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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Factories and Workshops

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

FOR THE YEAR 1886.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 311

# REPORT.

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
OFFICE OF  
INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS,  
ORANGE, N. J., October 31st, 1886.

*To Hon. Leon Abbett, Governor of New Jersey :*

SIR—I have the honor to herewith submit my fourth annual report as State Inspector of Factories and Workshops, for the year ending October 31st, 1886.

## THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

The law regulating the employment of children can not be too widely spread, nor rendered too familiar ; and therefore I use it as preface to this part of my report.

### LAWS RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

An act to limit the age and employment hours of labor of children, minors and women, and to appoint an inspector for the enforcement of the same.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That after the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, no boy under the age of twelve years, nor any girl under fourteen years of age, shall be employed in any factory, workshop, mine, or establishment where the manufacture of any goods whatever is carried on.

2. *And be it enacted*, That on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, no child between the ages of twelve and fifteen years shall be employed in any factory, workshop, mine, or establishment where the manufacture of any kind of goods whatever is carried on, unless such child shall have attended, within twelve months immediately preceding such employment, some public day or night school, or some well recognized private school ; such attendance to be for five days or evenings every week during a period of at least twelve consecutive

weeks, which may be divided into two terms of six consecutive weeks each, so far as the arrangement of school terms will permit, and unless such child, or its parents or guardian, shall have presented to the manufacturer, merchant, or other employer seeking to employ such child, a certificate giving the name of his parents or guardian, the name and number of the schools attended, and the number of weeks in attendance, such certificate to be signed by the teacher or teachers of such child; *provided*, that in case the age of the child be not known, such teacher shall certify that the age given is the true age, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief; *provided*, that in case of orphan children, where necessity may seem to require, the guardian or others having charge of the same may, upon application to the inspector provided for in this act, receive from him a permit for the employment of such child or children, under such regulations as the said inspector may prescribe.

3. *And be it enacted*, That no child or children under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any factory, workshop, mill, or establishment where the manufacture of any kind of goods is carried on, for a longer period than an average of ten hours in a day, or sixty hours in a week.

4. *And be it enacted*, That every manufacturer, merchant or other employer employing any person contrary to the provisions of this act, or who shall be guilty of any violation hereof, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined for each offence in a sum of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of the same, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, and that every head of a family, parent or guardian who knowingly permits the employment of such children shall be likewise subject to a fine of not more than twenty-five nor less than ten dollars for every child so employed, and for each offence, and in default of such payment, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days nor more than twenty days; a certificate of the age of the minor, made by him or her, and by his or her parents or guardian at the time of employment, shall be conclusive evidence of the age of such minor upon any trial for the violation of this act; *provided*, that the provisions in this act in relation to the hours of employment shall not apply to or affect any person engaged in preserving perishable goods in fruit-canning establishments.

5. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall, immediately after the passage of this bill, appoint, with the advice and consent of the senate, some suitable person, who shall be a resident and citizen of this state, as inspector, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per year, to be paid monthly, whose term of office shall be for three years; the said inspector shall be empowered to visit and inspect, at all reasonable hours and as often as practicable, the

factories, workshops, mines and other establishments in the state where the manufacture or sale of any kind of goods is carried on, and to report to the governor of this state, on or before the thirty-first day of October in each year; it shall also be the duty of said inspector to enforce the provisions of this act and prosecute all violations of the same in any recorders' courts of cities, and justices of the peace, or other courts of competent jurisdiction in the state.

6. *And be it enacted*, That all necessary expenses incurred by said inspector in the discharge of his duty shall be paid from the funds of the state upon the presentation of proper vouchers of the same; *provided*, that not more than five hundred dollars shall be expended by him in any one year.

7. *And be it enacted*, That all fines collected under this act shall enure to the benefit of the school fund of the district where the offence has been committed.

8. *And be it enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1883.

A Supplementary Act, approved in 1884, contains the following enactments :

That the inspector and his deputies shall have power to demand a certificate of physical fitness from some regular practicing physician in the case of minors who may seem physically unable to work, and shall have power to prohibit the employment of any minor that cannot obtain such a certificate.

That any parent or guardian, who when so required by the inspector, or one of his deputies, shall furnish to such inspector, or deputy, a certificate from the office of registration of births, or in the absence of such certificate, an affidavit or affidavits of the age of such minor, and if any one shall knowingly swear falsely in any such affidavit, the person or persons so swearing shall be guilty of perjury and liable to indictment and punishment accordingly.

That section four of the act to which this is a supplement shall be amended to read as follows :

[4. *And be it enacted*, That every manufacturer, merchant, or other employer, employing any person contrary to the provisions of this act, or who shall be guilty of any violation thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered in an action of debt in any district court in any city, or before any justice of the peace having due jurisdiction, and that any parent or guardian, who knowingly permits the employment of such child or children, shall be liable in a like action to a penalty of not more than fifty dollars, as the court shall fix; that

such action shall be prosecuted in the name of the inspector ; the trial shall proceed as other actions of debt, and the first process shall be a summons returnable in not less than five days or more than ten days after issue, and it shall not be necessary to endorse the same as in *qui tam* actions ; the finding of the court shall be that the defendant has or has not, as the case may be, incurred the penalty claimed in the demand of the plaintiff, and judgment shall be given accordingly ; in case an execution shall issue and be returned unsatisfied, the court, on application, after notice to the defendant, may award an execution to take the body of the defendant, and in case such a defendant is committed under such an execution, he shall not be discharged under the insolvent laws of the state, but shall only be discharged by the court making the order for the body execution, or one of the justices of the supreme court, when such court or justice shall be satisfied that further confinement will not accomplish the payment of the judgment and costs ; an affidavit of the age of any minor made by its parent or guardian, at the time of its employment, shall be conclusive evidence of the age of such minor, upon any trial against a manufacturer or employer for the violation of this act, but any parent or guardian that shall knowingly swear falsely in such affidavit, shall be guilty of perjury, and the inspector or deputy inspector shall be authorized in case they shall find any minor employed under any false affidavit given as aforesaid, to order and compel such minor to desist from work ; the provisions of this act in relation to the hours of employment shall not apply to or affect any person engaged in preserving perishable goods in fruit-canning establishments.]

When assuming the position of Inspector, in 1883, I recognized the difficulties to be overcome, and, after a thorough examination of the law prescribing my duties, sought to profit by the experience of others. I consulted both work and employers, as well as those known to be interested in the moral and mental training of children. From each of these I received advice or suggestions worthy of respectful and careful consideration. I was also fortunate enough to be intimate with the intelligent wage-workers who first brought this question of unsuitable child labor to legislative attention, and I availed myself at times of their advice and co-operation throughout my official term. They realized, as I did, that the first thing to be done toward effecting the real reform of an abuse or evil, was to impress the parties concerned with a sense of its injustice. Hence, as Inspector, I have done what I could to make employers view the labor of children in its moral and physical aspect, rather than as a question of profit, and in this, I am glad to say, I have met with more success than I expected. The great body of manufacturers now express their willingness to aid this department in stamp-

ing out infant slavery; and those who have watched the change during the last three years, which has been for the better, will see that their aid has been of some service. I have also received valuable assistance from intelligent wage-workers who would rather spend a little time in impressing on employers and parents the duties towards workmen and children, than in forcing me to take advantage of every technical violation of the law, or any infraction brought about through false statement of age by parents or guardians. They had no desire that this department should be turned into a petty prosecuting attorney's office. In the majority of the violations of the law we meet with, the necessities of some, and the improvidence of others, induce them to misstate their children's ages. When brought to task for it, they plead poverty or ignorance, and investigation is apt to show both. In some cases I have found the father unable to obtain employment; and in others he was under enforced idleness from strikes, lockouts, or other deplorable trade disturbance. In some cases, I regret to say, there was utter disregard to the parental and marital duties, forcing the mother to labor herself, and to drive the children to seek employment that would aid in procuring bread. It became a matter of judgment to discriminate sometimes between these cases of technical and unintentional breach, and wilful violation of the law; but the endeavor was made to adhere to the line of duty without being harsh or oppressive. I think I may say the attempt has been successful.

During the first year of the law, in making personal visits to manufacturers, I found many children of tender age, some of whom acknowledged they were only ten, who had been working for three years. Then there had been no restraint. The greed of gain by employers, or the hurry of superintendent to fill orders, was the cause of much of this; but in too many cases it came from thoughtlessness or criminal neglect of parents. Now that the state has made this law in defence of the morals and health of children, supplementing it by an educational law, of which I write in its proper place, I am enabled to say that no such extreme cases exist in New Jersey.

It is true, as with other laws, there may be cases that have escaped my notice; and it is equally true, that without the vigilance of this department, the law, through the cupidity of some and the carelessness of others, would soon be a dead letter.

There has been some hasty criticism upon the lack of prosecutions under the law; but, as I have previously said, my purpose has been to impress employers and parents with their duty of obedience to the law, without inflicting a penalty for technical or unintentional violation, while in no case would I tolerate wilful defiance or evasion. The result of that has been satisfactory. The good will of all parties has been secured, and their efforts

enlisted in behalf of the measure. The intention of the law was to remove injustice, not to harass the factory interests by offensive intemperance. Nevertheless, to let them know their power, I addressed the following note to Deputy Inspectors Hall, Craigie and Darcy :

ORANGE, N. J., September 7th, 1886.

To Mr. Deputy Inspector:

SIR:—There appears to be a misunderstanding on the part of some wage-workers as to your power to enforce the Factory Law, also to your right to prosecute parties who violate said law. I hereby authorize you, whenever any person or persons wilfully violate the Factory Law, to bring suit against said parties in the name of the Inspector, as provided by law. If you deem it necessary to report such violations to me, do so in writing, recommending what is best to be done,

Yours, &c.,

L. T. FELL, *Inspector.*

With all this, I found they agreed with me as to the policy to be produced, and that it should not be vexatious. Yet there have been opportunities to prosecute parents and guardians. Upon investigation, I found in nearly every case the family to be extremely poor, and, realizing what hardship a fine or imprisonment would be upon their dependents, I relied upon their promise of implicit obedience in future, and dismissed the children from the factory. And permit me to say here, that, if public sentiment does not support this course, there are only two possible remedies; one of these is to make the law mandatory upon its officers to punish every infraction, however unintended it may be; the second is, to find some other Inspector than the present, some one who will administer the law without equity, unchecked by discretion, and untempered by humanity.

It has been impossible with the amount of work done, to give a detailed account of every inspection, and I informed the deputies, that I should not expect it where it interfered with the rapid and at the same time thorough examination of factories, but I submit enough of individual reports to show that the office of Inspector or Deputy is no sinecure. It will be seen that there is plenty of work to do, and that the Department has attended to its duty to the best of its knowledge and ability.

In concluding this part of my report I beg leave to offer the following suggestions :

1. That there be two additional deputies appointed, when the Compulsory Education Act has been enforced, or proper means provided for its enforcement. These appointments will relieve the Department of many difficulties by enabling it to

properly cover the various districts, and when no longer needed, can be discontinued.

2. That the Child-labor Law be amended so as to include all boys under twelve, and girls under fourteen years of age, employed in stores, or as district telegraph messengers.

3. That all persons who start new factories, or workshops, shall be compelled by law to notify the Inspector of Factories and Workshops within one month after the operation of their several establishments has begun.

4. That occupiers of factories and workshops shall be compelled by law to report each accident occurring on their premises to the Inspector within one week after its occurrence.

5. That it shall be made unlawful for any man or woman to clean mill-gearing or machinery while the same is in motion.

6. That adequate fire-escapes shall be provided on all factories or workshops of two stories or more in height, and, to prevent possible jobbery, not to be limited as to shape or kind, so that it be practical and effective.

7. That the law expressly provides for the opening, outwardly, of the doors in all factories, workshops, and all other public buildings where adults and children congregate and prohibiting the locking of outer or inner doors during the hours of labor in all buildings where operatives are employed, or while persons are congregated in any public building.

The subject of child labor has become one of interest throughout the union. Organized labor, whose temperate and calm utterances on the subject are sustained by all well-meaning men, rich and poor, has demanded its abolition in the interest of the whole country, which needs physically healthy men and women, not to come from children dwarfed by toil, unfitted to their undeveloped growth.

Both the Knights of Labor and the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, demand in the various states such laws on this and the subject of education as have been adopted by New Jersey. Nor is this the claim of a class, but one springing from the necessity of an improved civilization, and to be heeded and fathered by the practical statesmen. Either by similar legislation, or by an implied concurrent action, every state in this union will be obliged by overwhelming public opinion to follow our course, possibly to better it, and show us how to better ours. When that is done, I trust we shall hear no more the silly cry that by defending the helpless from wrongs that are inflicted through them on the whole community we are driving capital from the State of New Jersey.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Here is the text of the act providing for the compulsory education of children, to whose practical working, and defective enforcement, so far as I have observed, I desire to call attention.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW.

A Supplement to an act to establish a system of public instruction, approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That all parents, and those who have the care of children, shall instruct them or cause them to be instructed in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic, and every parent, guardian or other person having control and charge of any child or children between the ages of seven and twelve years, shall be required to send any such child or children to a public day school for a period of at least twenty weeks in each year, eight weeks, at least, of which attendance shall be consecutive, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the board of the school district in which such parents or guardians reside, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that the bodily or mental condition of such child or children has been such as to prevent his, her or their attendance at school, or that such child or children are taught in a private school, or at home, by some qualified person or persons in such branches as are usually taught in primary schools.

