annoyance of sympathetic strikes over disputes arising in some one of the building trades.

Seven feeders employed in the Crescent Embossing Company's plant at Plainfield went on strike because of a refusal on the part of the manager to increase their wages.

MARCH, 1906.

Camden County.

Sixty employes of the Keystone Leather Co., of Camden, went out on a strike against wages being paid on the piece work basis instead of by the day as formerly. The strike lasted six days, and resulted in the operatives returning to work on the company's terms, after a loss of $300 in wages.

Essex County.

Representatives of the Master Plumbers' Association held a conference with delegates representing the tinners', steamfitters' and plumbers' unions, at which it was agreed that both sides should submit all matters of dispute between them to an arbitration committee with power to settle the trouble. The first result of this move for harmony was that the plumbers and tinners returned to work. The strike originated in a demand on the part of the

plumbers for an advance of 50 cents per day in wages, a Saturday half-holiday, car fare allowance when going to distant jobs, and board to be paid when working out of town. The master plumbers rejecting these demands a strike followed, in which the tinners and steamfitters joined through sympathy.

The printers strike for an eight hour work day continues in Newark with very little change, both sides holding out determinedly.

About twenty young men and girls employed in the packing department of the National Phonograph Co. at Orange, quit work because of the removal of the foreman of that department. All were replaced without delay, the company refusing to allow any of those who had left to return.

Twenty men, who were employed plastering the new Belmont avenue school in Newark, were called out by a delegation from the New York Bricklayers' Union and quit work without a question; the cause of this action was that some men employed by a sub-contractor belonged to a union not in good standing with the local trades council.

The Independent Association of Master Printers have discharged all their union employes and adopted the policy of the "open shop."

Hudson County.

Iron workers, who had been employed on the Hoboken terminal and were on strikes for two weeks, returned without having gained the object for which they ceased work.

Building laborers generally throughout Hudson county have gone on a strike against the employment of plasterers who are members of the Independent Plasterers' Union of New York and not affiliated with the Hudson County Trades Council.

A strike was inaugurated in the works of the Electric Dynamo Co., of Bayonne, in which 120 men were involved; the cause was a refusal on the part of the firm to accede to a demand made by the machinists for an increase of their wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per day. The strike lasted ten days, and entailed a wage loss to the men who took part in it of $2,200; work was resumed at the old rates.

Thirty male and fifty-five female employes of the Phalanx Silk Mill in Jersey City went on strike because the management had reduced prices of piece-work, which, it was claimed, they were obliged to do because of the low condition of the market for dress silk. The company assert that even at the reduced rates its employes will be better paid than those of any mill in Hudson county. After six days idleness the strikers returned to work at the prices offered, after having suffered a wage loss of $800.

About seven hundred teamsters, employed in carting coal by the firm of Burns Bros., of Jersey City, went on strike because of the company's refusal to pay extra for work done after regular hours, and also in consequence of the employing firm neglecting to unionize a coal plant in Jersey City, which it had recently purchased. About sixty of the teamsters involved in the strike are employed in Jersey City and its suburbs; the remainder were on duty in New York.

The greater part of building construction in which iron forms the principal part is at a standstill in and about Jersey City, because of the strike of structural iron workers for an increase in wages from $4.50 to $5 per day.

About 200 pressmen, employed by the Aluminum Plate & Press Works Co. at Dunellen, went on strike because the management, at the instigation of an insurance inspector, had posted notices in the factory forbidding the practice of smoking during working hours, which privilege had long been enjoyed by the men. The strike lasted only one day, the men returning to work on the superintendent's promise to cancel the order against smoking and remove the signs.

In anticipation of a strike among its working force, the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Co., at Perth Amboy, discharged all union men in its employ, and announced that thereafter none but free workmen would be employed.

Mercer County.

Five hod carriers, employed by John K. Bernhardt & Son in the erection of a wing to the State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton, were called out on strike by the walking delegate of their organization because of a refusal to discharge a non-union hod carrier. The contractors secured other men to take the places of the strikers.

Monmouth County.

The members of the Painters' Union, of Asbury Park, struck because their employers refused to increase wages from $2.50 to $3 per day. After being idle for two days, a compromise was effected by which the men agreed to accept $2.75 per day of eight hours work.

Passaic County.

About thirty male and twenty female weavers, employed in the mill of Altshuler Bros. at Paterson, went on a strike because the firm refused to give an increase in piece price of one cent a yard, the advance being asked to compensate for the addition of four picks to each job. The strike lasted four days, involving a loss of $500 in wages, and was settled by a compromise under which the weavers were given an increase of one-half cent per yard.

The large silk dye houses in and about Paterson, Passaic and Lodi are apprehensive of a strike among the dyers' helpers in the early spring, visible signs of discontent being noticeable among that class of labor. Employers are, therefore, making preparations to check any outbreak of violence such as occurred during the helpers' strike of four years ago.

Union County.

The plumbers and tinsmiths of Elizabeth, who were locked out for nearly a month, have all resumed work. About 150 men were involved in the trouble, which grew out of a strike on the part of employes of one firm

to compel the employment of painters for the work of bronzing or painting radiators. The Master Plumbers' Association members thereupon locked out all their workmen so as to compel the plumbers' and tinsmiths' unions to declare the strike off in the shop in which it originated and order all its men back to work. An agreement was effected between the contending parties under which peace was restored and all the shops reopened.

Five machinists, employed in the works of the Chrome Steel Co. at Linden township, demanded a reduction in working hours and quit work on the firm's refusal to consider the same. Other workmen were promptly secured in their places.

Some iron workers, employed on the new Singer factory extension at Elizabeth, went on strike in obedience to the general action of the trade elsewhere, for the purpose of enforcing a demand for increased wages. Men who had taken their places were waylaid by parties of strikers and so severely beaten that two of them had to be taken to the city hospital.

APRIL, 1906.

Bergen County.

Members of the carpenters' local union, of Englewood, struck on April 2d to enforce a demand that wage rates should be increased from the old scale of 41 to 51 cents an hour. The master builders offered 45 cents per hour to begin on May 1st, and after two weeks' idleness the proposal was accepted by the men, with the proviso that the increase should take affect on April 14th, which was agreed to.

Cumberland County.

Twenty-five laborers, employed on the trolley extension of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad at South Vineland, struck to enforce a demand they had made for an increase of 50 cents a day in wages.

Essex County.

