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Twenty-Sixth Annual Report

OF THE

Bureau of Statistics

OF

LABOR and INDUSTRIES

OF

New Jersey

For the Year Ending October 31st

1903

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
OFFICE OF BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
TRENTON, OCTOBER, 31, 1903.

To His Excellency Franklin Murphy, Governor:

Dear Sir:

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

W. C. GARRISON,
Chief.

INTRODUCTION.

The several lines of investigation and other features contained in this, the twenty-sixth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics, were determined upon and the work incidental to carrying them out well under way when the duties of the office of chief were assumed by me on April fourth, 1903.

Regarding the subjects as well selected and reflecting in every way the true intent and spirit of the law establishing the Bureau of Statistics, the programme as arranged has been carried out under my direction without change of any kind.

The statistics of manufactures are presented only for the year covered by the report, no comparisons with previous years being made. This course has been adopted because of its having become necessary to revise the list of manufacturing establishments on which the presentation has been hitherto based. In the process of revision some small concerns whose operations were carried on upon a small scale and without a system of keeping accounts such as is necessary for furnishing data in the manner required by these reports were dropped from the lists, and many large ones not hitherto included were added. These latter were obtained by a thorough canvass of the large manufacturing towns made by agents of the bureau, and in smaller places by a system of correspondence which covered every postal district in the State.

The net results of the revision is a large increase in the list which it is believed now contains absolutely every manufacturing establishment in New Jersey. From these there has been selected one thousand eight hundred and eleven plants, whose reports form the basis of this year's presentation of manufacturing statistics, and in this number it may be confidently affirmed all of the real factory industries of New Jersey are included. To prove that they are as claimed it need only be pointed out that the selling value of the products of these eighteen hundred and eleven establishments for the year covered by this report is $501,797,405, while the fifteen thousand four

hundred and eighty-one so-called manufacturing plants with which New Jersey was credited by the United States census of 1900 showed a product valued at only $611,748,933. The discrepency in the number of establishments is very large, but the great majority of those counted in the census figures are only manufacturing establishments in a technical sense. Their character and size were explained in last year's report of the bureau, from which the following extract on the subject is quoted: "The purpose of the statute relating to this work is to provide a form of annual census, limited to manufacturing establishments of a standard and permanent character in each industry, believing that the end in view, which is to keep the public informed as to the condition of manufacturing industry from year to year, will be as well or perhaps better served in that way than if the account were taken with the minuteness which characterizes the decennial census by the Federal Government.

"New Jersey is credited with 15,481 manufacturing establishments by the United States census of 1900, while the statistics of manufactures contained in this volume are based on returns from a number so far below these figures as to appear a very inadequate representation of the manufacturing industries of the State. The explanation of the discrepency lies in the fact that this bureau's classification includes only such establishments as employ ten or more persons, while that of the Federal census counts as manufacturing establishments absolutely every form of productive industry, no matter what the product may be, or how small the scale on which it is carried on. Under this system the little shops of bakers, painters, plumbers, carpenters, blacksmiths, locksmiths and jobbing shoemakers, with milliners, dressmakers, custom tailors, and the thousands of other non-factory employments from which individuals derive a living through or from their own labor, supplemented by a small investment of capital, are all counted as manufacturing establishments equally with the great factories, mills and workshops in which thousands of persons are employed and millions of capital invested.

"These small industries are of a secondary character and the number of them is important only as reflecting the prosperity of the greater ones, in which practically all the wage workers of the State find employment."

Probably the best evidence that the bureau's canvass is thorough and includes practically every factory industry in the State lies in the fact that while the 1,811 establishments considered in this report

is only 11.6 per cent. of the 15,481 credited to the State by the census. Yet the aggregate value of their yearly products is 82.8 per cent. that of the larger number. Or, to put it in another way, the product of our 1,811 establishments falls only 17.2 per cent. short of that of the entire 15,481 reported by the census.

The report is divided into four parts, and includes the following subjects: Part One—The Statistics of Manufactures, Statistics of Steam Railroads in New Jersey, The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry. Part Two—The Negro in Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries, Cost of Living in New Jersey. Part Three—The Social Aspect of Child Labor in New Jersey, Labor Legislation—Legislative Session of 1903, Decisions of the Courts Affecting the Interests of Labor. Part Four—Labor Chronology.

All that I deem it necessary to say regarding the above-named topics will be found in a more or less extended introduction which accompanies each of them.

My thanks are due and hereby tendered to the manufacturers of the State, the teachers of manual training in the schools, and the national and local officers of the trades unions for the very kind and courteous promptness with which they responded to my requests for information relative to the various interests under their charge.

I take pleasure also in acknowledging my indebtedness to the gentlemen employed in the office of the Bureau on the work of compilation, and those engaged outside gathering data, for the zeal displayed in their respective lines of work, and the intelligent and valuable assistance rendered by each of them in the preparation of this report.

WINTON C. GARRISON,

Chief.

PART I.

Statistics of Manufactures.

Statistics of Steam Railroads in New Jersey.

The Vegetable and Fruit Canning Industry.

PART I

Statistics of Manufacturers

Statistics of Steam Railroads in This State

The Vegetable and Fruit Canning Industry

PART I.

Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey.

Introduction.

This part of the twenty-sixth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics contains the sixth annual presentation of the Statistics of Manufactures, which is issued under authority of Chapter 124, Laws of 1899.

The form of compilation adopted for this year is the single one, composed of nine tables, in which no comparisons are made. Recourse to this plan of tabulation was made necessary through the introduction of upwards of one hundred and fifty manufacturing establishments this year that were not included in previous reports. The data is, therefore, presented in the nine tables made familiar by use since the publication of these statistics seven years ago, the sole exception to that form being the tables of last year when the data for 1901 and 1902 were tabulated together for the purpose of making comparison.

Now that the factory industries of the State are substantially covered by the establishments whose figures appear in these tables, it may be confidently promised that all future publications of these statistics will be in the double form, or, in other words, the experience of the year in hand, as shown by the tables, will be compared with that of the year immediately preceding it, with a view to showing such growth or decline of manufacturing industry as may have taken place between the two periods.

The presentation consists of nine tables in which is shown the character of management whether by private firm or corporation of the 1811 establishments embraced in the presentation, the capital invested, the stock or material used, the goods made or work done, the

smallest, greatest and average number of persons employed by industries and by establishments, the monthly aggregate number of persons employed in each industry, the classified weekly wages or earnings of workmen in each industry, the number of days in operation during the year; the average number of hours worked per day, and the average proportion of business done in each industry.

The establishments reporting are divided into eighty-nine separate groups, eighty-eight of which represent that number of general industries, and one containing all the establishments not properly classifiable under any of the general industry headings. This latter group appears in all the tables under the caption, "Unclassified."

While there was much correspondence and other work that might be avoided if all manufacturers would act on the Bureau's request for accurately made and promptly returned reports, it is still very gratifying to note that there has been much less trouble of that kind in securing data for this compilation than for those of any preceding years.

ANALYSIS OF THE GENERAL TABLES.

Table No. 1 relates to management, and gives the private firms and corporations, the stockholders and partners in which own and manage the various industries; these under each of the two forms of management are given separately, and the totals for both, that is to say, the aggregate number of partners and stockholders for each and for all industries are given together.

The partners in private firms are divided into four classes—males, females, special and estates. The stockholders in corporations are presented in three varieties—males, females and banks acting as trustees.

Of the 1,811 establishments considered, 803, or 44.3 of the total number are managed by private firms, and 1,008, or 55.7, by corporations.

The aggregate number of partners in private firms is 1,408, or an average of 1.7 to each establishment under that form of management; of these 1,325 are males, 52 females, 10 special and 21 estates.

The stockholders who jointly own the establishments under corporate management are 48,802 in number, which is an average of 48.8 to each corporation. Of the stockholders, 38,460 are males, 8,873 females, and 1,469 banks acting as trustees for the estates of minors and others.

The aggregate number of partners and of stockholders owning and managing the 1,811 establishments included in the tables reaches the enormous total of 50,210.

The average number of partners to private firms has been exactly 1.7 for each of the years 1900, 1901 and 1902, although there was a difference in the number of establishments considered at each of these periods, this proportion does not seem to have been at all affected. In the year 1900 the average number of stockholders to each corporation was 44.4; in 1901 it was 48.3, and in 1902 the number was 48.4. The figures for 1901 and 1902 show only a very slight difference, while those for 1900 indicate 3.9 stockholders less than in the two following years. The increase in the number of establishments which took place between 1900 and 1901 was composed altogether of corporation, the stockholders in which swelled the averages to the figures shown by the two later years.

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

INDUSTRY.	Number of Management.		Capital Invested by		Percentage of Capital Controlled by		Average Amount of Capital Invested by	
	Partners in private firms.	Stockholders in corporations.	Private firms.	Corporations.	Private firms.	Corporations.	Partners in private firms.	Stockholders in corporations.
Agricultural implements	6	78	$94,620	$1,456,475	6.1	93.9	$15,770	$18,672
Artisans' tools	29	227	345,494	4,497,607	7.2	92.8	11,419	15,408
Art tile	1	71	14,000	303,444	4.4	95.6	14,000	4,274
Boilers	10	137	252,000	2,090,724	10.3	89.3	25,200	15,261
Boxes (wood and paper)	36	39	309,113	345 362	47.2	52.8	8,587	9,593
Brewing, (lager beer, ale and porter)	5	1,118	216,964	19,674,403	1.1	98.9	43,393	17,598
Brick and terra cotta	49	2 764	1,070,400	7,630,547	12.3	87.7	21 845	2,761
Brushes	12		116 800		100.0		116,800	
Buttons, (metal)	8	65	100,000	1,070,000	8 5	91.5	12,500	16,462
Buttons, (pearl)	26	15	287,050	19,000	93 8	6,2	11,040	1,266
Carpets and rugs	3	66	76 000	1,194,000	6.0	94.0	25,330	18,091
Carriages and wagons	40	57	681.012	478,618	58 7	41.3	17,025	8,397
Chemical products	10	1,597	615,000	21,478,200	2 8	97 2	61,500	13,450
Cigars and tobacco	27	229	450,887	7,254,161	5.9	94.1	16,700	31,678
Clothing	24	4	226,500	18,000	92 7	7.3	9,438	4,500
Confectionery	6	18	80,000	66,000	54.8	45.2	13,333	3,666
Cornices and skylights	9	29	158,500	118,300	57.2	42.8	17,611	4,078
Corsets and corset waists	13	58	335,372	447.000	42 9	57.1	25,797	7,707
Cutlery	6	32	120,000	404.312	22.9	77.1	20,000	12,635
Cotton goods	22	221	727,050	4,181,575	14.8	85.2	33,045	18,921
Cotton goods, (finishing and dyeing)	4	333	225,200	4,438,983	4.8	95.2	56,300	13,330
Drawn wire and wire cloth		45		746,002		100.0		16,578
Electrical appliances	6	3,166	100,595	14.867.671	0 7	99 3	16,766	4,696
Fertilizers	7	2,697	24.000	2,828,128	0.8	99.2	3,430	1,045
Food products	13	3,600	417,115	3,508.156	10.6	89.4	32,086	972
Foundry, (brass)	7	39	175,822	643 600	4.3	95.7	25,117	16,502
Foundry, (iron)	31	1,431	538,902	3,051,793	15.0	85 0	17,384	2,133
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	7	809	65,000	5,449,617	1.1	98.9	9,300	7.736
Gas and electric light fixtures	5	18	107,000	165,800	35 5	64 5	21,400	9,211
Glass, (window and bottle)	7	236	115.259	4,695.501	2.2	97.8	16,466	19.896
Glass mirrors	7	6	45,000	83,200	35.9	64.1	6,430	19,886
Graphite products	1	173	8,000	1,520,500	0 5	99.5	8,000	8,788
Hats, (felt)	52	109	1,761,816	1,084,840	62.0	38.0	33.881	9,953
Hats, (straw)	4		262,574		100 0		65,643	
High explosives		67		3,175,000		100 0		47,388
Inks and mucilage	2	33	55,000	441,368	11.1	88 9	27,500	13,375
Jewelry	126	101	3,103,878	827,468	76 6	23.4	24,634	8,192
Knit goods	12	194	376,000	922,108	29.0	71 0	31,333	4.732
Laundry	6	52	49,000	516,500	8.6	91.4	8 166	9 933
Leather	53	218	3,013,745	4.960,777	37.9	62.1	56,863	22,756
Leather goods	21	28	851,500	343,500	61.6	38 4	26.262	12,268
Lamps	5	41	270,000	1,715,090	13.6	86.4	54,000	41,851
Lime and cement		291		3,730,539		100.0		12.819
Machinery	36	846	1,691,692	17,919,627	8.6	91.4	46,964	21,181
Mattresses and bedding	4	19	60,000	42.500	58 5	41,5	15,000	2,237
Metal goods	22	842	402,875	7,379,097	51.7	48,3	18.314	8,764
Metal novelties	7	53	95,500	568,600	14 4	85.6	13,643	10,729
Mining, (iron ore)		641		1,840,969		100.0		2,872
Musical instruments	11	269	196,848	2,207,361	82.0	91.8	17,895	8 207
Oil cloth, (floor and table)	6	214	170,000	1,698,000	9 1	90.9	28,333	7,934
Oils	5	4,442	80,000	17.772,108	0.5	99 5	16,000	4,001
Paints	6	71	767,627	525.000	51 6	48 4	127,938	7 394
Paper	24	654	813.000	4,735,185	14.6	85 4	33,875	7.225
Pig iron	1	165	250,000	1,583,519	13 6	86.4	250,000	9,597
Pottery	23	579	463,000	6,412,263	6.9	93.1	20,130	11,075
Printing and book-binding	18	81	226.518	409,175	35.6	64.4	12,584	5,052
Quarrying stone	10	62	59,000	284,307	13 3	86 7	5,900	6,199
Roofing, (iron and stone)		175		520,000		100.0		2,971
Rubber goods, (hard and soft)		4,030		9,753,853		100 0		2,420
Saddles and harness	8	16	67,250	85.000	44.2	55.8	8,406	5.313
Saddlery and harness hardware	16	3	330,500	75,000	81.5	18 5	20,656	25,000
Scientific instruments	4	165	43,000	1,704,000	2.5	97 5	10,750	1,021
Sash, blinds and doors	30	75	545,145	787,910	40.9	59.1	18.178	10,506
Shoes	26	178	719,463	1,271.004	36.1	63.9	27 518	7,140
Shirts	33	23	591,700	133,900	81.5	18.5	17,930	5.822
Shirt waists, (women's)	9		74,900		100.0		8,322	
Shipbuilding	6	94	235,343	5,900,344	3.8	96.2	39,224	62,769
Silk, (broad and ribbon)	114	385	9,281,274	11,154,847	45 4	54.6	81,415	28,973
Silk dyeing	8	50	530,990	3,125,232	14.9	85.1	66,374	62,444
Silk throwing	25	16	533,031	247,250	68.5	31.5	21,321	15,473
Silk mill supplies	20	8	484,891	29,700	94.2	5,8	24,445	3,712

INDUSTRY.	Management. Number of		Capital Invested by		Percentage of Capital Controlled by		Average Amount of Capital Invested by	
	Partners in private firms	Stockholders in corporations.	Private firms.	Corporations.	Private firms.	Corporations.	Partners in private firms.	Stockholders in corporations.
Silver goods	18	80	$572,593	$571,205	50.0	50.0	$31,811	$7,140
Smelting and refining, (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	3	126	605,000	4,860,000	11.0	89.0	201,666	38,571
Soap and tallow	16	70	1,259,000	585,110	68.2	31 8	78,688	8,359
Steel and iron, (bar)	1	55	200,000	1,404,234	12 4	87.6	200,000	25,531
Steel and iron, (structural)	10	95	110,536	2,116,400	4.5	95 5	11,053	27,276
Steel and iron, (forging)	3	299	145 000	4,434 657	3 2	96.8	48.333	14,832
Textile products	5	74	32,000	805,000	3 8	96.2	6,400	10,879
Thread	2	18	300 000	2,740,000	9.8	90.2	150,000	152,222
Trunks and traveling bags	10	23	52,600	625,000	9.0	91.0	6,200	27,174
Trunk and bag hardware	6	14	216,000	285.000	43.1	56 9	36.000	20,357
Typewriters and supplies	3	60	*140,000*	*475,000*	22.7	77 3	*46,666*	*7,916*
Underwear, (women's and children)	30	20	351.800	142,100	71.2	28 8	11,727	7,105
Varnishes	7	153	256,000	3,468,901	6 9	93.1	36,571	2,267
Watches, cases and material	3	211	49,000	2,121 000	2.2	97 8	16,333	10,052
Window shades	8	4	132,000	40,000	67.7	23 3	16,500	10,000
Wooden goods	31	181	761,900	1,065,700	41.7	58.3	24,580	5,888
Woolen and worsted goods	26	327	3,144,854	5,603.685	35.9	64.1	129,956	17,137
Unclassified	36	12,324	784,000	19,718,856	3.8	96.2	21.777	1,600
All industries	1,408	48,802	$45,377,398	$281,771,408	13.9	86.1	$32,228	$5,774

Of the total capital invested $45,377,398 is shown in the foregoing table to be owned by private firms, and the average investment of individual partners is $32,228.

The corporations control $281,771,408 of the capital, which amount divided among 48,802 individual stockholders, gives $5,774 as their average investment.

Thirteen and nine-tenths per cent. of the total capital invested is under the control and management of private firms, and 86.1 per cent. under corporate management.

In the entire list of industries there are six in which every establishment included in the compilation is under corporate management; these are engaged in the manufacture of drawn wire and wire cloth, high explosives, lime and cement, mining iron ore, roofing and rubber goods. The industries having all establishments under the management of private firms are the manufacture of brushes, straw hats and women's shirt waists.

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

These three items are given by aggregates for each of the eighty eight general industries into which the establishments reporting are divided, and also for all industries.

The capital invested in all the establishments reporting is $327,148,806; the cost value of material used in them is $298,918,930, and the selling value of their aggregate product of goods is $501,797,405.

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

Industries.	Averages per Establishment.		
	Capital Invested.	Value of Material Used.	Value of Finished Product.
Agricultural implements,	$193,887	$53,366	$142,942
Artisans' tools,	138,375	26,561	73,530
Boilers,	180,209	244,101	350,779
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	621,605	136,681	416,240
Brick and terra cotta,	150,016	34,994	108,355
Buttons (metal),	117,000	45,704	132,637
Carpets and rugs,	141,111	127,372	235,802
Carriages and wagons,	36,239	23,680	55,736
Chemical products,	526,028	230,551	410,488
Cigars and tobacco,	248,550	157,609	365,211
Cotton goods,	175,308	144,654	226,281
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	333,156	317,388	507,064
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	124,334	1,983,620	2,561,533
Electrical appliances,	598,731	262,128	456,641
Fertilizers,	237,677	232,187	347,763
Food products,	121,886	580,754	687,220
Foundry (iron),	92,069	135,098	338,269
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	367,641	153,780	306,033
Glass (window and bottle),	218,671	103,010	284,502
Graphite products,	305,700	154,524	309,800
Hats (felt),	62,359	99,041	203,113
High explosives,	397,000	360,119	605,548
Jewelry,	49,763	50,953	101,994
Knit goods,	118,010	79,210	140,961
Leather,	128,621	20,885	298,098
Lamps,	248,136	271,425	548,858
Lime and cement,	466,317	197,166	394,411
Machinery,	206,435	109,203	261,314
Metal goods,	127,563	70,406	132,846
Mining (iron ore),	306,828	51,972	176,371
Musical instruments,	121,428	65,860	187,690
Oil cloth,	233,500	265,139	399,264
Oils,	1,487,676	2,540,946	3,123,750
Paints,	161,578	280,903	377,503
Paper,	168,127	119,192	200,797
Pig iron,	611,173	690,552	866,768
Pottery,	202,213	42,844	151,941
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	295,571	290,596	433,690
Shoes,	58,543	100,513	177,443
Ship building,	613,568	204,949	474,807
Silk (broad and ribbon),	165,586	199,919	336,298
Silver goods,	76,253	66,476	163,844
Smelting and refining precious metals,	607,222	3,678,637	4,311,274
Soap and tallow,	167,646	215,900	328,255
Steel and iron (structural),	117,207	258,650	414,415
Steel and iron (forging),	381,638	266,639	494,299
Thread,	506,666	294,177	717,051
Varnishes,	206,939	100,803	212,645
Woolen and worsted goods,	336,482	359,359	562,272

The industries showing the highest average capitalization per establishment, all being over one-half million dollars, are as follows:

Oils,	$1,487,676
Brewery,	621,605
Shipbuilding,	613,568
Smelting and refining precious metals,	607,222
Electrical appliances,	598,731
Chemical products,	526,028
Thread,	506,666

The industries showing the highest average selling value of goods produced per establishment, these being limited to products averaging half a million dollars and over, are as follows:

Smelting and refining precious metals,	$4,311,274
Oils,	3,123,750
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	2,561,533
Pig iron,	866,768
Thread,	717,051
Food products,	687,220
High explosives,	605,540
Woolen and worsted goods,	562,272
Lamps,	548,858
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	507,064

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

This table gives the aggregate average number of persons employed and the number employed at periods of the greatest and least activity for all industries.

In the 1,811 establishments reporting, the aggregate average number of persons employed during the year 1902 was 217,927, the smallest number employed at any time during the same period was 208,927, and greatest 226,765. The excess of greatest over smallest, or in other words, the number of persons who were idle a part of the time was 17,857, or 8.2 per cent. of the average number employed. The fluctuation in employment as shown by these figures seems large, but compared with the percentage of idleness shown in 1901, which was slightly over 9 per cent., there is really a gain of eight-tenths of one per cent. in steadiness of work.

Leaving the brick and terra cotta and the glass industries out of

the calculation, because in both of these there are seasons during which it is the custom to suspend work without reference to the conditions of trade, the idleness caused by fluctuations of activity in all other industries would be only a little over 4 per cent.

Not one industry of the entire eighty-nine embraced in the presentation worked with the same number of employees throughout the year, although in a majority of them there were individual establishments who reported the same number of employees throughout the entire twelve months.

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

This table contains the same data as is given on table number three, only they are reduced to averages by establishments.

The average number of persons employed per establishment shows a steady increase each year since 1899. The figures are as follows:

	Averaged Number Employed.	Greatest Number Employed.	Smallest Number Employed.
1899,	102	107	95
1900,	105	107	101
1901,	115	120	109
1902,	120	125	115

The steadily increasing prosperity of manufacturing industry in New Jersey during the past three years is strikingly illustrated by the figures in the above table, which shows the average number of persons employed per establishment to be nearly eighteen per cent. greater in 1902 than it was in 1899.

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

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

The periods of greatest and least activity, that is to say, when work is most brisk or least active, is shown in this table for each industry. These will be the months during which the largest and the smallest number of persons were employed.

In the following table the months of the greatest and least activity in the principal industries are given:

INDUSTRIES.	Month of Greatest Activity.	Month of Least Activity.
Agricultural implements,	March.	July.
Artisans' tools,	November.	January.
Boilers,	September.	June.
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	July.	February.
Brick and terra cotta,	August.	January.
Buttons (metal),	November.	March
Carpets and rugs,	December.	June.
Carriages and wagons,	August.	February.
Chemical products,	October.	January.
Cigars and tobacco,	October.	February.
Cotton goods,	October.	January.
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	April.	November.
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	December.	January.
Electrical appliances,	December.	January.
Fertilizers,	September.	July.
Food products,	November.	July.
Foundry (iron),	November.	February.
Furnaces and heaters,	October.	May.
Glass (window and bottle),	January.	August.
Graphite products,	July.	January.
Hats (felt),	August.	July.
High explosives,	November.	May.
Jewelry,	November.	May.
Knit goods,	August.	January.
Leather,	March.	July.
Lamps,	November.	January.
Lime and cement,	August.	February.
Machinery,	November.	January.
Metal goods,	November.	January.
Mining (iron ore),	June.	February.
Musical instruments,	November.	July.
Oil cloth,	November.	January.
Oils,	September.	July.
Paints,	May.	December.
Paper,	December.	August.
Pig iron,	December.	October.
Pottery,	November.	January.
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	December.	July.
Shoes,	September.	December.
Ship building,	November.	February.
Silk (broad and ribbon),	December.	July.
Silver goods,	October.	December.
Smelting and refining (precious metals),	July.	January.
Soap and tallow,	December.	August.
Steel and iron (structural),	January.	November.
Steel and iron (forging),	December.	January.
Thread,	August.	January.
Varnishes,	September.	January.
Woolen and worsted goods,	May.	January.
All industries—1,811 establishments,	November.	January.

The months of greatest and of least activity, or those when the largest and the smallest number of persons were employed in the forty-nine industries named in the above table is shown in the following condensed form; the number of industries reporting both extremes is placed opposite each month:

	Greatest.	Least.
January,	2	18
February,	0	7
March,	2	1
April,	1	0
May,	2	3
June,	1	2
July,	3	9
August,	6	3
September,	5	0
October,	5	1
November,	13	2
December,	9	3

November is indicated by the largest number of industries as the month of greatest, and January is reported by a still larger number as the one of least activity. In all the industries which appear in the compilation it is the same; the greatest number of persons, 226,765, is employed in the month of November, and the smallest number, 208,908, in January.

In several of the industries the fluctuations in employment were caused to a greater or less extent by strikes. The silk industry was particularly affected in this way, the number of employees in mills and dye houses having been only 21,333 during the months of June and July, against the normal average of 27,052 for the other months of the year.

In the following table the industries employing female labor in the regular operations of manufacturing is given, and for each industry the average number of persons of both sexes employed and the average number and percentage of the total who are females.

Females engaged in office work are not included in this table, only those who are wage workers and engaged on the actual operations of turning out the product are considered.

Industries.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Female Employes.	
		Average Number	Per-centage.
Art tile,	168	55	32.7
Boxes (wood and paper),	1,459	953	65.3
Brushes,	219	72	32.8
Buttons (metal),	934	525	56.2
Buttons (pearl),	897	267	29.7
Carpets and rugs,	1,557	414	26.5
Chemical products,	5,004	986	19.7

Industries	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Female Employes.	
		Average Number.	Per-centage.
Cigars and tobacco	4,029	2,820	69.9
Clothing,	1,135	566	49.8
Confectionery,	208	101	48.5
Corsets and corset waists,	1,927	1,752	90.9
Cutlery,	746	68	9.1
Cotton goods,	4,611	3,364	72.9
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	3,579	505	14.1
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	4,638	423	9.1
Electrical appliances,	4,397	630	14.3
Food products,	2,001	469	23.4
Foundry (brass),	906	48	5.3
Gas and electrical light fixtures,	294	20	6.8
Glass (window and bottle),	6,138	162	2.6
Glass mirrors,	146	12	8.2
Graphite products,	1,407	730	51.8
Hats (felt),	6,726	1,734	25.7
Hats (straw),	436	305	69.9
Inks and mucilage,	91	21	23.
Jewelry,	2,821	763	27.
Knit goods,	1,369	901	65.8
Laundry,	810	551	68.
Leather goods,	1,380	695	50.3
Lamps,	3,235	2,291	70.8
Machinery,	15,674	367	2.3
Mattresses and bedding,	194	29	14.9
Metal goods,	5,519	1,257	22.7
Metal novelties,	743	165	22.2
Musical instruments,	1,707	254	14.8
Paints,	617	71	11.5
Paper,	1,959	238	12.1
Pottery,	3,872	699	18.
Printing and bookbinding,	1,147	427	37.1
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	4,549	782	17.2
Scientific instruments,	1,877	214	11.4
Shoes,	4,061	1,433	35.2
Shirts,	2,941	2,393	82.
Shirt waists,	460	412	89.5
Silk (broad and ribbon),	21,445	10,777	50.2
Silk dyeing	3,900	300	7.7
Silk throwing,	1,645	945	57.4
Silk mill supplies,	617	149	24.1
Silver goods,	1,264	310	24.5
Textile products,	883	322	36.4
Thread,	5,125	3,321	64.8
Trunk and bag hardware,	869	10,85	21.2
Underwear (women's and children's),	1,848	1,693	91.6
Watches, cases and material,	2,101	551	26.2
Woolen and worsted goods,	8,438	4,714	55.8
Totals	156,723	54,211	34.6

Compared with previous years there was not on the whole many changes in the proportion of females employed in these industries. While some show a decrease there are gains in others that a little more than equalize these losses, leaving a net increase which, although small, seems from its continuity to show that the new processes of manufacture introduced during the past fifteen or twenty

years has opened a way for the employment of female labor in many lines of industry not previously accessible to them. Hard and disagreeable work requiring the physical strength and power of endurance that only men possess is being changed by the introduction of new machinery in many lines of industry, so that deftness of touch, rapidity of motion and intelligent perception on the part of operatives is taking the place of importance formerly held by the more rugged qualities peculiar to men, and there is every indication that these changes will go further toward opening still wider fields for the employment of female labor.

Table No. 6.—Total amounts paid in wages, and average yearly earnings by industries.

This table shows the amount paid in wages during the year by each industry, and the average yearly earnings of wage workers employed in them. Salaried employees, such as managers, superintendents, book-keeepers, agents and others not actually employed in the productive processes of the industries are excluded from the computation.

It should be borne in mind that of the eighty-eight general industries included in the presentation there are fifty-five in which women are employed to an extent ranging from five to ninety per cent., the average for all being 34.6. In these, as in all the other industries, the average yearly earnings are computed on the basis of the amounts reported as having been paid for wages during the year, and the averages arrived at are for each employee without distinction of sex.

These averages, while strictly correct per employee, are not so when the working force of the industry is considered separately as males and females. For the former the averages are too low, and for the latter too high. To obviate this difficulty, the weeekly earning of both sexes as given in the classification of weekly wages on Table No. 7, is given separately for all of the fifty-five industries in which females are employed. To ascertain the highest possible yearly earnings of males and females in any of these occupations it is only necessary to multiply the weekly earnings quoted in this table by fifty-two, the number of weeks in the year. The result will show what the individual may earn if he or she has steady employment without interruption from sickness or other causes.

Industries.	Average Weekly Earning of Males	Females.
Art tile,	$10.49	$4.19
Boxes (wood and paper),	10.17	5.61
Brushes,	10.14	5.33
Buttons (metal),	11.70	5.39
Buttons (pearl),	10.36	6.18
Carpets and rugs,	8.57	5.79
Chemical products,	11.19	5.63
Cigars and tobacco,	11.11	6.76
Clothing,	11.52	5.99
Confectionery,	11.67	5.77
Corsets and corset waists,	12.05	6.69
Cutlery,	9.82	4.79
Cotton goods,	8.98	5.40
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	9.12	5.20
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	10.26	4.38
Electrical appliances,	11.45	6.38
Food products,	11.29	5.27
Foundry (brass),	11.45	5.77
Gas and electric light fixtures,	9.60	4.83
Glass (window and bottle),	10.52	4.56
Glass mirrors,	10.56	5.82
Graphite products,	8.35	4.91
Hats (felt),	13.59	7.04
Hats (straw),	11.45	6.90
Inks and mucilage,	12.92	4.26
Jewelry,	14.09	7.30
Knit goods,	8.38	5.81
Laundry,	11.62	6.33
Leather goods,	9.29	5.29
Lamps,	10.23	6.12
Machinery,	12.65	6.60
Mattresses and bedding,	9.15	6.86
Metal goods,	10.16	5.55
Metal novelties,	9.53	5.02
Musical instruments,	11.59	5.68
Paints,	9.96	5.24
Paper,	10.11	5.36
Pottery,	12.78	5.87
Printing and bookbinding,	11.43	5.38
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	10.21	5.89
Scientific instruments,	11.99	6.46
Shoes,	10.46	6.78
Shirts,	10.66	6.46
Shirt waists,	12.89	6.65
Silk (broad and ribbon),	11.00	7.59
Silk dyeing,	12.33	5.31
Silk throwing,	6.56	5.54
Silk mill supplies,	9.97	6.60
Silver goods,	13.12	6.78
Textile products,	7.21	5.85
Thread,	9.77	5.55
Trunk and bag hardware,	8.91	5.50
Underwear (women's and children's),	10.85	6.07
Watches, cases and material,	12.49	6.68
Woolen and worsted goods,	8.69	5.03

It should be borne in mind that the weekly earnings given in the next preceding table are those reported by the individual establishments in each industry, for the week during which the largest number of persons were employed. It may, therefore, be assumed that the figures are somewhat higher than an average weekly wage rate based on the entire year's experience would be.