2. *And be it enacted*, That no child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed by any person, company or corporation to labor in any business whatever, unless such child shall have attended, within twelve months immediately preceding such employment, some public day or night school, or some well recognized private school; such attendance to be for five days or evenings every week during a period of at least twelve consecutive weeks, which may be divided into two terms of six consecutive weeks each, so far as the arrangement of school terms will permit, and unless such child, or his or her parents or guardian, shall have complied with the provisions of the act approved March fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, limiting the employment hours of the labor of children.

3. *And be it enacted*, That every parent, guardian or other person having charge or control of any child, from twelve to sixteen years of age, who has been temporarily discharged from employment in any business in order to be afforded an opportunity to

receive instruction or schooling, shall send such child to some public or private day school for the period for which such child shall have been discharged, unless such child shall have been excused from such attendance by the inspectors of factories and workshops, or by the board of the school district for reasons as stated in section one hereof.

4. *And be it enacted*, That in case any parent, guardian or other person shall fail to comply with the provisions of sections one and three of this act, such parent, guardian or other person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for the first offence, and of not less than twenty-five dollars for each subsequent offence, or to imprisonment for not less than one month or more than three; the said fines, when paid, to be added to the public school money of said school district in which the offence occurred.

5. *And be it enacted*, That all children between the ages of seven and fifteen years, who are habitual truants from school, or who, while in attendance at any public school, are incorrigible, vicious or immoral in conduct, and all children between the said ages who absent themselves habitually from school, and habitually wander about streets and public places during school hours, having no business or lawful occupation, shall be deemed juvenile disorderly persons and subject to the provisions of this act.

6. *And be it enacted*, That in all cities having a duly organized police force, it shall be the duty of the police authority, at the request of the inspectors of factories and workshops, or of the school authority, to detail one or more members of said force to assist in the enforcement of this act, and in districts having no regular police force, subject to this act, it shall be the duty of the board of education, or the school district officers to designate one or more constables of said city, township or village, whose duty it shall be to assist in the enforcement of this act, as occasion may require, and said board of education shall fix and determine the compensation to be paid such police officer or constable for the performance of his duties under the act; members of any police force or any constable designated to assist in the enforcement of this act, as provided in this section, shall be known as truant officers; *provided*, that in districts where no constable resides, the said board shall have power to appoint some other suitable person as truant officer.

7. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of any such truant officer or officers detailed to enforce the provisions of this act to examine into all cases of truancy, when requested so to do by the inspectors of factories and workshops, or by a district school board, and to warn such truants, their parents or guardians, in writing, of the final consequences of truancy, if persisted in, and also to notify the parent, guardian or other person

having the legal charge and control of any juvenile disorderly person, that the said person is not attending any school, and to require said parent, guardian or other person to cause the said child to attend some recognized school within five days from said notice, and it shall be the duty of said parent, guardian or other person having the legal charge and control of said child, to cause the attendance of said child at some recognized school; if said parent, guardian or other person having the legal charge and control of said child shall wilfully refuse, fail or neglect to cause said child to attend some recognized school, it shall be the duty of said officer to make or cause to be made a complaint against said parent, guardian or other person having the legal control and charge of such child in any court of competent jurisdiction in the school district in which the offence occurred, for such refusal or neglect, and upon conviction thereof said parent, guardian or other person, as the case may be, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, or the court may, in its discretion, require the person so convicted to give bond in the penal sum of one hundred dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by said court, conditioned that said person so convicted shall cause the child or children under his or her legal charge or control to attend some recognized school within five days thereafter, and to remain at said school during the term prescribed by law; *provided*, that if said parent or guardian, or other person in charge of said child, shall prove inability to cause said child to attend said recognized school, then said parent or guardian, or other person, shall be discharged, and said court shall, upon complaint of said truant officer or other person that said child is a juvenile disorderly person, as described in section five of this act, proceed to hear such complaint, and if said court shall determine that said child is a juvenile disorderly person within the meaning of this act, then said court shall thereupon sentence said child to a juvenile reformatory until such child shall arrive at the age of sixteen years, unless sooner discharged by the board of control of said juvenile reformatory; *provided, however*, that such sentence may be suspended in the discretion of said court for such time as the child shall regularly attend school and properly deport himself or herself; it is further provided, that if for any cause the parent or guardian, or other person having charge of any juvenile disorderly person as defined in this act, shall fail to cause such juvenile disorderly person to attend said recognized school, then complaint against such juvenile disorderly person may be made, heard, tried and determined, in the same manner as is provided for in case the parent pleads inability to cause said juvenile disorderly person to attend said recognized school; and it is further provided, that no child under the age of nine years shall be sent to a juvenile reformatory under the provisions of this act.

8. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the officers empowered, detailed or appointed under the provisions of this act to assist in the enforcement thereof, to institute or cause to be instituted, proceedings against any parent, guardian or other person having legal charge and control of any child, or any person, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of the sections of this act; *provided*, this law shall not be operative in those school districts of the State where there are not sufficient accommodations to seat the children compelled to attend school under the provisions of this act; and that no prosecution shall be instituted against any parent, guardian or child unless they have received due notification from an officer empowered under this act that they are acting in violation of the provisions of this act.

9. *And be it enacted*, That when there is not within the distance of two miles from the factory or shop in which a child under the age of fifteen years is employed, or from the residence of the child, a recognized efficient school, attendance at a school temporarily approved by an inspector of factories and workshops shall for the purposes of this act be deemed attendance at a recognized efficient school, and the inspector of factories shall immediately report to the education department every case of the approval of a school by him under this section.

10. *And be it enacted*, That two weeks attendance of children between twelve and fifteen years of age at a recognized half-time or evening school shall for all purposes of this act be counted as one week at a day school.

11. *And be it enacted*, That when any of the provisions of this act are violated by a corporation, proceedings may be had against any of the officers or agents of said corporation who in any way participate in or are cognizant of such violation by the corporation of which they are the officers or agents, and said officers or agents shall be subject to the same penalties as individuals similarly offending.

12. *And be it enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Approved April 20, 1885.

The principal of the law is just, and is a needed supplement to the beneficent statute which forbids the dwarfing of our future men and women by labor unsuited to the physical capacity of tender years. Withdrawing them from unsuitable toil, it is meant that they should have, in addition to rudimentary knowledge, that moral training and mental discipline which a well managed school affords. When I have detailed my own action under the law, and the obstacles which its defective nature placed in the way, it will be seen how the law itself has been weakened by

neglect or disobedience of some officials, as well as nullified at times by the unwise and arbitrary actions of others. But I desire at the outset to say that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. E. O. Chapman, has shown the liveliest interest in the success of the measure, and quite a number of teachers in public and private schools have from time to time sent lists of absentees, and endeavored in all proper ways to aid me in the execution of my duties.

In order to obtain the co-operation of the municipal authorities, I addressed the following note to the chief executive officers of the cities of the State :

“ STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
“ OFFICE OF  
“ INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  
ORANGE, N. J., August 12th, 1885.

“ *To the Mayor of*

“ DEAR SIR—Enclosed you will please find a copy of a supplement to an act to establish a system of public instruction, approved April 9th, 1875, supplement approved April 20th, 1885.

“ I desire to call your attention to Section 6, and request a compliance with the provisions of said section, and I beg leave to suggest that you confer with the school authorities of your city in regard to the enforcement of the law.

“ If one or more officers are detailed as special truant officers, it would be of great assistance to them if all police officers on day duty would report to them all children on the streets in violation of the following section :

“ ‘ 5. *And be it enacted*, That all children between the ages of seven and fifteen years, who are habitual truants from school, or who, while in attendance at any public school, are incorrigible, vicious or immoral in conduct, and all children between the said ages who absent themselves habitually from school, and habitually wander about streets and public places during school hours, having no business or lawful occupation, shall be deemed juvenile disorderly persons and subject to the provisions of this act.’

“ Very respectfully yours.

“ L. T. FELL, *Inspector.*”

So far as I have received official notice, but one of these acted upon my request, and that was Mayor Hartford, of Orange. That gentleman detailed special officer Conroy, in September, 1886, to act as truant officer. Mr. Conroy, between the date of his detailment and the thirty-first of October, arrested thirty-two boys and returned them to their respective schools. In doing this he had the assistance of the entire police force of the city, without costing the taxpayers anything for extra compensation to him or his colleagues.

The superintendent of night schools reported to me in January, 1886, the names of sixty-three among those pupils enrolled as absentees. I addressed a note to each of these, warning them that the law commanded their attendance at certain hours, and informing them that in case of disobedience the penalty prescribed by law could be inflicted. Since then whenever I have had a case of non-attendance reported I have made it a rule to ascertain the cause.

The following correspondence is introduced at this point to show the proper interest taken in the subject by the State Superintendent :

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, January 13th, 1886.

*To Mr. E. O. Chapman :*

SIR:—I am teacher of the public night school for girls in Trenton and also day school in Chambersburg.

The night school has been in session about seven weeks ; and will continue about four weeks longer.

There are seven pupils belonging to the school who are not yet fifteen years old ; they work in S. K. Wilson's woolen mill, ten and a half hours daily. Beginning with last night they were compelled to work an extra two hours, which of course debars them from attending the night school.

I wrote to the foreman and asked him to excuse them, but without effect. The girls have not attended school the previous year.

Is there some way by which I may have the girls excused from night work, so that they may attend school ? Would it be right for me to inform Inspector Fell in regard to these facts ?

By replying to this you will oblige yours with respect,

MARY E. HAYES,  
26 Union street, Trenton.

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.  
OFFICIAL.

TRENTON, January 14th, 1886.

*L. T. Fell, Esq., Inspector of Factories, etc., Orange, New Jersey :*

DEAR SIR:—Inclosed find a letter which I have just received from Mary E. Hayes, I shall be glad to have you look into the matter and see what can be done. I suppose, in a case like this, the employer, if pushed, will simply discharge the girls and thus punish them for not submitting quietly. Is there any way by which the girls may be excused to attend the night school and retain their places in the factory ? If not, then the law, which

is intended to benefit children of this age, really offers constant inducements for its evasion. Let me know what you think of this particular case and what you can do about it. If you come to Trenton, don't fail to come in and see me.

Yours truly,

E. O. CHAPMAN,  
*State Supt.*

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
OFFICE OF  
INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  
ORANGE, N. J., January 16th, 1886.

*E. O. Chapman, Esq., State Superintendent Public Instruction :*

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 14th at hand, with Miss Mary E. Hayes' letter enclosed. I will give the matter my personal attention on Monday next and will call at your office.

Yours,

L. T. FELL,  
*Inspector.*

On investigation I found a number of girls were past fifteen years of age, but, under the provisions of the law, limiting the hours of labor, were dismissed from the factories, and returned to school.

The causes that render the Compulsory Education law impracticable of thorough enforcement, are nearly all in the defective nature of its provisions. There are in many cities, notably in Camden, Trenton, Paterson, Elizabeth and Jersey City, a lack of accommodation for pupils in the public schools. The act itself exempts cities thus situated, thus absolutely offering a premium to municipalities to neglect one of their most sacred duties. It is so necessary for the peace and good order of communities that the children should have not only the rudiments of an English education, but should acquire habits of subordination to authority, and proper training and discipline, that every school district should have the means of imparting instruction to all fitted to receive it. After a certain reasonable fixed date it should be made obligatory on every municipality to furnish schools and teachers, in language so specific that obedience to it could be enforced by a writ of mandamus. Neglect in this respect should not be a means of defeating the spirit of a good and wholesome law, but should be the recipient of an effective penalty. The complaint, or rather the excuse, made by some that to hunt up and return ~~told the boy who threw them to stand up, not one arose. In~~

truants to their schools, involves heavy expense, is simply without foundation, even if such a ground should be weighed in the scale against sound morals, proper training of the youth, and the well being of the community. With no additional expense, an officer may be detailed to look after truants, or it may be made the duty of the desk sergeant to receive from the inspectors, school teachers and others interested, complaints of truancy. These could be handed to the police officer doing duty in that "beat," or district, where the truants reside, with instructions to investigate the cause of absence, and power to return the truant to school unless the absence was from proper and unavoidable cause. I firmly believe that every well intentioned police officer in the State would take pleasure in aiding the enforcement of the law.

There is a rule adopted in many of the school districts of the state which tends to nullify the law, and is one which requires abolition or modification. When a pupil plays truant again and again, or continually refuses to submit to discipline, he is dismissed as incorrigible, and forbidden to re-enter the school. All he has to do, in order to escape distasteful instruction and the restraint of the school room, is to persistently absent himself, or be mulishly defiant while there, and he obtains the very object he desires, and is subject to the terrible punishment of having his own will. In some road districts personal service of the inhabitants is demanded to work the road, and on certain days, after summons, the able bodied men of the district are expected to attend with hoes, shovels, spades and mattocks, to assist in making the crooked roads straight. The penalty for non-compliance is a fine. It has never yet occurred to any one to vex the delinquents by expelling them from among the roadmenders, and punishing them for neglecting to work when summoned by forbidding them ever to work on the road at all.

Much of the incorrigibility of pupils results from the incompetency of teachers. A teacher may be thorough master of the branches to be taught; he may even have the faculty of imparting them to young people, who are docile to instruction; and yet lack that will power which commands respect to his authority, preserves order in school, and secures the love of his pupils. In war, a general may be an expert tactician and a profound strategist, but yet not have the respect, the obedience and the confidence of his men. My experience during the past year, under this very law, has given two striking instances, whose marked contrast enforces this view.

On a visit to a night school, in company with the President of the local board of education, we found that a teacher in charge of a class of boys from twelve to sixteen years of age, had lost all control over his pupils. He complained of his own inability in the matter, and we were obliged to agree with him. While we were in the room, beans were shot around, and when the teacher told the boy who threw them to stand up, not one arose. In

another room, where a similar class was assembled, similar as to age, but not conduct, we asked the teacher if he had any difficulty in preserving order. His negative reply was accompanied by a look of astonishment that showed his wonder at the question. Here one was a disciplinarian and the other not.