About 1,200 painters, paperhangers and decorators, of Newark, Arlington, Harrison and Kearny, struck by direction of their several unions to enforce a demand they had made for an increase of wages of 28 cents a day and also a Saturday half holiday. The men have been receiving $3 per day and working all day Saturday. The increase asked for is to make up the loss which will follow the stoppage of work on Saturday afternoon. The demand is, therefore, practically for a Saturday half-holiday without deduction from wages. The employers expressed their willingness to grant the half holiday but not the compensating increase in wages. Five days after the commencement of the strike, about thirty Newark painting and paperhanging firms had agreed to the union's terms, and the strike was called off so far as their establishments were concerned. In Orange all the

employers conceded the wage increase and half-holiday and entered into an agreement or contract which was signed by both parties that the same working and wage scale should continue in force for a period of two years. Although several other employers conceded all that their workmen demanded, fully one-half of the number who struck on April 5th were still idle at the end of the month.

Hudson County.

Thirteen coopers employed by Proctor Bros. & Co. at Hoboken, quit work in sympathy with employes of an establishment owned by the same firm at Nashua, N. H., who were on strike because of the introduction of machinery for doing the work, and the employment of non-union labor. The strike in the Hoboken shops was still on at the end of the month, and was costing $200 per week in lost wages.

Members of the bookbinders local union, of Jersey City, are contributing to the reserve funds under the belief that the International Typographical Union strike for an eight hour day will be extended to the bookbinders.

The journeymen painters of Hoboken have demanded an increase of 32 cents per day in their wages which the bosses, acting through the Building Trades Employers' Association, refuse to grant. A strike of the painters is anticipated, and also a sympathetic strike of the other building trades workmen to back up their fellow unionists, notwithstanding the existence of an arbitration agreement for the settlement of all wage disputes.

Middlesex County.

Three hundred and fifty employes of the Great Eastern Clay Co. at South River struck for an advance of twenty cents per day in wages. The men were being paid $1.30 per day and wanted $1.50, which the firm refused to give. The strike lasted three days and was compromised by the workmen accepting an increase of seven and one-half cents per day. The strikers were almost entirely Hungarians and Polacks. An unpleasant incident of the affair was a raid made by a large mob of the strikers on the works of the American Enameled Brick & Tile Co., to compel the eight workmen employed there to join in a sympathetic strike. The Pyrogranite works in the same neighborhood was similarly attacked for the purpose of compelling the men employed to cease work also. The wage loss was $1,500.

Twenty-four men employed in the white metal department of the Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.'s works, at New Brunswick, went on strike because of dissatisfaction with the prices for which they were working by the piece. The rates being paid were three and one-half cents per gross, and after the strike had lasted two weeks all involved returned at an advance of one and one-half cents per gross, except the ringleaders, who were not re-employed. The wage loss as reported was $550.

One hundred and fifty male and seventy-five female employes of the I. S. Knee Pants Factory in New Brunswick struck to compel the management to reinstate a workman that had been discharged, and also to force a

recognition of the union. The strike lasted four weeks, and was entirely successful, the firm agreeing to both demands. The wage loss is reported at $4,500.

The carpenters' union of New Brunswick, members of which have been receiving thirty-seven and one-half cents an hour, have demanded forty-two cents, the working time being eight hours per day. The employers have offered a compromise of twenty cents per day increase, which the men refuse to consider. A strike seems likely to result from the disagreement.

A gang of laborers employed by the New Jersey Paving Co. unloading paving bricks in the freight yards of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Perth Amboy, went on strike for an increase of wages. The workmen were for the most part Americans, and their places were taken by an equal number of Hungarians, who, when informed that the strike was on, immediately quit work in a body. The men had been receiving $1.50 per day and demanded an increase of 25 cents.

Passaic County.

Members of the Composition Roofers Union No. 5, of Paterson, went on strike because their demand for an increase of 25 cents per day had been refused. The men had been receiving $2.75 per day, and the foreman $3.50 per day. The increase insisted upon would bring the workmen up to $3.00 and the foreman to $3.50 per day.

Twenty-three male and six female weavers employed by the Banner Silk Co. in the new Barnet Mills at Paterson, went on strike because of a reduction in their piece price of one-half cent per yard. The strike lasted three days and resulted in failure with a wage loss of $300. A settlement of the dispute was brought about at a conference between the mill management and a committee representing the strikers, the president of the company having convinced the weavers that the price scale was on a par with that prevailing in all other mills for the same class of work.

The flyer hands of the Seaton Hard Silk Co., of Paterson, went on strike for an advance in wages ranging from $1.50 to $2.00 per week, which the company refused to pay. The strike lasted four days and all involved returned to work at the old rates.

A number of weavers employed by the silk manufacturing firm of Aronson Bros. at Paterson, struck for an increase in piece price, which, after a few days' idleness, was conceded by the firm, the operatives all returning to work.

Somerset County.

The plumbers employed on various jobs at Bernardsville struck for fifty hours work per week and a uniform wage scale of $3.50 per day for seniors and $2.50 for juniors. A compromise was agreed upon, under which the hours were fixed at forty-eight per week, and the wages forty-two cents per hour for seniors and thirty cents per hour for juniors.

MAY, 1906.

Burlington County.

Eleven workmen employed in the Wall Rope Works, at Beverly, demanded an increase in wages and went on strike to enforce the same. The strike lasted seven days and resulted in the men returning at the old rates after having lost $79 in wages.

Camden County.

All members of the carpenters union of Camden united in a demand for forty-two and one-half cents per hour and an eight hour work day to take effect on May 1st. Some few bosses conceded what was demanded at once, but a large majority refused to do so. Of the 450 union carpenters in Camden county about 300 are on strike.

One hundred Italian laborers, employed on the railroad elevation in Camden, demanded from the contractor that their wages be increased from $1.40 to $1.55 per day; on receiving a refusal of their application for an increase the men left in a body. Next day a number of the laborers returned to work and shortly after substantially all of them were back at the old wage rates.

Cape May County.

All the carpenters employed on a large new hotel at East Cape May went on strike for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage rate of 35 cents per hour, which the bosses refused to agree to.

Essex County.

The union painters of Newark, Belleville, Nutley, Irvington and West Hudson, about one thousand in number, made terms with their late employers, which in effect was a partial victory, and returned to work after having been idle for four weeks. The strike was for a new two years' agreement to replace one that expired April 1st. The strike was caused by the employers' refusal to concede the Saturday half-holiday and an increase in wages of twenty-eight cents per day. The old rate was $3 per day. The wage loss is, estimated on a basis of $3 per day, approximately $72,000.

A strike of bricklayers in Newark seems likely to be the result of the insistance of union men of that trade that they shall have the exclusive right to do all interior concrete work on buildings where the outer walls are of brick. The Master Builders' Association refuses to recognize the claim of the bricklayers, because doing so would very much enhance the cost of such work. Neither side seems disposed to recede from their position,

and meanwhile contractors are timid about beginning new work, being apprehensive that a general strike of members of the bricklayers' union may follow a persistent refusal to recognize their right to the concrete work.