Returning to the subject of average yearly earnings as given on Table No. 6, the range is shown to be from $264.19 in the silk throwing industry to $868.99 in the brewing of lager beer, ale and porter.

These industries occupied the same relative positions in the tables of 1901, although in both cases the average wages were much lower that year. In silk throwing it was $247.18 ,and in brewing $817.62.

The lowest average annual earnings has increased $7.01, or 2.8 per cent., and the highest $51.37, or 6.2 per cent. in 1902, as compared with 1901. Comparing the averages of each industry represented in the tables for both years, it is found that 63 of them show an increase, and 22 a decrease in average annual earnings, the variations in both directions averaging about 15 per cent. The increases appear to be the natural outcome of a prosperous business year, and the converse of that proposition will doubtless explain most of the decreases, although some cases of falling off were, without doubt, chargeable to strikes, either in the industries themselves or in some others that exercise a disturbing influence over these trades and very materially lowered the average yearly earnings of workmen engaged in them.

Further comment on this table can be little more than a repetition of the figures which it presents; the subject will therefore be dismissed with a brief statement relating to the general average yearly earnings shown for all industries. That earnings have steadily increased for some years, notwithstanding strikes and other drawbacks, is proven by the following figures:

Average yearly earnings, all industries, 1900,.....$441.19
Average yearly earnings, all industries, 1901,..... 446.66
Average yearly earnings, all industries, 1902,..... 467.13

A small but steady increase in earnings is here shown for 1901 over the previous year, and also for 1902 over 1901. The increase for two years, or in 1902 as compared with 1900, is only a fraction short of $26.00, or very nearly 6 per cent.

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

In this table the classified weekly wages are given with the number of males and of females who receive the various specified rates in each industry. There is also a classification for all industries at the end of table No. 7, which gives the total number and equivalent percentages of male and female employees who receive these different wage rates.

The total number of employees for whom wage rates are quoted is 243,525, of whom 184,481 are males, and 60,044 are females. The male employees classified separately shows 16,755, or 9.1 per cent. who are paid less than $5 per week; 7,177, or 3.9 per cent. who are paid above $5 but under $6 per week; 8,345, or 4.5 per cent. who are paid above $6 but under $7 per week; 16,131, or 8.8 per cent. who are paid above $7 but under $8 per week; 16,195, or 8.8 per cent. who are paid above $8 but under $9 per week; 24,912, or 13.5 per cent. who are paid above $9 but under $10 per week; 25,182, or 13.7 per cent. who are paid above $10 but under $12 per week; 27,887, or 15.3 per cent. who are paid above $12 but under $15 per week; 28,416 or 15.6 per cent. who are paid above $15 but under $20 per week; and 12,481, or 6.9 per cent. who are paid more than $20 per week.

A similar classification of female employees shows 22,401, or 37.3 per cent. who receive less than $5 per week; 11,334, or 18.8 per cent. who receive between $5 and $6 per week; 8,758, or 14.6 per cent. who receive between $6 and $7 per week; 6,159, or 10.2 per cent. who receive between $7 and $8 per week; 4,044, or 6.8 per cent. who receive between $8 and $9 per week; 2,660, or 4.4 per cent. who receive betwen $9 and $10 per week; 2,556, or 4.3 per cent. who receive between $10 and $12 per week; 1,528, or 2.5 per cent. who receive between $12 and $15 per week; 539, or .9 per cent. who receive between $15 and $20 per week; 65, or .1 per cent. receive $20 or over per week.

A resume in tabular form of the foregoing analysis of classified wage rates is given in the following table:

Percentage of persons receiving specified wages:

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males. (Total number 183,481.)	Females. (Total number 60,044.)	Total number. (Both sexes, 243,525.)
Under $5,	9.0	37.3	16.1
$5 but under $6,	3.9	18.8	7.6
6 but under 7,	4.5	14.6	7.1
7 but under 8,	8.8	10.2	9.2
8 but under 9,	8.8	6.8	8.3
9 but under 10,	13.5	4.4	11.2
10 but under 12,	13.7	4.3	11.0
12 but under 15,	15.3	2.6	12.1
15 but under 20,	15.6	.9	12.2
20 and over,	6.9	.1	5.2
	100.	100.	100.

A study of this table in detail will convey an accurate understanding of prevailing weekly wages or earnings in the industries covered by this presentation.

The separate classifications of males and females in such industries as employ both sexes, and the actual number to whom the various rates are paid as given in this table, is the best possible means of showing the prevailing wages of labor in each occupation.

The comparative value placed upon the sexes as workers is shown by the fact that 80.9 per cent. of the females employed in the industries are paid less than $8 per week, while only 26.2 per cent. of the males are found working for the same low rates. Seventy-three and eight-tenths per cent. of the males are paid the rates extending from $8 upward to $20 and over per week, the largest number being found in the group receiving from $15 to $20. Only 19.1 per cent. of the females are found among the classses receiving over $8 per week, and only 1 per cent. of these are paid over $15.

As wage rates advance the males are found in growing and the females in rapidly diminishing numbers.

The aggregate amount paid in wages for one week to the 243,525 employees of all industries, excluding officials who are paid salaries, is $2,292,963, of which $1,918,792 went to male and $374,171 to female employees. These figures show an average earning of $10.45 for males and $6.23 for females. It should be borne in mind that this calculation is based on returns from each establishment for that week during the year when the greatest number of persons were employed, and that these averages are therefore produced under exceptionally favorable conditions, but that the proportion of employes receiving the lowest wage rates is diminishing is shown by a comparison of the weekly wage tables of the last three years. In 1900 the proportion receiving less than $6 a week was 25.6 per cent.; in 1901 it was 25.2 per cent., and in 1902 it had fallen to 23.7 per cent.

There were, of course, corresponding increases shown in the higher grades.

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

The average number of days in operation for all industries is 289.70, a slight gain over 1901, when it was 289.37.

Only three industries in the entire list, the manufacture of chemical products, and of wire and wire cloth, and smelting precious metals have averaged more than 306 days in operation. The others range from 243.33 to 305, the average being as above stated.

The average number of hours worked per day ranges from 8.94 in the manufacture of varnishes, to 10.89 in the smelting and refining of precious metals. The average for all industries is 9.72.

The industries averaging more than ten hours per day are smelting and refining the precious metals, 10.89; the manufacture of bar steel and iron, 10.28; paper, 10.12, and lime and cement, 10.75.

All the establishments included in the following industries work ten hours a day: Pearl buttons, dyeing and finshing cotton goods, fertilizers, paints, silk throwing, textile products and thread. In all other occupations the hours of labor are from 8.94 (varnish), which is the lowest, to a fraction less than ten hours; the average for all above and below ten hours being, as above stated, 9.72 per day.

In 1900 the hours were 9.64 ,and in 1901 9.66. It is thus shown that during the last three years working time in factory industries has been slightly on the increase.

The proportion of business done or the percentage of their full capacity to which the various industries were run during the year, is shown by Table No. 8 to range between 47.50, in art tile making, to 88.46 in the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods. The average proportion of business done for all industries is 77.76 per cent., or within 22.24 per cent. of their very highest possible productive capacity.

In 1900 the average proportion of business done for all industries was 76.24 per cent.; in 1901 it was 77.46 per cent., and in 1902 it is found to be as stated above, 77.76 per cent.—a small but sure gain in the average volume of business for each of these years is thus shown.

The great productive power of the industries of the State is strikingly shown by the fact that although operated to only 77.76 per cent. of their full capacity, the products amount in selling value to the great sum of $501,797,405. When fully engaged the 1,811 establish-

ments included in this presentation are capable of producing 22.24 per cent. more value than that given above, or a total of $613,397,147. per year without extension or increase of the plants beyond their present size.

Leaving out Sunday and all legal holidays, there remains 306 working days in the year, which number is assumed to be the standard for full time.

How nearly the average number of days employed in each of the industries approached that limit is shown in the following table, which gives the number of days in operation, the number not in operation, and, keeping in mind the standard of full time, the percentage of idleness or unemployment in each industry.

Industries.	Employment During the Year. Averages.		
	Number of Days Employed.	Number of Days Idle	Percentage of Idleness.
Agricultural implements,	291.50	14.50	4.74
Artesian's tools,	294.03	11.97	3.91
Boilers,	304.69	1.31	.42
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	297.66	8.34	2.72
Brick and terra cotta,	238.34	67.66	22.11
Buttons (metal),	296.10	9.60	3.14
Carpets and rugs,	274.67	31.33	10.20
Carriages and wagons,	300.63	5.37	1.75
Chemical products,	314.31	.....	.....
Cigars and tobacco,	284.42	21.58	7.05
Cotton goods,	309.86	.....	.....
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	296.00	10.00	3.26
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	306.50	.....	.....
Electrical appliances,	299.60	6.40	2.09
Fertilizers,	251.42	54.58	17.83
Food products,	275.58	30.42	9.94
Foundry (iron),	289.00	17.00	5.55
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	285.87	20.13	6.58
Glass (window and bottle),	244.41	61.59	20.13
Graphite products,	299.80	6.20	2.02
Hats (felt),	280.00	26.00	8.50
High explosives,	305.64	.36	.....
Jewelry,	286.22	19.78	6.46
Knit goods,	302.27	3.73	1.22
Leather,	294.17	11.83	3.86
Lamps,	294.25	11.75	3.84
Lime and cement,	304.50	1.50	49
Machinery,	301.35	4.65	1.52
Metal goods,	298.51	7.49	2.44
Mining (iron ore),	296.33	9.67	3.16
Musical instruments,	285.06	20.94	6.84
Oilcloth,	261.50	44.50	14.54
Oils,	300.93	5.07	1.65
Paints,	305.00	1.00	3.26
Paper,	264.21	41.79	13.65
Pig iron,	265.00	41.00	13.39
Pottery,	298.79	7.21	2.35
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	289.82	16.18	5.28

Industries.	Employment During the Year. Averages. Number of Days Employed.	Number of Days Idle.	Percentage of Idleness.
Shoes,	278.26	27.74	9.06
Shipbuilding,	298.80	7.20	2.35
Silk (broad and ribbon),	284.01	21.99	7.18
Silver goods,	285.47	20.53	6.70
Smelting and refining (precious metals),	323.89	.....	.....
Soap and tallow,	302.73	3.27	1.07
Steel and iron (structural),	303.16	2.84	.92
Steel and iron (forging),	296.58	9.42	3.08
Thread,	287.83	18.17	5.93
Varnishes,	304.56	1.44	.47
Woolen and worsted goods,	287.89	18.11	5.91

Table No. 9.—Special industry presentation.

This table is one in which nine of the leading industries of the State are presented in special form. The data relating to each of them are taken from the general tables and brought together here for the convenience of review.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDUSTRY PRODUCT.

There is a great deal of current misunderstanding as to how the product of industry is divided between capital and labor, or, in other words, how much of it goes to the workmen in the form of wages, and what portion is reserved by the employer to meeet all other claims and charges against the business, including a fair profit for himself.

This subject is one about which many persons, particularly workingmen, hold very erroneous views, and whatever may be unreasonable in their demands relating to wages comes naturally from the belief that they are not paid a fair proportion of that which their labor helps to produce, and that such is the case, not by reason of inability, but because of unwillingness on the part of employers to pay more.

For the purpose of showing the division of the industry product between labor and the other factors that enter into production the table which appears lower down has been prepared. The industries used for illustrating the division are selected because of their comparative importance in the matter of value of annual product and number of persons employed, and will serve the purpose as well as though all were included.

An explanation of what is meant by "industry product" may be helpful to an understanding of this table.

As applied to one manufacturing establishment, which seems the simplest way of explaining the meaning of the term, the "industry product" is the actual results of the work done in the establishment; that is, the value created above the cost value of stock or material used. To put the matter in what may be a plainer and more easily understood form, the industry product is the difference between the cost value of the stock or material used and the selling value of the finished goods made from the same material when they are ready to be placed on the market. It is the value which the productive forces of the establishment, that is to say, the machinery comprising the plant and all the processes carried on therein, suplemented by the labor employed, has added to the stock or material used in producing the finished goods.

The values presented in this table under the heading "industry product" are obtained by deducting from the total value of goods made or work done in each of the specified industries, the value of the stock or material used; what remains being added value, or actual product due to the industry.

In the division of this product the part paid as wages to the workmen employed costitutes labor's share of the proceeds of each industry. Out of the balance, which is given in the table under the heading, "profit and other expense fund," must be paid interest on capital invested, interest on loans, rents, commissions, insurance, taxes and salaries of superintendents, managers, book-keepers, clerks and salesmen, which are not included in the aggregates of wages paid; in fact all the expenses of carrying on business outside of the cost of material and the wages paid to labor; the remainder, if there be any, is the profit of the employer.

The industry product per employee in each of the selected industries is given in this table. The heading under which the figures appear is "Average Amount of Industry Product Per Employee." The amounts given here are obtained by dividing the total number of persons employed into the total industry products of each industry, the results will show its value per individual wage earner. The last entries on the table show the distribution of the industry produced by percentages, between the labor and the profit and other expense funds.

This is perhaps the most interesting feature of the table, showing, as it does, with reliable accuracy, labor's share of that which is produced by the combined forces of industry working together.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of persons employed.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	INDUSTRY PRODUCT.—Selling value of goods made, less the cost value of the material used.	PROFIT AND OTHER EXPENSE FUND. Industry product, less total am't paid in wages.	Average amount of industry products per employe.	PERCENTAGE OF INDUSTRY PRODUCT. Devoted to profit and other expenses.	Paid in wages.
Artisans' tools	35	1,733	$ 914,973	$1,643,915	$ 728,942	$ 948 59	44.34	55.66
Boilers	13	1,324	742,693	1,386,803	644,110	1,047 43	46.45	53.55
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	32	1,869	1,624,151	8,945,889	7,321,738	4,786 45	81.85	18.15
Brick and Terra Cotta	58	5,341	2,285,746	4,254,893	1,969,147	796 65	46.28	53.72
Carpets and rugs	9	1,557	552,405	975,870	423 465	626 76	43 40	56.60
Chemical products	42	5,004	2,411,856	7,557,369	5,145,513	1,510 27	68 09	31.91
Cigars and tobacco	31	4 029	1,297,386	6,435,660	5,138,274	1,597 33	79 84	20,16
Cotton goods	28	4,611	1,339,945	2,285,552	945,607	495 67	41.38	58.62
Drawn Wire and wire cloth	6	4,638	2,723,336	3,467,477	744,141	747 62	21 47	78.53
Electrictrical appliances	25	4,397	2,063,791	4,862,838	2,799,047	1,105 94	57.56	42 44
Food products	24	2,001	841,481	2,555,076	1,713,595	1,276 90	67.07	32.93
Foundry (iron)	39	4,852	2,629,583	4,062,657	1,433,074	837 32	35 28	64.72
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	15	1,530	1,008,254	2,283,794	1,275,540	1,492 67	55.85	48.15
Glass (window and bottle)	22	6,138	3,174,566	3,992,834	818,268	650 51	20.50	79 50
Hats (felt)	25	6,726	3,060,987	4,683,275	1,622,288	696 29	34 64	65.36
High explosives	8	1.239	628,842	1.963.428	1,334,586	1,584 69	67 97	32 03
Jewelry	79	2,821	1,672,917	4,022,307	2,349,390	1,425 84	58 41	41.59
Knit goods	11	1.369	377,878	679,361	301,483	496 25	44.38	55.62
Leather	62	5.259	2,606,743	5,533.219	2,926,476	1,052 14	52.89	47.11
Lamps	8	3,235	1,166,733	2,219,467	1,052,734	686 08	47 43	52 57
Machinery	95	15,674	9,365,484	14,450,507	5 085,023	921 94	35 19	64.81
Metal goods	61	5,519	2.293,150	3,808,782	1.515,632	690 12	39.79	60.21
Oil cloth (floor and table)	8	887	423,484	1,072,994	649,510	1.209 69	60 53	39.47
Oils	12	3,010	1,816,904	6,993 648	5,176,744	2,323 47	74.02	25 98
Paints	8	617	299,590	772,803	473.213	1,252 52	61 93	38.77
Paper	33	1,959	943 208	2,694,930	1,751,722	1,375 66	65.00	35.00
Pig iron	3	623	310,073	508,618	198,585	816 40	39 05	60.95
Pottery	34	3,872	2,271,873	3,709,306	1,437,433	957 99	38.76	61.24
Rubber goods (hard and soft)	33	4,549	2,116,255	4,722,313	2,606,058	1,038 10	55.19	44 81
Shoes	34	4,061	1,586,207	2,615,610	1,029,403	644 08	39 36	60.64
Shirts	21	2.941	877,622	1,588.082	710,460	539 98	44 74	55 26
Silk (broadand ribbon)	123	21,445	8,835,402	16,775,616	7,940,214	782 26	47.33	52.67
Silk dyeing	20	3,900	1,819,185	2,800,030	980,845	717 96	35 04	64.96
Steel and iron (structural)	19	3,318	1,789,273	2,959.555	1,170,282	891 97	39 55	60 45
Steel and iron (bar)	7	1,157	554,514	817,603	263,089	706 66	32.18	67 82
Steel and iron (forging)	12	2,680	1.601,970	2,731,907	1,129,937	1,019 37	41.36	58 64
Watches, cases snd material	10	2,101	1.126,079	1,686,737	560,658	802 83	33 24	66.76
Woolen and worsted goods	26	8,438	2,926.268	5,353,624	2,427,356	634 47	54 66	45 34

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders, by Industries, 1902.

Office Number.	Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Number of Private Firms	Partners.					Number of Corporations.	Stockholders.				Aggregates. Partners and Stockholders.
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Banks as Trustees.	Total.	
1	Agricultural implements	8	4	6	--	--	--	6	4	58	15	5	78	84
2	Artisans' tools	35	16	27	2	--	--	29	19	168	44	15	227	256
3	Art tile	6	1	1	--	--	--	1	5	43	2	26	71	72
4	Boilers	13	6	10	--	--	--	10	7	109	23	5	137	147
5	Boxes (wood and paper)	32	25	33	1	--	2	36	7	30	9	--	39	75
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	32	4	5	--	--	--	5	28	1,048	63	7	1,118	1,123
7	Brick and terra cotta	58	28	42	6	--	1	49	30	1,801	747	216	2,764	2,813
8	Brushes	9	9	10	1	--	1	12	--	--	--	--	--	12
9	Buttons (metal)	10	5	8	--	--	--	8	5	46	18	1	65	73
10	Buttons (pearl)	16	14	26	--	--	--	26	2	13	2	--	15	41
11	Carpets and rugs	9	2	3	--	--	--	3	7	59	7	--	66	69
12	Carriages and wagons	32	26	37	2	1	--	40	6	42	15	--	57	97
13	Chemical products	42	3	10	--	--	--	10	39	876	609	112	1,597	1,607
14	Cigars and tobacco	31	20	25	2	--	--	27	11	175	44	10	229	256
15	Clothing	17	16	22	2	--	--	24	1	4	--	--	4	28
16	Confectionery	6	3	6	--	--	--	6	3	12	6	--	18	24
17	Cornices and skylights	13	7	9	--	--	--	9	6	19	10	--	29	38
18	Corsets and corset waists	10	5	11	1	1	--	13	5	42	16	--	58	71
19	Cutlery	9	4	5	1	--	--	6	5	25	4	3	32	38
20	Cotton goods	28	14	22	--	--	--	22	14	173	40	8	221	243
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	14	3	4	--	--	--	4	11	171	121	41	333	337
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	41	4	--	45	45
23	Electrical appliances	25	5	5	--	1	--	6	20	2,885	257	24	3,166	3,172
24	Fertilizers	12	2	7	--	--	--	7	10	2,685	11	1	2,697	2,704
25	Food products	24	7	11	1	--	1	13	17	2,586	1,012	2	3,600	3,613
26	Foundry (brass)	12	6	7	--	--	--	7	6	37	2	--	39	46
27	Foundry (iron)	39	17	31	--	--	--	31	22	1,243	132	56	1,431	1,462
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	15	4	6	--	--	1	7	11	518	259	32	809	816
29	Gas and electric light fixtures	8	4	5	--	--	--	5	4	16	1	1	18	23
30	Glass (window and bottle)	22	3	6	--	--	1	7	19	185	48	3	236	243
31	Glass mirrors	3	2	7	--	--	--	7	1	6	--	--	6	13
32	Graphite products	5	1	1	--	--	--	1	4	102	62	9	173	174
33	Hats (felt)	45	28	50	--	--	2	52	17	95	14	--	109	161
34	Hats (straw)	3	3	4	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	4
35	High explosives	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	59	6	2	67	67
36	Inks and mucilage	6	1	2	--	--	--	2	5	30	2	1	33	35
37	Jewelry	79	56	119	1	3	3	126	23	84	17	--	101	227
38	Knit goods	11	9	10	--	--	2	12	2	87	69	38	194	206
39	Laundry	10	3	6	--	--	--	6	7	46	6	--	52	58
40	Leather	62	30	49	2	--	2	53	32	185	28	5	218	271
41	Leather goods	15	11	21	--	--	--	21	4	17	11	--	28	49
42	Lamps	8	3	4	1	--	--	5	5	38	--	3	41	46
43	Lime and cement	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	215	63	13	291	291
44	Machinery	95	30	35	1	--	--	36	65	584	203	59	846	882
45	Mattresses and bedding	7	2	4	--	--	--	4	5	19	--	--	19	23
46	Metal goods	61	13	22	--	--	--	22	48	688	130	24	842	864
47	Metal novelties	11	5	7	--	--	--	7	6	42	11	--	53	60
48	Mining (iron ore)	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	343	206	92	641	641
49	Musical instruments	17	7	11	--	--	--	11	10	236	27	6	269	280
50	Oilcloth (floor and table)	8	4	6	--	--	--	6	4	162	52	--	214	220
51	Oils	12	3	5	--	--	--	5	9	2,080	2,008	354	4,442	4,447
52	Paints	8	4	6	--	--	--	6	4	48	23	--	71	77
53	Paper	33	9	19	2	2	1	24	24	456	192	6	654	678
54	Pig iron	3	1	1	--	--	--	1	2	139	22	4	165	166
55	Pottery	34	9	19	2	2	--	23	25	399	136	44	579	602
56	Printing and bookbinding	20	11	17	--	--	1	18	9	71	8	2	81	99
57	Quarrying stone	14	6	7	2	--	1	10	8	58	3	1	62	72
58	Roofing (iron and stone)	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	163	11	1	175	175
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	33	2,593	1,333	104	4,030	4,030
60	Saddles and harness	10	6	8	--	--	--	8	4	15	1	--	16	24
61	Saddlery and harness hardware	12	11	15	1	--	--	16	1	2	1	--	3	19
62	Scientific instruments	11	2	4	--	--	--	4	9	138	20	7	165	169
63	Sash, blinds and doors	25	15	29	1	--	--	30	10	67	8	--	75	105
64	Shoes	34	15	25	1	--	--	26	19	143	33	2	178	204
65	Shirts	21	16	32	1	--	--	33	5	19	4	--	23	56
66	Shirtwaists (women's)	7	7	8	1	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	9

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders, by Industries, 1902 (Continued).

Office Number.	Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Number of Private Firms.	Partners.					Number of Corporations	Stockholders.				Aggregates.
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Banks as Trustees.	Total.	Partners and Stockholders.
67	Ship building	10	4	6	--	--	--	6	6	70	15	9	94	100
68	Silk (broad and ribbon)	123	60	110	4	--	--	114	63	333	46	6	385	499
69	Silk dyeing	20	7	8	--	--	--	8	13	46	4	------	50	58
70	Silk throwing	22	17	25	--	--	--	25	5	14	2	------	16	41
71	Silk mill supplies	14	12	19	1	--	--	20	2	5	3	------	8	28
72	Silver goods	15	8	17	1	--	--	18	7	53	25	2	80	98
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	9	2	3	--	--	--	3	7	101	24	1	126	129
74	Soap and tallow	11	5	11	5	--	--	16	6	56	14	------	70	86
75	Steel and iron (bar)	7	1	------	1	--	--	1	6	43	8	4	55	56
76	Steel and iron (structural)	19	6	10	--	--	--	10	13	72	16	7	95	105
77	Steel and iron (forging)	12	3	3	--	--	--	3	9	192	82	25	299	302
78	Textile products	7	2	5	--	--	--	5	5	53	20	1	74	79
79	Thread	6	1	2	--	--	--	2	*5	*15	* ------	*3	*18	20
80	Trunks and traveling bags	9	6	10	--	--	--	10	3	13	9	1	23	33
81	Trunk and bag hardware	7	4	6	--	--	--	6	3	14	------	------	14	20
82	Typewriters and supplies	4	2	3	--	--	--	3	2	55	5	------	60	63
83	Underwear (women's and children)	19	16	28	2	--	--	30	3	15	5	------	20	50
84	Varnishes	18	4	7	--	--	--	7	14	113	32	8	153	160
85	Watches, cases and material	10	3	3	--	--	--	3	7	169	39	3	211	214
86	Window shades	5	4	5	2	--	1	8	1	3	1	------	4	12
87	Wooden goods	35	18	31	--	--	--	31	17	159	22	------	181	212
88	Woolen and worsted goods	26	11	25	--	--	1	26	15	243	65	19	327	353
89	Unclassified	58	21	35	1	--	--	36	37	12,084	205	35	12,324	12,360
	All industries	1811	803	1,325	52	10	21	03	1,008	38,460	8,873	1,469	48,802	50,210

*Three establishments have not reported these items.

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested, Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done, by Industries, 1902.

Office Number.	Industries.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Capital Invested.	Stock Used. Cost Value.	Goods Made. Selling Value.
1	Agricultural implements,	8	$1,551,095	$340,930	$1,143,536
2	Artisans' tools,	35	4,843,101	929,638	2,573,553
3	Art tile,	6	317,444	49,547	185,429
4	Boilers,	13	2,342,724	3,173,323	4,560,126
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	32	654,475	744,461	1,497,768
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	19,891,367	4,373,797	13,319,686
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	8,700,947	2,029,647	6,284,540
8	Brushes,	9	116,800	88,369	269,295
9	Buttons (metal),	10	1,170,000	457,040	1,326,369
10	Butons (pearl),	16	306,050	586,205	1,162,113
11	Carpets and rugs,	9	1,270,000	1,146,347	2,122,217
12	Carriages and wagons,	32	1,159,630	757,765	1,783,557
13	Chemical products,	42	22,093,200	9,683,145	17,240,514
14	Cigars and tobacco,	31	7,705,048	4,885,897	11,321,557
15	Clothing,	17	244,500	*435,152	*927,057
16	Confectionery,	6	146,000	398,224	565,358
17	Cornices and skylights,	13	276,800	353,175	692,602
18	Corsets and corset waists,	10	782,372	867,258	2,199,064
19	Cutlery,	9	524,312	233,255	709,476
20	Cotton goods,	28	4,908,625	4,050,303	6,335,855
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	14	4,664,183	4,443,433	7,098,893
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	6	746,002	11,901,722	15,369,199
23	Electrical appliances,	25	14,968,266	6,553,204	11,416,042
24	Fertilizers,	12	2,852,128	2,786,241	4,173,151
25	Fruit products,	24	3,925,271	13,938,198	16,493,274
26	Foundry (brass),	12	819,422	1,159,024	1,925,619
27	Foundry (iron),	39	3,590,695	5,268,862	9,331,489
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	15	5,514,617	2,306,707	4,590,501
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	8	272,800	159,693	388,180
30	Glass (window and bottle),	22	4,810,760	2,266,221	6,269,055
31	Glass mirrors,	3	128,200	408,688	491,359
32	Graphite products,	5	1,528,500	772,622	1,549,000
33	Hats (felt),	45	2,846,656	4,456,837	9,140,112
34	Hats (straw),	3	262,574	299,853	635,975
35	High explosives,	8	3,175,000	2,880,953	4,844,381
36	Inks and mucilage,	6	496,368	158,871	337,294
37	Jewelry,	79	3,931,286	4,035,262	8,057,569
38	Knit goods,	11	1,298,108	871,213	1,550,574
39	Laundry,	10	565,500	244,682	770,875
40	Leather,	62	7,974,522	12,948,856	18,482,075
41	Leather goods,	15	895,000	1,052,094	1,991,873
42	Lamps,	8	1,985,090	2,171,397	4,390,864
43	Lime and cement,	8	3,730,539	1,577,329	3,155,288
44	Machinery,	95	19,611,319	10,374,335	24,824,842
45	Mattresses and bedding,	7	102,500	272,343	447,191
46	Metal goods,	61	7,781,972	4,294,806	8,103,588
47	Metal novelties,	11	664,100	500,398	1,174,773
48	Mining (iron ore),	6	1,840,969	311,835	1,058,228
49	Musical instruments,	17	2,404,209	1,119,624	3,190,840
50	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	1,868,000	2,121,115	3,194,109
51	Oils,	12	17,852,108	30,491,344	37,484,992
52	Paints,	8	1,292,627	2,247,221	3,020,024
53	Paper,	33	5,548,185	3,931,367	6,626,297
54	Pig iron,	3	1,833,519	2,091,687	2,600,305
55	Pottery,	34	6,875,263	1,456,692	5,165,998
56	Printing and bookbinding,	20	635,693	622,259	1,798,623
57	Quarrying stone,	14	443,307	278,580	940,368
58	Roofiing (iron and stone),	7	520,000	1,078,585	1,908,008
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	33	9,753,853	9,589,553	14,311,866
60	Saddles and harness,	10	152,250	227,522	473,073
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	12	405,500	247,506	728,517
62	Scientific instruments,	11	1,747,000	1,131,181	2,441,843
63	Sash blinds and doors,	25	1,333,055	1,225,889	2,178,726

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested, Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done, by Industries, 1902—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Capital Invested.	Stock Used. Cost Value.	Goods Made. Selling Value.
64	Shoes,	34	1,990,467	3,417,443	6,033,053
65	Shirts,	21	725,600	1,196,294	2,784,376
66	Shirt waists (women's),	7	74,900	264,367	481,975
67	Shipbuilding,	10	6,135,687	†2,049,404	†4,748,077
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	123	20,436,121	24,588,978	41,364,594
69	Silk dyeing,	20	3,656,222	2,832,297	5,632,327
70	Silk throwing,	22	780,281	398,551	852,682
71	Silk mill suplies,	14	514,591	242,876	680,867
72	Silver goods,	15	1,143,798	997,144	2,457,655
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver copper, etc.),	9	5,465,000	†32,747,733	†38,801,468
74	Soap and tallow,	11	1,844,110	2,374,895	3,610,805
75	Steel and iron (bar),	7	1,604,234	1,462,495	2,280,098
76	Steel and iron (structural),	19	2,226,936	4,914,342	7,873,897
77	Steel and iron (forging),	12	4,579,657	3,199,676	5,931,583
78	Textile products,	7	‡837,000	814,098	1,390,180
79	Thread,	6	‡3,040,000	§1,765,063	§432,306
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	9	687,000	474,982	1,017,692
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	7	501,000	502,292	1,117,604
82	Typewriters and supplies,	4	615,000	132,715	391,397
83	Underwear (women's and children's),	19	493,900	960,082	1,913,437
84	Varnishes,	18	3,724,901	1,814,450	3,827,602
85	Watches, cases and material,	10	2,170,000	1,446,960	3,133,697
86	Window shades,	5	172,000	443,000	602,000
87	Wooden goods,	35	1,827,600	851,813	2,244,094
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	8,748,539	9,343,338	14,696,962
89	Unclassified,	58	20,502,856	7,819,390	13,282,452
	All industries,	1,811	$327,148,806	$298,918,930	$501,797,405

*Five establishments employing 372 hands have not reported these items.
†One establismment employing 777 hands has not reported these items.
‡One establishment has not reported this item.
§Two establishments employing 1,793 hands have not reported these items.
•One establishment has not reported these items.