There are, it is true, a few difficult to control under any circumstances, or there may be, but it is bad policy to let these run around the streets, corrupting others and ruining themselves, to grow up probably into ruffians and thieves. It would be better to form a truant class for the absolutely incorrigible, under charge of some one of firm will, holding the same relative position to schools that such an institution as the Newark City Home holds to it. But to make it successful its teacher must be one of will power; and not, as is too often the case in the primary classes of a school, some one of little experience and less ability to control.

If this law must stand, and it should stand, it needs serious amendment to make it effective. The lack of accommodations for all offering pupils should be remedied; all districts should be made to provide enough schools; and no municipality should be exempted from the penalties of neglect; the chief executive officers of cities and towns, and the police, should be made to give all proper aid to the inspector of workshops and factories and his assistants in regard to truancy and truants; a truant class should be established to which teachers may send the actually incorrigible, and no pupil should be debarred from instruction and cast upon the streets, to corrupt himself and annoy the community.

There is another suggestion in regard to support of this law that I may be permitted to make. The various branches of skilled and unskilled labor, though for that matter all intelligent labor involves more or less skill, have united in certain organizations for the purpose of conserving their rights. Such unions, when properly managed, are not only of benefit to their members, but to the community. Conducted with prudence they are calculated to insure in the end a harmony between labor and capital, and adjust the proper compensation of both. It is to the interest of every toiler in these, that his children should have all the advantages the public school system, or that any system of private school instruction affords; desiring to raise his own children properly, he is equally interested in keeping them free from the contaminating influence of ignorant or villainous associates of their own age. It is to the interest of the trades unions that this compulsory education law be enforced. They have a wonderful power in their organization to aid it. With their aid, and with the amendments I have suggested, it will prove to be a valuable step forward in the general progress of the State.

GENERAL FACTORY ACT.

The law of April 7th, 1885, known as the General Factory Act, is hereby given in full:

GENERAL FACTORY ACT.

A General Act relating to factories and workshops, and the employment, safety, health and work hours of operatives.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That any person or corporation engaged in manufacturing, which requires from persons in his or its employ, under penalty of forfeiture of a part of the wages earned by them, a notice of intention to leave such employ, shall be liable to the payment of a like forfeiture if he or it discharges without similar notice a person in such employ, unless in case of a general suspension of labor in his or its shop or factory.

2. *And be it enacted*, That all accidents in workshops, factories or mines, which result in death, shall be reported at once by the occupier to the inspector of workshops at Trenton, and the city or district physician, where one is employed as such, which notice may be given by mail.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the belting, shafting, gearing and drums in all factories and workshops, when so placed as to be dangerous to persons employed therein while engaged in their ordinary duties, shall be securely guarded when practicable (possible); if otherwise, then notice of its danger shall be conspicuously posted in the factory or workshop.

4. *And be it enacted*, That no minor, under eighteen years of age, or woman, shall be required to clean any part of the mill gearing or machinery in any factory or workshop while the same is in motion, or work between the fixed or traversing part of any machine while it is in motion by the action of steam, water or other mechanical power.

5. *And be it enacted*, That the openings of all hoistways, hatchways, elevators and well holes upon every floor of a factory or mercantile or public building, shall be protected by good and sufficient trap-doors or self-closing hatches and safety catches, or strong guard rails at least three feet high, and all due diligence shall be used to keep such trap-doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by the occupant of the building having the use and control of the same.

6. *And be it enacted*, That no explosive or inflammable compound shall be used in any factory, in such place or manner as to obstruct or render hazardous the egress of operatives in case of fire.

7. *And be it enacted*, That no minor under the age of sixteen

shall be employed in any manufacturing, mercantile or mechanical establishment more than ten hours a day or sixty hours a week.

8. *And be it enacted*, That suitable places shall be provided in all factories and workshops where girls or women are employed, where unclean work of any kind has to be performed, for such girls or women to wash and dress, and that stairs in use by female employes in all factories and workshops be properly screened.

8. *And be it enacted*, That separate water closets be provided for the use of employes of either sex in all manufacturing, mercantile and mechanical establishments where persons of both sexes are employed.

10. *And be it enacted*, That where the factories or workshops appear so overcrowded, that in the opinion of the inspectors of factories there is danger to health, the inspectors shall have power, after being supported in their opinion by some reputable resident physician, to prohibit such overcrowding.

11. *And be it enacted*, That the inspectors of factories shall have power to order a fan or other mechanical means of proper construction, if practicable, for the purpose of preventing the inhalation of dust in establishments where any process is carried on by which dust is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent.

12. *And be it enacted*, That all factories and mines be ventilated so as to render harmless all impurities as near as may be.

13. *And be it enacted*, That no cellar, room or place shall be occupied as a bake house, which is less than one-half of its height above the level of the street, footway or ground adjoining the same, unless the following regulations are complied with: First, no water closet, earth closet, privy or ash pit shall be within or communicate directly with the bake house; second, no drain or pipe for carrying off sewage or other impure matter shall have an opening within a bake house, unless such drain or pipe be trapped with a six-inch water-seal, both within and without the wall of the bake house, and have a ventilating pipe of one-half the size of drain pipe between the wall and the outer trap, and which ventilating pipe shall run two feet above the roof of building.

14. *And be it enacted*, That the sleeping places for workmen and others employed in bake houses shall be separate and distinct from the places used for the making of bread.

15. *And be it enacted*, That any person or corporation, being the owner, lessee or occupant of any manufacturing establishment, factory, mine, workshop or store, or owning or controlling the use of any building or room, shall, for the wilful violation of any provision of this act, except sections one and two, be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered in an action of debt in any district court in any city, or before any

justice of the peace having due jurisdiction, and that any employee who shall be guilty of any violation of the provisions of this act shall be liable in a like action to a penalty of fifty dollars; that such action shall be prosecuted by and in the name of the inspector of factories; the trial shall proceed as other actions of debt, and the first process shall be a summons returnable in not less than five days or more than ten after issue, and it shall not be necessary to indorse the same as in *qui tam* actions; the finding of the court shall be that the defendant has or has not, as the case may be, incurred the penalty claimed in the demand of the plaintiff, and judgment shall be given accordingly; in case an execution shall issue and be returned unsatisfied, the court, on application, after notice to the defendant, may award an execution to take the body of the defendant, and in case such defendant is committed under such an execution, he shall not be discharged under the insolvent laws of the State, but shall only be discharged by the court making the order for the body execution, or one of the justices of the supreme court, when such court or justice shall be satisfied that further confinement will not accomplish the payment of the judgment and costs; *provided*, nothing herein shall subject any owner of a building or premises to any penalty unless he shall be the proprietor of the business conducted therein.

16. *And be it enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and are hereby repealed.

Approved April 7, 1885.

The wisdom of the act, to say nothing of the prudence involved in new safeguards against loss of life or limb, is quite evident to any one who visits any place of manufacture where steam-power is employed. The provisions for ventilation are equally wise, and fully complied with will prevent much of the long diseases induced by flouculent or irritating particles in the atmosphere, and by vitiated air. I have found a willing compliance by manufacturers with the provisions of the act. Neglect before was probably due more to thoughtlessness than design, and to the continuance of old habits. Before the act much of the machinery was not properly guarded, and many hatchways have been without necessary railing. Very great improvement has been shown during the last year, with nothing calling for special interference. The act could be very much strengthened, and some suggestions of that kind will be found elsewhere in this report.

BRIDGETON, October 9th, 1886.

*Mr. L. T. Fell :*

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you will find copy of report of the summer school that I succeeded in establishing in this city under the management of Messrs. Folsom & Prince, in rooms of Y. M. C. A.

The results of the school exceeded my expectations in number of attendance and interest manifested by the boys.

*Mr. G. P. Hall, Deputy Inspector, State of New Jersey :*

DEAR SIR:—Anticipating your pleasure in enforcing the law regarding the schooling of children between the ages of twelve and fifteen years who are employed in the factories and mills of the city, our General Secretary, Mr. Folsom, and myself invited the leading manufacturers to meet with our class committee, and make arrangements for opening a school for the summer months in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

By the aid of your suggestions at the time the meeting was held we met with the hearty response of the leading business men of our city, and take pleasure in submitting for your inspection the following report :

Length of time school was kept, eight weeks.

Number of teachers employed, 2.

“ pupils enrolled, 100.

We are pleased to state that the inaugural of the movement has proved a decided success and reflects the greatest credit upon your firm determination to enforce the requirements of the law.

Thirty-six per cent. of the boys were from the poorest families, and seventeen per cent. from what are known as “Drunkard homes.”

Arrangements have been made for continuing the school during the coming winter evenings, for the benefit of those who have not fully conformed to the requirements of the law.

That the good work may go on is the wish of

Yours most respectfully

A. E. PRINCE,

Chairman of Committee of Y. M. C. A. Classes.

BRIDGETON, June 30th, 1886.

*To L. T. Fell, Inspector,*

DEAR SIR:—The following is the report continued :

*Cohansei Glass Company, Bridgeton.*

Number of employees, 255.

“ “ males, 251.

“ “ females, 4.

“ “ boys under fourteen, 14.

“ “ hours, eight per day.

Pay window-glass blowers and day hands every week.

Hollowware blowers every two weeks in cash.

This company is one of the largest, having two hollowware

houses and three window glass houses. There are a number of boys who have not been to school the required time. The Superintendent said that should be corrected at next blast.

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*Getsinger & Son, Bridgeton, N. J.*

Number of employees,	120.
“ “ males,	118.
“ “ females,	2 in office.
“ “ boys,	15.
“ “ hours of work, nine for blowers and boys, other hands ten.	

Pay to blowers every two weeks hollowware.

Pay to window-glass blowers and others every week in cash.

Found boys here as young as eleven years and other boys without any schooling.

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*Cumberland Nail and Iron Company, Bridgeton, N. J. Manufacturers of nails and wrought pipe.*

Number of employees,	350, all males.
“ “ children under sixteen,	7.
“ “ under legal age,	3.
“ “ hours per day,	10.
“ “ “ per week,	55.
“ “ “ per Saturday,	5.

Time for dinner, one hour.

All machines, wheels, gearing, belts, &c., guarded and protected.

One accident, man injured by explosion of boiler, good ventilation. Under superintendent. Pay weekly in cash.

The boys under age here are feeding nail machines and they are hired not by the company but by the nailers who said they would send them out and would send the boys to school who had not been.

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*Washington Manufacturing Company, Gloucester City, N. J.*

Number of employees,	800.
“ “ males,	300.
“ “ females,	500.
“ “ hours per week,	60.

Pay every two weeks. No serious accidents.

This is a large finely equipped mill, well supplied with fire escapes, five sprinklers all through the building. Separate water closets with wash rooms, &c. This company does not as a rule hire either boys or girls under fourteen.

One girl under the age (thirteen) and one boy under twelve were taken because of dependence of needy and widowed mother.

General appearance of employees good. This company had certificates from parents and teachers for all of their employees up to fifteen years.

Under superintendent.

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*Gloucester Gingham Mills, Gloucester City, N. J.*

Number of employees,	470.
“ “ males	240.
“ “ females,	230.
“ “ under eighteen,	156.
“ “ hours weekly,	60.

Pay every two weeks.

One slight accident, boy cut his finger in loom.

Found four or five cases of boys and girls under age in this mill, two of them children of adult employees only for short time, while school was out. No separate room for dressing; all water closets outside except on second floor; intended to remove them into towers outside. These buildings on all two stories have no fire escapes, but have good provision for fire hose and sprinklers on each floor.

This mill is under superintendent, who says dozen families have left and moved to Philadelphia because they can have their smaller children employed there.

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*Gloucester Iron Works, Gloucester City, N. J.*

Number of employees,	232, all males.
“ “ hours,	60 per week.

Pay every two weeks.

No serious accidents.

Saw couple of boys here twisting straw ropes to make cores, but did not think them under thirteen; they said they were older than that, had been to school and were not employed steady.

*Millville Manufacturing Company Cotton Mill, Millville, N. J.*

Number of employees,	300.
“ “ males,	100.
“ “ females,	200.
“ “ under eighteen about	100 boys and girls.
“ “ hours per week,	60.

Pay every two weeks in cash.

No serious accidents ; few cut fingers.

Under superintendent.

Mill well ventilated except basement floor ; good fire-escapes, hose and sprinklers all through building ; no children under twelve ; some needed schooling, very few.

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*Millville Bleachery, Millville, New Jersey.*

Number of employees,	110.
“ “ males,	102.
“ “ females	8.

None under sixteen years in this mill.

Number of hours per week, 60.

Pay every two weeks in cash.

Under superintendent.

In these employees are men and women, the machinery all heavy and would be dangerous to any but experienced men—guarded and shielded as much as possible.

Accidents were quite frequent until recently ; has been better under present superintendent ; the women are employed apart from the machinery in sewing cloth, &c.

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*Millville Foundry, R. D. Wood & Co., Millville, New Jersey.*

Number of employees, about 100 ; all males ; all adults.

Under superintendent.

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*Whitall, Tatum & Co., Green Glass Works, Millville, N. J.*

Number of employees,	374.
“ “ males,	373.
“ “ females,	1.
“ “ boys,	148.

Under superintendent.

No serious accident.

Time for blowers and boys, 8½.

All others, 10.

Pay every week to laborers and day hands, and pay every two weeks to blowers in full, in cash.

Superintendent, John Mickle, one of the owners.