About two hundred laborers, employed on the reconstruction of roadbeds for the Public Service Corporation in several Newark streets, went on strike for an increase of wages which would make their pay 17½ instead of 15 cents per hour. The laborers asked also for a nine-hour day on Saturday, allowing them to quit work at 5 instead of 6 o'clock, which the company refused to grant unless the men agreed to fifty minutes each day at noon instead of a full hour. Some rioting occurred the day after the commencement of the strike, and the entire mounted police force, with the reserves of two police precincts, were required to keep order. Some arrests were made, and the matter was finally settled by the company giving out the work on contract to a private firm.

The railroad laborers employed on the lines of the D., L. & W. road in New Jersey, doing general track work, went on strike to enforce an agreement said to have been entered into between themselves and the company that on May 1st their wages should be advanced from $1.30 per day to $1.50. It was reported that all the track laborers on the line from Hoboken to Buffalo had taken part in the strike.

One hundred and fifty workmen employed in the wood-working department of the V. J. Hedden & Co. at Newark, went on strike because the company failed to concede an increase of 2½ and 3½ cents an hour, respectively, in the wages of some journeymen carpenters and machine carpenters in its employ. All the mill wood workers quit in sympathy with the men most concerned, and remained out for a period of two weeks, when the strike was declared off. The wage loss, as reported, was $3,000.

All the union workmen employed on the Newark Arcade building, including painters, plumbers and steamfitters, were called out by their respective business agents to back up a strike of carpenters employed on the structure against some non-union workmen of their craft that had been employed by one of the tenants to do some inside work. A conference between representatives of the workmen and the owners of the building failed to produce satisfactory results, and as the employers would not consent to discharge the non-union workmen, the strike continued.

A gang of men employed in the Spottswood's quarry at West Hoboken demanded an increase of wages, and on its being refused announced themselves as being on strike. The firm immediately discharged all who had quit work, and employed new men in their places.

Gloucester County.

About twenty iron workers, engaged on the construction of a new power house for the West Jersey & Atlantic City Electric Railroad, went on strike for an increase in wages. Twelve stationary engineers went out in sympathy with them, but after being idle a few days all returned to work at the old rate of wages.

Hudson County.

About three hundred millworkers, the employes of twenty-three separate wood-working mills in various parts of Hudson county, went on strike to enforce a demand which they had made through the United Building Trades' Council for an eight-hour work day. Five mill owners, employing jointly about sixty men, agreed to the new schedule, and eighteen refused to do so. The movement of the mill workers for shorter hours is backed up by all the unions included in the Building Trade Council, and it seems not improbable that a general strike of carpenters, at least, may follow an attempt to introduce in new buildings the trim turned out by the so-called "unfair mills," whose owners refuse to allow their workmen the shorter day. An opportune time was chosen by the men for making their demand, as all the mills are overcrowded with work. Efforts are being made by the joint arbitration board, representing the Trades' Council and the Building Trades Employers' Association, to settle the strike.

The coopers employed by Proctor Bros., of Hoboken, are still on strike in sympathy with employes of the same firm in Nashua, N. H., who quit work because of the firm having introduced new labor-saving machinery and employed non-union workmen to operate the same. At this writing the strike had been going on for two weeks.

The strike of painters in Jersey City and Hoboken, for $3.50 per day wage rate and a two years' contract, is still on. The employers have offered, as a compromise, $3.40 per day until January 1st, 1907, and $3.50 per day thereafter. This the strikers have rejected. About three hundred painters were idle in consequence of the strike, which was finally settled on the basis of $3.50 per day until January 1st, and $3.60 per day thereafter.

Substantially all the union laborers employed in the building trades have struck for an increase of wages; the hod carriers demand a raise from $2.50 to $3 per day, and the plasterers' helpers want to be advanced from $2.75 to $3.25 per day. In the case of the laborers, whose claims come under the arbitration agreement between the Building Trades' Council and the Employers' Association, it seems probable that the first named body will order them back to work pending the consideration of their demands by the joint arbitration board.

About 100 iron moulders, employed in various foundries at Hoboken, went on strike to enforce a demand made by their union for an increase in the daily wage rate from its present figure—$3.25—to $3.50 per day.

Twenty-one firemen employed ia the Crucible Steel Co.'s works, at Harrison, went out on strike for an increase in wages of five cents per hour, which the company refused to grant. All were replaced with new men the day following the strike.

Hoboken union plumbers, about 45 in number, went on strike because their employers refused to advance the wage rate from $4 to $4.55 per day. As a result of the action of the plumbers, work on all buildings under construction in the city is at a standstill. Only one firm—George Copper & Co., who employ ten workmen—has acceded to the strikers' demand. The remaining employers justify their refusal to grant the increase on the ground

that nowhere in the county outside of Hoboken do plumbers ask for or receive more than $4 per day.

The business agents of the carpenters' unions of Jersey City are calling all carpenters out who are employed on buildings where trim is furnished by the mills in which workmen are on strike for an eight-hour day.

The union workmen employed in erecting a large laundry building at West New York were ordered to cease working because the contractor had in his employ a foreman who was not a member of any union.

The ten-inch mill hands employed in the Crucible Steel Works, at Harrison, went on strike to enforce a demand they had made on the company for a ten-per cent. advance in wages.

Twenty carpenters employed by the Hudson River Tunnel Co., at Jersey City, went out on strike because of a demand they had made for an increase of twenty-five cents per day in wages having been refused.

About 100 laborers, who work in the Jersey City end of the Hudson River tunnel, went on strike for an increase in wages and a shorter work day. The men work seventy feet below the surface of the ground under an air pressure of 30 pounds. The men demand $3.00 for a six hour work day.

Mercer County.

One hundred and seventy-five members of the hod carriers union, of Trenton, went on strike by a unanimous vote, to enforce a demand they had made for an increase of wages of six cents an hour, or from 35 to 41 cents. The work hours of these men are 44 per week.

Middlesex County.

The union carpenters, plumbers and tinsmiths of Perth Amboy went on strike to enforce a demand made on the contractors by which they were respectively employed. The carpenters were receiving $3.00 per day and asked for $3.36; the plumbers were being paid $3.50 per day and wanted $4.00; the tinsmiths were getting $3.00 and demanded $3.50.

A gang of laborers employed in building a trolley line from New Brunswick to Elizabeth went on strike for an advance in wages from $1.30 to $1.50 per day.

Sixteen women and girls employed as menders in the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co.'s works at New Brunswick struck because, as claimed, they were changed to a class of work to which they were not accustomed, and at which much smaller wages could be earned. After being idle two days, all returned at the piece prices first offered. The wage loss to the strikers is reported at $40.00.

Because of the building trades strike in Perth Amboy, the local lumber dealers refused to sell material to an out-of-town contractor who undertook to erect a building in the town, although he employed union carpenters at the rate of wages for which they were on strike.

The striking plumbers of Perth Amboy settled with their employers and ended the strike in which they were engaged. The wage rate demanded was $4.00 per day, and the compromise awarded them $3.87½ cents.