TABLE No. 3—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902, Aggregate.

In this table, by the terms "Periods of Employment of the Smallest Number" and "Periods of Employment of the Greatest Number," are meant those times as regards Aggregate Number of Persons Employed—when the smallest or greatest number respectively were employed. It must be borne in mind that the number of persons here enumerated are wage-earners only—officers, clerks and salaried persons are excluded.

Office Number.	Industries.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Aggregate Average Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregates of Persons Employed at Periods of Employment.		Excess of Greatest over Smallest Number.
				Smallest Number.	Greatest Number.	
1	Agricultural implements,	8	359	291	424	133
2	Artisans' tools,	35	1,733	1,646	1,910	264
3	Art tile,	6	168	105	233	128
4	Boilers,	13	1,324	1,265	1,381	116
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	32	1,459	1,406	1,494	88
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	1,869	1,835	1,935	100
7	Brick and terra cota,	58	5,341	3,783	6,532	2,749
8	Brushes,	9	219	187	239	52
9	Buttons (metal),	10	934	896	969	73
10	Buttons (pearl),	16	897	775	968	193
11	Carpets and rugs,	9	1,557	1,122	1,793	671
12	Carriages and wagons,	32	975	906	1,024	118
13	Chemical products,	42	5,004	4,525	5,185	660
14	Cigars and tobacco,	31	4,029	3,922	4,141	219
15	Clothing,	17	1,135	1,030	1,221	191
16	Confectionery,	6	208	180	247	67
17	Cornices and skylights,	13	538	443	748	305
18	Corsets and corset waists,	10	1,927	1,774	2,030	256
19	Cutlery,	9	746	687	791	104
20	Cotton goods,	28	4,611	4,361	4,885	524
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	14	3,579	3,178	3,714	536
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	6	4,638	4,140	4,901	761
23	Electrical appliances,	25	4,397	3,791	5,030	1,239
24	Fertilizers,	12	1,075	904	1,254	350
25	Food products,	24	2,001	1,747	2,221	474
26	Foundry (brass),	12	906	849	971	122
27	Foundry (iron),	39	4,852	4,377	5,265	888
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	15	1,530	1,441	1,650	209
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	8	294	271	312	41
30	Glass (window and bottle),*	22	6,138	1,599	7,617	6,018
31	Glass mirrors,	3	146	122	167	45
32	Graphite products,	5	1,407	1,314	1,492	178
33	Hats (felt),	45	6,726	6,315	7,080	765
34	Hats (straw),	3	436	132	613	481
35	High explosives,	8	1,239	1,199	1,270	71
36	Inks and mucilage,	6	91	83	101	18
37	Jewelry,	79	2,821	2,647	3,116	469
38	Knit goods,	11	1,369	1,288	1,412	124
39	Laundry,	10	810	773	832	59
40	Leather,	62	5,259	4,974	5,410	436
41	Leather goods,	15	1,380	1,193	1,471	278
42	Lamps,	8	3,235	2,897	3,672	775
43	Lime and cement,	8	1,422	1,198	1,594	396
44	Machinery,	95	15,674	14,329	16,621	2,292
45	Mattresses and bedding,	7	194	187	207	20
46	Metal goods,	61	5,519	5,001	5,919	918
47	Metal novelties,	11	743	700	809	109
48	Mining (iron ore),	6	1,617	1,557	1,718	161
49	Musical instruments,	17	1,707	1,530	1,833	303
50	Oil cloth (floor and table),	8	887	808	955	147
51	Oils,	12	3,010	2,925	3,312	387

TABLE No. 3—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902, Aggregate—Continued.

In this table, by the terms "Periods of Employment of the Smallest Number" and "Periods of Employment of the Greatest Number," are meant those times as regards Aggregate Number of Persons Employed—when the smallest or greatest number respectively were employed. It must be borne in mind that the number of persons here enumerated are wage-earners only—officers, clerks and salaried persons are excluded.

Office Number.	Industries.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Aggregate Average Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregates of Persons Employed at Periods of Employment.		Excess of Greatest over Smallest Number.
				Smallest Number.	Greatest Number.	
52	Paints,	8	617	556	648	92
53	Paper,	33	1,959	1,599	2,179	580
54	Pig iron,	3	623	551	725	174
55	Pottery,	34	3,872	3,726	4,015	289
56	Printing and bookbinding,	20	1,147	1,035	1,292	257
57	Quarrying stone,	14	976	586	1,165	57*
58	Roofing (iron and stone),	7	360	318	392	74
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	33	4,549	4,257	4,755	498
60	Saddles and harness,	10	272	254	291	37
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	12	513	486	523	37
62	Scientific instruments,	11	1,877	1,781	2,016	235
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	25	870	805	909	104
64	Shoes,	34	4,061	3,962	4,132	170
65	Shirts,	21	2,941	2,765	3,080	315
66	Shirt waists (women's),	7	460	393	500	107
67	Ship building,	10	4,760	3,998	5,328	1,330
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	123	21,445	19,071	22,625	3,554
69	Silk dyeing,	20	3,900	2,262	4,435	2,173
70	Silk throwing,	22	1,645	1,602	1,715	113
71	Silk mill supplies,	14	617	588	634	46
72	Silver goods,	15	1,264	1,136	1,399	263
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	9	3,357	3,050	3,485	435
74	Soap and tallow,	14	560	515	578	63
75	Steel and iron (bar),	7	1,157	1,087	1,204	117
76	Steel and iron (structural),	19	3,318	3,180	3,436	256
77	Steel and iron (forging),	12	2,680	2,528	2,798	270
78	Textile products,	7	883	858	921	63
79	Thread,	6	5,125	5,039	5,176	137
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	9	605	558	652	94
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	7	869	766	997	231
82	Typewriters and supplies,	4	184	85	218	133
83	Underwear (women's and children's),	19	1,848	1,702	1,975	273
84	Varnishes,	18	289	277	296	19
85	Watches, cases and material,	10	2,101	2,070	2,172	102
86	Window shades,	5	116	97	124	27
87	Wooden goods,	35	1,455	1,308	1,586	278
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	8,438	8,194	8,644	450
89	Unclassified,	58	5,968	5,203	6,466	1,263
	All industries,	1,811	217,929	208,908	226,765	17,857

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

TABLE No. 4.—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902, Averages.

In this table averages for each establishment are given. These have been arrived at by dividing the aggregates given in Table No. 3 by the number of establishments. It must be borne in mind that the number of persons here enumerated are wage earners only—officers, clerks and salaried persons are excluded.

Office Number.	Industries.	Number of Establishments considered.	Number of Persons Employed in Each Establishment.			
			Average Number.	Smallest Number.	Greatest Number.	Excess of Greatest Over Smallest Number.
1	Agricultural implements,	8	45	36	53	17
2	Artisans' tools,	35	50	47	55	8
3	Art tile,	6	28	18	39	21
4	Boilers,	13	102	97	106	9
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	32	46	44	47	3
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	58	57	60	3
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	92	65	112	47
8	Brushes,	9	24	21	27	6
9	Buttons (metal),	10	93	90	97	7
10	Buttons (pearl),	16	56	48	61	13
11	Carpets and rugs,	9	173	125	199	74
12	Carriages and wagons,	32	30	28	32	4
13	Chemical products,	42	119	108	123	15
14	Cigars and tobacco,	31	130	127	134	7
15	Clothing,	17	67	61	72	11
16	Confectionery,	6	35	30	41	11
17	Cornices and skylights,	13	41	34	58	24
18	Corsets and corset waists,	10	193	177	203	26
19	Cutlery,	9	83	76	88	12
20	Cotton goods,	28	165	156	174	18
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	14	256	227	265	38
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	6	773	690	817	127
23	Electrical appliances,	25	176	152	202	50
24	Fertilizers,	12	90	75	105	30
25	Food products,	24	83	73	93	20
26	Foundry (brass),	12	76	71	81	10
27	Foundry (iron),	39	124	112	135	23
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	15	102	96	110	14
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	8	37	34	39	5
30	Glass (window and bottle).*	22	279	73	346	273
31	Glass mirrors,	3	49	41	56	15
32	Graphite products,	5	281	263	298	35
33	Hats (felt),	45	149	140	157	17
34	Hats (straw),	3	145	44	204	160
35	High explosives,	8	155	150	159	9
36	Inks and mucilage,	6	15	14	17	3
37	Jewelry,	79	36	34	40	6
38	Knit goods,	11	124	117	128	11
39	Laundry,	10	81	77	83	6
40	Leather,	62	85	80	87	7
41	Leather goods,	15	92	80	98	18
42	Lamps,	8	404	362	459	97
43	Lime and cement,	8	178	150	199	49
44	Machinery,	95	165	151	175	24
45	Mattresses and bedding,	7	28	27	30	3
46	Metal goods,	61	90	84	97	13
47	Metal novelties,	11	68	64	74	10
48	Mining (iron ore),	6	269	260	286	26
49	Musical instruments,	17	100	90	108	18
50	Oil cloth (floor and table),	8	111	101	119	18
51	Oils,	12	251	244	276	32
52	Paints,	8	77	70	81	11
53	Paper,	33	59	48	66	18

TABLE No. 4.—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902, Averages.—Continued.

In this table averages for each establishment are given. These have been arrived at by dividing the aggregates given in Table No. 3 by the number of establishments. It must be borne in mind that the number of persons here enumerated are wage-earners only—officers, clerks and salaried persons are excluded.

Office Number.	Industries.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Number of Persons Employed in Each Establishment.			
			Average Number.	Smallest Number.	Greatest Number.	Excess of Greatest Over Smallest Number
54	Pig iron,	3	208	184	242	58
55	Pottery,	34	114	110	118	8
56	Printing and bookbinding,	20	57	52	65	13
57	Quarrying stone,	14	70	42	83	41
58	Roofing (iron and stone),	7	51	45	56	11
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	33	138	129	144	15
60	Saddle and harness,	10	27	25	29	4
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	12	43	41	44	3
62	Scientific instruments,	11	171	162	183	21
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	25	35	32	36	4
64	Shoes,	34	119	117	122	5
65	Shirts,	21	140	132	147	15
66	Shirt waists (women's),	7	66	56	71	15
67	Ship building,	10	476	400	533	133
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	123	174	155	184	29
69	Silk dyeing,	20	195	113	222	109
70	Silk throwing,	22	75	73	78	5
71	Silk mill supplies,	14	44	42	45	3
72	Silver goods,	15	84	76	93	17
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	9	373	339	387	48
74	Soap and tallow,	11	51	47	53	6
75	Steel and iron (bar),	7	165	155	172	17
76	Steel and iron (structural),	19	175	167	181	14
77	Steel and iron (forging),	12	223	211	233	22
78	Textile products,	7	126	123	132	9
79	Thread,	6	854	839	863	24
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	9	67	62	72	10
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	7	124	109	142	33
82	Typewriters and supplies,	4	46	21	55	34
83	Underwear (women's and children's),	19	97	90	104	14
84	Varnishes,	18	16	15	16	1
85	Watches, cases and material,	10	210	207	217	10
86	Window shades,	5	23	19	25	6
87	Wooden goods,	35	42	37	45	8
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	325	315	332	17
89	Unclassified,	58	103	90	112	22
	All industries,	1,811	120	115	125	10

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

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	339	....	339
February,	385	....	385
March,	424	....	424
April,	422	....	422
May,	415	....	415
June,	379	....	379
July,	291	....	291
August,	293	....	293
September,	298	....	298
Otober,	332	....	332
November,	352	....	352
December,	379	.. .	379

ARTISANS' TOOLS—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,627	19	1,646
February,	1,628	20	1,648
March,	1,643	20	1,663
April,	1,667	20	1,687
May,	1,664	20	1,684
Jnue,	1,661	20	1,681
July,	1,673	20	1,693
August,	1,675	18	1,693
September,	1,699	18	1,717
October,	1,861	19	1,880
November,	1,891	19	1,910
December,	1,871	18	1,889

ART TILE—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	77	28	105
February,	81	29	110
March,	82	32	114
April,	86	33	119
May,	106	40	146
June,	119	50	169
July,	117	52	169
August,	123	64	187
September,	131	73	204
October,	150	83	233
November,	146	84	230
December,	139	89	228

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

BOILERS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,280	....	1,280
February,	1,274	....	1,274
March,	1,337	....	1,337
April,	1,328	....	1,328
May,	1,274	....	1,274
June,	1,265	....	1,265
July,	1,301	....	1,301
August,	1,351	....	1,351
September,	1,381	....	1,381
October,	1,380	....	1,380
November,	1,356	....	1,356
December,	1,363	....	1,363

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

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	498	959	1,457
February,	489	958	1,447
March,	500	955	1,455
April,	501	963	1,464
May,	510	957	1,467
June,	503	946	1,449
July,	488	918	1,406
August,	512	947	1,459
September,	519	963	1,482
October,	527	967	1,494
November,	513	957	1,470
December,	514	940	1,454

BREWING (LAGER BEER AND PORTER)—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,841	....	1,841
February,	1,835	....	1,835
March,	1,862	....	1,862
April,	1,857	....	1,857
May,	1,902	....	1,902
June,	1,911	....	1,911
July,	1,935	....	1,935
August,	1,888	....	1,888
September,	1,859	....	1,859
October,	1,860	....	1,860
November,	1,837	....	1,837
December,	1,838	....	1,838

TABLE No. 5 – Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,780	3	3,783
February,	3,908	3	3,911
March,	4,167	4	4,171
April,	5,540	16	5,556
May,	6,213	16	6,229
June,	6,445	15	6,460
July,	6,462	15	6,477
August,	6,518	14	6,532
September,	6,347	15	6,362
October,	5,706	14	5,720
November,	4,697	14	4,711
December,	4,180	2	4,182

BRUSHES—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	160	71	231
February,	160	73	233
March,	162	74	236
April,	151	75	226
May,	142	72	214
June,	127	60	187
July,	127	64	191
August,	128	67	195
September,	143	75	218
October,	149	77	226
November,	158	76	234
December,	163	76	239

BUTTONS (METAL)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	396	521	917
February,	405	502	907
March,	404	492	896
April,	430	524	954
May,	422	513	935
June,	409	517	926
July,	425	485	910
August,	416	517	933
September,	400	546	946
October,	405	551	956
November,	398	571	969
December,	399	560	959

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

BUTTONS (PEARL)—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	545	230	775
February,	544	243	787
March,	582	251	833
April,	607	269	876
May,	634	247	881
June,	658	255	913
July,	658	278	936
August,	663	284	947
September,	668	294	962
October,	675	293	968
November,	661	280	941
December,	655	285	940

CARPETS AND RUGS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,237	451	1,688
February,	1,257	464	1,721
March,	1,256	463	1,719
April,	1,257	449	1,706
May,	1,212	451	1,663
June,	837	285	1,122
July,	849	284	1,133
August,	913	293	1,206
September,	1,202	423	1,625
October,	1,197	443	1,640
November,	1,203	469	1,672
December,	1,303	490	1,793

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	907	....	907
February,	906	....	906
March,	968	....	968
April,	1,019	....	1,019
May,	1,020	....	1,020
June,	1,016	....	1,016
July,	1,014	....	1,014
August,	1,024	....	1,024
September,	995	....	995
October,	977	....	997
November,	929	....	929
December,	931	....	931

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—FORTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,743	782	4,525
February,	3,760	969	4,729
March,	3,829	1,006	4,835
April,	3,861	1,053	4,914
May,	3,994	1,019	5,013
June,	4,146	1,018	5,164
July,	4,104	1,005	5,109
August,	4,154	996	5,150
September,	4,096	985	5,081
October,	4,176	1,009	5,185
November,	4,148	1,032	5,180
December,	4,198	961	5,159

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,172	2,830	4,002
February,	1,150	2,772	3,922
March,	1,175	2,755	3,930
April,	1,226	2,762	3,988
May,	1,244	2,804	4,048
June,	1,275	2,866	4,141
July,	1,217	2,771	3,988
August,	1,204	2,765	3,969
September,	1,205	2,804	4,009
October,	1,226	2,905	4,131
November,	1,210	2,900	4,110
December,	1,200	2,905	4,105

CLOTHING—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	527	503	1,030
February,	547	536	1,083
March,	549	515	1,064
April,	569	532	1,101
May,	593	558	1,151
June,	579	584	1,163
July,	573	609	1,182
August,	594	627	1,221
September,	580	605	1,185
October,	583	590	1,173
November,	576	581	1,157
December,	561	553	1,114

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

CONFECTIONERY—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	103	97	200
February,	100	95	195
March,	108	109	217
April,	106	95	201
May,	106	86	192
June,	104	93	197
July,	97	83	180
August,	99	83	182
September,	113	120	233
October,	119	128	247
November,	118	108	226
December,	116	113	229

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	515	....	515
February,	467	....	467
March,	469	....	469
April,	508	....	508
May,	748	....	748
June,	653	....	653
July,	673	....	673
August,	598	....	598
September,	478	....	478
October,	463	....	463
November,	446	....	446
December,	443	....	443

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	157	1,617	1,774
February,	161	1,625	1,786
March,	169	1,700	1,869
April,	175	1,765	1,940
May,	181	1,798	1,979
June,	179	1,784	1,963
July,	175	1,753	1,928
August,	176	1,728	1,904
September,	181	1,764	1,945
October,	183	1,837	2,020
November,	181	1,849	2,030
December,	186	1,799	1,985

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

CUTLERY—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	624	63	687
February,	651	68	719
March,	657	66	723
April,	677	66	743
May,	686	59	745
June,	670	60	730
July,	663	65	728
August,	684	70	754
September,	717	71	788
October,	700	73	773
November,	709	82	791
December,	703	73	776

COTTON GOODS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,196	3,165	4,361
February,	1,207	3,212	4,419
March,	1,230	3,257	4,487
April,	1,255	3,294	4,549
May,	1,260	3,281	4,541
June,	1,236	3,303	4,539
July,	1,250	3,314	4,564
August,	1,232	3,398	4,630
September,	1,274	3,454	4,728
October,	1,295	3,590	4,885
November,	1,266	3,549	4,815
December,	1,264	3,553	4,817

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,066	533	3,599
February,	3,028	528	3,556
March,	3,113	538	3,651
April,	3,180	534	3,714
May,	3,088	522	3,610
June,	3,157	502	3,659
July,	3,132	491	3,623
August,	3,140	496	3,636
September,	3,107	493	3,600
October,	3,083	476	3,559
November,	2,737	441	3,178
December,	3,056	504	3,560

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRECLOTH—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,738	402	4,140
February,	3,865	395	4,260
March,	3,875	383	4,258
April,	4,129	381	4,510
May,	4,272	514	4,786
June,	4,282	512	4,794
July,	4,303	392	4,695
August,	4,311	393	4,704
September,	4,471	394	4,865
October,	4,500	396	4,896
November,	4,375	469	4,844
December,	4,452	449	4,901

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,334	457	3,791
February,	3,392	468	3,860
March,	3,446	528	3,974
April,	3,522	596	4,118
May,	3,774	619	4,393
June,	3,796	637	4,433
July,	3,732	654	4,386
August,	3,936	723	4,659
September,	3,875	702	4,577
October,	3,960	660	4,620
November,	4,172	748	4,920
December,	4,263	767	5,030

FERTILIZERS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	881	23	904
February,	984	23	1,007
March,	1,129	26	1,155
April,	1,231	23	1,254
May,	974	22	996
June,	976	17	993
July,	962	12	974
August,	1,086	20	1,106
September,	1,210	13	1,223
October,	1,091	13	1,104
November,	1,076	17	1,093
December,	1,075	20	1,095

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

FOOD PRODUCTS—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,555	472	2,027
February,	1,523	428	1,951
March,	1,487	435	1,922
April,	1,490	435	1,925
May,	1,504	425	1,929
June,	1,485	455	1,940
July,	1,421	326	1,747
August,	1,523	496	2,019
September,	1,537	509	2,046
October,	1,574	530	2,104
November,	1,646	575	2,221
December,	1,637	547	2,184

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	816	33	849
February,	826	34	860
March,	850	37	887
April,	823	42	865
May,	833	43	876
June,	827	42	869
July,	862	54	916
August,	871	56	927
September,	878	58	936
October,	897	63	960
November,	899	55	954
December,	913	58	971

FOUNDRY (IRON)—THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	4,378	....	4,378
February,	4,377	....	4,377
March,	4,583	....	4,583
April,	4,612	....	4,612
May,	4,713	....	4,713
June,	4,642	....	4,642
July,	5,101	....	5,101
August,	5,137	....	5,137
September,	5,077	....	5,077
October,	5,200	....	5,200
November,	5,265	....	5,265
December,	5,138	....	5,138

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,446	....	1,446
February,	1,466	....	1,466
March,	1,480	....	1,480
April,	1,454	....	1,454
May,	1,441	....	1,441
June,	1,506	....	1,506
July,	1,547	....	1,547
August,	1,627	....	1,627
September,	1,599	....	1,599
October,	1,650	....	1,650
November,	1,605	....	1,605
December,	1,534	....	1,534

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	269	20	289
February,	259	20	279
March,	278	19	297
April,	272	20	292
May,	267	19	286
June,	251	20	271
July,	266	20	286
August,	274	20	294
September,	284	20	304
October,	286	20	306
November,	290	20	310
December,	291	21	312

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

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total
January,	7,410	183	7,593
February,	7,316	183	7,499
March,	7,435	182	7,617
April,	7,113	181	7,294
May,	6,757	183	6,940
June,	6,165	187	6,352
July,	1,804	116	1,920
August,	1,560	39	1,599
September,	4,604	138	4,742
October,	6,776	181	6,957
November,	7,368	195	7,563
December,	7,405	179	7,584

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

GLASS MIRRORS—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	119	14	133
February,	127	11	138
March,	128	12	140
April,	111	11	122
May,	122	11	133
June,	139	11	150
July,	134	13	147
August,	120	18	138
September,	143	17	160
October,	151	16	167
November,	146	18	164
December,	146	17	163

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	648	666	1,314
February,	647	702	1,349
March,	653	721	1,374
April,	666	716	1,382
May,	674	718	1,392
June,	693	760	1,453
July,	729	763	1,492
August,	707	751	1,458
September,	689	761	1,450
October,	668	743	1,411
November,	673	731	1,404
December,	680	723	1,403

HATS (FELT)—FORTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	5,154	1,813	6,967
February,	4,946	1,739	6,685
March,	4,928	1,764	6,692
April,	4,898	1,711	6,609
May,	5,048	1,795	6,843
June,	4,732	1,705	6,437
July,	4,747	1,568	6,315
August,	5,285	1,795	7,080
September,	5,010	1,715	6,725
October,	5,054	1,731	6,785
November,	5,098	1,760	6,858
December,	5,002	1,715	6,717

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	173	430	603
February,	172	441	613
March,	167	438	605
April,	161	386	547
May,	101	174	275
June,	80	125	205
July,	41	97	138
August,	62	70	132
September,	119	284	403
October,	152	381	533
November,	175	421	596
December,	170	417	587

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,236	10	1,246
February,	1,234	10	1,244
March,	1,247	9	1,256
April,	1,224	10	1,234
May,	1,189	10	1,199
June,	1,208	8	1,216
July,	1,217	8	1,225
August,	1,220	9	1,229
September,	1,215	9	1,224
October,	1,249	10	1,259
November,	1,260	10	1,270
December,	1,259	10	1,269

INKS AND MUCILAGE—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	71	15	86
February,	67	16	83
March,	70	16	86
April,	73	14	87
May,	70	20	90
June,	70	19	89
July,	70	19	89
August,	72	26	98
September,	71	30	101
October,	70	30	100
November,	70	23	93
December,	69	18	87

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

JEWELRY—SEVENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,986	746	2,732
February,	1,999	737	2,736
March,	1,995	731	2,726
April,	1,964	721	2,685
May,	1,932	715	2,647
June,	1,943	722	2,665
July,	1,937	724	2,661
August,	2,054	761	2,815
September,	2,114	796	2,910
October,	2,255	824	3,079
November,	2,273	843	3,116
December,	2,245	839	3,084

KNIT GOODS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	459	829	1,288
February,	459	860	1,319
March,	462	879	1,341
April,	471	882	1,353
May,	473	906	1,379
June,	478	919	1,397
July,	482	930	1,412
August,	483	925	1,408
September,	463	897	1,360
October,	473	917	1,390
November,	469	936	1,405
December,	449	932	1,381

LAUNDRY—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	243	533	776
February,	243	530	773
March,	253	533	786
April,	253	537	790
May,	269	563	832
June,	259	561	820
July,	256	560	816
August,	260	553	813
September,	270	559	829
October,	272	559	831
November,	270	560	830
December,	269	560	829

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

LEATHER—SIXTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	5,064	81	5,145
February,	5,176	66	5,242
March,	5,355	55	5,410
April,	5,257	70	5,327
May,	5,306	83	5,389
June,	5,071	91	5,162
July,	4,886	88	4,974
August,	5,048	87	5,135
September,	5,135	83	5,218
October,	5,265	66	5,331
November,	5,309	67	5,376
December,	5,330	66	5,396

LEATHER GOODS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	609	584	1,193
February,	641	643	1,284
March,	656	731	1,387
April,	676	721	1,397
May,	678	708	1,386
June,	692	698	1,390
July,	708	706	1,414
August,	715	756	1,471
September,	719	740	1,423
October,	721	704	1,425
November,	708	697	1,405
December,	696	687	1,383

LAMPS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	782	2,115	2,897
February,	819	2,105	2,924
March,	851	2,099	2,950
April,	908	2,157	3,065
May,	918	2,123	3,041
June,	919	2,201	3,120
July,	971	2,233	3,204
August,	992	2,263	3,255
September,	1,014	2,459	3,473
October,	1,053	2,524	3,577
November,	1,041	2,631	3,672
December,	1,060	2,585	3,645

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

LIME AND CEMENT—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,258	....	1,258
February,	1,198	....	1,198
March,	1,317	....	1,317
April,	1,465	....	1,465
May,	1,475	....	1,475
June,	1,460	....	1,460
July,	1,590	....	1,590
August,	1,594	....	1,594
September,	1,504	....	1,504
October,	1,457	....	1,457
November,	1,377	....	1,377
December,	1,366	....	1,366

MACHINERY—NINETY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	13,991	338	14,329
February,	14,281	342	14,623
March,	14,666	377	15,043
April,	15,011	350	15,361
May,	15,364	360	15,724
June,	15,312	386	15,698
July,	15,524	388	15,912
August,	15,574	367	15,941
September,	15,716	369	16,085
October,	15,924	379	16,303
November,	16,070	381	16,451
December,	16,254	367	16,621

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	161	26	187
February,	165	26	191
March,	161	28	189
April,	163	29	192
May,	160	30	190
June,	163	32	195
July,	163	30	193
August,	167	29	196
September,	177	30	207
October	173	31	204
November,	167	32	199
December,	158	30	188

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

METAL GOODS—SIXTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,881	1,120	5,001
February,	4,042	1,164	5,206
March,	4,168	1,209	5,377
April,	4,289	1,230	5,519
May,	4,272	1,237	5,509
June,	4,474	1,267	5,741
July,	4,252	1,244	5,496
August,	4,240	1,280	5,520
September,	4,311	1,273	5,584
October,	4,395	1,284	5,679
November,	4,534	1,385	5,919
December,	4,294	1,386	5,680

METAL NOVELTIES—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	540	162	702
February,	540	160	700
March,	567	173	740
April,	596	161	757
May,	595	173	768
June,	566	165	731
July,	550	161	711
August,	551	156	707
September,	612	170	782
October,	639	170	809
November,	629	168	788
December,	567	158	725

MINING (IRON ORE)—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,589	....	1,589
February,	1,557	....	1,557
March,	1,570	....	1,570
April,	1,666	....	1,666
May,	1,689	....	1,689
June,	1,718	....	1,718
July,	1,666	....	1,666
August,	1,647	....	1,647
September,	1,593	....	1,593
October,	1,577	....	1,577
November,	1,568	....	1,568
December,	1,569	....	1,569

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,381	243	1,624
February,	1,445	257	1,702
March,	1,468	253	1,721
April,	1,485	249	1,734
May,	1,518	257	1,775
June,	1,408	241	1,649
July,	1,317	213	1,530
August,	1,491	256	1,747
September,	1,417	251	1,668
October,	1,449	256	1,705
November,	1,555	278	1,833
December,	1,510	291	1,801

OILCLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	808	....	808
February,	819	....	819
March,	854	....	854
April,	840	....	840
May,	856	....	856
June,	882	....	882
July,	888	....	888
August,	900	....	900
September,	952	....	952
October,	946	....	946
November,	955	....	955
December,	941	....	941

OILS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	2,979	....	2,979
February,	2,925	....	2,925
March,	3,023	....	3,023
April,	3,117	....	3,117
May,	3,120	....	3,120
June,	3,003	....	3,003
July,	2,978	....	2,978
August,	3,105	....	3,105
September,	3,312	....	3,312
October,	3,203	....	3,203
November,	3,260	....	3,260
December,	3,301	....	3,301

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

PAINTS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	515	67	582
February,	537	70	607
March,	565	74	639
April,	555	79	634
May,	577	78	655
June,	572	75	647
July,	547	75	622
August,	587	61	648
September,	531	71	602
October,	535	72	607
November,	534	67	601
December,	497	59	556

PAPER—THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,846	264	2,110
February,	1,817	256	2,073
March,	1,791	264	2,055
April,	1,716	253	1,969
May,	1,708	215	1,923
June,	1,617	207	1,824
July,	1,484	192	1,676
August,	1,415	184	1,599
September,	1,599	229	1,828
October,	1,873	253	2,126
November,	1,877	267	2,144
December,	1,906	273	2,179

PIG IRON—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	618	....	618
February,	608	....	608
March,	659	....	659
April,	633	....	633
May,	598	....	598
June,	602	....	602
July,	620	....	620
August,	579	....	579
September,	581	....	581
October,	551	....	551
November,	697	....	697
December,	725	....	725

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

POTTERY—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,032	694	3,726
February,	3,115	711	3,826
March,	3,112	708	3,820
April,	3,148	684	3,832
May,	3,208	691	3,899
June,	3,195	721	3,916
July,	3,122	673	3,795
August,	3,164	681	3,845
September,	3,176	705	3,881
October,	3,212	697	3,909
November,	3,297	718	4,015
December,	3,287	710	3,997

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	731	451	1,182
February,	691	344	1,035
March,	697	358	1,055
April,	697	377	1,074
May,	691	358	1,049
June,	679	360	1,039
July,	690	421	1,111
August,	717	459	1,176
September,	744	472	1,216
October,	770	522	1,292
November,	770	501	1,271
December,	768	499	1,267

QUARRYING STONE—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	586	....	586
February,	668	....	668
March,	789	....	789
April,	982	....	982
May,	1,112	....	1,112
June,	1,111	....	1,111
July,	1,147	....	1,147
August,	1,165	....	1,165
September,	1,158	....	1,158
October,	1,142	....	1,142
November,	1,004	....	1,004
December,	846	....	846

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

ROOFING (IRON AND STONE)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	363	14	377
February,	305	13	318
March,	357	13	370
April,	370	13	383
May,	336	15	351
June,	325	15	340
July,	334	14	348
August,	349	14	363
September,	334	12	346
October,	351	12	363
November,	380	12	392
December,	363	11	374

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

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,709	755	4,464
February,	3,734	796	4,530
March,	3,798	797	4,595
April,	3,813	771	4,584
May,	3,757	775	4,532
June,	3,756	779	4,535
July,	3,572	685	4,257
August,	3,690	763	4,453
September,	3,741	779	4,520
October,	3,828	797	4,625
November,	3,898	840	4,738
December,	3,912	843	4,755

SADDLES AND HARNESS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	236	18	254
February,	246	20	266
March,	272	19	291
April,	264	18	282
May,	269	18	287
June,	263	19	282
July,	262	19	281
August,	247	18	265
September,	250	17	267
October,	247	18	265
November,	245	18	263
December,	249	18	267

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

SADDLERY & HARNESS HARDWARE—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	471	15	486
February,	489	15	504
March,	495	16	511
April,	505	15	520
May,	499	14	513
June,	500	15	515
July,	500	15	515
August,	491	16	507
September,	503	15	518
October,	507	16	523
November,	502	14	516
December,	506	16	522

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,736	192	1,928
February,	1,749	192	1,941
March,	1,574	210	1,784
April,	1,594	213	1,807
May,	1,587	212	1,799
June,	1,571	210	1,781
July,	1,574	226	1,800
August,	1,604	232	1,836
September,	1,662	222	1,884
October,	1,751	228	1,979
November,	1,757	213	1,970
December,	1,803	213	2,016

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	819	....	819
February,	805	....	805
March,	828	....	828
April,	892	....	892
May,	900	....	900
June,	898	....	898
July,	867	....	867
August,	856	....	856
September,	877	....	877
October,	889	....	889
November,	909	....	909
December,	896	....	896

TABLE No 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

SHOES—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	2,590	1,379	3,969
February,	2,658	1,437	4,095
March,	2,650	1,420	4,070
April,	2,650	1,430	4,080
May,	2,604	1,433	4,037
June,	2,646	1,437	4,083
July,	2,595	1,467	4,062
August,	2,648	1,481	4,129
September,	2,649	1,483	4,132
October,	2,629	1,420	4,049
November,	2,645	1,419	4,064
December,	2,572	1,390	3,962

SHIRTS—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	526	2,355	2,881
February,	532	2,371	2,903
March,	529	2,416	2,945
April,	563	2,493	3,056
May,	540	2,492	3,032
June,	523	2,419	2,942
July,	516	2,277	2,793
August,	542	2,223	2,765
September,	551	2,325	2,876
October,	557	2,431	2,988
November,	589	2,440	3,029
December,	602	2,478	3,080

SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	47	436	483
February,	47	432	479
March,	47	430	477
April,	58	442	500
May,	47	432	479
June,	45	401	446
July,	45	348	393
August,	43	353	396
September,	55	422	477
October,	45	416	461
November,	56	410	466
December,	46	420	466

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months —Continued.