Found boys here nearly all large and over fifteen, few between twelve and fourteen, some needed schooling, disposition on part of management to provide all facilities possible for boys to get schooling at night schools. Mr. Mickle runs a school all winter at his own expense. General condition of all classes above the average in Millville, compared with other places.

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*Whitall, Tatum & Company, Flint Glass Works, Millville, New Jersey.*

Number of employees,	750.
“ “ males,	509.
“ “ females,	41.
“ “ boys,	320.

Under supervision of owners.

Moral condition of employees good, large temperance element.

Girls in these works are all over sixteen, are in rooms where there is no machinery, at very light clean work, washing, wrapping, tying, graduating, &c. All machinery well guarded, seats for all girls, no boys under twelve, night schools well attended. The only trouble is in getting the boys to attend school. The company wished me to see parents of some boys and have them help enforce this law. This company wanted me to send them some blanks for school certificates; they do not intend another fire to take a boy who can not bring a certificate.

All these buildings are provided with fire escapes and water.

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*Chas. Kelley Shoe Factory, Vineland, New Jersey.*

Number of employees,	130.
“ “ males,	75.
“ “ females,	55.

None under sixteen.

Number of hours per week, 60.

Pay every week in cash.

Superintendent. No accidents.

This factory is new brick building three stories and basement,

the nicest equipped and lightest, best ventilated shoe factory I have visited. There are no fire escapes outside but stairways at each end and water all through the building; no children under the age. No inducement to employ them as plenty larger help can be secured at small wages.

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*Wm. Russell, Scotch Cap Factory, Vineland, N. J.*

Number of employees,	75.
“ “ males,	20.
“ “ females,	55.
None under fifteen.	
Number of hours per week,	56.
No accidents.	

Under owner's supervision, William Russell.

This man brought his machinery with about thirty employees from Kilmarnock, Scotland, about five years ago, and is the only manufactory of the kind in the State; not running full; now makes nothing but Scotch caps of different patterns; only one of the employes who came with him is with him now of the girls, and only two of the men; the defection caused by the difference in our system of working from what they had been used to; their average earnings here are about \$8.00 weekly, against about \$6.00 in Scotland, and yet there is more dissatisfaction with surroundings and customs and mode of living here; not much desire for schooling.

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Several smaller factories in Vineland, employing from six to twelve men each, one smaller show factory I visited employing about twelve hands, minors, all over sixteen years. A button factory, employing about seven men, none under sixteen years. Machine shop with about eight men, all adults except one apprentice about eighteen years. All these are all right, with their machinery, belting, sanitary condition, &c. One large shoe factory and one or two other industries and a good sized button factory, not running now.

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*Whitney Glass Company, Glassboro, New Jersey.*

Number of employees,	415; all male.
“ “ boys,	178.
“ “ hours, factory hands,	9.
“ “ “ all others,	10.

X Pay to blowers on account every two weeks; settle balances at end of blast in cash. Other workers and boys, every week in cash. Quite a number of boys here too young and very ignorant. Hinted the father of one, thinking to get information I wanted from him; found him worse than the boy. Found boys who did not know when they had been to school; found boys fifteen years old; could not read or write. One factory was a perfect nest of little shavers; did not look more than ten or eleven; all said they were twelve; told them they must have certificate of birth and school certificate in full or else they could not work; told superintendent to require this of every one; said he would. Five factories here are under superintendent and managers.

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*John Craven & Son, Glassworks, Salem, New Jersey.*

Number of employees,	227 ; all males.
“ “ boys,	101.
“ “ hours, blowers and boys,	8½.
“ “ hours, other hands,	10.

Pay blowers every two weeks on account. Balances paid at end of blast. Other men and boys every week in cash.

This is the best factory I have ever been into for boys. The company had been under the impression that fourteen years was the age for boys and I only found one under that age who was not a regular hand. I could only encourage them to keeping upon that basis, which they said they would as far as possible.

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*Elmer, New Jersey, Window Glass Works.*

Number of employees, 40; all males.

This company is a corporation; they do not employ any boys under sixteen.

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*John Bacon, Shoe Manufacturer, Elmer, New Jersey.*

Number of employees,	120.
“ “ males,	90.
“ “ females,	30.
“ “ under fifteen,	1.
“ “ hours per week,	58.

Supervision manager.

One boy under fifteen said he had been to school; I asked him

to have certificate ; this is new two story frame building, light and well ventilated.

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*Merriam & Brady, Canning Factory, Elmer, New Jersey.*

Number of employees,	80.
“ “ males,	20.
“ “ females,	60.
“ under fifteen,	4.
“ of hours,	10.

Pay in cash every week.

This factory is same as others that handle perishable goods, are required to work overtime occasionally, average not more than one night in the week during the season. Four girls under fifteen who the manager said would have to bring certificates of schooling.

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*Spindle Factory, Elmer, New Jersey.*

Number of employees,	26 ; all males.
“ “ under fifteen,	2.
“ “ hours work,	10.

Have had no accidents.

Under direct supervision of owners.

Only running half handed now ; two boys employed here have not been to school ; spoke to the owner about it ; he said he would send them out soon as school started, if I would let them work until that time, as their parents needed their help. The school house is in course of repairs, will be done in about a month ; told him that would be satisfactory.

---

*R. T. Wood, Shoe Manufacturer, Burlington, N. J.*

Number of employees,	100.
“ “ males,	53.
“ “ females,	47.
“ under sixteen,	3.
“ “ hours work per week,	57.

Pay weekly in cash.

This factory is very clean, light and well ventilated ; under supervision of owners. They have copy of law in the office and were trying to keep within its provisions ; found nothing that

required any changes. No boys and girls under fourteen, and have been to school proper time.

---

*T. T. Rogers, Shoe Manufacturers, Burlington, N. J.*

Number of employees,	40.
“ “ males,	20.
“ “ females,	20.
“ under fifteen,	4.

Under supervision of owners.

Pay in cash every week.

Number of hours per week, 55.

Two-story factory; fair condition. Children were all old enough but had no school certificates; said they had been to school proper time. Requested company to have certificates when I came again; said they would.

---

*G. W. Lewis, Shoe Manufacturer, Burlington, N. J.*

Number of employees,	100.
“ “ males,	40.
“ “ females,	60.
“ under sixteen,	19.

Pay every week in cash. No accidents.

Number hours week, fifty-seven.

Under supervision of owners.

Found one boy eleven years old who I had to put out, and had to order changes for several boys who had not been to school; requested company to have certificates of birth and schooling of all their employees under fifteen. One boy had not been to school for two years, and of course had to have him removed. The company said they would make the necessary changes.

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*National Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Burlington, New Jersey.*

Number of employees,	170.
“ “ males,	152.
“ “ females,	18.
“ under fifteen,	10.
“ regular hours, 59. Overtime, 15-15 74.	

Provision for fire—hand grenades and water buckets.

Pay in cash every week. Under manager.

This building is of brick, part of it three stories; no fire escapes; twenty-five employees on third floor. This is the varnishing and polishing room; very inflammable, but no light or fire is allowed in the room; the light is reflected in the room from outside of windows; this is required by fire insurance company. This firm were working children over-time, contrary to law. Called manager's attention to fact; said he would remedy by not allowing any under sixteen to work at night. Also, several boys had not been to school the required time in my judgment. Manager said he would have them bring certificates. Have heard from them that changes have been made.

---

*Henry Hall, Iron Foundry, Salem, New Jersey.*

Number of employees, 48; all men.

Under supervision of owner.

Some slight accidents, burns, &c., nothing serious.

Pay every week in cash.

This place is where I was called the second time to inspect the cupola that was in a very dilapidated condition so that the men were afraid to draw the heat every time it was used. I found it very unsafe and called the attention of Mr. Hall to it and he ordered another new one and promised to put it in position immediately upon its arrival, and also said would replace the engine boiler that was very old.

---

*Salem Oil Cloth Factory, William Morris, Owner, Salem, N. J.*

Number of employees, 63; all male.

All over sixteen.

Printers, eight hours per day, piece work, all others ten.

Pay every week in cash.

No accidents of importance.

Owners supervision.

---

*Henry Hall's Iron Foundry, Salem, New Jersey.*

Number of employees, 48; all male.

“ “ boys under, 16.

This is the place where strike was threatened on account of dangerous cupola at my last visit; since then a new one has been put in and everything is going smoothly.

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF

*Craven Brothers, Glass Manufacturers, Salem, New Jersey.*

Number of employees,	300; all male.
"    "    boys under sixteen,	35.

No accidents.  
Pay every week. Owners supervision.

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*Pardissus & Gaynor, Glass Company, Salem, New Jersey.*

Number of employees,	100.
"    "    males,	99.
"    "    female,	1.

No boys under sixteen; all over that age, nine and ten hours per day. Pay every week in cash. Owners supervision.

No accidents.

This factory makes fruit jars and ornamental shades, with few vials. This class of work is such they can not use small boys to any advantage, consequently none employed under sixteen.

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*Probasco & Laning, Canning Co., Bridgeton, N. J.*

Number of employees,	120.
"    "    males,	45.
"    "    females,	75.
"    under sixteen,	10.

Pay in cash every week. No accidents.

Under direct supervision of owners.

This factory runs about three months, commencing about middle of July; all they handle is perishable fruits, principally tomatoes; all the females are provided with seats as far as practicable. Work over time occasionally. Regular number of hours, ten.

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*John Stout & Co., Canning Works, Bridgeton, N. J.*

Number of employees,	165.
"    "    males,	40.
"    "    females,	125.
"    under sixteen,	6.

Pay in cash every week. Under supervision of manager. No accidents.

All this factory's business is handling of perishable fruits; oc-

casionally are required to work overtime. No children under legal age. Number of hours regular time, ten per day. This factory only runs about three months in each year, except for the can makers who are employed about six months.

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*B. S. Ayars Canning Company, Bridgeton, N. J.*

Number of employees,	112.
“ “ males,	25.
“ “ females,	87.
“ “ under sixteen,	6.

Pay in cash every week ; no accidents.

Under direct supervision of owner.

Number of hours, 10, except occasionally overtime.

The employes under sixteen in these factories are mostly boys to carry crates or tend a machine to feed fruit into it or supply it with cans ; when overtime is made the small ones don't have to work much ; the employment of those between twelve and sixteen does not interfere with them getting the necessary amount of schooling on account of the short time the factory runs.

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*Warner, Thoads & Co. Canning Co., Bridgeton, New Jersey.*

Number of employees,	300.
“ “ females,	200.
“ “ males,	100.
“ “ boys and girls,	20.
“ “ hours per week,	60.

Pay every week in cash ; no accidents ; sometimes are obliged to make overtime to keep goods from perishing. Under supervision of manager. Two story building, light and airy and as cool as could be expected for kind of work done. Occasionally children under twelve come with their mothers to factory to stay with them but are not required to work and are not employed by company.

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*Bridgeton Paper Mill, Bridgeton, New Jersey.*

Number of employees,	40.
“ “ males,	28.
“ “ females,	12.
“ “ under sixteen,	2.

Under supervision of manager. No accidents.

Pay every week in cash. Number of hours twelve.

This mill contains large quantity of heavy machinery, the belting of which is almost impossible to box, but the number of employees is small and are not required to work in the part of the mill where the belts, &c., are exposed; hence the danger is not great. The mill runs day and night with two shafts of twelve hours each; two women are employed on each shaft to take the paper from the cutting machine; they are all over sixteen years.

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*Steam Laundry, John Elkinton, Proprietor, Bridgeton, New Jersey.*

Number of employees,	13.
“ “ females,	10.
“ “ males,	3.
“ “ hours,	10.

All employees over fourteen years.

All employees on second floor, for which there are three exits in case of fire. Under the old management of this place was told that children under the age were employed; none there now except that are all right. Water closets out of building; one hour for dinner.

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*East Lake Woolen Co., A. Weeks, Manager, Bridgeton, N. J.*

Number of employees,	125.
“ “ males,	62.
“ “ females,	63.
“ “ under 18,	20.
“ “ married women,	6.

Time for dinner, one hour.

Time of working, 10 hours.

Find this company in very good shape, with disposition to do all they can for the comfort and convenience of employees; complete fire protection—sprinklers on each floor. Take supply of water from city water-works; also separate force pump of large capacity, fed direct from lake—never failing supply. Found all boys and girls over the lawful age. No fire escapes but one in course of construction, with promise from them to place on in front of mill soon. Gearing, belts and stairways well protected. Basement ventilated with fans; water-closets outside of building, separate. Pay every week, cash.

*Shoemaker, Clark & Co., Bridgeton, N. J.*

Number of employees at work,	60, all male.
“ “ under sixteen,	10.

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*Cox & Sons, Engine Builders and Machinists, Bridgeton, N. J.*

Number of employees,	65
“ “ male,	65
“ “ hours, sixty per week.	

Quit on Saturday at four and one-half o'clock.

Overtime for last year, about ninety days, for which one and a quarter time is allowed. Time for dinner, one hour; for supper when working overtime, one hour. Pay every two weeks now in cash. Under direct supervision of owners. Wages of boys under eighteen years, \$3 a week. Three boys under eighteen. Sanitary condition good; get their drinking water from well that is 500 feet from any sink or cesspool. Water closets over the river.

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*Cumberland Nail and Iron Co.—Nails, Pipes &c., Bridgeton, N. J.*

Rolling and Puddling mill, Pipe mill and Nail mill all in one Company.

Employees 350, as per last report—about fifty-five hours employed. They had three boys under legal age at last report. They have been taken out and all boys now employed are over the legal age, and have been to school.