The union carpenters on strike in Perth Amboy have formed themselves into a business or construction company with the intention of taking contracts for building on their own account. The journeymen were impelled to this step by the example of their late employers who since the strike began have many of them worked by the day on buildings for each other.

Monmouth County.

One hundred Italian laborers employed in laying tracks for the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway, at Neptune City, went on strike for a nine hour work day, and an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.70 per day. Recently the same gang struck for an advance of 10 cents a day and got it.

Twenty-three painters employed on a job in Oceanic quit work on call of a walking delegate, because of a strike in New York City, in which their union was concerned. A number of union painters called in from an outside town also quit work in sympathy with the original strikers.

Morris County.

One hundred and seventy hod carriers employed in various building operations in Morristown, struck for an advance of two cents per hour in wages. The hod carriers were receiving $2.24 per day of eight hours.

Passaic County.

All the union painters of Paterson went on strike for an increase in wages; the advance demanded was 50 cents per day.

Building operations in Paterson were brought to a standstill by a strike of all the union hod carriers and masons. The masons wanted an advance in wages of 60 cents per day, and the hod carriers 36 cents. Both demands were acceded to by the bosses, and the masons were willing to resume work, but the hod carriers refused to do so until their employers had signed a written agreement to continue paying the advance demanded, which they refused to do.

Two hundred Italian laborers employed on public work, in Passaic City, went on strike for an advance in wages which was refused. A number of laborers from Paterson were brought in to take the places that had been vacated, the new men receiving the same rate of pay that the strikers had refused. The displaced men attacked their successors in a body and thereby brought on the most formidable labor riot ever known in the city. The strikers were armed with stones, clubs, and in some few instances pistols, all of which weapons they used freely on the out-of-town workmen and the four police officers who were detailed to protect them. The entire police force and the fire department of the city were called out to disperse the rioters. Upwards of 200 shots were fired, mostly by policemen, and the disturbance was finally quelled, but not until several of the rioters and a number of those engaged in the effort to subdue them had been more or less seriously wounded. Thirty-two of the rioters were made prisoners, and one of them was so seriously injured that he will probably die.

A weaver employed in the Diamond Silk Mills at Paterson was discharged because of a breach of discipline, and twenty other weavers struck to compel his reinstatement. The strikers were all re-employed at their own request, after having been idle three and one-half days, and lost $175 in wages.

The laborers employed on several new structures which were being erected in Passaic, went on strike for 35 cents an hour. A building trades strike, which had contiuued for two weeks, had just been settled and the action of the laborers brought to a standstill the building operations which had been resumed throughout the city. The strike was finally settled by the master builders agreeing to the laborers' terms.

Somerset County.

Two hundred section hands and ballast train men employed on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, near Somerville, struck for an advance in wages from $1.25 to $1.40 per day. After the strike had lasted three days, the men returned to work at the wage rate demanded.

Union County.

Section men employed on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, near Cranford and eastward to Elizabeth, struck for an increase in wages from $1.30 to $1.50 per day, and also for a reduction in their working time.

A large gang of Italian laborers employed at Waverly on the construction of the new freight line to Pittsburg struck for a uniform wage rate of $1.50 per day. Wages had ranged downward from that figure to $1.00 per day.

Warren County.

About 100 Hungarian and Italian laborers employed on the Lehigh Valley coal dump at Island Park struck for an increase of 15 cents per day in wages. After two days idleness, all the Hungarians returned to work, but the Italians remained out.

JUNE, 1906.

Camden County.

Sixty riveters and heaters employed in the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Co., at Camden, went on strike because, as the company reports, they were not permitted to "leave the yard when they pleased." Other statements regarding the matter were to the effect that the riveters asked for a reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day and were refused. The strike lasted six days, the men all returning to work on the company's terms. The wage loss as reported was $250.

The pavers employed on improving Kaighn avenue in Camden, who worked under a contractor employed by the Public Service Corporation, struck to compel their employer to allow them to work steadily until the job on which they were engaged was finished. It seems to have been the practice of the contractor to lay the men off days when the weather was particularly favorable for work without assigning any reason therefor. The places of the strikers were promptly filled.

Essex County.

The employes of the carpenter shops of the V. J. Hedden Sons Co., at Newark, who were locked out while preparing to enforce a demand for increased wages, have returned to work under an agreement that is mutually satisfactory to themselves and the company, the particulars of which could not be learned.

The union bricklayers and masons of Orange, who were on strike to compel their employers to sign an agreement increasing wages from fifty to sixty cents an hour, and also to secure for themselves the exclusive right to lay all concrete entering into inside and outside construction, have all returned to work under a compromise agreement. The employers were willing to pay the increase of wages for regular mason work, but refused, for a time at least, to consider the demand relating to concrete work. Finally the matter was, as above stated, arranged on the basis of recognition of the masons' claims to some part of the work.

Because of the resignation of a deputy foreman and the discharge of twelve union bricklayers employed on the new High School at Orange, a strike of all the workmen engaged on the structure was ordered by the local union. The corner-stone of the High School had been laid only four days previous to the strike.

About 200 Hebrew carpenters employed on many new buildings in the "hill" section of Newark struck to enforce a demand they had made for the payment by their employers of union wages. All of these men were members of the Hebrew Progressive Society, and also became members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Their wages had averaged $9 per week, while the union rate is $20.90. The members of the employing firms for whom the men worked were, in every instance, also Hebrews. The strikers, aided by the United Brotherhood, gained a complete victory after only one day's idleness, their employers having signed an agreement guaranteeing union wages and conditions.

Hudson County.

The members of the plumbers' local union, No. 84, of North Hudson, about fifty in number, went on strike because of a failure on the part of the employers to agree with the union on some details of shop rules that had been under consideration for some time back. The disagreement was said to have arisen over some of the union rules relating to apprenticeship.

A number of truck drivers employed in Jersey City by Patrick Riordan, demanded an increase of $1.00 per week in wages, and on its being refused, went out on strike. The men were supported in their demand by the local teamsters' union, and the employer declared that under no circumstances would he pay the advance asked for.

The Master Carpenters' Association of Hudson County, which had been on the verge of a rupture with the members of the journeymen's union for some months previous over questions of wages, overtime, working hours and rules, finally decided to declare themselves for the "open shop," which they accordingly did, the first step being to discharge all union journeymen, announcing at the same time that on the following Monday all carpenters who applied for work on "open shop" conditions would be promptly employed. To make the position they had taken generally known, an advertisement reading in part as follows was inserted in all Jersey City and Hoboken papers: "Carpenters wanted in Hudson County—open shop—50 cents per hour. Apply at Board of Trade rooms, between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M."