SHIPBUILDING—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	4,053	....	4,053
February,	3,998	....	3,998
March,	4,472	....	4,472
April,	4,459	....	4,459
May,	4,592	....	4,592
June,	4,773	....	4,773
July,	4,882	....	4,882
August,	4,966	....	4,966
September,	5,283	....	5,283
October,	5,208	....	5,208
November,	5,328	....	5,328
December,	5,110	....	5,110

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

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	10,812	10,874	21,686
February,	10,877	11,095	21,972
March,	11,079	11,228	22,307
April,	11,078	10,994	22,072
May,	10,744	10,724	21,468
June,	9,791	9,706	19,497
July,	9,338	9,733	19,071
August,	9,823	10,178	20,001
September,	10,999	11,001	22,000
October,	10,991	11,155	22,146
November,	11,161	11,338	22,499
December,	11,328	11,297	22,625

SILK DYEING—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,689	273	3,962
February,	3,833	269	4,102
March,	3,950	280	4,230
April,	3,776	291	4,067
May,	1,984	278	2,262
June,	2,039	294	2,333
July,	3,641	301	3,942
August,	4,130	305	4,435
September,	3,975	324	4,299
October,	4,038	348	4,386
November,	4,092	335	4,427
December,	4,052	302	4,354

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

SILK THROWING—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	682	972	1,654
February,	698	958	1,656
March,	693	954	1,647
April,	710	980	1,690
May,	742	973	1,715
June,	711	936	1,647
July,	714	909	1,623
August,	703	919	1,622
September,	685	917	1,602
October,	693	944	1,637
November,	685	942	1,627
December,	684	935	1,619

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	461	155	616
February,	467	147	614
March,	464	145	609
April,	479	146	625
May,	465	138	603
June,	454	134	588
July,	466	144	610
August,	470	150	620
September,	474	154	628
October,	471	160	631
November,	470	153	623
December,	478	156	634

SILVER GOODS,—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	930	302	1,232
February,	935	316	1,251
March,	995	296	1,291
April,	970	273	1,243
May,	953	288	1,241
June,	958	308	1,266
July,	950	298	1,248
August,	949	303	1,252
September,	1,000	340	1,340
October,	1,044	355	1,399
November,	937	338	1,275
December,	833	303	1,136

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

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

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,050	....	3,050
February,	3,398	....	3,398
March,	3,405	....	3,405
April,	3,284	....	3,284
May,	3,361	....	3,361
June,	3,480	....	3,480
July,	3,485	....	3,485
August,	3,465	....	3,465
September,	3,382	....	3,382
October,	3,429	....	3,429
November,	3,289	....	3,289
December,	3,262	....	3,262

SOAP AND TALLOW—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	492	81	573
February,	472	77	549
March,	483	80	563
April,	485	83	568
May,	484	82	566
June,	485	82	567
July,	475	72	547
August,	449	66	515
September,	475	77	552
October,	484	88	572
November,	488	87	575
December,	490	88	578

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,125	*49	1,174
February,	1,112	51	1,163
March,	1,131	60	1,191
April,	1,126	72	1,198
May,	1,118	78	1,196
June,	1,070	72	1,142
July,	1,084	71	1,155
August,	1,134	70	1,204
September,	1,118	69	1,187
October,	1,016	71	1,087
November,	1,027	69	1,096
December,	1,039	54	1,093

*Females employed in white tile department of one establishment.

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,436	....	3,436
February,	3,412	....	3,412
March,	3,266	....	3,266
April,	3,193	....	3,193
May,	3,214	....	3,214
June,	3,387	....	3,387
July,	3,341	....	3,341
August,	3,396	....	3,396
September,	3,366	....	3,366
October,	3,369	....	3,369
November,	3,180	....	3,180
December,	3,260	....	3,260

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	2,528	....	2,528
February,	2,585	....	2,585
March,	2,568	....	2,568
April,	2,534	....	2,534
May,	2,604	....	2,604
June,	2,714	....	2,714
July,	2,716	....	2,716
August,	2,753	....	2,753
September,	2,798	....	2,798
October,	2,778	....	2,778
November,	2,780	....	2,780
December,	2,797	....	2,797

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	558	338	896
February,	547	324	871
March,	549	312	861
April,	570	334	904
May,	570	333	903
June,	551	316	867
July,	550	308	858
August,	545	322	867
September,	552	312	864
October,	573	324	897
November,	576	312	888
December,	589	332	921

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

THREAD—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,801	3,238	5,039
February,	1,813	3,282	5,095
March,	1,805	3,303	5,108
April,	1,791	3,291	5,082
May,	1,791	3,312	5,103
June,	1,795	3,336	5,131
July,	1,826	3,350	5,176
August,	1,816	3,360	5,176
September,	1,791	3,326	5,117
October	1,804	3,366	5,170
November,	1,813	3,346	5,159
December,	1,802	3,346	5,148

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	523	39	562
February,	520	38	558
March,	536	39	575
April,	571	38	609
May,	575	40	615
June,	601	38	639
July,	612	39	651
August,	612	40	652
September,	590	39	629
October,	591	40	631
November,	545	39	584
December,	518	40	558

TRUNKS AND BAG HARDWARE—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	617	149	766
February,	639	162	801
March,	646	171	817
April,	673	194	867
May,	680	184	864
June,	670	163	833
July,	612	162	774
August,	678	180	858
September,	730	214	944
October,	776	221	997
November,	766	218	984
December,	732	195	927

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	193	6	199
February,	200	6	206
March,	203	6	209
April,	203	6	209
May,	198	6	204
June,	186	6	192
July,	179	5	184
August,	202	5	207
September,	213	5	218
October,	199	5	204
November,	84	1	85
December,	87	1	88

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

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	154	1,724	1,878
February,	154	1,725	1,879
March,	154	1,702	1,856
April,	153	1,657	1,810
May,	155	1,659	1,814
June,	154	1,588	1,742
July,	155	1,547	1,702
August,	155	1,642	1,797
September,	155	1,714	1,869
October,	155	1,820	1,975
November,	155	1,779	1,934
December,	155	1,761	1,916

VARNISHES—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	267	10	277
February,	269	10	279
March,	272	10	282
April,	274	11	285
May,	274	11	285
June,	284	12	296
July,	283	13	296
August,	283	11	294
September,	282	14	296
October,	280	16	296
November,	278	17	295
December,	278	14	292

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,529	541	2,070
February,	1,528	542	2,070
March,	1,532	550	2,082
April,	1,542	555	2,097
May,	1,539	538	2,077
June,	1,545	550	2,095
July,	1,562	538	2,100
August,	1,551	537	2,088
September,	1,551	557	2,108
October,	1,571	562	2,135
November,	1,538	554	2,122
December,	1,589	583	2,172

WINDOW SHADES—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	116	3	119
February,	119	5	124
March,	117	5	122
April,	117	6	123
May,	115	9	124
June,	106	5	111
July,	97	3	100
August,	94	3	97
September,	108	3	111
October,	115	4	119
November,	116	4	120
December,	114	3	117

WOODEN GOODS—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,315	25	1,340
February,	1,287	21	1,308
March,	1,383	21	1,404
April,	1,400	23	1,423
May,	1,443	20	1,463
June,	1,348	25	1,373
July,	1,367	42	1,409
August,	1,529	46	1,575
September,	1,468	58	1,526
October,	1,450	81	1,531
November,	1,506	80	1,586
December,	1,440	78	1,518

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1902—Aggregates by Months.—Continued.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,613	4,581	8,194
February,	3,734	4,667	8,401
March,	3,729	4,680	8,409
April,	3,782	4,749	8,531
May,	3,767	4,768	8,535
June,	3,756	4,772	8,528
July,	3,805	4,839	8,644
August,	3,762	4,787	8,549
September,	3,755	4,798	8,553
October,	3,641	4,666	8,307
November,	3,652	4,640	8,292
December,	3,692	4,621	8,313

UNCLASSIFIED—FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	4,410	793	5,203
February,	4,440	807	5,247
March,	4,675	808	5,483
April,	5,150	837	5,987
May,	5,661	805	6,466
June,	5,549	784	6,333
July,	5,469	728	6,197
August,	5,416	737	6,153
September,	5,418	715	6,133
October,	5,465	777	6,242
November,	5,310	770	6,080
December,	5,374	723	6,097

ALL INDUSTRIES—ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	154,928	53,980	208,908
February,	156,491	54,610	211,101
March,	160,087	55,240	215,327
April,	163,122	55,411	218,533
May,	163,240	55,130	218,370
June,	161,339	53,924	215,263
July,	157,812	53,040	210,852
August,	160,975	54,362	215,337
September,	166,063	56,333	222,396
October,	169,155	57,430	226,585
November,	168,792	57,973	226,765
December,	168,186	57,525	225,711

TABLE No. 6.—Wages Paid and Average Yearly Earnings, by Industries, 1902.

Office Number.	Industries.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages during the Year.	Average Yearly Earnings.
1	Agricultural implements,	8	$190,061	$529.42
2	Artisans' tools,	35	914,973	527.97
3	Art tile,	6	65,288	388.62
4	Boilers,	13	742,693	560.95
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	32	447,170	306.49
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	1,624,151	868.99
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	2,285,746	427.96
8	Brushes,	9	83,605	381.76
9	Buttons (metal),	10	340,677	364.75
10	Buttons (pearl),	16	357,541	398.60
11	Carpets and rugs,	9	552,405	354.79
12	Carriages and wagons,	32	537,261	551.04
13	Chemical products,	42	2,411,856	481.99
14	Cigars and tobacco,	31	1,297,386	322.01
15	Clothing,	17	446,965	393.48
16	Confectionery,	6	82,567	396.99
17	Cornices and skylights,	13	196,054	364.41
18	Corsets and corset waists,	10	572,368	297.03
19	Cutlery,	9	335,883	449.95
20	Cotton goods,	28	1,339,945	290.60
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	14	1,618,893	452.33
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	6	2,723,336	587.18
23	Electrical appliances,	25	2,063,791	469.36
24	Fertilizers,	12	525,457	488.80
25	Food products,	24	841,481	420.53
26	Foundry (brass),	12	457,011	504.43
27	Foundry (iron),	39	2,629,583	541.96
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	15	1,008,254	658.99
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	8	129,395	440.12
30	Glass (window and bottle),	22	3,174,566	517.20
31	Glass mirrors,	3	53,884	369.07
32	Graphite products,	5	449,511	319.48
33	Hats (felt),	45	3,060,987	455.10
34	Hats (straw),	3	171,994	394.48
35	High explosives,	8	628,842	507.54
36	Inks and mucilage,	6	47,164	518.29
37	Jewelry,	79	1,672,917	593.02
38	Knit goods,	11	377,878	276.03
39	Laundry,	10	264,659	326.73
40	Leather,	62	2,606,743	495.67
41	Leather goods,	15	454,715	329.50
42	Lamps,	8	1,166,733	360.66
43	Lime and cement,	8	755,649	531.40
44	Machinery,	95	9,365,484	597.52
45	Mattresses and bedding,	7	75,944	391.46
46	Metal goods,	61	2,293,150	415.50
47	Metal novelties,	11	304,029	409.19
48	Mining (iron ore),	6	706,430	436.88
49	Musical instruments,	17	855,579	501.22
50	Oil cloth (floor and table),	8	423,484	477.44
51	Oils,	12	1,816,904	603.62
52	Paints,	8	299,590	453.14
53	Paper,	33	943,208	481.47
54	Pig iron,	3	310,033	497.64
55	Pottery,	34	2,271,873	586.74
56	Printing and bookbinding,	20	493,168	429.96
57	Quarrying stone,	14	416,684	426.93
58	Roofing (iron and stone),	7	198,040	550.11
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	33	2,116,255	465.21
60	Saddles and harness,	10	141,258	519.33
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	12	245,473	478.50
62	Scientific instruments,	11	840,277	447.67

TABLE No. 6.—Wages Paid and Average Yearly Earnings, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

Office Number.	Industries.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages during the Year.	Average Yearly Earnings.
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	25	467,118	536.92
64	Shoes,	34	1,586,207	390.60
65	Shirts,	21	877,622	298.41
66	Shirt waists (women's),	7	133,351	289.89
67	Shipbuilding,	10	3,111,780	653.73
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	123	8,835,402	412.00
69	Silk dyeing,	20	1,819,185	466.46
70	Silk throwing,	22	434,597	264.19
71	Silk mill supplies,	14	241,856	391.99
72	Silver goods,	15	729,368	577.03
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	9	1,804,788	537.62
74	Soap and tallow,	11	242,324	432.72
75	Steel and iron (bar),	7	554,514	479.27
76	Steel and iron (structural),	19	1,789,273	539.26
77	Steel and iron (forging),	12	1,601,970	597.75
78	Textile products,	7	258,840	293.14
79	Thread,	6	1,761,154	343.64
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	9	259,439	428.82
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	7	298,993	344.07
82	Typewriters and supplies,	4	111,029	603.42
83	Underwear (women's and children's),	19	551,185	298.27
84	Varnishes,	18	198,590	687.16
85	Watches, cases and material,	10	1,126,079	535.97
86	Window shades,	5	66,938	577.05
87	Wooden goods,	35	618,602	425.16
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	2,926,268	346.80
89	Unclassified,	58	3,568,965	598.01
	All industries,	1,811	$101,800,338	$467.13

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	22	....	22
$5 but under $6,.....	17	....	17
6 " " 7,.....	24	....	24
7 " " 8,.....	98	....	98
8 " " 9,.....	34	....	34
9 " " 10,.....	49	....	49
10 " " 12,.....	41	....	41
12 " " 15,.....	65	....	65
15 " " 20,.....	109	....	109
20 and over,.....	10	....	10
Total, ...	469	....	469

ARTISANS' TOOLS—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	191	7	198
$5 but under $6,.....	86	2	88
6 " " 7,.....	98	4	102
7 " " 8,.....	138	1	139
8 " " 9,.....	139	5	144
9 " " 10,.....	177	....	177
10 " " 12,.....	274	1	275
12 " " 15,.....	334	....	334
15 " " 20,.....	324	....	324
20 and over,.....	132	....	132
Total, ...	1,893	20	1,913

ART TILE—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under, $5,.....	10	84	94
$5 but under $6,.....	3	7	10
6 " " 7,.....	5	3	8
7 " " 8,.....	7	....	7
8 " " 9,.....	30	....	30
9 " " 10,.....	29	....	29
10 " " 12,.....	15	....	15
12 " " 15,.....	21	....	21
15 " " 20,.....	17	....	17
20 and over,.....	2	....	2
Total, ...	139	94	233

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

BOILERS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	19	....	19
$5 but under $6,	16	....	16
6 " " 7,	32	....	32
7 " " 8,	72	....	72
8 " " 9,	109	....	109
9 " " 10,	513	....	513
10 " " 12,	217	....	217
12 " " 15,	206	....	206
15 " " 20,	213	....	213
20 and over,	29	....	29
Total,	1,426	....	1,426

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

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	62	384	446
$5 but under $6,	45	273	318
6 " " 7,	30	193	223
7 " " 8,	44	83	127
8 " " 9,	63	51	114
9 " " 10,	48	20	68
10 " " 12,	54	13	67
12 " " 15,	116	5	121
15 " " 20,	49	....	49
20 and over,	17	....	17
Total,	528	1,022	1,550

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

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	17	....	17
$5 but under $6,	21	....	21
6 " " 7,	10	....	10
7 " " 8,	21	....	21
8 " " 9,	17	....	17
9 " " 10,	22	....	22
10 " " 12,	43	....	43
12 " " 15,	259	....	259
15 " " 20,	1,384	....	1,384
20 and over,	192	....	192
Total,	1,986	....	1,986

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	304	13	317
$5 but under $6,.....	195	....	195
6 " " 7,.....	399	....	399
7 " " 8,.....	1,621	1	1,622
8 " " 9,.....	1,445	....	1,445
9 " " 10,.....	1,261	....	1,261
10 " " 12,.....	809	....	809
12 " " 15,.....	466	....	466
15 " " 20,.....	453	....	453
20 and over, ...	168	1	169
Total, ...	7,121	15	7,136

BRUSHES—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	16	38	54
$5 but under $6,.....	5	12	17
6 " " 7,.....	16	10	26
7 " " 8,.....	17	8	25
8 " " 9,.....	19	1	20
9 " " 10,.....	27	2	29
10 " " 12,.....	15	....	15
12 " " 15,.....	24	1	25
15 " " 20,.....	19	....	19
20 and over,.....	4	....	4
Total, ...	162	72	234

BUTTONS (METAL)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	67	364	431
$5 but under $6,.....	33	107	140
6 " " 7,.....	20	58	78
7 " " 8,.....	16	52	68
8 " " 9,.....	18	36	54
9 " " 10,.....	19	13	32
10 " " 12,.....	52	7	59
12 " " 15,.....	30	2	32
15 " " 20,.....	82	....	82
20 and over, ...	60	....	60
Total, ...	397	639	1,036

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

BUTTONS (PEARL)—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	133	68	201
$5 but under $6,	50	49	99
6 " " 7,	51	74	125
7 " " 8,	66	57	123
8 " " 9,	36	20	56
9 " " 10,	55	5	60
10 " " 12,	80	4	84
12 " " 15,	116	....	116
15 " " 20,	141	....	141
20 and over,	17	....	17
Total,	745	277	1,022

CARPETS AND RUGS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	191	161	352
$5 but under $6,	99	143	242
6 " " 7,	187	81	268
7 " " 8,	220	28	248
8 " " 9,	123	46	169
9 " " 10,	116	17	133
10 " " 12,	189	5	194
12 " " 15,	117	....	117
15 " " 20,	63	....	63
20 and over,	9	....	9
Total,	1,314	481	1,795

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	18	....	18
$5 but under $6,	28	....	28
6 " " 7,	25	....	25
7 " " 8,	61	....	61
8 " " 9,	105	....	105
9 " " 10,	103	....	103
10 " " 12,	183	....	183
12 " " 15,	266	....	266
15 " " 20,	194	....	194
20 and over,	47	....	47
Total,	1,030	....	1,030

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—FORTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	277	567	844
$5 but under $6,	138	208	346
6 " " 7,	188	170	358
7 " " 8,	195	106	301
8 " " 9,	232	76	308
9 " " 10,	1,077	35	1,112
10 " " 12,	1,007	23	1,030
12 " " 15,	841	9	850
15 " " 20,	518	5	523
20 and over,	204	....	204
Total,	4,677	1,199	5,876

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	148	876	1,024
$5 but under $6,	56	674	730
6 " " 7,	58	379	437
7 " " 8,	90	282	372
8 " " 9,	118	279	397
9 " " 10,	194	174	368
10 " " 12,	175	198	373
12 " " 15,	228	121	349
15 " " 20,	178	50	228
20 and over,	103	....	103
Total,	1,348	3,033	4,381

CLOTHING—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	26	199	225
$5 but under $6,	31	133	164
6 " " 7,	32	154	186
7 " " 8,	38	84	122
8 " " 9,	42	46	88
9 " " 10,	52	15	67
10 " " 12,	118	14	132
12 " " 15,	151	2	153
15 " " 20,	70	....	70
20 and over,	32	....	32
Total,	592	647	1,239

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

CONFECTIONERY—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	....	51	51
$5 but under $6,	3	24	27
6 " " 7,	7	19	26
7 " " 8,	21	13	34
8 " " 9,	17	8	25
9 " " 10,	8	6	14
10 " " 12,	16	3	19
12 " " 15,	26	....	26
15 " " 20,	16	....	16
20 and over,	10	....	10
Total,	124	124	248

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	22	....	22
$5 but under $6,	21	....	21
6 " " 7,	2	....	2
7 " " 8,	13	....	13
8 " " 9,	14	....	14
9 " " 10,	51	....	51
10 " " 12,	46	....	46
12 " " 15,	37	....	37
15 " " 20,	86	....	86
20 and over,	59	....	59
Total,	351	....	351

CORSESTS AND CORSET WAISTS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	12	498	510
$5 but under $6,	15	365	380
6 " " 7,	6	254	260
7 " " 8,	12	294	306
8 " " 9,	9	199	208
9 " " 10,	13	115	128
10 " " 12,	14	126	140
12 " " 15,	26	27	53
15 " " 20,	26	14	40
20 and over,	23	2	25
Total,	156	1,894	2,050

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

CUTLERY—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	164	53	217
$5 but under $6,	48	16	64
6 " " 7,	53	7	60
7 " " 8,	63	1	64
8 " " 9,	48	1	49
9 " " 10,	65	....	65
10 " " 12,	82	2	84
12 " " 15,	83	....	83
15 " " 20,	91	....	91
20 and over,	46	....	46
Total,	743	80	823

COTTON GOODS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	261	1,870	2,131
$5 but under $6,	88	678	766
6 " " 7,	121	397	518
7 " " 8,	200	381	581
8 " " 9,	161	184	345
9 " " 10,	159	84	243
10 " " 12,	138	38	176
12 " " 15,	113	15	128
15 " " 20,	104	4	108
20 and over,	48	....	48
Total,	1,393	3,651	5,044

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	323	217	540
$5 but under $6,	169	197	366
6 " " 7,	117	109	226
7 " " 8,	1,036	12	1,048
8 " " 9,	618	1	619
9 " " 10,	335	....	335
10 " " 12,	275	1	276
12 " " 15,	236	1	237
15 " " 20,	159	1	160
20 and over,	115	....	115
Total,	3,383	539	3,922

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	469	460	929
$5 but under $6,	245	17	262
6 " " 7,	275	28	305
7 " " 8,	403	17	420
8 " " 9,	481	8	489
9 " " 10,	512	1	513
10 " " 12,	743	1	744
12 " " 15,	525	....	525
15 " " 20,	388	....	388
20 and over,	249	....	249
Total,	4,290	532	4,824

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	521	162	683
$5 but under $6,	185	219	404
6 " " 7,	188	123	311
7 " " 8,	198	95	293
8 " " 9,	266	74	340
9 " " 10,	598	58	656
10 " " 12,	524	14	538
12 " " 15,	643	6	649
15 " " 20,	774	1	775
20 and over,	336	....	336
Total,	4,233	752	4,985

FERTILIZERS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	17	....	17
$5 but under $6,	7	2	9
6 " " 7,	14	14	28
7 " " 8,	13	7	20
8 " " 9,	191	....	191
9 " " 10,	1,016	3	1,019
10 " " 12,	152	....	152
12 " " 15,	126	....	126
15 " " 20,	89	....	89
20 and over,	18	....	18
Total,	1,643	26	1,669

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

FOOD PRODUCTS—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	130	219	349
$5 but under $6,	42	162	204
6 " " 7,	75	96	171
7 " " 8,	194	19	213
8 " " 9,	100	6	106
9 " " 10,	184	4	188
10 " " 12,	197	6	203
12 " " 15,	410	2	412
15 " " 20,	232	....	232
20 and over,	53	1	54
Total,	1,617	515	2,132

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	92	24	116
$5 but under $6,	34	19	53
6 " " 7,	26	9	35
7 " " 8,	98	10	108
8 " " 9,	68	6	74
9 " " 10,	96	2	98
10 " " 12,	139	....	139
12 " " 15,	156	....	156
15 " " 20,	183	....	183
20 and over,	50	....	50
Total,	942	70	1,012

FOUNDRY (IRON)—THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	236	....	236
$5 but under $6,	152	....	152
6 " " 7,	167	....	167
7 " " 8,	471	....	471
8 " " 9,	1,016	....	1,016
9 " " 10,	963	....	963
10 " " 12,	650	....	650
12 " " 15,	851	....	851
15 " " 20,	872	....	872
20 and over,	232	....	232
Total,	5,610	....	5,610

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	83	....	83
$5 but under $6,	37	....	37
6 " " 7,	47	....	47
7 " " 8,	48	....	48
8 " " 9,	59	....	59
9 " " 10,	346	....	346
10 " " 12,	176	....	176
12 " " 15,	260	....	260
15 " " 20,	421	....	421
20 and over,	270	....	270
Total,	1,747	....	1,747

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	53	15	68
$5 but under $6,	25	1	26
6 " " 7,	28	3	31
7 " " 8,	23	2	25
8 " " 9,	20	....	20
9 " " 10,	24	....	24
10 " " 12,	43	....	43
12 " " 15,	49	....	49
15 " " 20,	32	....	32
20 and over,	6	....	6
Total,	303	21	324

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

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	2,230	130	2,360
$5 but under $6,	461	11	472
6 " " 7,	483	19	502
7 " " 8,	650	2	652
8 " " 9,	431	2	433
9 " " 10,	484	1	485
10 " " 12,	587	1	588
12 " " 15,	520	....	520
15 " " 20,	512	....	512
20 and over,	1,762	....	1,762
Total,	8,120	166	8,286

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

GLASS MIRRORS—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	24	3	27
$5 but under $6,	12	6	18
6 " " 7,	10	6	16
7 " " 8,	13	2	15
8 " " 9,	6	....	6
9 " " 10,	5	....	5
10 " " 12,	15	....	15
12 " " 15,	24	....	24
15 " " 20,	29	....	29
20 and over,	4	....	4
Total,	142	17	159

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	215	531	746
$5 but under $6,	88	117	205
6 " " 7,	72	66	138
7 " " 8,	30	18	48
8 " " 9,	37	7	44
9 " " 10,	56	22	78
10 " " 12,	65	15	80
12 " " 15,	76	5	81
15 " " 20,	33	....	33
20 and over,	35	....	35
Total,	707	781	1,488

HATS (FELT)—FORTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	171	319	490
$5 but under $6,	137	233	370
6 " " 7,	149	257	406
7 " " 8,	217	232	449
8 " " 9,	244	229	473
9 " " 10,	290	119	409
10 " " 12,	556	95	651
12 " " 15,	769	27	796
15 " " 20,	1,263	14	1,277
20 and over,	646	3	649
Total,	4,442	1,528	5,970

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	23	141	164
$5 but under $6,	10	47	57
6 " " 7,	12	56	68
7 " " 8,	5	46	51
8 " " 9,	9	54	63
9 " " 10,	12	40	52
10 " " 12,	20	28	48
12 " " 15,	37	21	58
15 " " 20,	33	2	35
20 and over,	11	....	11
Total,	172	435	607

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	17	2	19
$5 but under $6,	19	....	19
6 " " 7,	27	7	34
7 " " 8,	58	1	59
8 " " 9,	65	....	65
9 " " 10,	508	....	508
10 " " 12,	279	....	279
12 " " 15,	283	....	283
15 " " 20,	97	....	97
20 and over,	24	....	24
Total,	1,377	10	1,387

INKS AND MUCILAGE—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	6	27	33
$5 but under $6,	3	2	5
6 " " 7,	1	2	3
7 " " 8,	7	....	7
8 " " 9,	3	....	3
9 " " 10,	4	....	4
10 " " 12,	7	....	7
12 " " 15,	13	....	13
15 " " 20,	18	....	18
20 and over,	10	....	10
Total,	72	31	103

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

JEWELRY—SEVENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	275	219	494
$5 but under $6,	74	93	167
6 " " 7,	67	94	161
7 " " 8,	65	129	194
8 " " 9,	77	106	183
9 " " 10,	65	88	153
10 " " 12,	151	68	219
12 " " 15,	301	45	346
15 " " 20,	634	9	643
20 and over,	601	....	601
Total,	2,310	851	3,161

KNIT GOODS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	173	416	589
$5 but under $6,	38	192	230
6 " " 7,	31	126	157
7 " " 8,	41	93	134
8 " " 9,	27	71	98
9 " " 10,	29	36	65
10 " " 12,	38	25	63
12 " " 15,	43	9	52
15 " " 20,	36	3	39
20 and over,	22	1	23
Total,	478	972	1,450

LAUNDRY—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	4	179	183
$5 but under $6,	15	152	167
6 " " 7,	1	111	112
7 " " 8,	1	41	42
8 " " 9,	18	14	32
9 " " 10,	62	19	81
10 " " 12,	35	45	80
12 " " 15,	47	9	56
15 " " 20,	37	10	47
20 and over,	4	....	4
Total,	224	580	804

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

LEATHER—SIXTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	260	28	288
$5 but under $6,	202	28	230
6 " " 7,	235	17	252
7 " " 8,	317	11	328
8 " " 9,	351	7	358
9 " " 10,	813	1	814
10 " " 12,	1,059	....	1,059
12 " " 15,	1,085	....	1,085
15 " " 20,	847	....	847
20 and over,	353	....	353
Total,	5,522	92	5,614

LEATHER GOODS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	160	366	526
$5 but under $6,	67	154	221
6 " " 7,	62	91	153
7 " " 8,	52	33	85
8 " " 9,	42	34	76
9 " " 10,	52	13	65
10 " " 12,	110	6	116
12 " " 15,	87	7	94
15 " " 20,	73	....	73
20 and over,	22	....	22
Total,	727	704	1,431