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*Moore, Jonas and Moore, Glass Works, Bridgeton, New Jersey.*

Number of employees,	125.
“ “ boys,	27.
“ “ hours for blowers and boys eight hours.	

Pay every week in cash.

Found here several boys under age; did not order any changes for this fire as to school qualification, as school is out now and the fire will end on last day of June, but asked them to see that they went to school in the fall before hiring them, which they promised they would.

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF

*East Lake Glass Company, Bridgeton, New Jersey.*

Number of employees,	75.
"    "    boys,	25.
"    "    under fifteen,	15.

Pay every two weeks in cash.

Found boys here that I thought were under the age; called the manager's attention, and who is one of the owners to it, and he said they would be more careful in fall when they started again.

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*Moore, Jonas & Moore, Bridgeton, Triangle & Bridgeton Glass Company.*

One bottle house and one window glass house.

Number of employees,	125.
"    "    boys,	27.

Work eight hours.

Pay every week.

The boys here are all right; they had schooling this summer and will attend night school this winter. All are over twelve years. Company had not obtained certificates of schooling, but said they would do so. I have requested all manufacturers who have not yet obtained them to do so before January 1st, so that there might be uniformity in that line.

In Salem the conditions are very good; I did not have time to see school board and get correct data. Will at my next visit.

In Bridgeton the manufacturers had a meeting, at which I was requested to be present for purpose of forming some plan by which their boys can be placed in shape for the fall fires; none of the boys here had the sufficient amount of schooling this last year as they have been to work and there was not much attention paid to night schools last winter, and in view of the fact that it would be impossible to get the requisite amount of schooling by first of next September, they wanted to know if they would try and have the boys attend schools this summer (that they would provide) if they could be allowed to start their factories and finish the boys' time in night schools, and we made the necessary arrangements to have the summer schools opened.

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*Wyman Bros' Glass Works, Woodbury, New Jersey.*

Number of employees, about	30; all male.
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About four or five boys under sixteen.

Under supervision of owners. Pay every two weeks in cash.

Found four boys who could not give me satisfaction as to whether they had been to school the required time. The manager, one of the company, was away, and I could not get to see him, so the above is my own count of employees. I left a list of questions in the office and called attention to the boys and asked that the answers would be sent to me.

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*Wyman Bros' Glass Company, Woodbury, New Jersey.*

Number of employees, 53.

“ “ boys under fifteen, 12.

No accidents. Pay every two weeks in cash. Owner Supervisor.

This factory I have visited twice before, but could not find owner in. I am satisfied that the boys' ages are all right, schooling not so good. Only half enough school facilities; think night schools will be started that will supply defect.

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*Woodbury Glass Works, G. G. Green, Proprietor.*

Number of employees, 160.

“ “ boys under fifteen, 40.

No accidents. Pay every two weeks. Number of hours work, sixty. Blowers about forty-eight to fifty-four.

Quite a large number of boys here who have not received proper amount of schooling; fault is with the community, not providing sufficient facilities, the whole town only supplying half session each day, part going in morning and the other part in afternoon. I succeeded in interesting some parties in working up a night school and am satisfied it will be done. Under superintendent and manager.

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*Woodbury Standard Window Glass Company, Limited.*

Number of employees, 60.

“ “ boys under sixteen, none.

No accidents. Pay every two weeks in cash. Manager.

This company has furnaces—only one running. When full employ about one hundred hands; have no use for boys under fifteen.

Blowers make about forty hours per week, five blasts of eight hours being usual in window glass factories; all other hands work ten, except shearers and master shearers; it takes them about sixteen hours to make it melt.

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*H. B. Anthony Shoe Factory, 521 S. Seventh St., Camden, N. J.*

Number of employees,	100.
“ “ males,	65.
“ “ females,	35.
“ “ females between 14 and 17,	12.

Pay every week in cash. Dressing room for women; separate water closets; men's closets out of the building. Building two stories. Under direct supervision of owners. This factory is in very good shape.

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*Shoe Factory, cor. West and Clinton, Camden, New Jersey.*

J. C. Bacon, Owner and Manager.

Number of employees,	103.
“ “ males,	66.
“ “ females	47.
“ “ girls between 14 and 17,	12.
“ “ hours weekly,	58.

Under direct supervision of owner. Pay every two weeks. Women nearly all in room separate from men. There are no fire escapes in third story of this building. Mr. Bacon promised to have one placed there as soon as possible. Water closets in building—separate for males and females. Operatives all sit whenever they can, and machines all run by power; pay in cash.

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*Isaac Ferris, Jr., Shoe Factory, 1548 Broadway, Camden, N. J.*

Number of employees,	70.
“ “ males,	50.
“ “ females,	20.
“ “ hours per week,	56.

Pay every week in cash.

Sanitary conditions good, separate water closets with dressing room for women; did not see anything that I thought needed correcting. No accidents of any kind.

*R. D. Wood, & Co., Camden Iron Works, Manager, Graham.*

Number of employees,	600 ; all males.
“ “ apprentices,	20.
“ “ apprentices, between fifteen and eighteen.	
“ “ hours, sixty per week.	

Pay every two weeks in cash.

Works under supervision of superintendents and bosses ; there have been several accidents in these works but could not get the facts of them ; none that resulted fatally as far as I could learn.

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*Croft & Priestley, Linden Worsted Mills, Camden, New Jersey.*

Number of employees,	325.
“ “ males,	150.
“ “ females,	175.
“ “ hours per week,	60.

Pay every two weeks in cash.

Under direct supervision of owners. One accident that resulted fatally, boy fourteen years killed, caught in crase belt and thrown against guard around pulleys, about nine months ago. Three story building, no fire escapes ; called attention to law requiring same ; several exits from each floor to stairways. Room provided for meals. No dressing-room. Water-closets in towers for each room, with water traps ; separate for men and women ; sinks for washing purposes ; good fire apparatus. About 75 per cent. of all employees are children under eighteen ; found larger number of children under the legal ages in this mill than any other I have been in. Mr. Croft claimed it was the fault of room bosses, who had violated instructions ; he promised to remedy the violations. The engineer in this mill leaves his engine room to fire the boilers, there being no firemen. I also spoke to him about this.

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*Linden Worsted Mills, of Camden, New Jersey.*

It was reported to me that this company was not doing what they had agreed to do in keeping children under the age, and without schooling. I went through the factory and took names and residences of a number of boys and girls who I doubted were of proper age. About eleven of them, whose answers to my questions were not satisfactory, I ordered out. Found one boy who had come from Gloucester, no doubt because he could not work in the mills there ; sent him out to go to school. The own-

er of the mill was away and his son has charge in his absence. I told him I wanted school certificates for all his children not later than January first, and by the next time I came if possible. I shall go again in a couple of weeks. This place will require pretty close attention until the owner is made to understand that he will have to comply with the law. I think it can be accomplished without going to law.

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*Camden Morocco Factory, Frederick Kifferly owner and proprietor.*

Number of employees,	74.
“ “ males,	70.
“ “ females,	4.
“ “ hours per week,	60.

No accidents. About four boys between thirteen and fifteen, but had been to school the required time.. Women sew skins in separate room from any others. Good ventilation. Business healthy, judging from looks of employees. Product of factory, 700 skins daily.

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In some places I find the school facilities are entirely inadequate to accommodate the number of scholars enrolled. In Camden I found about twice as many children as there is seating room in the school. In Millville I found the number of scholars to be 2600, the seating capacity of the schools 1400, the differences made up by night schools for which the city appropriates about \$1,000 a year. About 800 boys and girls of school age are employed in different factories, leaving still about 400 unprovided for, as the night schools are mostly attended by factory children.

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*Whitall, Tatum & Co., Millville, New Jersey.*

Visited four of this company's factories; owing to the strike among the blowers, all glass factories did not go to work at usual time; some have not started yet; these four were among first to start; employ about 374; about 120 of them are boys all over the age, and have been to school, the company holding certificates of all their boys.

Provision has been made here for good night schools this winter. City Council appropriates one thousand dollars to that purpose. This is green glass houses. Flint houses of same company I have not been into yet this blast.

*Glass Manufacturing Company, Swedesboro, New Jersey.*

Number of employees, 66; all males.  
 " " under sixteen, 21; no accidents.

Pay every week in cash. Under owner's supervision.

This company has trouble to find boys old enough who will work. This is a well to do farming community and boys don't have to work only in far instances. Found two boys under twelve years; manager said he would change them immediately. They are going to start night schools here.

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*Cumberland Glass Works, Clark, Shoemaker & Co., and Clark Window Glass Company.*

Number of laborers and employees of all kinds, 201.  
 " " blowers, 74.  
 " " cutters, lathers, helpers and boys, 77.  
 " " day laborers, 50.

Found several boys under the age, and several others who had not been to school. I reported them to the company, with request to change them right away.

In Vineland the showing is good; the number of children is 1156; school capacity 953 in public schools; 2 small private schools 60 pupils, leaving only about 140 unprovided for, and they are composed of the most part of children of colored population who will not send their children to school.

In Bridgeton I find that the number of children of school age is 2539; on the school roll 1810; capacity of public school 1584; number attending private schools 250; capacity of private schools 400, leaving about 500 to be provided with night schools.

In Glassboro I find the number of scholars 702; capacity 600.

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*Baumgardner, Woodward & Company, Cordage Works, Beverly, New Jersey.*

Number of employees, 60; all male.  
 Under sixteen, 6.

Pay in cash every week; under direct supervision of owners.

No accidents. I found in this mill several belts that needed shielding, one large driving belt in particular; manager promised

to attend to having them shielded. This building is of brick, three stories, no fire escapes, about six employees on third floor. There are three or four boys between twelve and fifteen without certificates of schooling. The manager said he would have them the next time I came. Work ten hours a day.

---

*Beverly Hosiery Mills, Beverly, New Jersey.*

Number of employees,	120.
“ “ males,	60.
“ “ females,	60.
“ under sixteen,	8.

One accident; assistant engineer was killed by getting caught in belt of engine; it was reported immediately; the inquest held in mill. Under supervision of owners. Number of hours, sixty per week.

This mill is very inconvenient for the amount of business done and the number of machines in use; hence very much crowded, and very dirty water-closets; they are separate but the men's very foul. I ordered boy out who had not been to school; granted permit to an orphan girl. Called attention to the foul condition of the mill, &c. Asked them to have age and school certificates when I came again. Found there had been considerable complaint in the town against this works.

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*South Market Street Evening School.*

NEWARK, N. J., October, 20th, 1886.

DEAR SIR:—I find, with the exception of one, that they are all excused from evening work.

Yours very truly,

WM. P. B. URICK,  
Principal.

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*Central Avenue Evening School.*

October 21st, 1886.

DEAR SIR:—The following have been absent so long that we have marked them off our school roll:

Laura Duffy, aged twelve; lives with her aunt at 37 Wilsey street, and works at brushes.

Owen Scanlon, aged fourteen; lives with her parents at 83

South street, and works at Nickel works.

Yours truly,

GEO. O. F. TAYLOR,  
Principal Central Avenue Evening School.

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*Newton Street Evening School.*

NEWARK, N. J., October 26th, 1886.

DEAR SIR:—John O'Brien, of 30 Rutgers, is absent from evening school on account of working till eight o'clock at R. Newmans & Company.

Yours truly,

S. S. DAY,  
Principal.

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*Newton Street Evening School.*

NEWARK, N. J., 1886.

DEAR SIR:—Willie Barker was sent from school, misconduct; out three weeks; works at Hogan's, Central avenue, shoes. Lives at 36 Wallace street.

Yours very truly,

S. S. DAY,  
Principal.

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*Webster Street Evening School.*

NEWARK, N. J., October 26th, 1886.

DEAR SIR:—Frank Presten, age thirteen; does not attend evening school.

Yours very truly,

J. A. HALLOCK,  
Principal.

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*Webster Street Evening School.*

NEWARK, N. J., October 28th, 1886.

DEAR SIR:—William Campbell, ten years, 103 High street, does not attend evening school.

Yours very truly,

J. A. HALLOCK,  
Principal.

*Central Avenue Public School.*

OCTOBER 28th, 1886.

DEAR SIR:—I have to report the following additional names as having left evening school: Benjamin Mendel, aged thirteen, living with parents at 11 Wallace place; Irene Holden, aged fourteen, living with parents at 134 Sussex avenue; Michael Towey, aged fourteen, living with parents, 282 Academy street; Felix McGovern, aged fourteen, living with parents at 428 New street; John Logan, aged thirteen, living with parents at 116 M. E. R. R. avenue; Owen Scanlon, aged fourteen, living with parents at 83 South Sixth street.

Yours truly,  
GEO. O. F. TAYLOR.

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October 29th, 1886.

DEAR SIR:—John Hopkins, fourteen years, 12 Sheffield street; James Killoran, fourteen, at 130 Eighth avenue; John Manney, aged fourteen, 114 Clifton avenue; William Shaffery, fourteen, 333 Ogden street, are not attending evening school.

J. A. HALLOCK,  
Principal.

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October 29th, 1886.

DEAR SIR:—Edward Smith, thirteen years, 108½ Garside street; Andrew Britting, thirteen years, 213 Pond street; William V. Mills, fourteen years, 21 Belleville avenue; William Stainsby, fourteen years, 47 Webster street, have been registered, but do not attend evening school.

J. A. HALLOCK,  
Principal.

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*Public School No. 2.*

PATERSON, N. J., October 27th, 1886.

*Deputy State Inspector,*

DEAR SIR:—I have mislaid the card you gave me, so that I have not your exact address, but I trust this will reach you. If you could visit the factories now, I think it might be a help to the evening schools. This is the third week the evening schools

have been open, and the attendance is not as good as it ought to be. Many between twelve and fifteen years of age do not attend school regularly. If you come to Paterson at any time, I would like to have you call and see me, if convenient.