The greenhouse heating fitters employed by the Sefton-Pierce Co. of Jersey City; Laird & Burnham of Irvington; the Greenhouse Co. of Newark; Hutchings & Co. of Newark; and T. M. Weatherhead of Jersey City went on strike to enforce a demand for a reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, and an increase from thirty to forty-five cents per hour in wages. The strike lasted ten weeks, and was settled on a compromise basis which left the working day nine hours as formerly, but increased wages to $3.50 per day.

The shipwrights and joiners of Jersey City and Hoboken have inaugurated a strike in sympathy with and to assist the ship caulkers in their strike for an increase in wages of 22 cents per day, and recognition of their union.

The Burt & Mitchell Co. report that fifty of its men were idle two weeks in consequence of this strike, in which they took part, and that the firm had to finally yield to the caulkers' demands; the wage loss to this group of workmen was $2,100.

The union laborers employed on the new court house at Hoboken struck because material required for the work was wheeled in barrows instead of being carried in hods, as required by the rules of the laborers' organization. The foreman, acting under authority of the contractor, employed Italian laborers to take the strikers' places.

The Master Builders' Association of Hudson County has followed the example of the Master Carpenters by deciding to discharge all union laborers, lathers and plasterers at noon on June 24th. The reason given by the association being the utter impossibility of maintaining peace in trade matters because of the persistency with which the labor union representatives ignore arrangements for arbitrating disputes, which, owing to their unreasonable conduct, arise so frequently as to make carrying on of work in an orderly way all but impossible. The decision of the Master Builders' Association is in effect a declaration in favor of the "open shop," and if all employers affiliated with the organization agree to be governed by it, about 400 laborers,

280 plasterers and 200 lathers will be locked out. The Building Trades Council of Hudson County met the action of the Master Carpenters and Master Builders' Association in discharging all union mechanics and laborers by declaring a strike against all employers in the building trades who have supported or in any way favored the "open shop" policy. About 1,000 men in all were thrown into idleness in consequence of the strife between the bosses and the unions, and the building interests of Jersey City and Hoboken were practically paralyzed.

Mercer County.

The union carpenters of Trenton and vicinity who have been receiving 42 cents per hour and working 44 hours per week, demand an increase of 8 cents, which would make their wage rate 50 cents per hour. The employers without exception refused to allow the advance demanded, and the journeymen therefore went on strike. The employing carpenters have practically arrayed themselves on the side of the "open shop" interests, and have had no trouble in securing all the help required at the wage rate which was rejected by the union men.

Sixteen men comprising the saggermaking force employed in the Willets, Mercer, Anchor, Lamberton, Cook's East Trenton and Cook's Prospect Hill potteries went out on strike because of a belief which, apparently, is entertained by them that Trenton employers are not paying the scale agreed upon at the East Liverpool conference. The trouble, or rather the misunderstanding, was due to the fact that under the agreement the saggermen have to bear the cost of preparing the clay, which formerly was furnished to them ready for use without cost; this the men are willing to do, but the employers, in order to improve the quality of the clay, insist on its being run through the machine known as the "pugger" a second time, and this operation the men say should be paid for by the employers. The action of the saggermen is not approved by their national organization. A settlement was finally agreed upon at a conference between representatives of both sides, under which the cost of "soaking" and "pugging" the clay will be borne equally by the saggermen and the master potters.

The master carpenters of Trenton have conceded the 50 cents per hour demanded by the journeymen, and their strike was therefore declared off after having lasted six days. Seventy-five men were involved.

Thirty-six operatives employed by the Trenton Shirt Mfg. Co. at Trenton, went on strike to force the reinstatement of three employes who had been discharged. At the time of this writing the strike had lasted about one month, and the wage loss was $1,000. The company refused to take back the three hands, and reported that the strikers' places were filled without difficulty. Notwithstanding this statement, however, the shirt factory closed down entirely, and will not be reopened before the early fall.

Four turners employed at the Mercer potteries in Trenton went on strike because the firm was hard pressed for men to do this particular part of the work, and, unable to find a skilled workman, had put on an apprentice. The

strikers withdrew their opposition after being idle four days, and all returned to work.

Middlesex County.

The master carpenters of Perth Amboy have, through their association, declared in favor of the "open shop," which will be the rule hereafter in that and all neighboring towns. The master carpenters allege as a reason for their action the impossibility of keeping the union to any kind of an agreement.

A gang of Italian laborers employed at the coal storage wharves of the Susquehanna Railroad at Ernstein, went on strike because, as alleged, the contractor had required them to work during the entire lunch hour, and allowed no extra pay for such service.

Monmouth County.

A gang of men employed in driving piling for a new board walk at Long Branch, went on strike to obtain an increase of wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per day. New men were put to work in the strikers' places, and the work went on without interruption.

Morris County.

The strike of hod carriers at Morristown, begun in the latter part of May, was ended after about 27 days' duration, the employers having conceded the wage rate insisted on by the men—that is, 28 cents per hour.

A misunderstanding regarding the length of time to be allowed for lunch at mid-day caused a strike at the Dover Boiler Works, Dover, in which 45 employes were involved. Those who participated in the strike wished to have the lunch time reduced to half an hour and the works closed a half hour earlier in the evening. This the superintendent refused, on the ground that a half hour would not allow the men time enough to go home and return to work without encroaching more or less on the company's time. At the time of this writing the strike was still unsettled.

Union County.

Sixty-three employes of the Moore Bros. Co., general founders and machinists, whose works are at Elizabeth, went on strike for a nine-hour day and also an increase in wages. After a conference with the members of the firm, the men accepted a slight advance in wages and agreed to work the usual number of hours. The strike lasted three days, and the wage loss was $300.

The drivers and some other employes of the Adams Express Co. office at Rahway struck for an increase in wages. The men state that they work fourteen hours per day and are paid $40 per month. The strike lasted six days, and resulted in one man receiving an advance in wages and another being discharged.

Thirteen moulders in the foundry department of the Walter Scott Press Works at Plainfield went on strike because a man not connected with their union had been put to work on a machine.

JULY, 1906.

Atlantic County.

Fifteen linemen of the Bell Telephone Co., employed on installment work in the vicinity of Hammonton, went on strike in sympathy with a general cessation of work inaugurated by the linemen and cablemen of the Bell Company.

Camden County.

All the linemen employed by the Bell Telephone Co. in the Camden district, about 50 in number, have quit work in obedience to orders of the union, because the company had refused to consider a demand for $4.50 per day of eight hours, the established schedule being $4 per day of nine hours.

About 30 women employed as winders in the Argo Mills at Camden went on strike for an increase in wages. The strikers, who work by the piece, state that their earnings range from $6.44 to $6.83 per week, and that the advance which they ask of one cent per hundred pounds would produce, on the basis of the same quantity of work, only $7.50 per week.

Cumberland County.

About 25 employes of the Merochnik Shirt Co. at Carmel went on strike because the firm had taken work from a Philadelphia shirt firm whose employes were on strike for an increase in wages. The strike lasted six days, and was a failure so far as its purpose was concerned. The loss in wages amounted to $200.