LAMPS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	136	923	1,059
$5 but under $6,	77	341	418
6 " " 7,	92	574	666
7 " " 8,	75	366	441
8 " " 9,	124	284	408
9 " " 10,	84	128	212
10 " " 12,	141	53	194
12 " " 15,	151	12	163
15 " " 20,	168	....	168
20 and over,	22	....	22
Total,	1,070	2,681	3,751

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

LIME AND CEMENT—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	60	....	60
$5 but under $6,	6	....	6
6 " " 7,	20	....	20
7 " " 8,	825	....	825
8 " " 9,	248	....	248
9 " " 10,	176	....	176
10 " " 12,	215	....	215
12 " " 15,	159	....	159
15 " " 20,	96	....	96
20 and over,	21	....	21
Total,	1,826	....	1,826

MACHINERY—NINETY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	1,342	87	1,429
$5 but under $6,	418	70	488
6 " " 7,	495	84	579
7 " " 8,	767	49	816
8 " " 9,	900	36	936
9 " " 10,	1,752	37	1,789
10 " " 12,	1,892	13	1,905
12 " " 15,	3,292	5	3,297
15 " " 20,	4,959	....	4,959
20 and over,	1,006	....	1,006
Total,	16,823	381	17,204

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	40	....	40
$5 but under $6,	12	17	29
6 " " 7,	10	6	16
7 " " 8,	23	....	23
8 " " 9,	15	5	20
9 " " 10,	17	4	21
10 " " 12,	14	....	14
12 " " 15,	25	1	26
15 " " 20,	18	....	18
20 and over,	3	....	3
Total,	177	33	210

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

METAL GOODS—SIXTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	612	618	1,230
$5 but under $6,.....	270	258	528
6 " " 7,.....	349	233	582
7 " " 8,.....	399	104	503
8 " " 9,.....	368	64	432
9 " " 10,.....	723	32	755
10 " " 12,.....	604	23	627
12 " " 15,.....	600	9	609
15 " " 20,.....	540	3	543
20 and over,.....	203	....	203
Total, ...	4,668	1,344	6,012

METAL NOVELTIES—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	166	130	296
$5 but under $6,.....	51	25	76
6 " " 7,.....	54	21	75
7 " " 8,.....	33	14	47
8 " " 9,.....	66	3	69
9 " " 10,.....	53	2	55
10 " " 12,.....	60	3	63
12 " " 15,.....	104	2	106
15 " " 20,.....	86	....	86
20 and over,.....	23	....	23
Total, ...	696	200	896

MINING (IRON ORE)—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	59	....	59
$5 but under $6,.....	36	....	36
6 " " 7,.....	45	....	45
7 " " 8,.....	154	....	154
8 " " 9,.....	303	....	303
9 " " 10,.....	636	....	636
10 " " 12,.....	418	....	418
12 " " 15,.....	160	....	160
15 " " 20,.....	14	....	14
20 and over,.....	....	....	....
Total, ...	1,825	....	1,825

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	132	127	259
$5 but under $6,	76	58	134
6 " " 7,	90	50	140
7 " " 8,	119	32	151
8 " " 9,	100	18	118
9 " " 10,	163	12	175
10 " " 12,	226	3	229
12 " " 15,	278	1	279
15 " " 20,	341	....	341
20 and over,	77	....	77
Total,	1,602	301	1,903

OILCLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	46	....	46
$5 but under $6,	19	....	19
6 " " 7,	22	....	22
7 " " 8,	146	....	146
8 " " 9,	213	....	213
9 " " 10,	223	....	223
10 " " 12,	115	....	115
12 " " 15,	106	....	106
15 " " 20,	96	....	96
20 and over,	36	....	36
Total,	1,022	....	1,022

OILS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	64	....	64
$5 but under $6,	61	....	61
6 " " 7,	177	....	177
7 " " 8,	94	....	94
8 " " 9,	243	....	243
9 " " 10,	654	....	654
10 " " 12,	541	....	541
12 " " 15,	620	....	620
15 " " 20,	837	....	837
20 and over,	207	....	207
Total,	3,498	....	3,498

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

PAINTS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	32	41	73
$5 but under $6,.....	19	15	34
6 " " 7,.....	15	11	26
7 " " 8,.....	27	4	31
8 " " 9,.....	35	3	38
9 " " 10,.....	143	2	145
10 " " 12,.....	146	1	147
12 " " 15,.....	83	....	83
15 " " 20,.....	50	....	50
20 and over,.....	21	....	21
Total, ...	571	77	648

PAPER—THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	171	142	313
$5 but under $6,.....	93	30	123
6 " " 7,.....	116	47	163
7 " " 8,.....	322	41	363
8 " " 9,.....	201	7	208
9 " " 10,.....	316	3	319
10 " " 12,.....	197	1	198
12 " " 15,.....	197	1	198
15 " " 20,.....	140	....	140
20 and over,.....	139	....	139
Total, ...	1,899	272	2,164

PIG IRON—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	47	....	47
$5 but under $6,.....	9	....	9
6 " " 7,.....	7	....	7
7 " " 8,.....	106	....	106
8 " " 9,.....	221	....	221
9 " " 10,.....	18	....	18
10 " " 12,.....	126	....	126
12 " " 15,.....	161	....	161
15 " " 20,.....	15	....	15
20 and over,.....	24	....	24
Total, ...	734	....	734

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

POTTERY—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	293	368	661
$5 but under $6,	124	126	250
6 " " 7,	172	78	250
7 " " 8,	263	92	355
8 " " 9,	191	35	226
9 " " 10,	254	30	284
10 " " 12,	335	20	355
12 " " 15,	405	21	426
15 " " 20,	567	5	572
20 and over,	725	1	726
Total,	3,329	776	4,105

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	108	308	416
$5 but under $6,	39	72	111
6 " " 7,	76	68	144
7 " " 8,	52	40	92
8 " " 9,	38	19	57
9 " " 10,	56	9	65
10 " " 12,	96	5	101
12 " " 15,	114	7	121
15 " " 20,	169	6	175
20 and over,	71	....	71
Total,	819	534	1,353

QUARRYING STONE—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	39	....	39
$5 but under $6,	15	....	15
6 " " 7,	80	....	80
7 " " 8,	155	....	155
8 " " 9,	250	....	250
9 " " 10,	202	....	202
10 " " 12,	99	....	99
12 " " 15,	86	....	86
15 " " 20,	146	....	146
20 and over,	176	....	176
Total,	1,248	....	1,248

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

ROOFING (IRON AND STONE)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	26	13	39
$5 but under $6,.....	5	....	5
6 " " 7,.....	42	....	42
7 " " 8,.....	9	....	9
8 " " 9,.....	19	....	19
9 " " 10,.....	104	....	104
10 " " 12,.....	46	....	46
12 " " 15,.....	89	....	89
15 " " 20,.....	24	....	24
20 and over, ...	29	....	29
Total, ...	393	13	406

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

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	346	213	559
$5 but under $6,.....	156	279	435
6 " " 7,.....	248	159	407
7 " " 8,.....	405	61	466
8 " " 9,.....	489	66	555
9 " " 10,.....	757	46	803
10 " " 12,.....	682	30	712
12 " " 15,.....	664	10	674
15 " " 20,.....	335	2	337
20 and over, ...	114	1	115
Total, ...	4,196	867	5,063

SADDLES AND HARNESS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	20	4	24
$5 but under $6,.....	16	6	22
6 " " 7,.....	12	1	13
7 " " 8,.....	14	1	15
8 " " 9,.....	20	....	20
9 " " 10,.....	18	3	21
10 " " 12,.....	40	....	40
12 " " 15,.....	74	....	74
15 " " 20,.....	58	....	58
20 and over,.....	11	....	11
Total, ...	283	15	298

TABLE No 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	65	1	66
$5 but under $6,.....	36	2	38
6 " " 7,.....	18	2	20
7 " " 8,.....	42	3	45
8 " " 9,.....	47	1	48
9 " " 10,.....	43	....	43
10 " " 12,.....	49	2	51
12 " " 15,.....	115	....	115
15 " " 20,.....	87	....	87
20 and over, ...	11	....	11
Total, ...	513	11	524

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	196	72	268
$5 but under $6,.....	52	31	83
6 " " 7,.....	85	46	131
7 " " 8,.....	75	21	96
8 " " 9,.....	103	10	113
9 " " 10,.....	119	41	160
10 " " 12,.....	370	7	377
12 " " 15,.....	317	1	318
15 " " 20,.....	363	....	363
20 and over,.....	157	....	157
Total, ...	1,837	229	2,066

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	109	....	109
$5 but under $6,.....	28	....	28
6 " " 7,.....	38	....	38
7 " " 8,.....	42	....	42
8 " " 9,.....	40	....	40
9 " " 10,.....	206	....	206
10 " " 12,.....	84	....	84
12 " " 15,.....	194	....	194
15 " " 20,.....	214	....	214
20 and over,.....	26	....	26
Total, ...	981	....	981

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

SHOES—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	398	434	832
$5 but under $6,	155	236	391
6 " " 7,	183	224	407
7 " " 8,	173	169	342
8 " " 9,	212	135	347
9 " " 10,	251	91	342
10 " " 12,	427	117	544
12 " " 15,	507	56	563
15 " " 20,	295	10	305
20 and over,	146	....	146
Total,	2,747	1,472	4,219

SHIRTS—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	54	709	763
$5 but under $6,	39	575	614
6 " " 7,	46	436	482
7 " " 8,	47	373	420
8 " " 9,	63	240	303
9 " " 10,	44	143	187
10 " " 12,	76	107	183
12 " " 15,	149	45	194
15 " " 20,	74	8	82
20 and over,	14	5	19
Total,	606	2,641	3,247

SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	....	89	89
$5 but under $6,	....	93	93
6 " " 7,	....	92	92
7 " " 8,	3	75	78
8 " " 9,	4	57	61
9 " " 10,	5	52	57
10 " " 12,	14	24	38
12 " " 15,	19	9	28
15 " " 20,	8	4	12
20 and over,	4	....	4
Total,	57	495	552

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

SHIPBUILDING—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	138	....	138
$5 but under $6,	46	....	46
6 " " 7,	84	....	84
7 " " 8,	344	....	344
8 " " 9,	92	....	92
9 " " 10,	1,275	....	1,275
10 " " 12,	913	....	913
12 " " 15,	783	....	783
15 " " 20,	1,566	....	1,566
20 and over,	257	....	257
Total,	5,498	....	5,498

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

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	1,271	2,928	4,199
$5 but under $6,	552	1,760	2,312
6 " " 7,	493	1,412	1,905
7 " " 8,	812	1,338	2,150
8 " " 9,	961	962	1,923
9 " " 10,	1,103	760	1,863
10 " " 12,	2,067	1,154	3,221
12 " " 15,	2,212	930	3,142
15 " " 20,	1,641	355	1,996
20 and over,	525	42	567
Total,	11,637	11,641	23,278

SILK DYEING—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	156	178	334
$5 but under $6,	89	68	157
6 " " 7,	153	43	196
7 " " 8,	691	24	715
8 " " 9,	329	15	344
9 " " 10,	691	5	696
10 " " 12,	1,645	2	1,647
12 " " 15,	485	1	486
15 " " 20,	143	1	144
20 and over,	112	1	113
Total,	4,494	338	4,832

TABLE No. 5—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

SILK THROWING—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	322	305	627
$5 but under $6,.....	97	251	348
6 " " 7,.....	98	438	536
7 " " 8,.....	117	18	135
8 " " 9,.....	42	8	50
9 " " 10,.....	36	1	37
10 " " 12,.....	16	....	16
12 " " 15,.....	20	....	20
15 " " 20,.....	28	....	28
20 and over, ...	8	....	8
Total, ...	784	1,021	1,805

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	80	52	132
$5 but under $6,.....	34	32	66
6 " " 7,.....	34	24	58
7 " " 8,.....	40	9	49
8 " " 9,.....	60	14	74
9 " " 10,.....	54	13	67
10 " " 12,.....	51	10	61
12 " " 15,.....	49	5	54
15 " " 20,.....	61	2	63
20 and over,.....	27	....	27
Total, ...	490	161	651

SILVER GOODS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	163	134	297
$5 but under $6,.....	51	47	98
6 " " 7,.....	60	47	107
7 " " 8,.....	46	34	80
8 " " 9,.....	33	19	52
9 " " 10,.....	27	25	52
10 " " 12,.....	46	25	71
12 " " 15,.....	175	23	198
15 " " 20,.....	374	2	376
20 and over,.....	170	3	173
Total, ...	1,145	359	1,504

TABLE No 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

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

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	19	....	19
$5 but under $6,	14	....	14
6 " " 7,	18	....	18
7 " " 8,	138	....	138
8 " " 9,	945	....	945
9 " " 10,	326	....	326
10 " " 12,	757	....	757
12 " " 15,	985	....	985
15 " " 20,	355	....	335
20 and over,	174	....	174
Total,	3,711	....	3,711

SOAP AND TALLOW—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	40	31	71
$5 but under $6,	51	15	66
6 " " 7,	32	11	43
7 " " 8,	25	10	35
8 " " 9,	36	5	41
9 " " 10,	51	6	57
10 " " 12,	133	5	138
12 " " 15,	79	6	85
15 " " 20,	42	....	42
20 and over,	16	....	16
Total,	505	89	594

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	26	70	96
$5 but under $6,	25	1	26
6 " " 7,	23	....	23
7 " " 8,	404	....	404
8 " " 9,	92	....	92
9 " " 10,	167	....	167
10 " " 12,	114	....	114
12 " " 15,	139	....	139
15 " " 20,	154	....	154
20 and over,	81	....	81
Total,	1,225	71	1,296

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	75	....	75
$5 but under $6,.....	82	....	82
6 " " 7,.....	142	....	142
7 " " 8,.....	671	....	671
8 " " 9,.....	315	....	315
9 " " 10,.....	666	....	666
10 " " 12,.....	656	....	656
12 " " 15,.....	409	....	409
15 " " 20,.....	413	....	413
20 and over,.....	338	....	338
Total, ...	3,767	....	3,767

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	138	....	138
$5 but under $6,.....	100	....	100
6 " " 7,.....	72	....	72
7 " " 8,.....	127	....	127
8 " " 9,.....	582	....	582
9 " " 10,.....	492	....	492
10 " " 12,.....	358	....	358
12 " " 15,.....	488	....	488
15 " " 20,.....	393	....	393
20 and over,.....	117	....	117
Total, ...	2,867	....	2,867

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,.....	220	130	350
$5 but under $6,.....	69	87	156
6 " " 7,.....	74	78	152
7 " " 8,.....	46	11	57
8 " " 9,.....	57	5	62
9 " " 10,.....	38	9	47
10 " " 12,.....	38	3	41
12 " " 15,.....	42	7	49
15 " " 20,.....	15	5	20
20 and over, ...	11	2	13
Total, ...	610	337	947

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued

THREAD—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	369	1,382	1,751
$5 but under $6,	117	646	763
6 " " 7,	145	651	796
7 " " 8,	132	517	649
8 " " 9,	117	93	210
9 " " 10,	191	42	233
10 " " 12,	180	16	196
12 " " 15,	218	1	219
15 " " 20,	247	....	247
20 and over,	65	....	65
Total,	1,781	3,348	5,129

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	52	10	62
$5 but under $6,	39	8	47
6 " " 7,	51	9	60
7 " " 8,	68	4	72
8 " " 9,	67	3	70
9 " " 10,	72	2	74
10 " " 12,	90	1	91
12 " " 15,	81	2	83
15 " " 20,	58	....	58
20 and over,	38	....	38
Total,	616	39	655

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	232	107	339
$5 but under $6,	61	41	102
6 " " 7,	101	28	129
7 " " 8,	32	11	43
8 " " 9,	27	18	45
9 " " 10,	62	7	69
10 " " 12,	68	3	71
12 " " 15,	89	....	89
15 " " 20,	68	1	69
20 and over,	43	....	43
Total,	783	216	999

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	22	1	23
$5 but under $6,	19	....	19
6 " " 7,	18	3	21
7 " " 8,	5	1	6
8 " " 9,	20	1	21
9 " " 10,	28	....	28
10 " " 12,	27	....	27
12 " " 15,	40	....	40
15 " " 20,	32	....	32
20 and over,	13	....	13
Total,	224	6	230

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

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	15	653	668
$5 but under $6,	15	498	513
6 " " 7,	12	204	216
7 " " 8,	10	186	196
8 " " 9,	10	128	138
9 " " 10,	13	126	139
10 " " 12,	18	44	62
12 " " 15,	31	20	51
15 " " 20,	16	11	27
20 and over,	13	3	16
Total,	153	1,873	2,026

VARNISHES—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	17	6	23
$5 but under $6,	10	1	11
6 " " 7,	16	1	17
7 " " 8,	8	1	9
8 " " 9,	9	1	10
9 " " 10,	23	3	26
10 " " 12,	54	3	57
12 " " 15,	66	2	68
15 " " 20,	38	....	38
20 and over,	47	....	47
Total,	288	18	306

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	188	170	358
$5 but under $6,	60	94	154
6 " " 7,	64	101	165
7 " " 8,	59	68	127
8 " " 9,	71	65	136
9 " " 10,	112	40	152
10 " " 12,	149	32	181
12 " " 15,	355	14	369
15 " " 20,	346	6	352
20 and over,	193	....	193
Total,	1,597	590	2,187

WINDOW SHADES—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	2	2	4
$5 but under $6,	2	2	4
6 " " 7,	4	2	6
7 " " 8,	7	2	9
8 " " 9,	5	2	7
9 " " 10,	11	....	11
10 " " 12,	42	....	42
12 " " 15,	37	1	38
15 " " 20,	24	....	24
20 and over,	6	....	6
Total,	140	11	151

WOODEN GOODS—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	154	61	215
$5 but under $6,	99	11	110
6 " " 7,	92	14	106
7 " " 8,	128	8	136
8 " " 9,	85	7	92
9 " " 10,	217	....	217
10 " " 12,	203	1	204
12 " " 15,	256	5	261
15 " " 20,	229	....	229
20 and over,	53	....	53
Total,	1,516	107	1,623

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1902.—Continued.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	744	2,789	3,533
$5 but under $6,	562	1,010	1,572
6 " " 7,	453	371	824
7 " " 8,	610	233	843
8 " " 9,	493	102	595
9 " " 10,	373	73	446
10 " " 12,	448	86	534
12 " " 15,	301	8	309
15 " " 20,	323	1	324
20 and over,	131	....	131
Total,	4,438	4,673	9,111

UNCLASSIFIED—FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	309	422	731
$5 but under $6,	151	185	336
6 " " 7,	163	152	315
7 " " 8,	288	78	366
8 " " 9,	326	42	368
9 " " 10,	1,375	20	1,395
10 " " 12,	707	23	730
12 " " 15,	812	9	821
15 " " 20,	1,271	4	1,275
20 and over,	742	....	742
Total,	6,144	935	7,079

ALL INDUSTRIES—1,811 ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	16,755	22,401	39,156
$5 but under $6,	7,177	11,334	18,511
6 " " 7,	8,345	8,758	17,103
7 " " 8,	16,131	6,159	22,290
8 " " 9,	16,195	4,044	20,239
9 " " 10,	24,912	2,660	27,572
10 " " 12,	25,182	2,556	27,738
12 " " 15,	27,887	1,528	29,415
15 " " 20,	28,416	539	28,955
20 and over,	12,481	65	12,546
Total,	183,481	60,044	243,525

TABLE No. 8—Days in Operation and Proportion of Business done, by Industries, 1902.

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

Office Number.	Industries.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day.	Average Proportion of Business Done.
1	Agricultural implements,	8	291.50	9.75	78.13
2	Artisans' tools,	35	294.03	9.83	82.00
3	Art tile,	6	224.50	9.33	47.50
4	Boilers,	13	304.69	9.62	66.15
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	32	297.66	9.66	83.75
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	297.66	9.81	72.03
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	238.34	9.67	76.55
8	Brushes,	9	302.11	9.56	80.56
9	Buttons (metal),	10	296.40	9.50	72.50
10	Buttons (pearl),	16	282.81	10.00	85.00
11	Carpets and rugs,	9	274.67	9.78	81.67
12	Carriages and wagons,	32	300.63	9.87	75.78
13	Chemical products,	42	314.31	9.59	82.97
14	Cigars and tobacco,	31	284.42	9.06	73.55
15	Clothing,	17	289.18	9.65	75.00
16	Confectionery,	6	301.33	9.67	83.33
17	Cornices and skylights,	13	296.61	8.70	76.54
18	Corsets and corset waists,	10	291.00	9.70	86.00
19	Cutlery,	9	294.78	9.89	78.33
20	Cotton goods,	28	309.86	9.61	84.82
21	Cotton goods, (finishing and dyeing),	14	296.00	10.00	80.71
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	6	306.50	9.33	86.67
23	Electrical appliances,	25	299.60	9.88	82.00
24	Fertilizers,	12	251.42	10.00	73.33
25	Food products,	24	275.58	9.96	73.96
26	Foundry (brass),	12	292.09	9.67	78.75
27	Foundry (iron),	39	289.00	9.56	76.92
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	15	285.87	9.80	77.00
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	8	294.00	9.87	67.50
30	Glass (window and bottle),	22	244.41	9.11	80.00
31	Glass mirrors,	3	289.67	9.33	85.00
32	Graphite products,	5	299.80	9.60	85.00
33	Hats (felt),	45	280.00	9.31	77.33
34	Hats (straw),	3	243.33	9.67	75.00
35	High explosives,	8	305.64	8.89	84.38
36	Inks and mucilage,	6	286.27	9.33	81.67
37	Jewelry,	79	286.22	9.48	78.29
38	Knit goods,	11	302.27	9.91	85.91
39	Laundry,	10	306.20	9.50	84.60
40	Leather,	62	294.17	9.83	78.15
41	Leather goods,	15	301.73	9.80	76.00
42	Lamps,	8	294.25	9.75	75.62
43	Lime and cement,	8	304.50	10.75	80.00
44	Machinery,	95	301.35	9.73	77.85
45	Mattresses and bedding,	7	302.14	9.71	66.43
46	Metal goods,	61	298.51	9.90	74.26
47	Metal novelties,	11	285.64	9.82	75.00
48	Mining (iron ore),	6	296.33	10.00	73.33
49	Musical instruments,	17	285.06	9.76	73.24
50	Oil cloth (floor and table),	8	261.50	9.50	85.62
51	Oils,	12	300.93	9.92	75.83
52	Paints,	8	305.00	10.00	84.37
53	Paper,	33	264.21	10.12	82.73
54	Pig iron,	3	265.00	9.67	65.00
55	Pottery,	34	298.79	9.53	78.23
56	Printing and bookbinding,	20	299.35	9.35	69.25
57	Quarrying stone,	14	247.14	9.14	72.54
58	Roofing (iron and stone),	7	297.87	9.86	83.57

TABLE No. 8—Days in Operation and Proportion of Business done, by Industries, 1902—Continued.

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

Office Number.	Industries.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation.	Averae Number of Hours Worked per Day.	Average Proportion of Business Done.
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	33	289.82	9.85	78.48
60	Saddles and harness,	10	304.20	9.60	80.00
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	12	295.42	9.67	77.08
62	Scientific instruments,	11	301.45	9.82	78.64
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	25	300.44	9.20	80.40
64	Shoes,	34	278.26	9.91	73.38
65	Shirts,	21	293.24	9.76	79.05
66	Shirt waists (women's),	7	283.29	9.29	74.29
67	Ship building,	10	298.80	9.40	70.50
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	123	284.01	9.98	75.16
69	Silk dyeing,	20	283.60	9.85	71.25
70	Silk throwing,	22	291.77	10.00	85.91
71	Silk mill supplies,	14	291.36	9.86	75.00
72	Silver goods,	15	285.47	9.73	65.00
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	9	323.89	10.89	83.33
74	Soap and tallow,	11	302.73	9.82	81.82
75	Steel and iron (bar),	7	264.72	10.28	79.29
76	Steel and iron (structural),	19	303.16	9.42	74.21
77	Steel and iron (forging),	12	296.58	9.75	79.17
78	Textile products,	7	281.57	10.00	82.86
79	Thread,	6	287.83	10.00	95.00
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	9	297.56	9.44	70.56
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	7	298.57	9.71	85.71
82	Typewriters and supplies,	4	290.75	9.50	73.75
83	Underwear (women's and children's),	19	287.68	9.58	80.00
84	Varnishes,	18	304.56	8.94	78.89
85	Watches, cases and material,	10	289.50	9.80	83.00
86	Window shades,	5	300.40	9.40	83.00
87	Wooden goods,	35	294.89	9.66	75.43
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	287.89	9.96	88.46
89	Unclassified,	58	291.24	9.76	77.59
	All industries,	1,811	289.70	9.72	77.76

TABLE NO. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1902.

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of Establishments Reporting,	58
Number of Private Firms,	28
Number of Partners,	49
Males,	42
Females,	6
Special,	...
Estates,	1
Number of Corporations,	30
Number of Stockholders,	2,764
Males,	1,801
Females,	747
Banks, Trustees, etc.,	216
Aggregates—Partners and Stockholders,	2,813

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of Capital Invested, ... $8,700,947

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Stock Used, ... $2,029,647

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Goods Made, ... $6,284,540

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	Males.	Females	Total.	Percentage of Males.	Percentage of Females.	Percentage of Total.
Average Number,	5,330	11	5,341	99.79	.21	100
Smallest Number,	3,780	2	3,782	99.95	.05	100
Greatest Number,	6,518	16	6,534	99.76	.24	100
Excess of Greatest Over Smallest Number,	2,738	14	2,752	99.49	.51	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Males.	Percentage of Females.	Percentage of Total.
January,	3,780	3	3,783	99.92	.08	100
February,	3,908	3	3,911	99.92	.08	100
March,	4,167	4	4,171	99.90	.10	100
April,	5,540	16	5,556	99.71	.29	100
May,	6,213	16	6,229	99.74	.26	100
June,	6,445	15	6,460	99.77	.23	100
July,	6,462	15	6,477	99.77	.23	100
August,	6,518	14	6,532	99.79	.21	100
September,	6,347	15	6,362	99.76	.24	100
October,	5,706	14	5,720	99.76	.24	100
November,	4,697	14	4,711	99.70	.30	100
December,	4,180	2	4,182	99.95	.05	100

WAGES, EARNINGS, PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.

Wages and Earnings.

Total Amount Paid in Wages,	$2,285,746 00
Average Yearly Earnings,	427 96

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average Proportion of Business Done, per cent	76.55
Days in Operation, Average,	238.34

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving— Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage Receiving— Males	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	304	13	317	4.27	92.86	4.44
$5 but under $6,	195	...	195	2.74	...	2.73
6 " " 7,	399	...	399	5.60	...	5.59
7 " " 8,	1,621	1	1,622	22.76	7.14	22.74
8 " " 9,	1,445	...	1,445	20.29	...	20.25
9 " " 10,	1,261	...	1,261	17.71	...	17.67
10 " " 12,	809	...	809	11.36	...	11.34
12 " " 15,	466	...	466	6.54	...	6.53
15 " " 20,	453	...	453	6.36	...	6.36
20 and over,	168	...	168	2.37	...	2.35
Total,	7,121	14	7,135	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1902—Continued.

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER).

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of Establishments Reporting,	32
Number of Private Firms,	4
Number of Partners,	5
Males,	5
Females,	...
Special,	...
Estates,	...
Number of Corporations,	28
Number of Stockholders,	1,118
Males,	1,048
Females,	63
Banks, Trustees, etc.,	7
Aggregates—Partners and Stockholders,	1,123

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of Capital Invested,	$19,891,367

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Stock Used,	$4,373,797

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Goods Made,	$13,319,686

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Males.	Percentage of Females.	Percentage of Total.
Average Number,	1,869	...	1,869	100	...	100
Smallest Number,	1,835	...	1,835	100	...	100
Greatest Number,	1,935	...	1,935	100	...	100
Excess of Greatest Over Smallest Number,	100	...	100	100	...	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Males.	Percentage of Females.	Percentage of Total.
January,	1,841	...	1,841	100	...	100
February,	1,835	...	1,835	100	...	100
March,	1,862	...	1,862	100	...	100
April,	1,857	...	1,857	100	...	100
May,	1,902	...	1,902	100	...	100
June,	1,911	...	1,911	100	...	100
July,	1,935	...	1,935	100	...	100
August,	1,888	...	1,888	100	...	100
September,	1,859	...	1,859	100	...	100
October,	1,860	...	1,860	100	...	100
November,	1,837	...	1,837	100	...	100
December,	1,838	...	1,838	100	...	100

WAGES, EARNINGS, PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.

Wages and Earnings.

Total Amount Paid in Wages,	$1,624,151 00
Average Yearly Earnings,	868 99

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average Proportion of Business Done, per cent	72.03
Days in Operation, Average,	297.66

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving — Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage Receiving — Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	17	...	17	.85	...	.85
$5 but under $6,	21	...	21	1.06	...	1.06
6 " " 7,	10	...	10	.50	...	.50
7 " " 8,	21	...	21	1.06	...	1.06
8 " " 9,	17	...	17	.85	...	.85
9 " " 10,	22	...	22	1.11	...	1.11
10 " " 12,	43	...	43	2.17	...	2.17
12 " " 15,	259	...	259	13.04	...	13.04
15 " " 20,	1,384	...	1,384	69.69	...	69.69
20 and over,	192	...	192	9.67	...	9.67
Total,	1,986	...	1,986	100.00	...	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1902—Continued.

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE).

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of Establishments Reporting,	22
Number of Private Firms,	3
Number of Partners,	7
Males,	6
Females,	...
Special,	...
Estates,	1
Number of Corporations,	19
Number of Stockholders,	236
Males,	185
Females,	48
Banks, Trustees, etc.,	3
Aggregates—Partners and Stockholders,	243

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of Capital Invested,	$4,810,760

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Stock Used,	$2,266,221

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Goods Made,	$6,269,055

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of— Males.	Females.	Total.
Average Number,	5,976	162	6,138	97.36	2.64	100
Smallest Number,	1,560	39	1,599	97.56	2.44	100
Greatest Number,	7,435	195	7,630	97.44	2.56	100
Excess of Greatest Over Smallest Number,	5,875	156	6,031	97.41	2.59	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of— Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	7,410	183	7,593	97.59	2.41	100
February,	7,316	183	7,499	97.56	2.44	100
March,	7,435	182	7,617	97.61	2.39	100
April,	7,113	181	7,294	97.52	2.48	100
May,	6,757	183	6,940	97.36	2.64	100
June,	6,165	187	6,352	97.06	2.94	100
July,	1,804	116	1,920	93.96	6.04	100
August,	1,560	39	1,599	97.56	2.44	100
September,	4,604	138	4,742	97.09	2.91	100
October,	6,776	181	6,957	97.40	2.60	100
November,	7,368	195	7,563	97.42	2.58	100
December,	7,405	179	7,584	97.64	2.36	100

WAGES, EARNINGS, PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.

Wages and Earnings.

Total Amount Paid in Wages,	$3,174,566.00
Average Yearly Earnings,	517.20

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average Proportion of Business Done, per cent	80.00
Days in Operation, Average,	244.41

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving— Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage Receiving— Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	2,230	130	2,360	27.46	78.32	28.48
$5 but under $6,	461	11	472	5.68	6.63	5.69
6 " " 7,	483	19	502	5.94	11.45	6.06
7 " " 8,	650	2	652	8.00	1.20	7.87
8 " " 9,	431	2	433	5.30	1.20	5.23
9 " " 10,	484	1	485	5.96	0.60	5.85
10 " " 12,	587	1	588	7.23	0.60	7.09
12 " " 15,	520	...	520	6.44	...	6.28
15 " " 20,	512	...	512	6.30	...	6.18
20 and over,	1,762	...	1,762	21.69	...	21.27
Total,	8,120	166	8,286	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1902—Continued.