Respectfully,

M. J. CORSE,  
Principal.

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DEAR SIR :—I would like to have the following cases investigated : Jno. Carrigan, twelve years of age, lives at 81 Cross street ; claims to be fourteen years of age, but I think he is only twelve. He does not attend school, but works for Southerland and Edwards, Riverside, and I believe he frequently works overtime.

Tony Orland claims to be fourteen years of age, attends school very irregularly, is an Italian. He works in Adams' Cotton Mill. Rebecca Gardner, claiming to be fourteen years of age, living at 48 Van Houten street, and Fannie Hackley, same age, living at 49 Van Houten street, do not attend school at all regularly. I can not learn where they work.

I have many more that should be attended to, but will send no more to-day.

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*Board of Education, Lafayette Street Evening School.*

NEWARK, N. J., 1886.

DEAR SIR :—The following are not attending evening school, although enrolled.

Wm. H. Pearson, fourteen years, said to work at C. Osborne and Company, Lawrence street ; Jacob Decker, fourteen years, with Chambers and Ainslee ; Mamie Doty, fourteen years, and Katie Quinn, thirteen years ; both these with James Aikman and Company ; John Carroll, fourteen years, with Tobin, on Railroad avenue, near Green and Elm streets.

Will you give them your early attention and oblige

Yours truly,

JOSEPH CLARK,  
Principal Lafayette Evening School.

*Complaints Investigated—Boys.*

NAME.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Fred Klingel,	14	272 Spring avenue,	Tin.
Frank Hoeler,	13	92 Wallace street,	Sash and blinds.
George Doehner,	14	8 Bedford,	Shoes.
Adam Horter,	13	12 Rankin,	Hats, F. Schederle, guardian
George O'Brien,	14	30 Rutgers,	Neuman & Co., bags, works till 8 o'clock.
John Farley,	16	403 Bank,	Domestic.
Andrew Gorckler,	14	85 Wallace,	Tailor.
Chris. Witzig,	14	240 Spring avenue,	Cigars
Willie Saenger,	16	282 Court,	Harness.
John Riffer,	14	104 Wallace,	Coal driver.
Jacob Kohn,	14	140 S. O. avenue,	Button holes.
John Cogan,	14	46 Fourteenth avenue,	Lamps.
Frank Smith,	14	295 Bergen,	Goentz brass goods.
Frank Henry,	14	274 Fifteenth avenue,	Printer.
Charles Rupp,	13	303 South Sixth,	Brass.
Robert Kay	14	93 S. O. avenue,	Cigars.
George Getchins,	16	9 Rutgers,	Tools, don't want to attend.
Thomas Barwell,	14	139 Camden,	Plater.
Frank Walter,	14	477 Fifteenth avenue,	Locks.
S. Krummond,	14	80 Wallace,	Trimmings.
Fred Kagmann,	14	376 Court,	Japanner.
Charles Miller,	15	439 Spring avenue,	Brushes.
August Kelley,	14	528 Bank,	Home.
Samuel Walters,	15	161 Bruce,	Store.
Willie Leonard,	14	63 Lush,	Satchels.
Henry Jadull,	13	29 Broome,	Office.
Rudolf Voght,	14	21 Broome,	Drugs.
Michael Martz,	14	7 Fourteenth avenue,	Bags.
Ferdinand Rinflid,	14	304 Court street,	Polisher.
Charles Scholl,	14	376 Court street,	Tailor.
Henry Scharf,	15	19 Broome,	Office.
Edward Clark,	15	59 Jacob,	Electric lights.
Fred Freeman,	15	181 Newton,	Shoes.
Conrad Fadenhan,	15	299 Norfolk,	Leather.
Otto Hammer,	16	21 James street,	Hats.
Bernard Ott,	15	115 Hunterdon street,	Signs, is going to drawing [school.]
Fred Bailey,	14	118 Camden street,	Shoes.
Otto Altman,	14	268 Spring avenue,	Office.
Fred Fisher,	15	102 Hunterdon,	Hats.
John Stecher,	14	268 Morris avenue,	Butcher.
Charles Mast,	15	86 Bruce street,	Buttons.
John Riker,	15	41 Wallace,	Shoes.
Jacob Reiss,	13	481 South Tenth street,	Butcher.
Peter Hahn,	14	297 Norfolk,	Home.
William May,	16	78 S. O. avenue,	Butcher, hard case.

*Complaints Investigated—Girls.*

NAME.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Clara DeLane,	14	333 Court,	Boxes—hip disease.
Annie Becht,	14		
Mary Hilser,	14	38 Boyd,	Servant.
Emma Baker,	15	73½ Lush,	Corsets.
Lizzie Sterler,	14	407 S. 10th,	Tailor, irregular attend't.
Mary Blittensdorf,	14	231 Court,	Tailor.
Ella Gafield,	15	134 Newton Street,	Leather.
Christina Blun,	14	50 Rutgers,	Tailor.
Gertrude Deop,	13	357 S. 8th Street,	Milliner.

*Irregular Attendants.*

NAME.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	NIGHTS ABSENT.	WORK.
Bella Rohrbach,	15	378 Court,	11	Geiger's.
Agnes Dempster,	15	95 Hayes,	11	Home.
Ella Jacobs,	15	195 Bruce,	10	Tailor.
Lizzie Riese,	14	258 Spring Avenue,	5	Christmas candle hold's.
Lizzie Waller,	15	32 Jones Street,	9	
Etta Henze,	14	280 Court,	9	Moved to 335 Banister.
Kate Henry,	14	274 Court, sick,	6	Tailor.
Annie Reiss,	12	18th Street,	6	Home.
Louisa Thone,	14	31 Randkin,	left,	Servant.
Annie Liable,	14	301 Spring Avenue,	7	Jewelry.
Annie Raymond,			came once,	
Ella Shutteworth,				
Kate Hoernig,	14	143 S. Orange Ave.,	left,	Embroidery.
Mary Furman,	15	156 S. Orange Ave.,	left,	Embroidery.
Lillie Riese,	14	258 Spring Avenue,	left,	
Etta Henze,	14	280 Court Street,		
Minnie Ebernin,	14	9 West Street,		Corset.
Peter Hahn,	13		left,	
Joe Bohaboy,	13	Court Street,	bad boy,	
Fred Valentine,	15	447 18th Avenue,	left,	In store, can't come.
John O'Brien,		30 Rutgers,	let go,	
John Walker,	15	62 Richmond,		Hogan's; comes tardy; works late.
George Ege,	14	20 Randkin,	don't come	
Robert Dorris,		102 Bergen,	oft'n abse't	Domestic.
Emil Oehler,		20 Jones,	don't come	
Aned Krugsman,		17 Bedford Street,		
Willie Stiele,		Dorshie,		Expelled for misconduct.

*Newark Factories Inspected.*

## THE NEWARK SHOPS.

C. T. Gabor,	Torpedos.
S. J. Meeker,	Moulders.
Cahoon Barnet,	Harness.
J. Bowers,	Corset.
Lowentrant,	Bass Sheet Iron Goods.
John Burger,	Shoes.
C. Williamson,	Cork screws,
C. Crance Company,	Saddlery Hardware.
Richmond,	Buttons, &c.
C. Gould,	Tinware for trunks.
Williams,	Segars.
William Sutman,	Tailor.
Van Ness,	Saddlery hardware.
R. Manning,	Harness.
Derish,	Tailor.
H. Kramer,	Tailor.
Finkelstine,	Tailor.
John Heminger,	Tailor.
Conrad Minehardt,	Tailor.
Victor Henry,	Tailor.
Fred Steemeing,	Tailor.
Fred Muller,	Tailor.
A. Berenheim Company,	Tailor.
J. Lagowitz,	Trunks.
Joseph Gerstel,	Satchel frames.
Carl Frane,	Tailor.
Fred Yess,	Tailor.
Reilly Osborn,	Brass Goods.
William Axt & Company,	Cigars.
Sargents,	Saddlery Hardware.
Stamping Company,	Tins of all kinds.
John Daly,	Paste sole for shoes.
Bleas Brake,	Smoothing Irons.
McCutcheon Company,	Buttons, &c.
L. Harris,	Newark Lock works.
George Casebolt,	Laundry.
Wenzel Kazka,	Tailor.
P. Stinner,	Tailor.
P. Geiger,	Tailor.
Neumann,	Bag Frames.
Havell Company,	Buttons.
Whiting,	Paper Box.
H. Yates,	Butter shop.

- Petters & Cahoons,  
 Marquath,  
 R. G. Salomon,  
 Jacksons,  
 Atha & Hugh's,  
 S. J. Naumburg,  
 Edison Electric Light Company.  
 John Sommers,  
 William Roemer,  
 King,  
 Gilbert Lock Company,  
 T. B. Peddie,  
 Gaugh Paper Box shop.  
 Dawson Paper Box shop.  
 Osborn's paper box.  
 Crapp,  
 Romers,  
 Thomas Webb,  
 Davis Pearl Button shop.  
 Edward Parnell,  
 The Ivory Button Company.  
 John Toller,  
 Dixons,  
 A. F. Bannester,  
 C. L. Bellamy,  
 Johnston Brothers,  
 H. F. Conary,  
 Smith Brothers,  
 Joseph Baldwin,  
 Charles Curtis,  
 J. A. Binister,  
 The Standard Winker Company.  
 H. F. Stephens & Company,  
 August Goertz,  
 New Jersey Manufacturing Co.,  
 H. Greenwood Company,  
 Edgar Sutphen,  
 Steel Works,  
 Teilon,  
 Celluloid Brush Company.  
 Celluloid Manufacturing Company.  
 Celluloid Novelty Company.  
 Simmons,  
 G. Sell,  
 P. Hayden,  
 Felter Brothers,  
 Continental Corset Shop.  
 Clarks,
- Harness Makers.  
 Paper Box.  
 Leather shop.  
 Corset, Union Building.  
 Enamel Oil Cloth.  
 Ivory Buttons.  
 Black tin key faucets.  
 Bag shop.  
 Paper Box shop.  
 Trunk shop.  
 Corset shop.  
 Lock shop.  
 Pearl buttons.  
 Button shop.  
 Iron Foundry.  
 Brushes of all kinds.  
 Table Cutlery.  
 Harness Makers.  
 Boots & shoes.  
 Sole for shoes.  
 Harness Makers.  
 Saddlery hardware.  
 Tailor.  
 Boots & shoes.  
 Saddlery hardware.  
 All kinds of brass goods.  
 All kinds of buttons.  
 Brass goods.  
 Shirts.  
 Hardware Novelty Buttons, &c.  
 Trunks and Bags.  
 Window shades.  
 Saddlery Hardware.  
 Shoes.  
 Both sides of the river.

With Keers and mile end makers.

Swen Shops, seven shops.

Karft,	Tailor.
Weigarten,	Tailor.
Douglas,	Hat forming mill.
Stearns,	Hat forming mill.
Phiffer,	Hat forming mill.
Brooks, makes seal for Railroad Cars.	

Crahs Hackler pins.

And a number of jewelers that were notified of the school law, that I did not make any record of; there are about twenty-five shops.

*Newark Shops.*

LIST OF THOSE WORKING UNDER AGE.

C. F. Gaton,	6	Dismissed.
James Browers,	4	"
Fisher Finkelstin,	1	"
Victor Henry,	1	"
A. Bereinheir Bower,	3	"
Joseph Gerstel,	1	"
Carl Frane,	1	"
Fred. Yess,	1	"
Rilly Osborn,	4	"
Stamping Co.,	6	"
McCutcheon Crane,	2	"
New Jersey Manufacturing,	4	"
Finter,	1	"
Simmons,	1	"
Plum,	3	"
Clark's,	3	"
Karft,	3	"
Charles Weigarten,	1	"
Casehalt,	1	"
Wenzel Kazka,	3	"
Peter Gugers,	6	"
Hawthorne,	1	"
Havell,	1	"
Whiting,	1	"
Jackson,	1	"
	<hr/>	
	60	

*Paterson.*

LIST OF THOSE WORKING UNDER AGE.

Pioneer Mill,	15	Dismissed.
Adams Mill,	2	"
	<hr/>	
	17	

	17	
Bamford Bros.,	6	Dismissed.
Hamel & Booth,	1	"
Nightingale,	7	"
Dexter Lambert,	2	"
Frost,	18	"
Neuburger B. Co.,	3	"
Bartour,	18	"
Dolphin,	4	"
Blackburn,	1	"
Southerland Edward,	4	"
Johnson Cowden,	1	"
Ashley Bailey,	3	"
Unicorn Mills,	2	"
Hopper Scott,	2	"
William Harding,	3	"
Pelgrem Meyer,	4	Boonton.
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	<i>Paterson.</i>	

H. Grimslaw, silk mill,	employees 50;	girls, 30;	men, 20.
John C. Ryle, "	" 90;	" 60;	" 4; boys, 26
John Hands, "	" 32;	" 16;	"
Ramsory & Gore, "	" 20;	" 10;	" 10; " 5
Blackburn, box mill,	" 29;	" 25;	" 5.
Panaic, rolling mill,	"		
John A. Magill, silk mill,	" 22;	" 5;	" 17.
Standard "	"		
John Girsh,	" 20;	" 15;	" 5.
A. Geannette,	" 25;	" 14;	" 6; boys, 1.
Pelegram & Meyers, Adams,			
W. Strange,			
Andre Cardinal,	" 175;	" 88;	" 87.
Syemor,	" 15;	" 12;	" 3.
Frost,	" 300;	" 205;	" 95.
Mackay Romin,	" 62;	" 38;	" 22.
Read Lovett,	" 75;	" 38;	" 12; " 26.
W. D. Holms,	" 100;	" 50;	" 50.
Southerland & Edw'd,	" 62;	" 31;	" 30.
Johnson Cowden,	" 150;	" 76;	" 74.
*Barnes & Peel,	" 100;	" 20;	" 4; " 76.
Ashley Bailey,	" 375;	" 188;	" 185.
Kerney Post,	" 155;	all male help.	
Unicorn Silk paper mill,	90;	" 55;	" 40.
Hopper & Scott, "	115;	" 63;	" 52.
Harts & Lead, box factories,	15;	" 15;	" 4.
Jacob Frisch,	16;	" 4;	" 8.