Essex County.

A strike for higher wages of masons and bricklayers employed in erecting the high-school building at Orange was settled by the decision of the mayor of the city, acting as arbitrator, who ruled on all points in dispute favorably to the men.

The firm of Mathias Plum, the second largest employers of printers in Newark, has conceded the eight-hour day and agreed to discharge all non-union workmen in its employ, taking back the union men who went out on strike on September 12th, 1905. The yielding of this firm leaves only five others in the city of Newark who refuse to submit to the union printers' demands.

About 90 women employed in the cheroot department of the L. Lewis & Co. cigar factory in Newark went out on strike for an increase in wages,

the amount demanded being about one cent per hundred on the several grades of work. The strike, it is said, was hastened by the act of a foreman, who was accused of having treated one of the women in a very rude manner. The firm, it is said, fearing a general strike of its employes in sympathy with the cheroot makers, conceded the increase asked for, and the strike, which had lasted three days, was brought to an end.

Twenty-five tar roofers employed by the Newark firm of J. G. Hetzel went on strike because a demand for the discharge of a foreman, who refused to pay a fine imposed by the union, had been refused by the firm. The strike was not settled at the time of writing, and the wage loss so far had been $900.

About 20 trimmers employed by E. V. Connet & Co., of Newark, manufacturers of soft fur hats, went out on strike to enforce a demand for a small increase in the piece prices of their work. Their action caused a suspension of work throughout the factory, which resulted in 100 men and 30 women being thrown into involuntary idleness. The strike was settled, after having lasted two weeks, by the firm conceding the increase demanded, which will amount for all to $50 per year, while the wage loss incidental to the strike was $3,000.

Hudson County.

A gang of boys employed in carrying drinking water to the workmen in the D., L. & W. tunnel at Jersey City went on strike for an increase in wages, and actually succeeded in stopping work in the tunnel for some time, the laborers being afraid of violence at the hands of the boys.

The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association have declared for the "open shop" in every tin, sheet and metal working plumbers' and steam-fitters' establishment in Hudson county. This action makes the lockout of the building trades complete, and while not stopping work entirely on buildings that were under construction, the lockout and consequent friction in labor matters has prevented contractors from taking new jobs.

The entire working force of the Atha Works of the American Crucible Co. at Harrison united in a demand on their employers for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages, and on being refused all went out on strike. The men explain, in justification of their action, that some time ago a general cut in wages was made throughout the works, and that the reduction averaged 10 per cent. per employe, so that the strike is simply an effort to recover their old rate of wages. The number of workmen involved in the suspension of work is two hundred, and at the time of writing these were idle for two weeks, at a loss of $2,500 in wages.

Members of the plumbers' union of Hoboken, who have been on strike for about three months to have their wages increased from $4 per day to $4.45, returned to work at the old scale.

The employing metal workers of Hudson county have refused to lock out their union workmen, as they were ordered to do by the Board of Gov-

ernors of the Building Trades Employers' Association in furtherance of the "open shop" principle.

Mercer County.

Three hundred and twenty-seven employes of the Bell Telephone Co. in New Jersey, including linemen and others employed on installation work, went out on strike, in concert with employes of the company in other States, for an increase in wages and to compel the recognition of their union by the company. The company take the ground that their late employes have left its service, and do not recognize the existence of a strike, but are filling their places with new men as fast as possible.

Work on a new wing of the State House at Trenton has been tied up for a time because the stone masons objected to the foundation stone being cut at the quarries at Stockton instead of on the ground where it is to be laid.

The drivers of coaches attending the funeral of a boy in Trenton refused to go on when the time for moving the funeral cortege came, because the driver of one of the coaches, a member of the drivers' union, as were all the others, was delinquent in the payment of his dues to the organization. As the man would not withdraw, the others refused to drive, and the coach owners had to take the places of the drivers before the funeral party could start for the burial ground.

The objection of the stonemasons' and stonecutters' unions to laying stone on the new wing of the State House at Trenton because the material was cut at the quarries at Stockton, was overruled by the arbitration boards of both organizations, and the men were directed to return to work, which they did, but a few days later the entire force of masons again quit on the old claim that the stone should be cut where used, and not at the quarries.

Some linemen employed in the electric light department of the Public Service Corporation at Yardley and Trenton went on strike because one of their number had been discharged, as alleged, without sufficient reason. The strikers insist, as a condition of their resuming work, that the discharged man be reinstated and that all concerned be paid for the time lost in the strike. The company managers refuse to entertain either of these demands.

As the result of a strike of coach drivers at a funeral in Trenton, the coach owners of that city have unanimously decided to run their business thereafter on the "open shop" plan.

Middlesex County.

The wall paper printers and color mixers employed in the works of Janeway & Co. of New Brunswick, stopped work on the expiration of the agreement governing work in the factory during the past year, and remained idle during the nine or ten days required for drawing a new contract, all the terms of which was satisfactory to both sides. The new agreement provides a Saturday half holiday for the workmen, and is to run for three years.

Twenty-five waitresses employed in the Scarboro hotel at Long Branch, went on strike because of opposition to the head waiter; the proprietor immediately discharged them all and employed colored men to take their places.

Passaic County.

The "hecklers," a particularly skilled class of labor employed in the Barber flax mills at Paterson, went on strike for an increase in wages, which the firm refused to grant.

The weavers employed in the mill of the Maynard Silk Mfg. Co. at Paterson, went out on strike to enforce a demand they had made for a wage increase of 20 per cent. The result of the weavers' action was to throw 70 male and 16 female operatives into idleness for a period of six weeks at a loss to themselves of $6,000 in wages. The strike was ended by a compromise, under which the dissatisfied operatives were allowed an increase of 10 per cent.

AUGUST, 1906.

Atlantic County.

Sixteen men employed by the Atlantic Auto Co. & Machine Works at Atlantic City, went on strike to secure an advance in wages of 30 cents per day. The wages had been $1.70 and $2.00 was demanded. The strike lasted twelve hours and resulted in failure, the men returning to work at the old rate. The wage loss is reported at $27.20.

Section men on the new electric railroad near Pleasantville struck for an increase in wages, which it was claimed should be paid them because of the danger to life incurred by working near the "third rail." The strike was a failure.

Camden County.

The strike of winder girls employed in the Argo Mill at Camden, which, after having continued for several weeks, was settled by a compromise which gave the operatives concerned an increase of 27 cents per day, was again renewed almost immediately after the resumption of work, because the firm called two of the girls who had been on strike to account for having used insulting language to others who had remained at work. Both of these declined to return to work, and the others quit in sympathy with them.

Essex County.