HATS (FELT).

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of Establishments Reporting,	45
Number of Private Firms,	28
Number of Partners,	52
Males,	50
Females,	...
Special,	...
Estates,	2
Number of Corporations,	17
Number of Stockholders,	109
Males,	95
Females,	14
Banks, Trustees, etc.,	...
Aggregates—Partners and Stockholders,	161

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of Capital Invested, ... $2,846,656

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Stock Used, ... $4,456,837

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Goods Made, ... $9,140,112

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Males.	Percentage of Females.	Percentage of Total.
Average Number,	4,992	1,734	6,726	74.22	25.78	100
Smallest Number,	4,732	1,568	6,300	75.11	24.89	100
Greatest Number,	5,285	1,813	7,098	74.46	25.54	100
Excess of Greatest Over Smallest Number,	553	245	798	69.30	30.70	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total	Percentage of Males.	Percentage of Females.	Percentage of Total.
January,	5,154	1,813	6,967	73.98	26.02	100
February,	4,946	1,739	6,685	73.99	26.01	100
March,	4,928	1,764	6,692	73.64	26.36	100
April,	4,898	1,711	6,609	74.11	25.89	100
May,	5,048	1,795	6,843	73.77	26.23	100
June,	4,732	1,705	6,437	73.51	26.49	100
July,	4,747	1,568	6,315	75.17	24.83	100
August,	5,285	1,795	7,080	74.65	25.35	100
September,	5,010	1,715	6,725	74.50	25.50	100
October,	5,054	1,731	6,785	74.49	25.51	100
November,	5,098	1,760	6,858	74.34	25.66	100
December,	5,002	1,715	6,717	74.47	25.53	100

WAGES, EARNINGS, PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.

Wages and Earnings.

Total Amount Paid in Wages,	$3,060,987 00
Average Yearly Earnings,	455 10

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average Proportion of Business Done, per cent,	77.33
Days in Operation, Average,	280.00

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving— Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage Receiving— Males.	Females	Total.
Under $5,	171	319	490	3.85	20.89	8.21
$5 but under $6,	137	233	370	3.08	15.26	6.20
6 " " 7,	149	257	406	3.35	16.83	6.80
7 " " 8,	217	232	449	4.89	15.19	7.52
8 " " 9,	244	229	473	5.49	14.99	7.92
9 " " 10,	290	119	409	6.53	7.80	6.85
10 " " 12,	556	95	651	12.52	6.23	10.91
12 " " 15,	769	27	796	17.32	1.78	13.33
15 " " 20,	1,263	14	1,277	28.43	92	21.39
20 and over,	646	3	649	14.54	11	10.87
Total,	4,442	1,528	5,970	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1902—Continued.

JEWELRY.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of Establishments Reporting,	79
Number of Private Firms,	56
Number of Partners,	126
Males,	119
Females,	1
Special,	3
Estates,	3
Number of Corporations,	23
Number of Stockholders,	101
Males,	84
Females,	17
Banks, Trustees, etc.,	...
Aggregates—Partners and Stockholders,	227

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of Capital Invested, ... $3,931,286

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Stock Used, ... $4,035,262

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Goods Made, ... $8,057,569

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Males.	Percentage of Females.	Percentage of Total.
Average Number,	2,058	763	2,821	72.95	2,705	100
Smallest Number,	1,932	715	2,647	72.99	27.01	100
Greatest Number,	2,273	843	3,116	72.94	27.06	100
Excess of Greatest Over Smallest Number,	341	128	469	72.71	27.29	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Males.	Percentage of Females.	Percentage of Total.
January,	1,986	746	2,732	72.69	27.31	100
February,	1,999	737	2,736	73.06	26.94	100
March,	1,995	731	2,726	73.18	26.82	100
April,	1,964	721	2,685	73.15	26.85	100
May,	1,932	715	2,647	72.99	27.01	100
June,	1,943	722	2,665	72.91	27.09	100
July,	1,937	724	2,661	72.79	27.21	100
August,	2,054	761	2,815	72.97	27.03	100
September,	2,114	796	2,910	72.65	27.35	100
October,	2,255	824	3,079	73.24	26.76	100
November,	2,273	843	3,116	72.95	27.05	100
December,	2,245	839	3,084	72.80	27.20	100

WAGES, EARNINGS, PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.

Wages and Earnings.

Total Amount Paid in Wages,	$1,672,917 00
Average Yearly Earnings,	593 02

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average Proportion of Business Done, per cent	78.29
Days in Operation, Average,	286.22

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving— Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage Receiving— Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	275	219	494	11.91	25.73	15.63
$5 but under $6,	74	93	167	3.20	10.93	5.28
6 " " 7,	67	94	161	2.90	11.05	5.09
7 " " 8,	65	129	194	2.82	15.16	6.14
8 " " 9,	77	106	183	3.33	12.45	5.79
9 " " 10,	65	88	153	2.81	10.34	4.84
10 " " 12,	151	68	219	6.54	7.99	6.93
12 " " 15,	301	45	346	13.03	5.29	10.95
15 " " 20,	634	9	643	27.44	1.06	20.34
20 and over,	601	...	601	26.02	...	19.01
Total,	2,310	851	3,161	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1902—Continued.

LEATHER.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of Establishments Reporting,	62
Number of Private Firms,	30
Number of Partners,	53
Males,	49
Females,	2
Special,	...
Estates,	2
Number of Corporations,	32
Number of Stockholders,	218
Males,	185
Females,	28
Banks, Trustees, etc.,	5
Aggregates—Partners and Stockholders,	271

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of Capital Invested, ... $7,974,522

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Stock Used, ... $12,948,856

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Goods Made, ... $18,482,075

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Males.	Percentage of Females.	Percentage of Total.
Average Number,	5,184	75	5,259	98.57	1.43	100
Smallest Number,	4,886	55	4,941	98.89	1.11	100
Greatest Number,	5,355	91	5,446	98.33	1.67	100
Excess of Greatest Over Smallest Number,	469	36	505	92.87	7.13	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Males.	Percentage of Females.	Percentage of Total.
January,	5,064	81	5,145	98.43	1.57	100
February,	5,176	66	5,242	98.74	1.26	100
March,	5,355	55	5,410	98.98	1.02	100
April,	5,257	70	5,327	98.69	1.31	100
May,	5,306	83	5,389	98.46	1.54	100
June,	5,071	91	5,162	98.24	1.76	100
July,	4,886	88	4,974	98.23	1.77	100
August,	5,048	87	5,135	98.31	1.69	100
September,	5,135	83	5,218	98.41	1.59	100
October,	5,265	66	5,331	98.76	1.24	100
November,	5,309	67	5,376	98.75	1.25	100
December,	5,330	66	5,396	98.78	1.22	100

WAGES, EARNINGS, PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.

Wages and Earnings.

Total Amount Paid in Wages,	$2,606,743 00
Average Yearly Earnings,	495 67

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average Proportion of Business Done, per cent	78.15
Days in Operation, Average,	294.17

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving— Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage Receiving— Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	260	28	288	4.71	30.43	5.13
$5 but under $6,	202	28	230	3.66	30.43	4.10
6 " " 7,	235	17	252	4.26	18.48	4.49
7 " " 8,	317	11	328	5.74	11.96	5.84
8 " " 9,	351	7	358	6.36	7.61	6.38
9 " " 10,	813	1	814	14.72	1.09	14.50
10 " " 12,	1,059	...	1,059	19.18	...	18.86
12 " " 15,	1,085	...	1,085	19.65	...	19.33
15 " " 20,	847	...	847	15.34	...	15.09
20 and over,	353	...	353	6.38	...	6.28
Total,	5,522	92	5,614	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1902—Continued.

MACHINERY.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of Establishments Reporting,	95
Number of Private Firms,	30
Number of Partners,	36
Males,	35
Females,	1
Special,	...
Estates,	...
Number of Corporations,	65
Number of Stockholders,	846
Males,	584
Females,	203
Banks, Trustees, etc.,	59
Aggregates—Partners and Stockholders,	882

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of Capital Invested,	$19,611,319

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Stock Used,	$10,374,335

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Goods Made,	$24,824,842

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of Males.	Females.	Total.
Average Number,	15,307	367	15,674	97.66	2.34	100
Smallest Number,	13,991	338	14,329	97.64	2.36	100
Greatest Number,	16,254	388	16,642	97.73	2.27	100
Excess of Greatest Over Smallest Number,	2,263	50	2,313	97.84	2.16	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	13,991	338	14,329	97.64	2.36	100
February,	14,281	342	14,623	97.66	2.34	100
March,	14,666	377	15,043	97.49	2.51	100
April,	15,011	350	15,361	97.72	2.28	100
May,	15,364	360	15,724	97.71	2.29	100
June,	15,312	386	15,698	97.54	2.46	100
July,	15,524	388	15,912	97.56	2.44	100
August,	15,574	367	15,941	97.70	2.30	100
September,	15,716	369	16,085	97.71	2.29	100
October,	15,924	379	16,303	97.67	2.33	100
November,	16,070	381	16,451	97.68	2.32	100
December,	16,254	367	16,621	97.79	2.21	100

WAGES, EARNINGS, PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.

Wages and Earnings.

Total Amount Paid in Wages,	$9,365,484 00
Average Yearly Earnings,	597 52

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average Proportion of Business Done, per cent	77.85
Days in Operation, Average,	301.35

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving— Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage Receiving— Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	1,342	87	1,429	7.89	22.84	8.31
$5 but under $6,	418	70	488	2.48	18.37	2.84
6 " " 7,	495	84	579	2.94	22.05	3.37
7 " " 8,	767	49	816	4.56	12.86	4.74
8 " " 9,	900	36	936	5.35	9.45	5.44
9 " " 10,	1,752	37	1,789	10.41	9.71	10.39
10 " " 12,	1,892	13	1,905	11.25	3.41	11.07
12 " " 15,	3,292	5	3,297	19.57	1.31	19.16
15 " " 20,	4,959	...	4,959	29.48	...	28.83
20 and over,	1,006	...	1,006	5.98	...	5.85
Total,	16,823	381	17,204	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1902—Continued.

SILK GOODS—ALL BRANCHES INCLUDED.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of Establishments Reporting,	165
Number of Private Firms,	84
Number of Partners,	147
Males,	143
Females,	4
Special,	...
Estates,	...
Number of Corporations,	81
Number of Stockholders,	451
Males,	393
Females,	52
Banks, Trustees, etc.,	6
Aggregates—Partners and Stockholders,	598

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of Capital Invested, ... $24,872,624

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Stock Used, ... $27,819,826

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Goods Made, ... $47,849,603

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Males.	Percentage of Females.	Percentage of Total.
Average Number,	14,968	12,022	26,990	55.46	44.54	100
Smallest Number,	12,541	10,936	23,477	53.42	46.58	100
Greatest Number,	16,064	12,615	28,679	56.01	43.99	100
Excess of Greatest Over Smallest Number,	3,523	1,679	5,202	67.72	32.28	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Males.	Percentage of Females.	Percentage of Total.
January,	15,183	12,119	27,302	55.61	44.39	100
February,	15,408	12,322	27,730	55.56	44.44	100
March,	15,722	12,462	28,184	55.78	44.22	100
April,	15,564	12,265	27,829	55.95	44.05	100
May,	13,470	11,975	25,445	52.94	47.06	100
June,	12,541	10,936	23,477	53.41	46.59	100
July,	13,693	10,943	24,636	55.58	44.42	100
August,	14,656	11,402	26,058	56.24	43.76	100
September,	15,659	12,242	27,901	56.12	43.88	100
October,	15,722	12,447	28,169	55.81	44.19	100
November,	15,938	12,615	28,553	55.82	44.18	100
December,	16,064	12,534	28,598	55.96	44.04	100

WAGES, EARNINGS, PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.

Wages and Earnings.

Total Amount Paid in Wages,	$11,089,184 00
Average Yearly Earnings,	410 86

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average Proportion of Business Done, per cent	76.12
Days in Operation, Average,	284.99

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving— Males.	Females	Total.	Percentage Receiving— Males.	Females.	Total.
Under $5,	1,749	3,411	5,160	10.34	26.24	17.25
$5 but under $6,	738	2,079	2,817	4.36	15.99	9.42
6 " " 7,	744	1,893	2,637	4.40	14.56	8.82
7 " " 8,	1,620	1,380	3,000	9.58	10.62	10.03
8 " " 9,	1,332	985	2,317	7.87	7.58	7.75
9 " " 10,	1,830	766	2,596	10.82	5.89	8.68
10 " " 12,	3,728	1,156	4,884	2,204	8.89	16.33
12 " " 15,	2,717	931	3,648	1,606	7.16	12.20
15 " " 20,	1,812	356	2,168	10.71	2.74	7.24
20 and over,	645	43	688	3.82	0.33	2.28
Total,	16,915	13,000	29,915	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1902—Continued.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of Establishments Reporting,	26
Number of Private Firms,	11
Number of Partners,	26
Males,	25
Females,	...
Special,	...
Estates,	1
Number of Corporations,	15
Number of Stockholders,	327
Males,	243
Females,	65
Banks, Trustees, etc.,	19
Aggregates—Partners and Stockholders,	353

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of Capital Invested, ... $8,748,539

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Stock Used, ... $9,343,338

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Goods Made, ... $14,696,962

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Males.	Percentage of Females.	Percentage of Total.
Average Number,	3,724	4,714	8,438	44.13	55.87	100
Smallest Number,	3,613	4,581	8,194	44.09	55.91	100
Greatest Number,	3,805	4,839	8,644	44.02	55.98	100
Excess of Greatest Over Smallest Number,	192	258	450	42.67	57.33	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Males.	Percentage of Females.	Percentage of Total.
January,	3,613	4,581	8,194	44.09	55.91	100
February,	3,734	4,667	8,401	44.45	55.55	100
March,	3,729	4,680	8,409	44.35	55.65	100
April,	3,782	4,749	8,531	44.33	55.67	100
May,	3,767	4,768	8,535	44.14	55.86	100
June,	3,756	4,772	8,528	44.04	55.96	100
July,	3,805	4,839	8,644	44.02	55.98	100
August,	3,762	4,787	8,549	44.01	55.99	100
September,	3,755	4,798	8,553	43.90	56.10	100
October,	3,641	4,666	8,307	43.83	56.17	100
November,	3,652	4,640	8,292	44.04	55.96	100
December,	3,692	4,621	8,313	44.41	55.59	100

WAGES, EARNINGS, PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.

Wages and Earnings.

Total Amount Paid in Wages,	$2,926,268 00
Average Yearly Earnings,	346 80

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average Proportion of Business Done, per cent	88.46
Days in Operation, Average,	287.89

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving— Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage Receiving— Males.	Females	Total.
Under $5,	744	2,789	3,533	16.76	59.68	38.77
$5 but under $6,	562	1,010	1,572	12.66	21.61	17.26
6 " " 7,	453	371	824	10.22	7.94	9.04
7 " " 8,	610	233	843	13.74	4.99	9.25
8 " " 9,	493	102	595	11.11	2.18	6.53
9 " " 10,	373	73	446	8.40	1.56	4.90
10 " " 12,	448	86	534	10.09	1.84	5.86
12 " " 15,	301	8	309	6.78	0.17	3.39
15 " " 20,	323	1	324	7.28	0.03	3.56
20 and over,	131	...	131	2.96	...	1.44
Total,	4,438	4,673	9,111	100.00	100.00	100.00

Stock or Material Used and Goods Made or Work Done.

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

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

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

Details of Table Number 2 of the general tables.

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1902.

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Agricultural implements—			
Iron castings,	Pounds,	2,149,517	$76,864
Bronze castings,	Pounds,	31,052	5,900
Steel and iron,	Pounds,	1,989,532	40,308
Steel,	Tons,	300	15,326
Cast iron,	Tons,	387	21,270
Lumber,	Feet,	337,817	12,636
Steel tubes,	Not given,	.....	13,113
Pig and sheet tin,	Not given,	.....	6,431
Other material,		.....	155,082
Total value of material used,		.....	$346,930
Artisans' Tools—			
Steel,	Tons,	4,201	$353,433
Iron,	Tons,	1,225	29,525
Steel and iron,	Pounds,	58,954	3,040
Iron castings,	Pounds,	189,983	7,759
Brass castings,	Pounds,	12,987	2,906
Lead,	Pounds,	135,000	6,750
Tin,	Pounds,	7,500	2,400
Sheet brass,	Pounds,	87,570	17,950
Wrought iron pipe,	Pounds,	350,000	21,750
Fuel oil,	Gallon,	150,000	5,475
Coal,	Tons,	3,545	14,300
Other material,		.....	463,350
Total value of material used,		.....	$928,638

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1902—Continued.

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Boilers—			
Steel plates,	Pounds,	25,290,045	$495,353
Sheet iron,	Pounds,	3,288,114	81,044
Iron and copper tubing,	Pounds,	161,772	26,061
Castings,	Pounds,	22,559,946	372,086
Iron and steel,	Tons,	1,198	56,880
Pig iron,	Tons,	833	15,034
Scrap iron,	Tons,	220	3,467
Coal and coke,	Tons,	3,248	11,644
Tubes,	Feet,	4,890,130	977,154
Boiler plate, tubing, bar iron, sheet-iron, bolts, rivets and castings,	Not given,	.....	45,291
Other material,		.....	1,089,369
Total value of material used,		.....	$3,173,323
Boxes (wood and paper)—			
Straw board,	Tons,	4,201	$151,943
Pulp board,	Tons,	1,190	45,147
News board,	Tons,	320	11,031
Paper,	Reams,	16,450	40,153
Lumber,	Feet,	10,313,610	220,394
Glue,	Pounds,	19,000	1,920
Glue and Paste,	Bbls.	145	1,456
Paste,	Bbls.,	125	250
Nails,	Pounds,	7,000	375
Nails,	Kegs,	1,520	3,450
Straw board, paper, glue, lumber and nails,	Not given,	.....	176,937
Other material,		.....	91,405
Total value of material used,		.....	$744,461
Brewing (larger beer, ale and porter)—			
Malt,	Bushels,	2,629,994	$2,259,829
Hops,	Pounds,	2,196,413	499,805
Barley,	Bushels,	358,460	236,727
Other material,		.....	1,377,436
Total value of material used,		.....	$4,373,797
Brushes—			
Bristles,	Pounds,	40,447	$34,368
Horse hair,	Pounds,	12,000	4,500
Sea root,	Pounds,	2,000	270
Wood blocks,	Gross,	4,718	5,507
Wire,	Pounds,	4,200	1,538
Fibre,	Pounds,	84,223	7,582
Leather,	Feet,	37,500	5,250
Bristles, fibre, tampico, etc.,	Not given,	.....	19,975
Other material,		.....	9,379
Total value of material used,		.....	$88,369

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1902—Continued.

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Buttons (Pearl)—			
Pearl shell,	Pounds,	561,756	$250,369
Ivory nuts,	Tons,	960	41,400
Pearl shell,	Not given,	.....	259,893
Other material,		.....	34,543
Total value of material used,		.....	$586,205
Carpets and Rags—			
Wool yarn,	Pounds,	2,734,130	$395,499
Cotton yarn,	Pounds,	970,264	135,811
Jute yarn,	Pounds,	1,795,104	96,212
Body filler,	Pounds,	1,480,000	105,000
Wool,	Pounds,	1,166,950	196,022
Hair,	Pounds,	193,285	23,630
Cotton warp,	Pounds,	148,000	25,000
Other material,		.....	169,173
Total value of material used,		.....	$1,146,347
Cigars and Tobacco—			
Tobacco,	Pounds,	22,108,493	$2,644,725
Cigar boxes,	Number,	80,419	6,693
Cigar boxes and tobacco,	Not given,	.....	518,560
Other material,		.....	1,715,919
Total value of material used,		.....	$4,885,897
Cornices and Sky Lights—			
Galvanized iron,	Pounds,	583,161	28,291
Copper,	Pounds,	172,803	41,470
Tin,	Boxes,	2,540	35,048
Tin plate,	Sq. feet,	1,000	3,748
Wired and ribbed glass,	Sq. feet,	74,000	10,248
Glass,	Boxes,	100	2,800
Solder,	Pounds,	7,500	960
Tar and felt,	Not given,	.....	10,858
Iron, copper, zinc, tin, glass, etc.,	Not given,	.....	173,000
Other material,		.....	46,752
Total value of material used,		.....	$353,175
Corsets and Corset Waists—			
Jeans and satteens,	Yards,	2,755,243	$264,993
Corset steels,	Pounds,	186,946	51,105
Clasps and etc.,	Gross,	16,986	55,110
Whalebone,	Pounds,	5,000	40,000
Jeans, satteens, steels, etc.,	Not given,	.....	275,119
Other material,		.....	180,931
Total value of material used,		.....	$867,258

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1902—Continued.

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Cotton Goods—			
Cotton,	Bales,	8,244	$392,703
Cotton Cloth,	Yards,	7,801,924	1,132,292
Cotton yarn,	Pounds,	2,529,717	448,759
Woolen Cloth,	Yards,	20,000	16,000
Linen yarn,	Pounds,	223,970	57.292
Silk,	Pounds,	1,902	9,107
Denims,	Yards,	750,000	60,000
Cotton and linen cloths and yarn,	Not given,	.....	1,548,098
Other material,		.....	386,142
Total value of material used,		.....	$4,050,303
Fertilizers—			
Bones,	Tons,	83,157	$767,411
Potash,	Tons,	14,663	413,707
Phosphate,	Tons,	58,191	343,634
Other crude material,	Tons,	126,533	1,261,489
Total value of material used,		.....	$2,786,241
Foundry (Iron)—			
Pig iron,	Tons,	218,763	$3,656,976
Scrap iron,	Tons,	1,089	16,881
Bar iron,	Tons,	242	9,680
Coal,	Tons,	600	3,800
Coke,	Tons,	2,333	12,679
Coal and Coke,	Tons,	3,420	16,828
Coal and Coke,	Not given,	.....	72,341
Fuel oil,	Gallons,	66,372	2,492
Brass,	Pounds,	107,517	9,978
Pig iron, scrap iron, steel, etc.,	Not given,	.....	160,021
Other material,		.....	1,307,156
Total value of material used,		.....	$5,268,832
Furnaces, Ranges and Heaters—			
Pig iron,	Tons,	18,749	$327,036
Castings (steel, iron and brass),	Pounds,	862,000	62,995
Bar and angle iron,	Pounds,	744,429	17,481
Wrought iron and steel,	Pounds,	150,000	12,547
Brass tubes,	Pounds,	698,290	130,659
Coal,	Tons,	3,576	13,929
Coke,	Tons,	1,846	9,235
Pig iron, castings, tubes, etc.,	Not given,	.....	1,116,073
Other material,		.....	616,752
Total value of material used,		.....	$2,306,707
Glass (Window and Bottle)—			
Sand,	Tons,	33,063	$57,826
Soda ash,	Tons,	14,350	271,520
Lime,	Tons,	3,791	15,172
Fuel oil,	Gallons,	1,081,204	32,492
Coal,	Tons,	49,903	170,742

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1902—Continued.

Industry, and Specified Stock Used,	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Glass (Window and Bottle) (Continued)—			
Wood,	Cords,	7,063	27,754
Sand, soda, lime, coal, etc.,	Not given,	.....	1,049,881
Other material,		.....	640,834
Total value of material used,		.....	$2,266,221
Hats (Felt)—			
Fur,	Pounds,	1,311,108	$1,290,382
Trimmings,	Pieces,	297,292	433,513
Leathers,	Dozen,	68,484	75,408
Hat bodies,	Dozen,	13,700	79,022
Rabbit and hare skins,	Number,	6,675,447	444,243
Fur, bands, leather, etc.,	Not given,	.....	1,561,541
Other material,		.....	572,728
Total value of material used,		.....	$4,456,837
High Explosives—			
Acids and Glycerine,	Pounds,	55,170,691	$1,559,154
Cotton,	Pounds,	1,327,364	83,199
Nitrate of soda,	Pounds,	4,302,193	85,956
Nitrate of soda and wood fibre,	Pounds,	15,739,298	294,610
Copper,	Tons,	92	31,000
Mercury,	Tons,	39	41,000
Other material,		.....	786,034
Total value of material used,		.....	$2,880,953
Jewelry—			
Gold,		.....	$1,753,163
Silver,		.....	146,714
Gold and silver (not reported separately),		.....	916,131
Precious stones,		.....	973,371
Other material,		.....	245,883
Total value of material used,		.....	$4,035,262
Knit Goods—			
Wool yarn,	Pounds,	194,737	$128,657
Cotton yarn,	Pounds,	1,185,233	213,844
Worsted yarn,	Pounds,	206,000	175,312
Silk,	Pounds,	53,200	31,800
Wool and cotton yarn,	Not given,	.....	126,500
Other material,		.....	195,100
Total value of material used,		.....	$871,213
Leather—			
Hides,	Number,	426,637	$3,474,482
Goat skins,	Dozens,	485,722	2,754,651
Sheep skins,	Dozens,	40,447	242,873
Alligator skins,	Number,	24,900	24,907
Calf skins,	Dozens,	19,489	298,750

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1902—Continued.

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Leather (Continued)—			
Rough leather,	Sides,	339,539	1,526,341
Horse hides,	Number,	27,350	34,196
Buffings,	Sides,	63,113	192,470
Skivers,	Dozens,	19,663	99,921
Hides,	Not given,	.....	434,527
Bark,	Tons,	5,199	63,600
Lumac,	Tons,	162	9,523
Gambier,	Pounds,	259,922	15,594
Linseed oil,	Gallons,	88,628	46,073
Extract,	Bbls.,	3,014	40,005
Naptha,	Gallons,	105,011	10,206
Chemicals and colors,	Not given,	.....	255,473
Hides, skins, chemicals, etc.,	Not given,	.....	1,850,777
Other material,		.....	1,574,487
Total value of material used,		.....	$12,948,856
Machinery—			
Pig iron,	Tons,	21,151	$412,780
Bar iron,	Tons,	1,169	70,078
Scrap iron,	Tons,	3,734	69,037
Iron castings,	Tons,	8,490	398,572
Steel castings,	Tons,	1,644	135,253
Forgings,	Tons,	376	44,726
Steel and iron,	Tons,	2,185	76,905
Steel and iron,	Pounds,	2,441,485	77,770
Brass castings,	Pounds,	69,883	13,406
Steel plates,	Pounds,	7,240,000	144,938
Steel plates,	Tons,	735	33,856
Steel rails,	Tons,	900	35,100
Copper and brass,	Tons,	78	29,572
Copper,	Pounds,	300,175	34,799
Tubes,	Tons,	46	6,400
Coal,	Tons,	1,420	6,581
Coke,	Tons,	2,333	12,787
Boilers,	Number,	255	44,869
Lumber,	Feet,	670,202	22,579
Pig iron, steel, iron, brass, tubes, lumber, etc.,	Not given,	.....	6,754,259
Other material,		.....	1,950,068
Total value of material used,		.....	$10,374,335
Metal Goods—			
Copper,	Pounds,	6,174,510	$815,397
Spelter,	Pounds,	1,198,932	58,405
Zinc,	Pounds,	1,071,597	63,821
Nickel,	Pounds,	64,000	29,950
Brass,	Pounds,	1,283,683	198,995
Tin,	Pounds,	827,031	40,211
Tin,	Boxes,	2,531	18,180
Tin plate,	Tons,	4,285	290,545
Tin sheets,	Tons,	1,520	97,000
Aluminum,	Tons,	10½	5,775

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1902—Continued.

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Metal Goods (Continued—)			
Steel,	Tons,	628	48,985
Steel,	Pounds,	382,556	27,325
Steel and iron,	Pounds,	1,224,265	82,753
Iron,	Tons,	890	26,129
Lead,	Tons,	405	35,416
Wire,	Tons,	91	5,362
Pig iron,	Tons,	800	18,400
Celluloid,	Pounds,	25,631	19,224
Brass tubing,	Feet,	226,940	15,323
Iron tubing,	Feet,	413,182	10,651
Coal,	Tons,	900	3,693
Varnish and Japans,	Gallons,	3,500	3,283
Brass, copper, steel, wire, tin, etc.,	Not given,	.....	1,762,915
Other material,		.....	617,068
Total value of material used,		.....	$4,294,806
Oil Cloth (Floor and Table)—			
Burlap,	Tons,	1,700	$210,000
Burlap,	Yards,	5,479,996	274,264
Cork,	Tons,	2,500	61,000
Oils,	Tons,	2,300	311,000
Linseed oil,	Gallons,	595,345	309,521
Cottons,	Yards,	4,154,780	257,911
Burlaps, oil, paint, cork, etc.,	Not given,	.....	42,740
Other material,		.....	654,679
Total value of material used,		.....	$2,121,115
Oils—			
Crude oil,	Gallons,	629,682,717	$24,265,355
Barrels and parts,		.....	1,344,273
Other oils and material,		.....	4,881,716
Total value of material used,		.....	$30,491,344
Paper—			
Paper stock,	Tons,	41,621	$1,001,974
Sulphite,	Tons,	923	33,655
Rags,	Tons,	3,100	44,500
Paper,	Pounds,	13,291,437	464,642
Rope,	Pounds,	4,090,475	114,488
Jute,	Pounds,	2,278,331	25,145
Acids,	Pounds,	4,982,560	29,895
Wax,	Pounds,	1,003,000	60,000
Bagging,	Pounds,	617,296	4,321
Gunny,	Pounds,	10,086,316	105,693
Lime,	Bbls.,	560	11,516
Coal,	Tons,	16,197	27,612
Paper, colors, varnishes, clay, glue, bronze, oil, sulphite, etc.,	Not given,	.....	1,314,383
Other material,		.....	693,543
Total value of material used,		.....	$3,931,367

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1902—Continued.

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Rubber Goods (Hard and Soft)—			
Crude rubber,	Pounds,	6,749,510	$3,163,345
Scrap rubber,	Pounds,	9,227,959	614,985
Reclaimed rubber,	Pounds,	1,344,360	165,414
Cotton fabrics,	Yards,	3,416,166	440,623
Cotton duck,	Pounds,	1,577,620	255,417
Sulphur,	Tons,	1,354	63,209
Yarn (cotton and linen),	Pounds,	1,100,000	200,000
Chemicals,	Not given,	.....	86,166
Crude rubber, scrap rubber, cotton, compounds, oil, etc.,	Not given,	.....	3,409,984
Other material,		.....	1,190,410
Total value of material used,		.....	$9,589,553
Silk (Broad and Ribbon)—			
Raw Silk,	Pounds,	5,035,398	$21,293,479
Spun Silk,	Pounds,	33,794	86,566
Cotton,	Pounds,	1,098,132	376,548
Other material,		.....	2,832,385
Total value of material used,		.....	$24,588,978
Silver Goods—			
Gold,	Dw't,	121,975	$126,061
Silver,	Ounces,	683,461	368,799
Gold and Silver,	Not given,	.....	170,500
Other material,		.....	331,784
Total value of material used,		.....	$997,144
Soap and Tallow—			
Tallow,	Pounds,	6,843,762	$377,122
Vegetable oil,	Pounds,	84,947	5,040
Oils,	Bbls.,	2,684	57,961
Rosin,	Bbls.,	9,065	15,296
Tallow, grease, oils, rosins, etc.,	Not given,	.....	1,509,019
Other material,		.....	410,457
Total value of material used,		.....	$2,374,895
Steel and Iron (Structural)—			
Iron, steel and castings,	Tons,	47,162	$1,728,813
Pig iron,	Tons,	26,782	558,769
Scrap iron,	Tons,	26,830	513,502
Steel plate,	Pounds,	19,415,000	349,500
Other steel and iron,	Not given,	.....	1,096,648
Other material,		.....	667,110
Total value of material used,		.....	$4,914,342
Steel and Iron (Forgings)—			
Steel and iron,	Tons,	5,097	$370,999
Pig iron,	Tons,	16,132	355,559
Scrap steel and iron,	Tons,	10,466	253,650

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1902—Continued.