\*Works eight per day.

*Frost Silk Mill at Paterson.*

NAME.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	SCHOOL.
William Lewis,	13, 20th August, '86,	Stony Road,	No. 7.
Patrick Mahoney,	11, 6th March, '86,	182 Pine st,	No. 11.
Charles McLelan,	15, 20th August, '86,	229 Slater st,	No. 3.
John Scully,	Don't know, says 14,	325 Mill st,	No. 3.
John McClean,	14, 20th June, '86,	50 Bond st,	No. 11.
John Van Orden,	14, 21st May, '86,	Stony Road, 18 27th st and High Bridge,	St. Agnes.
Philip Mullane,	15, 21st May, '86,	176 Montgomery av,	No. 11.
Henry Ludwig,	14, 6th January '86,	102 Montgomery st,	No. 10.
William Miller,	13, 20th September, '86,	63 Montgomery st,	No. 10.
Burt Wissen,	14, 27th February,	603 Main st,	No. 3.
John Prickett,	14, 4th August	142 Madison st,	St. Joseph.
Andrew Dougherty,	15, 27th April, '86,	518 Main st,	St. John.
James Fitzgibbons,	14, going on 15,	173 Spring st,	Just c'me P'n.
John McQuade,	14, 17th June, '86,	84 State st,	St. Josephs.
John Kavanaugh,	15, 3d September, '86,		St. John.
Edward Camron,	15, 21st April, '86,		No. 6.
Patrick Sweeny,	14, 12th June, 86,	350 Grand st,	St. John.
James Fitzpatrick,	14, 15th September, '86,	114 Spring st,	St. John.
Dele Fitzpatrick,	14, 29th July, '86,	256 Spring st,	St Agnes.
Minnie Henshall,	14, 13th February, '86,	81 Beach st,	No. 11.
Mary Klee,	14, 10th February, '86,	126 Pine st,	No. 11.
Jane Jackson,	14, 18th April, '86,	266 Spring st.	No. 3.
Mary Howard,	14, 13th May, '86,	Stony Road,	German.
Minnie Carrman,	14, 17th May, '86,	254 Spring st,	Has not been in year.
Nellie Wilson,	14, 6th July, '86,	14 Pine st,	
Maggie Walsh,	15, 9th August, '86,	85 Jersey st,	No. 2.
Katie Marken,	15, 6th April,	75 N. Main st,	Left 2 yrs ago.
Mary Murphy,	14, 29th April,	164 Jackson st,	No. 3.
Emma Haltz,	16, 24th August, '86,	175 Pine st,	No. 11.
*Hanrietta Bahh,	14, May, '86,	317 Market st,	
Marie Leonard,	14, 23d December, '86,	32 Chestnut st,	No. 11.
Lizzie Burns,	14, 28th May, '86,	35 Plane st,	St. Agnes.
Lena Burke,	15, 30th May, '86,	162 Lewis st,	No. 11.
Maggie Fagarty,	14, 20th July, '86,	51 Jersey st,	St. John.
†Annie Benson,	14, 26th May, '86,	575 Martin st,	No. 11.
Nora Gibbons,	14, 8th February, '86,	136 Pine st,	No. 11.
Theresa Souder,	25, 17th August,	69 Pine st,	No. 11.
Katie Maher,	14, 4th April, '86,	238 Slater st,	No. 3.
Katie Fabin,	14, 2d April, '86,	247 Clay st,	No. 11.
†Thermuttis Huffin,	13, 10th February, '86,	286 West 26th st,	No. 5.
Christine Weston,	14, 8th December, '86,	217 Clay st,	No. 11.
Katie Bergan,	14, 5th October, '86,	70 Beach st.	St. John.
Julia Knight,	14, 13th July, '86,	175 Pine st,	No. 11.
Annie Stone,	13,	Marshall, st, permit,	No. 11.
Katie Wildrick,	14, December, '86,	175 Jackson st,	No. 3.
Annie Reid,	14, 9th September, '85,	41 Morris st,	No. 2.
Alice Cosgrove,	14, 10th May, '86,	7 Peach st,	Brooklyn.
Maggie Condon,	13, 18th April,	324 Mill st,	St. John.
Bertha Pimplatt,	15,		

\*Orphan.

†Certificate investigated.

‡An orphan, her mother is washing in Spruce street mill.

NAME.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	SCHOOL.
Katie Van Riper,	13, 29th August, '85.	East 26th st,	No. 6.
Clara Tanis,	14, 29th May, '86,	177 Pine st,	No. 11.
Maggie Coyle,	13, 19th May, '86,	87 Pine st,	Ger. Catholic.
Sarah Burrs,	13, 24th April, '86,	North Ninth st,	No. 10.
Mamie Terhune,	13, 31st July, '86,	Morten st,	No. 10.
Mary Slantz,	14, July, '86,	East Main st,	No. 3.
Maggie Collins,	14, 17th August,	Washington av,	No. 11.
*Eliza Collins,	13, 22d February, '86,		No. 11.
Annie O. Dell,	14, 11th December, '86,	72 Chestnut st,	No. 11.
*Maggie Sousland,	14, 1st December, '86,	528 Straight st,	
†Eliza Hines,	14, 15th September, '86,	71 Chestnut st,	
†Alice Martin,	13, 14th September, '86,	160 Lewis st,	

The amount of hands employed in the mill is about two hundred and seventy-eight, and out of that number is about one hundred and seventy five girls employed in work, and the rest are men and boys.

*Mr. F. S. Dale's Silk Mill.*

Maggie Kelly,	14, 29th July, '86,	62 Jersey st,	No. 2.
Carry Astorne,	13, 15th September, '86,	Clay & Madison st,	No. 1.
Maggie Stone,	14, 14th February, '86,	125 Gray st,	St. John.
Barbara Comingwood,	14, 17th February, '86,	78 Jefferson st,	No. 12.
Katie Leonard,	14, 21st March, '86,	315 Market st,	No. 6.
Mamie Kelly,	14, 29th July, '86,	62 Jersey st,	No. 2.
Alice Libsey,	15, 29th August '86,	494 Mill st,	St. Joseph.
Mary Wallworth,	14, 12th December, '85,	Albion av.	No. 5.
Mary Seymour,	14, 13th January, '86,	19 Pine st,	St. Joseph.
Mamie McClallan,	27th September, '86,	Slater st,	No. 5.
Sarah Burns,	14, 2d February, '86,	47 Morris st,	St. John.
Emma Christey,	14, 11th July, '86,		
Minnie Buschook,	15 in December, '86,		
Rebecca Garner,	14,		
Gussie McCarty,	14, 31st July, '86,	171 Jackson st,	St. Agnes.
Jennie Paterson,	14, 11th August, '86,	74 Slater st,	No. 3.

*Hamil & Booth Silk Mill, Ward Street.*

*Ellen Moran,	14, 18th November, '86,	Plum st,	Rochester.
Rosa Tunan,	14, 30th October, '86,	107 Jackson st,	No. 3.
Bridget McBride,	14, 21st February, '85,	27 Washington av,	No. 3.
Annie Flanigan,	14, 1st July, '86,	63 New and Jersey,	No. 2.
Josephine Bush,	15, 9th November, '85,	26 Stone number,	No. 10.
Rosa Burr,	14, 14th July, '86,	105 Beech st,	No. 11.
Mary Smith,	14, 15th August, '86.	Mechanic st,	German.
Mary Echman,	14, 8th August, '86,	67 North 7th st.	No. 4.
Annie Hudson,	14, 19th September, '86,	71 Pine st,	No. 11.
Maggie Hamilton,	14, 1st January, '86,	Beech st,	Scotland.
Julia Tobias,	14, 4th July, '86,	181 Pine st,	No. 11.
Nellie Hagerty,	15, 1st November, '85,	621 Mill st,	
Lizzie Gnornt,	15, 4th July, '86,	518 Main st,	No. 3.
Theresa Connelly,	16, 10th October, '86,	177 Jackson st,	Easton, Pa.
Mamie Mead,	14, 28th May, '86,	139 Pine st,	No. 11.
Jennie Fox,	15, 1st January, '86,	44 East 20th st,	St. Joseph.
Eliza Kirkwood,	14, 10th December, '86,	9 Oliver st,	California.

\*Orphan.

†Out.

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF

*Nightingale Bros' Silk Mill, on Ellison and Straight Streets.*

NAME.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	SCHOOL.
Lizzie Van Dulist,	13, 30th December, '85,	159 Martin st,	No. 11.
Lizzie Higgonbotham,	14, 29th July, '86,	178 Lewis st,	No. 11.
Mary Breen,	13, 1st March, '87,	171 Mechanic st,	No. 6.
Emma Van Dine,	14, 5th May,	37 Watson st,	No. 4.
Barbara Tennis,	14, 5th July, '86,	46 Bergen st,	No. 4.
Katie Merott,	13, 17th July, '86,	67 North First st,	No. 4.
Jannie Hoscup,	10,	Clay and Beech st,	
Mamie Hoscup,	14, 15th October, '86,	Bond st,	No. 4.
Katie Breen,	15, 22d December, '86,		No. 6.
Katie Smith,	15, 13th March, '86,	77 Warren st,	No. 10.
George Bendict,	14, 4th April, '86,	Bergen and Main st,	No. 10.
Cornelia Otte,	13, 9th May, '86,	13 Kearney av,	No. 9.
Tunis Locker,	13, 3d August, '86,	East Main st,	No. 12.
Alice Elanser,	14, 18th September, '85,	Clay and Beech st,	Boonton
Annie McLead,	14, 16th November, '85,	Pine and Bond st,	No. 11.

*The Pioneer Silk Mill, on Mill Street.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.
Carry Brady,	196 Spring st,	13, 22d April, 1886.
Mary McNamara,	Parry st,	14, 15th August, 1886.
Jessie Souter,	125 Jersey st,	13.
Mary Purcell,	29 Elizabeth st,	13, 16th July, 1886.
Lucy McGrath,	1250 Madison ave,	14, 2d February, 1886.
Mary E. Sisco,	169 Spring st,	14, 25th January, certificate.
Annie Simmons,	39 Mill st,	13, 26th next November.
Amelia Inherwood,	162 Spring st,	13, 5th October.
Ida Jaley,	114 Jersey st,	13, on last November.
Amelia Scurvecraft,	36 Elm st,	12, on 28th February.
Maggie Rilley,	183 Preakness av,	14, on 31st January.
Mary Mulhond,	106 Jackson st,	
Annie Harris,	166 Mill st,	13, last February.
Mary Hart,	173 Jackson st,	14, 26th May.
Eliza Doig,	Main st,	14, 31st January.
Maggie McCagen,	83 Cross st,	14, 15th October.
Annie Lavenack,	103 Front st,	13, 9th September.
Fanny Mulligan,	396 Main st.	13, 5th September.
Katie Feely,	33 Paterson av.	14, 13th October.

# FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

55

Name of Company.	City.	No. Times visited.
East Lake Woolen Mill,	Bridgeton, N. J.,	1
Ferracute Machine Co.,	“	1
Cumb'l Glass Co.,	“	3
Cohansey Glass Co.,	“	3
Getsinger Glass Co.,	“	1
Steam Laundry,	“	1
Co & Sons Machine Works,	“	2
Moore, Jones & Moore, Glass Works,	“	2
Cumberland Nail and Iron Co.,	“	3
East Lake Glass Co.,	“	1
J. L. Bacon & Co., Shoe Manufactory,	Camden, N. J.,	1
H. Banthon & Co., “ “	“	2
Camden Iron Works, R. D. Wood & Co.,	“	1
Samuel Stillwell, Iron Works,	“	1
Merriam & Brady, Canning,	Elmer, N. J.,	1
Bacon & Co., Shoes,	“	2
Stocking Factory,	“	1
Shoemaker & Clark, Window Glass,	Bridgeton, N. J.,	1
Paper Mill Co.,	“	2
Woodbury Glass, G. G. Green,	Woodbury, N. J.,	2
Standard Glass Co.,	“	1
Swedesboro Glass Co.,	Swedesboro, N. J.,	1
W. Merrick, Glass,	Glassboro, N. J.,	1
Gibbs & Wesley, Shoes,	“	1
Moore Bros., Glass,	Clayton, N. J.,	1
Clayton Bottle Works,	“	1
Bodine & Thomas,	Williamstown, N. J.,	1
Stein's Saw and Plane Mill, Randolph,	Bridgeton, N. J.,	1
Stein's Saw & Plane mill, Ackly & Allen,	“	1
“ “ “ Smith & Conner,	“	1
West Side Machine Co.,	“	1
Iron Foundry, Isaac Laning,	“	1
Machine and Mould Work,	“	1
Frederick Kifferly, Morocco Factory,	Camden, N. J.	1
Washington Mills,	Gloucester, N. J.	3
Gingham Mills,	“	2
Gloucester Iron Works,	“	1
Millville Mfc'g. Co., Cotton Mills,	Millville, N. J.	2
Millville Bleachery Co.,	“	1
Millville Foundry R. D. Wood & Co.	“	1
Whitall, Tatum & Co., Glass L. G.	“	2
Whitall, Tatum & Co., Flint Glass,	“	2
Charles Keely, Shoes,	Vineland, N. J.	1
Hawkins, Shoes,	“	1
William Russell, Scotch Caps,	“	1
Button Factory,	“	1