Upwards of 300 members of Garment Makers' Union, No. 24, of Newark, who were employed in varying numbers by fourteen different firms of clothing manufacturers, went on strike to compel their employers to unionize their shops and pay the union scale of wages. The names of the firms affected by the strike are as follows: Kohn Bros., Bergen St.; Golden & Rivers, Bedford St.; Garitzkey Bros., Livingston St.; Schwartz & Co., Hunterdon St.; Samuel Brown, Morris Ave.; Tenzler & Co., Bedford St.; M. Nudelman, Court St.; J. Goodman, Howard St.; J. Neuman, Boston St.; Wassman & Co., Mercer St.; Joseph Brown, Howard St.; Rieder & Co.,

Broom St.; Bernard Levi, Charleston St. The strikers claimed that every means of peaceful persuasion had been exhausted in the endeavor to secure their employers' acquiescence to the demands of the union before the strike was ordered, but without producing the desired result. The strike was completely successful, ten of the employing firms having acceded to the men's demands on the second day after it began, and the others signified their submission a couple of days later. A work day of 9½ hours is established by the agreement, and a material increase in wages was secured. About 1,500 persons employed in the garment trade were benefited by the strike.

After a controversy that has lasted several months, the local bricklayers' union has secured control of the concrete work on the new Central Railroad freight depot at Newark. The agreement between the contractors and representatives of the bricklayers and laborers provides: "That the work of putting in the concrete in the building shall be done by the members of the bricklayers' unions of the city of Newark and their union laborers, the ratio being one bricklayer to every seven laborers. The laborers are to handle all material and mix and place it in position on the wall. The finishing of floors must be done by bricklayers who are members of any of the local unions. All of the non-union men employed on the works since the beginning of the strike to be at once discharged." With the settlement of the strike the embargo placed on buildings in course of erection in other parts of the State was taken off.

The tin roofers of Newark who had been locked out for several weeks returned to work under a compromise agreement. The lockout was due in the first place to several non-union men having been employed by the Hetzel Co., which holds membership in the Master Tar Roofers' Association. The union men employed by this firm refused to work with the non-union employes, and demanded that they be either discharged or compelled to join the organization; on this being refused a strike followed, and the firms included in the Masters' Association thereupon discharged all union tar roofers in their employ. The final settlement was based on the recognition of the non-union men's right to remain at work.

A strike of about 200 girls, employed as hank winders in the Clark Thread Works at Newark, for an increase of wages, which, it was alleged, had been promised to them, was settled after a duration of two hours by a member of the firm having promised that the increase should be given.

A number of carpenters employed by the Westinghouse-Kern-Church Co. at Watcessing, went on strike for 9 hours per day. They had been working ten hours for a daily wage of $3.25.

Hudson County.

The men who had gone on strike from the works of the Crucible Steel Co. at Harrison, after an idleness of several weeks returned to work, making application for reinstatement individually, the company having refused to treat with them in a body.

The Hudson County Building Trades Association, who had inaugurated the fight against the unions of Hudson County for the "open shop" principle several months ago, were so far convinced of their final success that arrangements were made for a great parade in Jersey City of workmen and employers who favored that system of work, and also an excursion to a coast resort as part of the celebration festivities. The members of the employers' association claim that the lockout of union men has been a complete success, and that an abundance of workmen having no affiliation with unions of any character can now be had in any part of Hudson County.

Tugboat employes engaged on craft in the service of the Erie, Central of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other trunk line railroads having terminals on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River, went on strike for increase in wages which ranged in amounts from $5 to $10 per month, the highest figures being demanded by the "mates." About sixty men—firemen, oilers, mates and deck hands—were involved. The several companies concerned refused to grant the men's demands and proceeded to fill their places with such help as could be found for that purpose, at the same time announcing their determination not to re-employ any of the strikers.

The lithographic pressmen, stone grinders, transferrers, engravers and artists employed by the American Decalcomania Co. at Hoboken went on strike for an eight-hour day. The strike was on for three weeks, and was not yet settled at this writing.

The drivers employed by the Hudson Coal Co. of Jersey City, who went on strike to secure payment for overtime, after being idle for four days secured the recognition of their right to extra pay and returned to work.

The section men employed on the Central Railroad of New Jersey between Jersey City and Plainfield went on strike for an increase in wages. The number of men involved was about 250. The men work ten hours and were paid $1.60 per day, which amount they wanted to have increased to $1.75. The day following the inauguration of the strike a force of 350 Italian laborers was secured by the company to take the places of the men who had quit work.

Mercer County.

Thirty operatives, men and women, employed in the garment making factory of Rosenthal & Goldberg, at Trenton, went on strike because their demand for a reduction of the hours of labor from 60 to 58 per week, and an increase in wages of 10 per cent., had been refused. The firm members claimed that their employes were working under a six months' contract which had still three months to run, and that under that agreement operatives were bound to work 60 hours per week at the piece prices and day wage rates then being paid. The strikers are all members of the Garment Workers' Union.

Nine kilnmen employed in the Star Pottery at Trenton went on strike because of the company's refusal to grant an increase of 1 1-3 cents per hour in their wages, and also to allow time and a half for all overtime. The

company employed new kilnmen at the same wages paid to the strikers, and work in the pottery went on without interruption.

The strike of operatives formerly employed by the Trenton Shirt Mfg. Co. of Trenton has developed into an attempt to organize a co-operative corporation for the manufacture of shirts and other garments, with a view to becoming their own employers. A meeting was held and an agreement reached to incorporate a company with $25,000 capital stock, most of which, it was expected, would be taken up by local business men whose sympathies were with the strikers. Incorporators to establish the new concern and directors and officers to conduct its business were elected. One thousand dollars was paid in as subscriptions for stock by outside friends who were, for the most part, members of the local unions. The strike has been on continuously for six weeks at the date of this writing, and needy ones among the strikers were being helped by contributions of money from other unions.

Passaic County.

Twenty-five girls employed in the underwear factory of Isaac Gerstein at Paterson went on strike to enforce a demand they had made for an increase in piece-work prices. The factory had been running on kimonos, at which work operators on machines earned $6 per week, but a change was made to nightshirts, with prices for the same so low as to permit the speediest worker to earn not more than $4 per week. The strikers were discharged the day after they quit work, and an equal number of new hands employed to take their places.

The men and women weavers employed on the German and the Knowles looms in the Maynard Silk Co.'s works at Paterson have returned to work after a strike which lasted three weeks. The cause of the strike was a demand for a 20 per cent. increase in prices. One hundred and twenty-five men and twenty-five women were involved. A compromise was effected, under the terms of which the strikers were given a satisfactory increase in wages.

Union County.

Forty employes of the Krom Mfg. Co., who make mining machinery, left the works in Plainfield because of the firm having refused to increase wages two cents per hour. The strikers were all machinists and had been receiving 28 cents an hour. The firm announced its determination not to yield to the men's demand. Up to the time of writing the strike had continued five weeks, and the wage loss was $2,160.