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Steel and Iron (Forgings) (Continued)—			
Other steel and iron,	Not given,	.....	1,668,921
Other material,		.....	550,547
Total value of material used,		.....	$3,199,676
Trunks and Traveling Bags—			
Leather,	Sides,	20,144	$55,843
Bag frames,	Dozens,	4,405	22,447
Lumber,	Feet,	1,075,830	26,000
Iron,	Tons,	187	18,000
Hardware,		.....	36,000
Leather, iron, cotton goods, paper boards, varnish, paints, etc.,	Not given,	.....	283,996
Other material,		.....	32,696
Total value of material used,		.....	$474,982
Trunk and Bag Hardware—			
Brass,	Pounds,	814,908	$121,792
Tin plate,	Boxes,	4,746	52,205
Iron plate,	Boxes,	2,000	17,000
Steel,	Pounds,	423,284	19,063
Steel,	Tons,	1,475	69,653
Castings,	Pounds,	187,373	12,711
Sheet Zinc,	Tons,	45	6,000
Wire,	Tons,	362	21,480
Other material,		.....	182,388
Total value of material used,		.....	$502,292
Varnish—			
Gum Copal,	Pounds,	2,605,483	$415,817
Linseed oil,	Gallons,	365,050	213,307
Turpentine,	Gallons,	708,325	298,491
Naphtha,	Gallons,	157,509	15,387
Other gum, oil and turpentine,	Not given,	.....	391,024
Other material,		.....	480,424
Total value of material used,		.....	$1,814,450
Woolen and Worsted Goods—			
Wool,	Pounds,	28,635,742	$6,110,555
Wool and shoddy,	Pounds,	2,773,534	347,074
Wool stock,	Pounds,	628,786	294,067
Cotton,	Pounds,	323,621	30,682
Cotton warp,	Pounds,	266,661	50,073
Cotton yarn,	Pounds,	247,000	43,900
Woolen yarn,	Pounds,	282,000	226,000
Worsted yarn,	Pounds,	500,000	425,000
Rags and clips,	Pounds,	1,300,000	97,000
Dye stuff, soap, oil, etc.,	Not given,	.....	35,641
Other material,		.....	1,683,346
Total value of material used,		.....	$9,343,338

GOODS MADE—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1902.

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Agricultural Implements—			
Cream separators,	Number,	12,088	$720,656
Lawn mower (horse and hand),	Number,	12,110	66,700
Potato planters,	Number,	600	30,000
Riding cultivators,	Number,	4,500	94,500
Harrows,	Number,	5,278	37,570
Sprayers,	Number,	130	5,720
Plows,	Number,	150	2,900
Threshing machines,	Not given,	.....	23,000
Other implements,		.....	162,490
Total value of goods made,		.....	$1,143,536
Artisans' Tools—			
Files and rasps,	Dozen,	724,572	$920,436
Hatchets and axes,	Dozen,	8,700	20,000
Nippers,	Dozen,	6,000	43,000
Tongs,	Dozen,	2,360	5,900
Pincers,	Dozen,	5,600	28,050
Hammers and sledges,	Not given,	.....	358,379
Saws,	Not given,	.....	135,527
Hatchets,	Not given,	.....	85,940
Well boring tools,	Not given,	.....	185,500
Mechanics tools,	Not given,	.....	441,869
Other tools,		.....	348,952
Total value of goods made,		.....	$2,573,553
Boilers—			
Boilers, stationary and marine,	H. P.,	353,171	$3,512,000
Boilers, stationary and marine,	Number,	221	109,850
Copper range boilers,	Number,	3,287	63,470
House heating boilers,	Number,	200	17,000
Other boilers, stacks, tanks, stokers, bridges and repairs,	Not given	.....	857,806
Total value of goods made,		.....	$4,560,126
Boxes (Wood and Paper)—			
Paper boxes,	Number,	41,196,500	$684,590
Wood boxes,	Number,	2,058,997	158,268
Cigar boxes,	Number,	2,196,000	103,550
Jacquard cards,	Number,	2,040,000	21,000
Boxes (kind not given),	Not given,	.....	320,608
Other boxes, etc.,		.....	209,752
Total value of goods made,		.....	$1,497,768
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)—			
Lager beer, ale and porter,	Barrels,	2,458,144	$12,964,416
Malt,	Bushels,	407,884	302,005
Other malt products,		.....	53,265
Total value of goods made,		.....	$13,319,686

GOODS MADE—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1902.—Continued.

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Brushes—			
Brushes,	Gross,	10,654	$238,250
Brushes, etc.,	Not given,	.....	31,045
Total value of goods made		.....	$269,295
Buttons (Pearl)—			
Buttons pearl,	Gross,	293,860	$481,586
Buttons ivory,	Gross,	231,000	145,200
Buttons and pearl goods,	Not given,	.....	535,327
Total value of goods made		.....	$1,162,113
Carpets and Rugs—			
Carpets,	Yards,	503,050	$449,446
Jute carpets,	Rolls,	4,100	157,400
Smyrna rugs,	Number,	497,798	583,092
Smyrna rugs,	Sq. Yds.,	201,251	179,005
Jute rugs,	Number,	170,000	51,000
Cocoa matting,	Yards,	300,000	70,000
Cocoa mats,	Dozen,	10,000	75,000
Carpets and rugs,	Not given,	.....	557,274
Total value of goods made,		.....	$2,122,217
Cigars and Tobacco—			
Cigars,	Number,	80,554,060	$2,254,004
Tobacco and snuff,	Pounds,	26,411,236	9,046,682
Cigarettes,		.....	20,871
Total value of goods made,		.....	$11,321,557
Cornices and Skylights—			
Cornices,	Number,	220	$54,000
Skylights,	Number,	670	13,250
Metal shingles and tiles,	Sq. feet,	533,200	41,552
Other cornices and skylights,	Not given,	.....	568,846
Other goods made,		.....	14,954
Total value of goods made,		.....	$692,602
Corsets and Corset Waists—			
Corset and corset waists,	Dozen,	360,484	$2,042,553
Corset and corset waists,	Not given,	.....	156,511
Total value of goods made,		.....	$2,199,064
Cotton Goods—			
Cotton Cloth,	Yards,	5,989,874	$936,877
Cotton duck,	Yards,	2,203,725	374,633
Cotton yarn,	Pounds,	3,004,818	686,143
Fabrics,	Sq. Yds.,	2,938,988	1,025,812
Handkerchiefs,	Dozen,	515,000	382,000
Handkerchiefs,	Not given,	.....	1,840,140
Lace Curtains,	Number,	613,750	201,716

GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1902—Continued.

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Cotton Goods (Continued)—			
Lace Curtains,	Not given,	.....	215,000
Other goods made,		.....	673,534
Total value of goods made,		.....	$6,335,855
Fertilizers—			
Fertilizers,	Tons,	221,957	$3,284,748
Bone black,	Tons,	8,873	399,285
Grease,	Tons,	1,523	146,208
Phosphate,	Pounds,	1,323,178	31,762
Fish fertilizers,	Tons,	2,572	59,057
Fish oil,	Bbls.,	1,500	16,500
Other articles,		.....	235,591
Total value of goods made,		.....	$4,173,151
Foundry (Iron)—			
Cast iron pipe,	Tons,	157,645	$4,522,844
Castings,	Tons,	52,029	3,003,503
Castings,	Not given,	.....	1,787,218
Other articles,		.....	17,924
Total value of goods made,		.....	$9,331,489
Furnaces, Ranges and Heaters—			
Heaters,	Number,	280	$69,919
Heaters,	Pounds,	1,690,100	78,229
Ranges,	Number,	1,116	24,754
Steam condensers,	Number,	260	514,927
Cooling towers,	Number,	32	168,015
Radiators,	Pounds,	7,123,956	222,809
Castings,	Tons,	7,630	634,654
Blowers,	Number,	279	28,000
Furnaces, ranges, stoves, boilers, castings, etc.,	Not given,	.....	2,572,773
Other articles,		.....	276,421
Total value of goods made,		.....	$4,590,501
Glass (Window and Bottle)—			
Glass bottles,	Gross,	479,049	$1,162,925
Jars,	Gross,	30,409	97,159
Window glass,	Boxes,	209,070	579,127
Glass bottles, jars and window glass,	Not given,	.....	4,307,021
Other glass goods,		.....	122,823
Total value of goods made,		.....	$6,269,055
Hats (Felt)—			
Hats,	Dozen,	680,502	$8,394,425
Hat bodies,	Dozen,	206,501	98,766
Hatter's fur,	Pounds,	449,524	517,567
Hats,	Not given,	.....	129,354
Total value of goods made,		.....	$9,140,112

GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1902—Continued.

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
High Explosives—			
Acids,	Pounds,	2,549,661	$104,639
Powder,	Pounds,	1,164,066	620,006
Dynamite,	Pounds,	6,895,035	788,740
Explosives,	Pounds,	29,579,014	3,113,974
Nitro Glycerine,	Pounds,	344,135	51,022
Blasting caps,	Packages,	310	122,000
Exploders,	Packages,	115	42,000
Other articles,			2,000
Total value of goods made,			$4,844,381
Jewelry—			
Finished jewelry,	Not given,		$8,057,569
Total value of goods made,			$8,057,569
Knit Goods—			
Underwear,	Dozen,	176,680	$1,026,634
Hosiery,	Dozen,	341,494	265,710
Underwear and hosiery,	Not given,		247,345
Other material,			10,885
Total value of goods made,			$1,550,574
Leather—			
Patent and enameled,	Sides,	642,611	$3,505,472
Carriage,	Hides,	117,096	1,014,098
Furniture,	Hides,	51,650	644,237
Harness,	Sides,	382,625	2,241,366
Shoe,	Sides,	28,337	204,994
Glazed Kid,	Dozens,	490,075	4,474,942
Calf Skin,	Dozens,	1,100	25,000
Skivers,	Dozens,	6,000	36,000
Horse,	Number,	27,350	68,375
Alligator,	Number,	24,900	37,800
Hat,	Gross,	33,425	179,550
Bookbinder, bag and pockebook,	Feet,	7,724,622	571,422
Other leather (kind not stated),	Not given,		1,652,321
Patent and Enameled,	Not given,		2,556,111
Other goods made,			1,270,387
Total value of goods made,			$18,482,075
Machinery—			
Locomotives,	Number,	171	$2,489,070
Locomotives,	Not given,		2,522,312
Sewing machines and parts,	Not given,		7,629,192
Printing machinery,	Number,	233	540,027
Printing machinery,	Not given,		194,469
Textile machinery,	Number,	872	220,468
Canning machinery,	Number,	411	98,415
Cigar and cigarette machinery,	Number,	1,840	159,150
Electric machinery,	Number,	174	70,631
Hatters machinery,	Number,	130	27,100

GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1902—Continued.

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Machinery (Continued)—			
Ice machinery,	Number,	10	16,805
Presses (foot and drop),	Number,	125	13,550
Elevators,	Number,	42	16,717
Gas machines,	Number,	45	15,750
Water motors,	Number,	430	7,000
Drills and appurtenances,	Number,	236	62,271
Compressors and fittings,	Number,	44	83,112
Corless engines,	Number,	39	217,903
Corless engines,	Not given,	.....	240,000
Steam engines,	Number,	237	531,283
Hoisting engines,	Number,	348	278,986
Marine engines,	Number,	77	69,364
Gas engines,	Number,	225	91,000
Engines, boilers and appurtenances,	Not given,	.....	605,000
Turbines,	H. P.,	5,000	100,000
Castings,	Not given,	.....	432,917
Castings,	Pounds,	1,641,975	56,360
Machinery, (various kinds)	Not given,	.....	3,803,342
Machinery, presses, dies, castings, shafting, pulley, etc.,	Not given,	.....	2,668,934
Other goods made,		.....	1,563,714
Total value of goods made,		.....	$24,824,842
Metal Goods—			
Copper, bronze, German silver sheets, bolts, rods, tubing, wire, etc.,	Pounds,	7,612,964	$1,387,643
Brass and iron bedsteads,	Number,	92,600	436,804
Purse and bag frames,	Gross,	30,000	45,000
Belt knuckles,	Gross,	34,676	60,653
Registers,	Number,	2,404	176,604
Iron nut locks,	Number,	9,079,680	40,362
Lock washers,	Number,	9,138,000	43,494
Phonograph horns,	Number,	7,486	8,684
Milk and ice cream cans,	Number,	47,850	110,515
Jar caps and trimmings,	Gross,	285,000	182,500
Builders hardware,	Not given,	.....	368,531
Other metal goods,	Not given,	.....	4,757,869
Other goods made,		.....	485,719
Total value of goods made,		.....	$8,103,588
Oil Cloth (Floor and Table)—			
Linoleum and oil cloth,	Pieces,	390,374	$1,764,423
Linoleum and oil cloth,	Yards,	5,554,140	1,322,377
Enameled oil cloth,	Pices,	19,460	89,600
Other goods,		.....	17,709
Total value of goods made,		.....	$3,194,109
Oils—			
Refined oil,	Gallons,	342,781,306	$20,088,353
Lubricating oil,	Gallons,	39,665,141	2,946,833
Naptha,	Gallons,	41,088,405	2,134,375

GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1902—Continued.

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Oils (Continued)—			
Fuel oil and wax,	Gallons,	86,748,941	4,259,822
Tar,	Gallons,	71,909,989	1,647,702
Benzine,	Gallons,	668,950	33,448
Wax,	Gallons,	158,633	47,590
Oil vitrol,	Tons,	50,427	605,124
Grease,	Pounds,	1,438,084	48,201
Lard, oil, Neatsfoot oil and stearine,			369,030
Fish oil and scrap,			14,400
Other oils, etc.,			5,290,114
Total value of goods made,			$37,484,992
Paper—			
Wall paper,	Rolls,	39,747,498	$2,283,478
Tissue paper,	Tons,	3,766	982,820
Roofing paper,	Tons,	2,300	85,000
Building paper,	Tons,	3,100	80,000
Coated and card paper,	Tons,	3,226	309,740
Other paper (various kinds)	Tons,	13,593	531,747
Manilla paper,	Pounds,	15,669,819	850,406
Parchment paper,	Pounds,	4,009,695	360,873
Waxed and bankers paper,	Not given,		471,044
R. R. copying paper,	Reams,	200,000	80,000
Binder, box and news board,	Tons,	16,873	587,036
Other goods,			4,153
Total value of goods made,			$6,626,297
Rubber Goods (Hard and Soft)—			
Belting,	Pounds,	3,888,475	$869,479
Hose,	Pounds,	4,272,077	1,044,968
Packing,	Pounds,	1,075,952	341,697
Belting, Hose and Packing,	Not given,		3,992,300
Rubber Boots and Shoes,	Pairs,	1,411,171	735,800
Rubber Boots and Shoes,	Not given,		650,119
Emery wheels,	Pounds,	286,129	83,961
Reclaimed rubber,	Pounds,	7,148,756	855,938
Druggists' goods,			839,716
Mechanical goods,			2,548,798
Stationers' goods,			520,915
Rubber mats,	Dozen,	2,816	27,560
Pneumatic tires,	Not given,		152,851
Other rubber goods,			1,647,764
Total value of goods made,			$14,311,866
Silk (Broad and Ribbon)—			
Broad silk,	Yards,	29,212,805	$19,457,680
Broad silk,	Pieces,	455,290	4,711,069
Tie silk,	Yards,	3,206,468	2,260,870
Ribbons,	Yards,	60,029,843	2,516,863
Ribbons,	Boxes,	294,311	3,079,998
Ribbons,	Pieces,	1,872,478	1,625,461
Ribbons,	Cartons,	123,320	1,191,000

GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1902—Continued.

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Silk (Broad and Ribbon) (Continued)—			
Handkerchiefs,	Dozens,	46,728	114,922
Mufflers,	Dozens,	45,411	305,778
Vestings,	Yards,	110,114	87,556
Veilings,	Yards,	1,558,000	170,000
Veilings,	Pieces,	22,082	92,855
Veils,	Dozens,	4,500	44,507
Umbrella silk,	Yards,	220,000	155,000
Silk plush,	Yards,	268,928	161,357
Cotton plush,	Yards,	312,848	109,497
Lining silk,	Yards,	100,662	140,927
Bindings,	Yards,	14,709,042	258,159
Braids,	Gross,	20,000	80,000
Broad silk, ribbons, etc.,	Not given,	.....	3,498,450
Other goods,		.....	1,302,645
Total value of goods made,		.....	$41,364,594
Silver goods—			
Silverware,		.....	$1,554,376
Silver plated ware,		.....	171,057
Silver deposit ware,		.....	57,484
Silver novelties,		.....	229,145
Other goods,		.....	445,593
Total value of goods made,		.....	$2,457,655
Soap and Tallow—			
Laundry soap,	Pounds,	5,146,403	$272,945
Laundry and toilet soap, perfumery, candles, textile soap, tallow, etc.,	Not given,	.....	3,337,860
Total value of goods made,		.....	$3,610,805
Steel and Iron (Structural)—			
Structural steel and iron,	Tons,	89,630	$4,858,318
Structural steel and iron,	Not given,	.....	923,881
Wire and wire rope,	Tons,	5,268	792,620
Rods,	Tons,	10,580	460,413
Steel pipe,	Feet,	.....	526,657
Other articles,		.....	312,008
Total value of goods made,		.....	$7,873,897
Steel and Iron (Forgings)—			
Steel castings,	Tons,	54,146	$4,587,557
Iron castings,	Tons,	759	37,521
Steel and iron forgings,	Tons,	6,219	557,578
Steel and iron car wheels,	Tons,	4,178	334,303
Carriage, wagon and truck springs,	Tons,	1,150	132,750
Other forgings,	Not given,	.....	281,874
Total value of goods made,		.....	$5,931,583

GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1902—Continued.

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Trunks and Traveling Bags—			
Trunks,	Number,	67,600	$255,000
Trunks (toy),	Number,	13,000	10,000
Bags, satchels and cases,	Number,	109,269	314,043
Trunks and bags,	Not given,	.....	435,000
Other articles,		.....	3,649
Total value of goods made,		.....	$1,017,692
Trunk and Bag Hardware—			
Bag, purse and pocketbook frames,	Gross,	86,000	$332,000
Bag, purse and pocketbook frames,	Not given,	.....	709,417
Other goods made,		.....	76,187
Total value of goods made,		.....	$1,117,604
Varnish—			
Varnish,	Gallons,	891,983	$1,146,587
Varnish and Japans,	Gallons,	422,086	727,916
Varnish, Japans, shellac, dryers, colors, etc.,	Not given,	.....	1,880,450
Other articles,		.....	72,649
Total value of goods made,		.....	$3,827,602
Woolen and Worsted Goods—			
Woolen and worsted cloth,	Pieces,	156,000	$4,485,000
Woolen and worsted cloth,	Yards,	3,800,481	2,321,489
Woolen and worsted cloth,	Pounds,	777,600	650,215
Woolen and worsted cloth,	Not given,	.....	400,000
Worsted yarn,	Pounds,	5,893,209	4,989,209
Wool yarn,	Pounds,	191,603	95,802
Cassimeres,	Yards,	841,986	270,311
Flannels,	Yards,	455,000	54,600
Noils and wastes,	Pounds,	444,396	145,633
Noils and wastes,	Not given,	.....	280,000
Other goods,		.....	1,004,703
Total value of goods made,		.....	$14,696,962

Steam Railroad Transportation in New Jersey, 1903.

The tables which follow contain reports made to the Bureau of Statistics in the usual form by the great trunk line railway companies whose roads traverse New Jersey territory or have their terminals within its borders.

The data furnished relates to employees whose duties are performed in whole or in part within the geographical limits of this State, and are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The reports relate to the employment of labor in all its aspects, the classification into which the working forces are divided, the number of persons employed in each class, the average number of days worked per employee, the average number of hours on duty per day, the average number of days during the year not on duty, Sundays included, the aggregate amounts paid in wages, the average wages per day and the average yearly earnings of employees in each class, the number of employees injured while in the performance of duty during the year, and the number of these whose injuries terminated fatally are given.

The Erie, the New York, Susquehanna and Western, and the Lehigh Valley companies failed to report the two last named items, so the list of casualties is necessarily incomplete.

The figures relating to each road are given in separate tables, and the totals are brought together in one summary, where comparisons are made of the figures for 1903 and those for 1902. The totals of all roads for both years are also presented in this summary table. An examination of this table shows large gains in every respect during 1903 as compared with the previous year.

The total mileage of road owned and operated by all seven companies was 1.573.63 in 1902; in 1903 it is 1.607.40, an increase of 30.77 miles. This extension of road is reported by the D., L. and W. Company; the others report no change in mileage during the year.

The total number of persons employed was 34,809 in 1902; in 1903 the number is 38,363, an increase of 3,554, or 10.2 per cent.

The aggregate number of days employed in 1902 was 10,172,415; in 1903 it is 11,393,021, an increase of 1,220,606, or 12 per cent.

The average number of days employed per employee was 292 in 1902; in 1903 it is 297, an increase of five days, or 1.7 per cent.

The average number of hours worked per day by all classes of labor, 10.5, remains the same for both years, there having been no change whatever in this respect.

The average number of days not on duty, which was 73 in 1902, has diminished to 68 in 1903.

The aggregate amount paid in wages for all kinds and classes of labor was $19,087,158 in 1902; in 1903 the amount is $21,923,260, an increase of $2,836,102, or 14.9 per cent.

Average wages per day, which was $1.87 in 1902, has advanced to $1.92 in 1903, an increase of five cents a day, or 2.7 per cent.

Average yearly earnnigs were $548.34 in 1902 and $571.47 in 1903, an increase in annual income of $23.13, or 4.2 per cent. for each individual employee.

Only four of the seven companies reporting give figures relating to casualties among employes during either year. In 1902 these corporations employed 29,325 men, and reported 1,100 of them (which number is 3.8 per cent. of the total) as having been more or less seriously injured through accidents which befel them while on duty. Among this 1,100 there were 40, or 3.6 per cent. of the total, whose injuries resulted in death. In 1903 the number of men employed by the same companies is 32,381, the same being an increase of 3,056, or 10.4 per cent., over that of 1902. The number of these workmen injured by accidents while on duty is reported at 1,891, or 5.9 per cent. of the total force employed. The fatalities among the injured is 83, or 4.4 per cent. of the total.

It is thus shown that while the working force had increased only 10.4 per cent. the casualties reported for 1903 were increased to the enormous extent of 72 per cent.; the percentage of fatalities, however, had increased only .8 during the same time.

The trainmen is the class of railroad labor which furnishes by far the greatest proportion of accidents. In these tables it is shown that out of 6,249 engineers, conductors, brakemen and firemen 619, or practically ten per cent. of the total number were victims of accidents of a more or less serious character which happened to them while at work, and that out of that number 42, or 6.7 per cent. resulted in death.

In the matter of liability to accidental injury, the linemen come next to trainmen. The classes of labor usually grouped under this general designation are switchmen, trackmen, yardmen and depot men. In the reports of the four companies there are 8,535 men engaged in these lines of duty. Three hundred and forty-seven, or a trifle over 4 per cent. of these, are reported as having been injured during the year, and 18, or 5.2 per cent. of that number died as a direct result of these injuries.

Taking the trainmen separately, the tables show that one is killed out of every 148 employed, and one wounded more or less seriously out of every ten employed. These statements have reference to those only who have been injured in connection with the movement of trains.

As to the cause of the increase in the number of accidents, it is, of course, impossible to explain satisfactorily so uncertain a factor. The number reported for the year 1903 is large in itself, and very much larger than in any previous year since the beginning of the publication of these reports. The increase is due, no doubt, in part, to the great increase in traffic during the year, and the consequent necessity of placing large number of untried and untrained men at work on trains.

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey for the Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1903.

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

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1.—Aggregates and Averages of Companies.

Classification.	Years.	Number of Miles of Roads in New Jersey.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate number of Days Employed.	Average number of Days Employed, per Employe.	Average number of Hours Employed, per Day.	Average number of days during the year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings, per Employe.	Number of Employes Injured during Year.	Number of Employes whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	1902	404.84	14,799	4,366,673	295	10.	70	$ 8,597,028 17	$ 1 96	$ 580 92	642	17
	1903	405.08	16,529	5,193,034	314	10.	51	10,222,616 77	1 97	618 47	1,116	44
Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company	1902	222.61	1,933	625,612	324	------	41	982,540 27	1 58	508 30	42	5
	1903	222 61	1,976	621,304	314	------	51	990,178 09	1 60	501 10	22	3
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey	1902	390.00	6,887	1,875,425	272	10.8	93	3,623,523 43	1 93	526 14	279	9
	1903	390.00	7,949	2,104,564	265	10.8	100	4,236,817 76	2 01	533 00	582	23
Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company	1902	176.24	5,709	1,670,013	292	10.6	73	2,866,214 95	1 72	502 31	137	9
	1903	206.77	5,927	1,732,737	292	10.6	73	3,151,756 39	1 85	531 76	171	13
Erie Railroad Company	1902	141.93	2,068	604,118	292	10 6	73	1,126,033 58	1 86	544 50	------	------
	1903	141 93	2,294	660,304	288	10 8	77	1,268,175 48	1 92	552 82	------	------
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company	1902	109.79	2,272	719,714	316	------	49	1,331,006 17	1 85	585 83	------	------
	1903	109.79	2,433	733,146	301	------	64	1,419.476 87	1 94	583 43	------	------
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company	1902	131 22	1,144	310,860	272	10 6	93	560,811 01	1 80	490 23	------	------
	1903	131.22	1,255	347,932	277	10.6	88	634,238 15	1 83	505 37	------	------
Totals	1902	1,576.63	34,809	10,172,415	292	10 5	73	$19,087,157 58	$ 1 87	$ 548 34	1,100	40
	1903	1,607.40	38,363	11,393,021	297	10.5	68	21,923,259 51	1 92	571 47	1,891	83

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads of New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1903.

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

Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—405.08.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employe.	Average Number of Hours Employed per day.	Average Number of Days during year not on Duty. Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employe.	Number of Employes Injured during year.	Number of Employes whose Injuries Resulted in Death
Conductors,	504	131,300	261	11	104	$442,710 97	$3 37	$878 36	....	.....
Brakemen,	955	310,443	325	11	40	714,316 43	2 30	747 95	....	.....
Engineers,	598	189,305	317	10	48	745,300 11	3 93	1,246 32	304	23
Firemen,	612	194,363	318	11	47	458,841 58	2 36	749 74	....	.....
Switchmen,	182	60,959	335	12	30	101,990 16	1 67	560 39	17	2
Flagmen,	325	118,128	363	12	2	184,266 88	1 74	566 98	3	.....
Engine wipers, etc.,	224	70,442	314	11	51	127,096 13	1 81	567 98	.....	.....
Yardmen,	703	228,530	325	12	40	467,203 18	2 04	664 58	9	1
Trackmen,	2,909	611,644	293	10	72	906,107 61	1 48	433 54	76	11
Agents,	168	57,115	340	10	25	133,314 70	2 33	793 54	.....	.....
Assistant agents,	41	13,838	338	10	27	22,285 00	1 61	543 54	.....	.....
Baggagemen,	137	48,147	351	10	14	96,049 88	2 00	701 09	.....	.....
Clerks,	928	288,898	311	9	54	594,724 51	2 06	640 87	.....	.....
Other depot men,	1,620	509,534	315	10	50	1,062,169 10	2 08	655 66	206	.....
Machinists and helpers,	568	174,670	308	10	57	382,831 69	2 19	674 00	....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers,	166	51,465	310	10	55	105,347 53	2 05	634 62	....	.....
Boilermakers & helpers,	192	58,982	307	9	58	121,935 65	2 07	635 08	197	3
Carbuilders & repairers,	804	247,772	308	9	57	504,732 72	2 04	627 78	....	.....
Carpenters and bridge-builders,	513	153,402	299	10	66	319,454 04	2 08	622 71	18	.....
Construction gangs,	110	17,600	160	10	205	29,307 46	1 67	266 43	6	.....
Telegraph operators,	376	127,327	340	10	25	276,877 74	2 17	736 38	1	.....
Division Supt. office,	61	20,028	328	9	37	61,379 00	3 07	1,006 21	.....	.....
Supply department,	6	2,078	346	10	19	4,080 60	1 97	680 10	.....	.....
Other employees,	4,646	1,506,565	324	10	41	2,360,294 10	1 57	508 03	279	4
Total,	*16,529	5,193,034	314	10	51	$10,222,616 77	$1 97	$618 47	1,116	44

*3,935 employees are required to pass into the States of New York and Pennsylvania in connection with their duties.

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads of New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1903.

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

Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Atlantic City Railroad—Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad—Port Reading Railroad. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—222 61.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employe.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days during year not on Duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employe.	Number of Employes Injured during Year.	Number of Employes whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors,	56	18,220	325	.....	40	$54,661 23	$3 00	$976 09	2	.....
Brakemen,	116	39,245	333	.....	27	72,603 88	1 85	625 90	10	2
Engineers,	58	20,250	349	.....	16	72,899 86	3 60	1,256 89	5	.....
Firemen,	58	20,142	347	.....	18	44,319 76	2 20	764 13	.....	.....
Switchmen,	55	18,712	340	.....	25	25,261 31	1 35	459 30	.....	.....
Flagmen,	65	22,117	340	.....	25	26,540 37	1 20	408 31	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.,	27	8,882	329	.....	36	12,167 77	1 37	450 66	.....	.....
Yardmen,	30	9,169	306	.....	59	17,421 66	1 90	580 72	.....	.....
Trackmen,	519	158,837	306	.....	59	206,488 65	1 30	397 86	.....	.....
Agents,	82	28,222	344	.....	21	45,155 81	1 50	550 68	.....	.....
Assistant agents,	13	3,689	284	.....	81	5,165 00	1 40	397 31	.....	.....
Baggagemen,	29	9,906	342	.....	23	18,325 29	1 85	631 91	.....	.....
Clerks,	48	15,480	322	.....	43	24,768 46	1 60	516 01	.....	.....
Other depot men,	255	77,383	304	.....	61	108,336 50	1 40	424 85	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers,	13	3,805	293	.....	72	8,370 80	2 19	643 91	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers,	3	791	264	.....	101	1,677 55	2 12	559 18	.....	.....
Boilermakers & helpers,	5	1,642	328	.....	37	3,755 60	2 29	751 12	.....	.....
Carbuilders & repairers,	32	9,816	307	.....	58	18,650 00	1 57	582 81	.....	.....
Carpenters and bridge-builders,	26	8,054	310	.....	55	16,913 54	2 10	650 52	.....	.....
Construction gangs,	119	32,416	272	.....	93	43,761 17	1 35	367 74	.....	.....
Telegraph operators,	30	10,246	342	.....	23	15,881 66	1 55	529 39	.....	.....
Division Supt. office,	4	1,351	338	.....	27	2,900 00	2 14	725 00	.....	.....
Supply department,	1	62	62	.....	303	138 50	2 23	138 50	.....	.....
Other employees,	332	102,867	310	.....	55	144,013 72	1 40	433 78	5	1
Total,	1,976	621,304	314	.....	51	$990,178 09	$1 60	$501 10	22	3

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads of New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1903.