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF

Name of Company.	City.	No. Times visited.
Machine Shop,	Vineland, N. J.,	1
Stocking Factory,	"	1
Shawl Factory,	"	1
Whitney Glass Co.,	Glassboro, N. J.	2
Craven & Sons, Glass,	Salem, N. J.	2
Pardessus & Gaynor,	"	1
Oil Cloth, William Morris,	"	1
Henry Hall Iron Works,	"	1
Planing Mill and Machine,	"	1
James Agens, Machine,	"	1
Warner & Rhodes,	"	2
Salem Canning Co.,	"	1
Stout Canning Co.,	Bridgeton, N. J.,	1
Ayers Canning Co.,	"	1
Probasco & Laning, Canning,	"	1
Beverly Hosiery Mills,	Beverly, N. J.,	1
Baumgardner & Woodward, Cordage,	"	1
G. W. Lewis & Co., Shoe Manufactory,	Burlington, N. J.,	1
R. D. Wood & Co.,	"	1
T. T. Rogers,	"	1
National Bureau of Engraving,	"	1
Linden Worsted Mills,	Camden, N. J.,	4
Isaac Ferris, Shoes,	"	1
Wyman Bros. Glass Co.,	Woodbury, N. J.,	3
Spindle Factory,	Elmer, N. J.,	2
W. J. Soap and Candle,	Bridgeton, N. J.,	1
Tannery,	"	1
Crystal Glass Co.,	Camden, N. J.,	1
Wheatley & Bro., Shoes,	"	1
Anderson Preserving Co.,	"	1
A. Priestley & Co., Worsted Cloth,	"	1
American Nickle Works,	"	1
Camden Woolen Mills,	"	1
Highland Mills,	"	1
Alberfoi Mills,	"	1
Pine Point Mills,	"	1
Ackroyd & Scull,	"	1
Planing and Saw Mills, Scudder & Co.,	"	1
S         Flouring Mills,	"	1
Carriage Factory,	"	1

*Trenton and Vicinity.*

S. K. Wilson's Woolen Mill, (Factory St.)

Empire Pottery,

Eagle, " "

Anchor, " "

Etruria, " "

Trenton Lock and Hardware works,

Darlington's Decorating " "

Dean " Co's. " "

W. C. Hendrickson " " "

Joseph Marple's " " "

Trenton China " "

Standard " "

Mercer Pottery

Union " "

East Trenton " "

American Crockery Co's " "

Enterprise " "

Willetts Manufacturing Co's " "

Crescent " "

Delaware " "

Dale & Davis' " "

Thomas Maddock Sons' " "

Glasgow " "

Greenwood " "

International " "

Trenton " "

Arsenal " "

Providential Tile Works " "

Trenton " "

S. K. Wilson's Woolen Mill, (Fair Street),

Thorns' Cracker Bakery,

Exton's " " "

Trenton " Co., " "

West's " " "

Hamilton Rubber Works,

Star " " "

Home " " "

Empire " " "

Globe " " "

Saxony Woolen Mill,

H. Leigh, Paper Box Factory,

Wilson Match Factory,

Trenton Knitting Mill,

Swann & Whitehead, Decorating Works,

Hope China Works,

Joseph W. Phillips, Decorating Works,

U. S. Stilt, Factory,  
Titus, Woolen Mill,  
Trenton Rubber Company, Mill,

*Lambertville.*

Lambertville Rubber Works,  
McCready's Paper Mill No. 1,  
" " " No. 2,  
Lambertville Spoke Works,  
Mann's Paper Mill,  
J. C. Weeden & Co., Paper Mill,

*New Brunswick.*

Consolidated Fruit Jar Works.  
New Brunswick Rubber " "  
New Jersey " "  
Johnston & Johnston, Porous Plaster Works.  
Norfolk and New Brunswick Knitting Mills.  
C. A. Spittel Paper Box Factory.  
Janeway & Co., Wall Paper " "  
New Brunswick Bronze and Lamp " "  
New Brunswick Pottery.

*Raritan.*

Raritan Woolen Mills.  
Somerville Manufacturing Co., Mill.

*Bound Brook.*

Bound Brook Woolen Mill.

*Bordentown.*

Downs & Finch Shirt Factory.  
Eagle " "

*Hamilton Square.*

Mercer Rubber Works.

The total number of children dismissed from the factories, fifty-four.

*P. Lorillard & Company, Jersey City, New Jersey.*

During the past year we have closely examined into the status of the wage earners of this large establishment relative to the

Labor law, and have always found this duty a pleasure, in the firm's willing concurrence in all our views, as well as the efforts made by them to comply with all the provisions of the law. The policy of this firm for the betterment of their employees is of the most liberal character, and the many provisions made for their employees, through evening schools, library, reading room, club rooms, &c., have passed the experimental stages, and are now operating successfully in the third year of their existence. We are glad to note that the interest manifested in their 3,500 employees by the Messrs. P. Lorillard and Company has been imitated by employers in other sections of the State. The evening school is located in Booraem Hall, in the central section of the city, and has been practically fitted up to aid the purpose in view. All grades of instruction are provided for, from the youth or adult, learning the alphabet, to the young man or woman who desires a higher education and who may be here prepared for college, and receive a classical or scientific education; all the expenses of which, together with provision for board and clothing, being borne by the firm. The following course of study is pursued :

*Course of Study.*

FIRST CLASS.

Common fractions, decimals, percentage, interest, review preceding grades.

Reading, spelling, language lessons.

Geography—United States.

Writing three times during week.

Oral lessons on different subjects each evening.

SECOND CLASS.

United States money, factoring, greatest common divisor, least common multiple, fractions, weights and measures.

Reading—Give special attention to this subject—spelling, putting words in sentences, language lessons.

Geography—Monday and Wenesday—United States, Europe, New Jersey.

Writing on slates.

THIRD CLASS.

Multiplication, division, least common multiple, greatest common divisor, weights and measures, multiplication tables, United States money.

Reading—Careful attention to pronunciation and punctuation.

Spelling, writing words and definitions; putting words in sentences.

Geography—New Jersey, United States.

Short talks on physiology and history.

#### FOURTH CLASS.

Subtraction, multiplication, short division, long division, United States money, practical examples, multiplication tables 1 to 8.

Reading—Give special attention to pronunciation.

Spelling and definitions.

Geography—Tuesday and Thursday—United States, New Jersey, physical features, productions, etc.,

Short talks on history of United States and other subjects.

Writing on slates.

#### FIFTH CLASS.

Writing and reading numbers, addition, subtraction, multiplication, multiplication tables 1 to 5.

Reading, spelling, making short sentences.

Punctuation marks.

Geography—Monday and Wednesday—North America, New Jersey, boundaries, rivers, cities, productions, etc.

Short talks on different subjects, each evening.

Writing on slates.

#### SIXTH CLASS.

Reading—Chart and Second Reader.

Writing own name and copying simple composition from board.

Dictation of simple, declarative, and interrogative sentences.

Numbers—Numeration, notation, addition, subtraction, multiplication, simple short division.

General talks—Form, color, size, sky, rain, snow, ice.

Short talks on familiar indispensable objects, both organic and inorganic.

Stories of living noted men.

#### FIRST CLASS—GIRLS.

Cultivate taste for good reading, re-produce in composition stories in readers, pictures, stories about historical events and persons.

Bare statements amplified. A few selections from different poets, and a short account of authors.

Letter Writing—Teach the pupils to correct their own errors on each others slates.

Teach the most important parts of Elementary Lessons in English.

Writing—Copy Book No. 1. Instruction as to holding the pen.

Teach geography from maps, also from books, United States in sections, giving to the Middle Atlantic section special attention. Teach New Jersey in detail. Take North America as a whole.

Arithmetic—Begin work in common fractions; teach L. C. M. and G. C. D., addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of common fractions, practical applications decimal fractions—change common fractions to decimals and decimals to common fractions.

Work in United States money, bills and receipts.

History—Historical facts, discovery of America.

Principal discoveries and explorers. 1. Spanish, 2. English, 3. French, 4. Dutch.

Notice the purpose each nation had in pursuing these discoveries and the parts they explored.

SPELLING AND READING.

Teach spelling in written and oral work from reading lessons and also teach all common words in use.

Spelling to be given at least one-half in sentences.

Fourth reader—Give special attention to articulation, pauses and inflection. See that all lessons are comprehended.

Physiology—Attention mostly given to hygiene.

SECOND CLASS—GIRLS.

Long division, United States money, factoring, G. C. D., L. C. M. Multiplication tables every evening.

Reading—pay particular attention to pauses, pronunciation, articulation and emphasis.

Spelling—form sentences, correct mistakes on each others slates, teach proper use of capitals.

Language lessons, letter writing, nouns and verbs.

Geography—North America, United States, New Jersey in detail, productions, occupations, etc.

Short oral lessons on physiology—the bones of the body, joints, organs of the body, muscles, etc.

THIRD CLASS—GIRLS.

Arithmetic—division, analysis, United States money, tables, weights and measures.

Geography—Eastern and Middle Atlantic States, their Capitals and principal rivers; particular attention given to the map of New Jersey, boundaries important cities, number and names of the counties; general questions on United States, number of States and Territories, some of the large rivers.

History—Discovery of America. When and by whom was New Jersey settled.

Spelling and reading from Fourth reader.

Definitions, forming sentences.

Writing on slates.

Letter-writing—How to direct an envelope.

Short lessons in rhetoric and grammar.

Rules for use of capital letters, vowels and consonants.

Short talks on different subjects.

#### FOURTH CLASS.

Reading and spelling, Second reader, spell words found at the beginning of each lesson, putting same in simple sentences.

Writing words and sentences from blackboard and from dictation.

Arithmetic—Review addition and subtraction, practice reading and writing numbers through three periods. ¶

Multiplication tables—multiplication, using any multiplier consisting of one or two figures.

Geography—New Jersey, position and boundary. Draw an outline, locate the principal cities, towns, mountains, rivers and railroads.

Describe the soil, productions, manufactures, commerce and means of communication. Locate New Jersey in the United States, and compare it in size with other States.

Treat briefly of the earth as a whole, its movements, and the grand divisions of land and water.

#### LOWEST GRADE—GIRLS.

Language—To write name and address; complete Sheldon's First reader; to write in sentences words found in this reader; to write from dictation these and other words which the children use constantly.

Geography—The shape of the earth and its motions; direction; the sun as the body from which we receive light and heat; the names of the rivers, cities, hills, &c., in our vicinity.

Arithmetic—To combine and separate numbers quickly; to add and subtract dollars and cents through hundreds of dollars; the multiplication table through six twelves.

Physiology—The necessity of being cleanly, of breathing pure air, of eating nourishing food.

FIRST CLASS—ADULTS.

Arithmetic from greatest common divisor through evolution.  
 Bookkeeping—Double and single entry.  
 Penmanship.  
 Letter writing.  
 English Grammar.  
 Algebra.  
 Commercial forms.

SECOND CLASS—ADULTS.

Arithmetic—Addition to percentage.  
 Reading.  
 Spelling.  
 Writing.

The scholars, numbering about three hundred boys and two hundred and fifty girls, are graded in classes relative to their ability, due regard being paid to the pride of those of advanced age being associated with younger persons; more advanced pupils, and adults, are in classes by themselves, all under competent teachers from the public schools of the city relative to their ability to impart knowledge without the use of text books for home study; the fact that the working class need the time at home for recreation being considered a factor of more importance than excessive study; instruction, therefore, is almost entirely oral.

Practical education is not overlooked, one evening in the week being devoted to teaching the females, under a competent instructor, to make their own wearing apparel.

In the commercial course, which is attended mainly by different foreman in the factories, thus enabling them to master the general details of business, book-keeping especially receives close attention.

The corps of instructors is as follows:

Katherine A. Spier, of the Jersey City High School, as Principal, assisted by the following teachers: Prof. Haskell, of the same institution, the Misses C. L. Waterman, L. Hyatt, M. Whitmore, J. Biedeirhase, K. Warner, C. Wanner, J. McAnerny, H. Roberts, K. McGuinness, B. Simpson, B. Halsey, Mrs. R. Canmer and J. Burdock.

The school is open from Monday to Friday evening, inclusive, each week, from 7.30 to 9.00 o'clock, and the attendance for girls under sixteen and boys under fifteen years of age is made compulsory.

The Library contains 10,000 volumes, comprising works of fiction, history, travel, science, etc., and any book desired by the

employees, not on the shelves, is at once purchased and placed thereon. Here also are found all the leading daily and weekly newspapers and magazines. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays are devoted to females, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays to the males for the selection of books; and here no restriction is made on obtaining books; the simple fact that they are employees of the firm being the only condition necessary to take advantage of the same. The library is very popular with the employees and is open on Sundays and holidays.

The game and club rooms are well supplied with every appurtenance to induce the employees to attend.

All of which is respectfully submitted

L. T. FELL,  
Inspector of Factories and Workshops.

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## OFFICERS.

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### INSPECTOR,

L. T. FELL,                   -           -           -           -           *Orange.*

### DEPUTY INSPECTORS,

G. P. HALL,                 -           -           -           -           *Bridgeton.*

JOHN C. CRAIGIE,         -           -           -           -           *Newark.*

JOHN D'ARCY,             -           -           -           -           *Trenton.*