A number of teamsters employed in the lumber yards of F. L. & A. Heidritter at Elizabethport went on strike for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day. Ten dollars and fifty cents per week was the rate the men had been receiving, and as this was subject to deductions on account of time lost because of bad weather, the men complained that their earnings were not sufficient to support their families.

One hundred and fifty girls employed in the cigar factory of the Hilson Cigar Mfg. Co. at Elizabeth went out on strike for an increase in wages. The strikers were all women, most of them non-English-speaking foreigners. The company refused to grant any increase whatever.

Thirty-seven caulkers employed in the yards of the New Jersey Dry Dock & Transportation Co. at Elizabethport went on strike for a reduction of the hours of labor and at the same time an increase in wages.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Atlantic County.

One hundred and fifty laborers employed on the Atlantic City Branch of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad's new electric line from Camden to Atlantic City struck for an increase in wages. The rate demanded by the men was 15 cents per hour. Results of the strike could not be learned.

The National Builders' Association held its nineteenth annual meeting in Atlantic City, and in the course of its proceedings adopted resolutions in favor of the "open shop" and also protested against the apprenticeship regulations which deprive American youths of the free opportunity to learn trades to which they are legally and morally entitled.

Essex County.

All the workmen employed on the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.'s building at Newark went out on strike because of a disagreement between the contractors for the steam fitting and their workmen. Some of the steamfitters were brought to the work from New York City and were paid $5 per day, but a number of Newark men were employed also, whose wages were $4.50 per day. The strike grew out of an effort on the part of the local workmen to compel the contractors to pay them the same wages the New York men were receiving. The general contractor for the erection of the building was the Hedden Construction Co. of Newark. That firm reports having had 90 men on strike for a period of four days, at a loss of $1,515.20 in wages. The strike was successful.

Hudson County.

Fourteen polishers and buffers, members of Local Union No. 44 of Jersey City and 193 of Newark, employed by the New York Metallic Bedstead Co. of Jersey City, went on strike to enforce a demand for a minimum wage of $18 per week for day workers. At the time of this writing the strike had lasted five weeks and was still on. The wage loss thus far per man was $80, or $1,120 for all.

Ten truck drivers employed by the Bradley Construction Co. in carting material from the West Hoboken end of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, struck for an increase of 25 cents per day in wages. They had been receiving $2, and demanded $2.25 per day.

Twenty men employed as drillers at the Jersey City end of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel struck because a negro had been employed and started to work. On the demand of the strikers the black man was discharged.

Mercer County.

Six paperhangers employed by Bery Nitzberg, of Trenton, went on strike for an increase of wages, which was conceded to them after the strike had lasted one day. The wage loss was $18.

A final settlement has been reached of the long-continued controversy between the Manufacturing Potters' Association and the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters over the wage scale. The settlement was arrived at by compromises on both sides, but substantial gains were made by the workmen.

Twenty-five girls employed in the cleaning department of the Star Porcelain Pottery went on strike because the firm wanted to change them from day to piece work. After an idleness of two weeks the strikers returned to work. It appears to have been a practice among these girls to sing while at work, but this the firm strictly forbid for the future.

Middlesex County.

The trackwalkers employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad between New Brunswick and East Newark, about 700 in number, went on strike for an increase in wages. They had been receiving $1.43 per day, and wanted that increased to $1.65. The strike failed after it had lasted about two weeks.

Monmouth County.

Some oyster openers employed by the firm of J. & J. W. Ellsworth at Matawan went on strike because, as alleged by them, they were required to open more oysters per gallon than the number required to fill such a measure.

Eight coppersmiths employed on a private residence at Rumsons Road, near Long Branch, went on strike because a non-union workman was employed on the building.

Union County.

Fourteen moulders employed in the Walter Scott Press Works at Plainfield went on strike because the firm had discharged a man whom it had reason to regard as a disturber. The strike began on June 25th, and is still on, or is so regarded by the strikers. The firm, however, is running its foundry full-handed. The wage loss up to the time this report relating to the strike was received is about $4,000.

Seventy workmen employed in the machine shop of the Krom Machine Works at Plainfield went on strike to compel the firm to make its works an exclusively union shop. Up to the date of writing the strike had lasted two weeks and the wage loss was approximately $2,700.

Warren County.

Fifty Italian laborers employed in the Beattystown mines at Beattystown went on strike for an increase of 25 cents per day in their wages. A settlement was reached a few hours later, under which the strikers received an advance of 10 cents a day.

Trades Unions Demands.

OCTOBER, 1905.

Essex County.

The Essex Trades Council sent a communication to the Common Council of Newark, and also to the Board of Works, requesting these bodies to aid in compelling the engineers and firemen employed in the public hospitals to become members of unions. At the same meeting a resolution was passed denouncing the establishment of a class in printing at the Orange High School, on the ground that the project was inspired by hostility to the printers' union.

DECEMBER, 1905.

Hudson County.

Plumbers' Union No. 295 of West Hudson has asked employers of Hudson county for a uniform wage rate of $4 per day, the same as is being paid to plumbers in Essex county, and threaten a strike if the request is not complied with. The union men complain of there being no uniformity in wages, some plumbers working in the several cities and towns of Hudson for from $2.50 to $3 per day.

Mercer County.

The lathers' union of Trenton has asked for its members an increase from $2 to $2.25 per thousand on piece work, and an advance of 5 cents an hour on day work.

JANUARY, 1906.

Monmouth County.

The employes of the John W. Mount & Co.'s carriage factory at Red Bank have given notice that if a nine-hour workday is not established for

all the year round, without reduction of wages, they will go out on strike on February first. The men at present work ten hours in the summer and nine hours in the winter months.

Union County.

The bricklayers of Elizabeth and vicinity have demanded sixty-five cents per hour, and threaten to strike if the increase is not conceded. At present these men are being paid fifty-five cents an hour and work eight hours per day for five days per week, Saturday being a half holiday.

FEBRUARY, 1906.

Essex County.

Three local unions of bricklayers in Newark have submitted a new wage scale to the Master Masons' Association, providing for a wage rate of sixty-five cents per hour instead of sixty cents, which was the existing rate. As the prospects for a good spring and summer trade seemed good, the advance in wages was agreed to.

Mercer County.

The Arbitration Committees of the Hod Carriers' Union and the Master Builders' Association held a meeting for the purpose of considering some demands made by the workmen for an increase of wages. After an extended discussion of the subject it was decided by the master builders that the advance was not to be allowed. Similar meetings were held with representatives of the stone masons', bricklayers' and the plasterers' unions, resulting in all three instances in an agreement by the Master Builders' Committee to concede the increases demanded by these trades.

Middlesex County.

The Teamsters' and Coach Drivers' Union of New Brunswick has submitted to the employers a scale of overtime charges for duties performed after regular working hours, for which they had heretofore received no compensation.