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employe.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days during year not on Duty, Sundays Included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employe.	Number of Employes Injured during Year.	Number of Employes whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
General officers,	1	317	317	.....	48	$6,000 00	$18 93	6,000 00	.....	.....
Other officers,	12	4,082	340	.....	25	32,588 91	7 98	2,715 74	1	.....
Clerks,	71	19,832	280	9	85	41,390 16	2 08	582 96	2	.....
Station agents,	154	38,698	251	11	114	79,163 20	2 05	514 05	.....	.....
Other station men,	836	221,638	265	11	100	382,453 75	1 73	457 48	.....	.....
Engineers,	314	103,796	330	12	35	364,433 71	3 51	1,160 62	24	1
Firemen,	361	105,487	292	12	73	234,966 08	2 23	650 88	28	3
Conductors,	201	59,510	296	12	69	175,900 81	2 96	875 13	26	.....
Other trainmen,	833	224,658	270	12	95	475,687 42	2 12	571 05	155	6
Machinists,	244	63,886	262	10	103	172,714 96	2 70	707 85	37	.....
Carpenters,	302	86,007	284	10	81	191,143 01	2 22	632 93	37	.....
Other shopmen,	1,127	242,173	215	10	150	478,415 82	1 98	424 50	20	.....
Section foremen,	103	30,321	294	10	71	64,359 43	2 12	624 85	.....	.....
Other trackmen,	1,377	302,994	220	10	145	415,110 83	1 37	301 46	22	2
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen,	293	111,839	381	12	.....	190,377 85	1 70	649 75	14	1
Telegraph operators and dispatchers,	137	42,451	310	12	55	91,958 16	2 17	671 23	.....	.....
Employees account floating equipment,	270	43,938	163	10	202	108,013 96	2 46	400 05	.....	.....
All other employees and laborers,	1,313	402,877	307	10	58	732,139 70	1 82	557 61	216	10
Total,	7,949	2,104,564	265	10.8	100	$4,236,817 76	$2 01	$533 00	582	23

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1903.

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

D. L. and W. Railroad—Morris and Essex Division and Sussex Railroad. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—206.77.

Classification.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employe.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days during year not on Duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employe.	Number of Employes Injured during Year.	Number of Employes whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Officers (not including general officers),	9	2,817	313	8-10	52	$33,700 00	$11 96	$3,744 44	.....	.....
Conductors,	115	36,577	318	12	47	121,627 88	3 33	1,057 63	5	1
Brakemen,	305	97,820	321	12	44	204,677 62	2 09	671 07	42	3
Engineers,	227	71,829	316	10	49	260,316 92	3 63	1,146 77	9	2
Firemen,	240	71,829	299	10	66	154,762 29	2 16	644 84	9	1
Switchmen,	38	13,140	346	12	19	19,935 91	1 52	524 63	.....	.....
Flagmen,	344	121,424	353	12	12	129,865 32	1 07	377 51	2	.....
Engine wipers, etc.,	42	14,884	354	12	11	18,945 07	1 27	451 07	3	.....
Yardmen,	221	72,089	326	12	39	184,106 23	2 56	833 60	.....	.....
Trackmen,	1,179	270,486	229	10	136	348,888 68	1 29	295 92	17	3
Agents,	104	37,108	357	9-12	8	66,620 96	1 79	640 56	.....	.....
Baggagemen,	102	35,222	345	12	20	58,150 74	1 65	570 11	1	.....
Clerks,	219	71,259	325	9-10	40	139,276 36	1 96	635 96	.....	.....
Other depot men,	237	84,196	355	8-12	10	112,186 64	1 33	473 36	18	1
Machinists and helpers,	143	42,916	300	10	65	103,469 68	2 41	723 56	6	.....
Blacksmiths & helpers,	53	14,892	281	10	84	31,333 02	2 10	591 25	.....	.....
Boilermakers & helpers,	41	12,487	305	10	60	26,915 01	2 15	656 46	4	.....
Carbuilders & repairers,	548	167,770	306	10	59	291,018 03	1 74	531 06	19	1
Carpenters and bridge-builders,	209	44,091	211	10	154	102,210 02	2 32	489 04	21	.....
Telegraph operators,	36	13,199	366	10	.....	26,910 94	2 04	747 53	.....	.....
Division Supt. office,	13	4,069	313	9	52	10,956 01	2 69	842 77	.....	.....
Supply department,	50	15,595	311	9-10	54	21,843 14	1 40	436 86	.....	.....
Other employees,	1,452	417,038	287	10-12	78	684,039 92	1 64	471 10	15	1
Total,	5,927	1,732,737	292	10-6	73	$3,151,756 39	$1 85	$531 76	171	13

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads of New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1903.

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employe.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employe.	Number of Employes Injured during Year.	Number of Employes whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
General officers,	2	715	357	8	8	$16,094 13	$22 54	$8,047 06	.....	.....
Conductors,	65	20,984	323	10	42	63,424 44	3 02	975 76	.....	.....
Brakemen,	205	61,494	300	10	65	130,029 20	2 11	634 29	.....	.....
Engineers,	91	27,394	301	10	64	96,932 59	3 54	1,065 19	.....	.....
Firemen,	103	27,738	269	10	96	58,922 04	2 13	572 06	.....	.....
Switchmen, Flagmen, Watchmen, Yardmen,	15	4,449	297	12	68	7,401 73	1 66	493 45	.....	.....
Trackmen,	278	71,993	259	12	106	93,480 96	1 30	336 26	.....	.....
Agents, Assistant agents,	38	13,201	347	12	18	23,594 56	1 77	620 91	.....	.....
Baggagemen, Clerks,	422	119,417	283	12	82	200,346 15	1 67	474 75	.....	.....
Other depot men, Machinists & helpers, Blacksmiths & helpers, Boiler'akers & helpers,	56	16,144	288	10	77	41,120 96	2 57	739 66	.....	.....
Carbuilders & repairers,	74	20,319	275	10	90	45,616 89	2 24	616 44	.....	.....
Carpenters and bridge-builders,										
Telegraph operators,	61	19,865	326	10	39	36,139 73	1 82	592 45	.....	.....
Other employees,	884	256,591	290	12	75	454,772 10	1 78	514 45	.....	.....
Total,	2,294	660,304	288	10.8	77	$1,268,175 48	$1 92	$552 82	.....	.....

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads of New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1903.

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

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

Classification.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employe.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days during year not on Duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employe.	Number of Employes Injured during Year	Number of Employes whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors,	17	6,629	390	.....	.....	$20,545 31	$3 10	$1,208 55	.....	.....
Other trainmen,	46	16,188	352	.....	13	32,948 02	2 04	716 26	.....	.....
Engineers,	105	30,416	290	.....	75	104,888 84	3 45	999 89	.....	.....
Firemen,	108	31,516	292	.....	73	71,560 28	2 27	662 60	.....	.....
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen,	293	94,602	323	.....	42	201,815 45	2 13	688 79	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.,	78	29,306	376	.....	.....	41,401 30	1 41	530 79	.....	.....
Trackmen,	472	145,839	309	.....	56	204,149 32	1 40	432 52	.....	.....
Agents, assistant agents clerks,	205	72,949	356	.....	9	156,955 08	2 15	765 63	.....	.....
Other stationmen,	710	171,886	242	.....	123	333,084 06	1 94	469 13	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers,	18	5,497	305	.....	60	12,920 74	2 35	717 82	.....	.....
Blacksmiths & helpers,										
Boiler'akers & helpers,	69	22,138	321	.....	44	37,250 61	1 68	539 86	.....	.....
Carbuilders & repairers,	51	15,255	279	.....	86	28,413 73	2 00	557 13	.....	.....
Carpenters,	61	19,785	324	.....	41	47,440 81	2 40	777 72	.....	.....
Telegraph operators,	67	21,266	317	.....	48	35,668 78	1 68	532 37	.....	.....
Dvision Supt. office,	20	7,239	357	.....	8	20,481 72	2 87	1,024 09	.....	.....
Other employees,	113	42,635	377	.....	.....	69,952 82	1 64	619 05	.....	.....
Total,	2,433	733,146	301	.....	64	$1,419,476 87	$1 94	$583 43	.....	.....

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads of New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1903.

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

New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jerrey—131.22.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employe.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of Days during year not on Duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employe.	Number of Employes Injured during Year.	Nmber of Employes whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors,	60	16,102	268	10	97	$48,822 48	$3 04	$813 70	.....	.....
Brakemen,	145	42,781	295	10	70	83,549 70	1 95	576 20	.....	.....
Engineers,	58	18,351	316	10	49	61,841 77	3 37	1,066 24	.....	.....
Firemen,	56	17,106	305	10	60	33,768 90	1 97	603 02	.....	.....
Switchmen,										
Flagmen,	31	10,223	330	12	35	12,328 62	1 21	397 70	.....	.....
Watchmen,										
Agents,										
Assistant agents,	56	19,948	356	12	9	32,305 81	1 62	576 89	.....	.....
Baggagemen,										
Clerks,										
Other depot men,	187	42,327	226	12	139	77,935 82	1 84	416 77	.....	.....
Machinists & helpers,										
Blacks'iths & helpers,	49	14,339	293	10	72	33,289 38	2 32	679 39	.....	.....
Boiler'akers & helpers,										
Carbuilders and repairers,	18	4,798	267	10	98	9,772 01	2 03	542 89	.....	.....
Carpenters and bridge-builders,										
Telegraph operators,	48	15,588	325	10	40	26,071 84	1 67	543 16	.....	.....
Other employees,	547	146,369	268	12	97	214,551 82	1 46	392 23	.....	.....
Total,	1,255	347,932	277	10.6	88	$634,238 15	$1 83	$505 37	.....	.....

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey, 1902.

The figures relating to the fruit and vegetable canning industry of New Jersey for 1902 are given in three tables which follow.

Table No. 1 shows the location of the canneries, their management, capital invested, number of persons employed, total amount paid in wages, selling value of product and number of days in active operation during the year.

There are fifty-two establishments in operation, fourteen of which are managed by corporations and thirty-eight by private firms. The privately managed concerns have 59 partners, and the corporations 247 stockholders.

Compared with 1901, there has been an increase of six establishments in the business, two under private and four under corporate form of management.

The capital invested shows a large increase over that of last year, and the product of canned goods of all kinds is much greater than that of the twelve months previous; larger indeed than it has been during any recent year. This is owing, at least to some extent, to the fact that the supply of material in 1902 has been abundant, and, generally speaking, of a very superior quality.

With a plentiful supply of the varieties of fruits and vegetables used for canning purposes the factories were, without exception, run to their fullest capacity, and so far as could be ascertained, it seems certain that the fruit and vegetable growers of the sections of the State in which canning factories are located found in these places ready and liberal buyers for that part of their crops not disposed of in the ordinary markets.

The canning facilities were, apparently, equal to handling all the material turned in to the factories, and the prices obtained for the products being equal to those of the year before, when there was a short supply and reduced output, it may be reasonably assumed that

there is still an opportunity for a large expansion of the business through the farmers and canners co-operating to that end.

The geographical location of the canneries is the same as last year, but there is an increase of one and five establishments in Burlington and Salem counties, respectively.

Of the total number of canneries one situated in Burlington handles both fruit and vegetables, and thirty-seven put up vegetables only. The main points of interest in the condition of the industry for the years 1901 and 1902 are shown in the following table:

	1901.	1902.	Increase.
Number of canneries, ...	46	52	6
Capital invested, ...	$873,195	$1,035,482	$162,287
Number of persons employed:			
Male, ...	2,094	2,891	797
Female, ...	3,920	4,470	550
Total, ...	6,014	7,361	1,347
Total amount paid in wages, ...	$267,828	$367,100	$99,262
Selling value of product,.	1,320,886	2,164,299	843,413
Aggregate number of days in operation, ...	2,643	3,468	824

The percentages of increase in the above items are as follows:

Nnmber of canneries, ...	13.0 per cent.
Capital invested, ...	18.6 per cent.
Number of persons employed:	
Male, ...	38.0 per cent.
Female, ...	14.0 per cent.
Total, ...	22.4 per cent.
Total amount paid in wages,.....	37.1 per cent.
Selling value of product,.....	63.9 per cent.
Aggregate number of days in operation,.....	31.2 per cent.

A comparison of the quantities of goods canned for both years, which is given in the table below, shows a large increase of product for 1902. This applies to the greater number of articles, including all the principal standard goods. In some few varieties of vegetables and fruit a decline is shown, but the amounts are, for the most part,

small when compared with the increases in other lines. To simplify the comparison the goods put up in two and three pound cans are reduced to pounds, and the dozens of gallon cans to units:

VEGETABLES.

	1901.	1902.	Increase.
Tomatoes, pounds, ...	27,308,064	43,762,380	16,454,316
Tomatoes, gallons, ...	725,172	1,275,864	550,600
Green peas, pounds, ...	4,348,536	5,994,280	1,645,752
Lima beans, pounds, ...	3,476,208	5,473,224	2,051,015
Asparagus, pounds, ...	25,200	74,160	48,960
Pumpkin, pounds, ...	1,013,236	1,343,304	330,068
Pumpkin, gallons, ...	40,104	85,896	45,792
String beans, pounds,...	100,152	19,032	*81,820
Sweet potatoes, pounds,.	1,308,888	377,468	*931,422
Beets, pounds, ...	50,400	3,312	*47,088
Squash, pounds, ...	43,200	518,076	474,876
Squash, gallons, ...	.....	17,472	17,472
	Fruits.		
Strawberries, pounds, ..	172,968	158,248	*14,720
Strawberries, gallons, ...	153,192	42,252	*110,940
Pears, pounds, ...	1,283,844	1,405,900	122,846
Pears, gallons, ...	.....	6,000	6,000
Blackberries, pounds, ...	18,816	143,112	124,206
Blackberries, gallons, ...	.....	10,140	10,140
Raspberries, pounds, ...	3,168	24,500	21,332
Raspberries, gallons, ...	.....	49,368	49,368
Cherries, pounds, ...	2,880	8,208	5,328
Cherries, gallons, ...	4,212	17,556	13,344
Peaches, pounds, ...	1,188	20,880	19,692
Peaches, gallons, ...	10,372	7,800	*2,572
Pineapple, pounds, ...	900	720	*180
Apples, pounds, ...	7,200	156,420	149,220
Apples, gallons, ...	21,732	22,836	1,104

*Decrease.

The above table shows that the quantities of tomatoes, green peas, lima beans, asparagus, pumpkins, and squash packed in three

and two pound cans had increased 19,891,352 pounds in 1902 as compared with the product of 1901. Of the same goods the increase in the quantities put up in gallon cans was 613,956 gallons.

In fruits, the increase in the quantities of pears, blackberries, raspberries, cherries, peaches, and apples packed in two and three-pound cans was 442,714 pounds; the net increase in the number of gallons of the same fruits was 79,956 in 1902 as compared with the previous year.

During the same period the product of strawberries put up in cans decreased 14,720 pounds, and in gallons the falling off was 110,940. There was also a slight decrease in the number of gallons of peaches and pounds of pineapple.

The total amount of vegetables put up in two and three pound cans in 1901 was 37,673,884 pounds; the total quantity so put up in 1902 was 57,565,236 pounds, an increase of 52.8 per cent.

In 1901 the product of gallon cans of vegetables was 765,276, and in 1902 it had risen to 1,379,232, an increase of 80.2 per cent.

The fruit product packed in two and three-pound cans in 1901 was 1,490,964 pounds; in 1902 it was 1,917,988 pounds, an increase of 28.7 per cent. The fruit packed in gallon cans shows a falling off in 1902 as compared with 1901. In the last named year the product was 189,508 gallons as against 155,952 in 1902, a decrease of 21.5 per cent.

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey.

Location of Canneries, Management, Capital Invested, Number of Persons Employed, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Selling Value of Product and Number of Days in Active Operation During the Year 1902.

TABLE No. 1.

Office Number.	Location of Cannery.	Management.		Capital Invested.	Number of Persons Employed.			Total Amount Paid in Wages.	Selling Value of Product.	Number of Days in Operation.
		Private firm. Number of partners.	Corporation. Number of stockholders.		Male.	Female.	Total.			
1	Alloway,	1	.....	$45,000	60	90	150	$5,700	$41,000	45
2	Bridgeton,	.....	.....	30,000	200	225	425	10,000	110,000	30
3	Bridgeton,	1	.....	25,000	35	75	110	5,499	30,803	60
4	Bridgeton,	1	.....	85,000	80	160	240	18,000	80,000	150
5	Bridgeton,	.....	3	10,020	60	75	135	6,000	17,500	90
6	Bridgeton,	2	.....	25,000	50	150	200	8,450	48,000	100
7	Bridgeton and Greenwich,	.....	3	25,000	130	375	505	32,490	159,517	286
8	Bordentown,	1	.....	25,000	50	50	100	13,000	70,000	130
9	Burlington,	.....	8	4,500	12	30	42	2,000	8,550	60
10	Canton,	3	.....	25,000	40	100	140	4,000	28,000	60
11	Cedarville and Cape May,	2	.....	27,500	75	135	210	11,400	78,963	60
12	Cedarville,	2	.....	25,000	90	135	225	10,398	80,256	100
13	Centerton,	1	.....	2,500	20	6	26	500	4,480	42
14	Daretown,	1	.....	30,000	40	62	102	3,500	29,500	16
15	Daretown,	1	.....	2,000	8	22	30	800	8,500	29
16	Deerfield,	2	.....	6,000	20	32	52	1,500	13,000	30
17	Elizabeth,	2	.....	6,000	15	40	55	1,400	11,550	20
18	Elmer,	1	.....	60,000	80	100	180	7,885	58,000	50
19	Fairton,	3	.....	15,000	70	120	190	7,000	48,000	90
20	Freehold,	1	.....	200,000	500	100	600	90,000	375,000	146
21	Glassboro,	2	.....	16,000	40	100	140	3,500	35,000	60
22	Greenwich,	.....	5	16,000	75	110	185	6,000	52,000	30
23	Hancock Bridge,	1	.....	2,500	15	25	40	500	3,050	25
24	Hightstown,	2	.....	7,500	21	40	61	1,441	10,485	28
25	Hopewell,	.....	60	6,000	13	71	84	1,107	6,770	35
26	Lambertville,	2	.....	10,000	23	70	93	1,760	16,700	28
27	Lower Alloways Creek,	1	.....	2,000	5	9	14	392	4,290	25
28	Mount Holly,	.....	6	12,500	20	60	80	8,000	40,000	60
30	Newport,	3	.....	30,000	45	105	150	4,647	35,682	200
31	Penns Grove,	1	.....	12,000	20	40	60	1,600	13,000	49
32	Phalanx,	1	.....	20,000	20	70	90	4,000	20,000	50
33	Quinton, Pennsville and Hancock's Bridge,	.....	3	39,702	200	300	500	25,000	175,000	250
34	Quinton,	1	.....	5,000	16	30	46	*	*	35
35	Red Bank,	1	.....	15,000	41	51	92	5,417	30,756	308
36	Ringoes,	.....	40	5,000	18	36	54	600	4,000	20
37	Rio Grande,	.....	3	10,000	35	80	115	3,352	40,000	26
38	Salem,	1	.....	17,000	50	85	135	5,700	36,800	90
39	Salem,	1	.....	500	4	9	13	400	4,500	30
40	Salem,	1	.....	2,000	6	12	18	250	3,000	30
41	Salem,	1	.....	15,000	125	200	325	1,500	24,500	28
42	Salem,	1	.....	30,000	90	100	190	6,557	23,400	22
43	Seeley,	.....	7	3,200	22	35	57	1,496	18,000	23
44	Sharptown,	2	.....	8,000	40	80	120	5,000	34,000	35
45	Shiloh,	3	.....	7,500	30	40	70	2,358	13,146	40
46	South Dennis,	3	.....	10,000	30	53	83	1,600	18,728	33
47	Titusville,	.....	88	4,560	22	32	54	1,125	6,745	18
48	Williamstown,	.....	14	20,000	50	125	175	8,500	51,000	60
49	Woodstown,	.....	4	9,000	50	115	165	6,120	40,730	21
50	Woodstown,	2	.....	5,000	40	100	140	4,320	30,450	20
51	Woodstown,	1	.....	5,000	40	110	150	4,636	27,888	50
52	Yorktown,	1	.....	8,000	25	45	70	1,700	13,000	25
	Total,	59	247	$1,035,482	2,891	4,470	7,361	$367,100	$2,164,299	3,468

*These items not reported.

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1902.

TABLE No. 2.—Fruits.

Office Number.	Location of Cannery.	Apples.		Blackberries.			Cherries.		Peaches.	
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	1-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
2	Bridgeton,	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	325	.....	.....
4	Bridgeton,	.....	.....	.....	600	125	.....	500	150	650
5	Bridgeton,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....
6	Bridgeton,	400	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
7	Bridgeton,	3,870	1,153	140	5,293	570	342	.....	.....	.....
9	Burlington,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Cedarville,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
19	Fairton,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
21	Glassboro,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Mount Holly,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Newport,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Phalanx,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
38	Salem,	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Shiloh,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Woodstown,	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total,	4,345	1,903	140	5,893	845	342	1,463	580	650

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1902.

TABLE No. 2—Fruits.—Continued.

Office Number.	Location of Cannery.	Pears.			Pine-apples.	Raspberries.		Strawberries.			Plums.
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	1-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
2	Bridgeton,						100				
4	Bridgeton,	7,000					35			900	
5	Bridgeton,	1,000									
6	Bridgeton,								1,600	200	
7	Bridgeton,	18,106	520			1,025	179	2,458	1,803	159	29
9	Burlington,						3,800				
12	Cedarville,	4,720							420	381	
19	Fairton,									1,500	
21	Glassboro,	2,400									
28	Mount Holly,	1,000		500					1,500		
30	Newport,									381	
32	Phalanx,	10			30						
38	Salem,	3,600									
45	Shiloh,	984									
51	Woodstown,	175									
	Total,	38,995	520	500	30	1,025	4,114	2,458	5,323	3,521	29

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1902.

TABLE No. 3.—Vegetables.

Office Number.	Location of Cannery.	Tomatoes.			Lima Beans			String Beans.		
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
1	Alloway,	24,000		7,000						
2	Bridgeton,	25,742		24,522		1,302			100	75
3	Bridgeton,			12,321						
4	Bridgeton,	50,000				800		50	200	
5	Bridgeton,	10,000		2,000		1,000				
6	Bridgeton,	15,000		1,500		10,400				
7	Bridgeton and Greenwich,	90,373				20,427	125		408	
8	Bordentown,					15,000				
10	Canton,	32,000								
11	Cedarville and Cape May,	32,050		6,620		2,500				
12	Cedarville,	69,508								
13	Centerton,	4,800			1,500					
14	Daretown,	30,000								
15	Daretown,	8,250								
16	Deerfield,	13,400								
17	Elizabeth,	10,500								
18	Elmer,	56,000		1,000						
19	Fairton,	30,000		2,000						
20	Freehold,					176,522				
21	Glassboro,*	31,000		1,400						
22	Greenwich,	40,000		6,000						
23	Hancock,	4,167								
24	Hightstown,			3,485						
25	Hopewell,	6,660								
26	Lambertville,	15,700								
27	Lower Alloways Creek,	3,300								
28	Mount Holly,	10,000	1,700	700						
29	Mount Holly,	20,000								
30	Newport,	26,913		2,498						
31	Pennsgrove,	13,064								
32	Phalanx,†	20,000							10	
33	Quinton, Pennsville and Hancock's Bridge,	169,074	3,290	7,376						
34	Quinton,	20,833								
35	Red Bank,			10,500						
36	Ringoes,	4,000								
37	Rio Grande,	37,500								
38	Salem,	37,500								
39	Salem,	4,165								
40	Salem,	2,500								
41	Salem,	35,000								
42	Salem,	26,000								
43	Seeley,	12,000								
44	Sharpstown,	36,000								
45	Shiloh,	13,595								
46	South Dennis,	16,700								
47	Titusville,	7,001								
48	Williamstown,			16,500						
49	Williamstown,	40,500								
50	Woodstown,	29,000								
51	Woodstown,	14,500								
52	Yorktown,	14,000		900						
	Total,	1,212,295	4,990	106,322	1,500	228,051	125	50	718	75

*This firm also reports 522 barrels tomato pulp.
†This firm also reports 300 barrels tomato pulp, and 500 cases baked beans.

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1902.

TABLE No. 3.—Vegetables—Continued.

Office Number.	Location of Cannery.	Pumpkins.		Squash			Spinach.		
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
1	Alloway,								
2	Bridgeton,	371	1,856			450			
3	Bridgeton,								
4	Bridgeton,	5,000	400						
5	Bridgeton,	2,000	1,000						
6	Bridgeton,	7,700	320						
7	Bridgeton and Greenwich,	10,149	949	361		956			
8	Bordentown,				19,500				
10	Canton,								
11	Cedarville and Cape May,								
12	Cedarville,	1,760							
13	Centerton,	2,000							
14	Daretown,								
15	Daretown,								
16	Deerfield,								
17	Elizabeth,								
18	Elmer,	4,000							
19	Fairton,								
20	Freehold,						18,521	1,000	2,141
21	Glassboro,*								
22	Greenwich,		1,000						
23	Hancock,								
24	Hightstown,								
25	Hopewell,								
26	Lambertville,								
27	Lower Alloways Creek,								
28	Mount Holly,	700							
29	*Mount Holly*,			500					
30	Newport,		483						
31	Pennsgrove,								
32	Phalanx,†	400		30					
33	Quinton, Pennsville and Hancock's Bridge,								
34	Quinton,	1,000							
35	Red Bank,		1,075						
36	Ringoes,								
37	Rio Grande,								
38	Salem,								
39	Salem,								
40	Salem,								
41	Salem,								
42	Salem,								
43	Seeley,								
44	Sharpstown,								
45	Shiloh,	360							
46	South Dennis,								
47	Titusville,								
48	Williamstown,	1,674	75			50			
49	Williamstown,								
50	Woodstown,								
51	Woodstown,	200		500					
52	Yorktown,								
	Total,	37,314	7,158	1,391	19,500	1,456	18,521	1 000	2,141

*This firm also reports 522 barrels tomato pulp.
†This firm also reports 300 barrels tomato pulp, and 500 cases baked beans.

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1902.

TABLE No. 3.—Vegetables—Continued.

Office Number.	Location of Cannery.	Asparagus 3-pound cans. Dozens.	Corn. 2-pound cans. Dozens.	Peas. 2-pound can. Dozens.	Succotash 2-pound cans. Dozens.	Beets. 3-pound cans. Dozens.	Sweet Potatoes 3-pound cans. Dozens.
1	Alloway,						
2	Bridgeton,						
3	Bridgeton,						
4	Bridgeton,						
5	Bridgeton,						
6	Bridgeton,						
7	Bridgeton and Greenwich,					92	10,488
8	Bordentown,			39,000			
10	Canton,						
11	Cedarville and Cape May,			34,800			
12	Cedarville,						
13	Centerton,						
14	Daretown,						
15	Daretown,						
16	Deerfield,						
17	Elizabeth,						
18	Elmer,						
19	Fairton,						
20	Freehold,			175,962			
21	Glassboro,†						
22	Greenwich,						
23	Hancock,						
24	Hightstown,						
25	Hopewell,						
26	Lambertville,						
27	Lower Alloways Creek,						
28	Mount Holly,						
29	Mount Holly,	2,000					
30	Newport,						
31	Pennsgrove,						
32	Phalanx,†	60	100		20		
33	Quinton, Pennsville and Hancock's Bridge,						
34	Quinton,						
35	Red Bank,						
36	Ringoes,						
37	Rio Grande,						
38	Salem,						
39	Salem,						
40	Salem,						
41	Salem,						
42	Salem,						
43	Seeley,						
44	Sharpstown,						
45	Shiloh,						
46	South Dennis,						
47	Titusville,						
48	Williamstown,						
49	Williamstown,						
50	Woodstown,						
51	Woodstown,						
52	Yorktown,						
	Total,	2,060	100	249,762	20	92	10,488

*This firm also reports 522 barrels tomato pulp.
†This firm also reports 300 barrels tomato pulp, and 500 cases baked beans.

PART II.

The Negro in Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.

Cost of Living in New Jersey.

The Negro in Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.

For some years back the minds of thoughtful people have been drawn to a contemplation of the negro problem, particularly that phase of it which relates to the industrial outlook for the race, and the degree of success that has attended the efforts of its individual members to make a place for themselves in the great fundamental activities of life by the pursuit of which only, all races have succeeded in elevating themselves.

So important is this subject that a general conviction is growing everywhere in the nation, that a careful study of the conditions and needs of the negro population, a study absolutely removed from race prejudice and partisan bias, is necessary to the highest interests of both negroes and whites.

The twelfth census of the United States shows that the negro race is not dying out as many predicted it would, but that it is indeed increasing as fast as the white native born, and will continue to do so in the future so far as any hindrance to its growth now in view is concerned.

The nearly nine millions which forms the present negro population of the country, added to by the natural increase of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand a year, the gain shown to have taken place between 1890 and 1900, is, apparently, destined to be a part of the nation for all time.

The conditions surrounding this great number of human beings comprising about twelve per cent. of our total population, who are backward in, or utterly ignorant of, the arts and sciences which are the groundwork and main support of our civilization, is a matter that should not be guessed at, but investigated with a view to ascertaining all the facts, and, guided by the knowledge thus acquired, public interests demand that their development should be assisted in every possible way.

There is certainly a noticeable absence of negroes in the trades

requiring skill, and as it is from the ranks of workmen engaged in such labor that most, if not all, the successful organizers of great industrial enterprises are drawn, it would seem from their failure to obtain a footing in these advanced branches of labor, that the negro race has reached the limit of its capacity in the coarse and comparatively ill-paid work requiring only bodily strength, at which it is now almost universally employed.

This exclusion from advanced and gainful occupations, whether due to incapacity inherent in the race or to prejudice on the part of white workmen, or in part to both causes, is, while it continues, an effectual barrier to the negro's moral and industrial development.

Excellence in labor, industry, skill, perseverance, intelligence, thrift, ambition, and self-denial, are the means by which in a country of free opportunities like ours, men are constantly passing from the lowest to the highest strata of labor, and from the most restricted to the widest spheres of activity in the social and industrial life of the nation.

To inspire an individaul or a race with the ambition that leads to high achievement, there must be an incentive in the form of prospective rewards and a clear course open in the path that leads upwards. If these are wanting, hope and ambition die and effort ceases to be directed to anything higher or more far-reaching than obtaining merely the things necessary to sustain life on the lowest animal plane.

The State has not neglected its duty to the negro race; since the emancipation it has provided liberally for their education, making no distinction in this respect between their children and those of the whites. Indeed, in many places special educational efforts directed toward meeting the peculiar requirements of negro children have been made, and although these extend backward over a full generation, it cannot as yet be said that the results reached satisfy the hopeful anticipations of their friends, or are commensurate with the efforts made on theif behalf.

It may be said that with equal educational facilities enjoyed for so many years the negroes should make a better showing in the superior lines of employment, and that their failure to do so is due to racial incapacity for anything higher than the commonest forms of labor; that if they possessed the necessary mental qualifications, ambition to advance and a capacity for something better than menial work, they would, through their own exertions, have succeeeded in

establishing themselves at least to some extent, in the superior grades of labor. But such reasoning would be superficial; it should be borne in mind that servile labor in its most extreme form—slavery, has been the lot of the negro race from the settlement of the continent up to forty years ago.

Unquestioning submission to the will of a master or an overseer was a primary law of the system, and it would be surprising indeed if the negro always accustomed to the guidance of others in all things had been able after more than two hundred and fifty years of an experience which involved a total effacement of independent thought on his part, to acquire in the little more than one generation which has elapsed since emancipation, the enterprise, power of initiative and mental vigor necessary for successful competition with the whites. A longer time should, in reason, be allowed for recovery from the timidity, which, from long subjection, has become an inbred characteristic of the race, and for the development of proper self-assertion and confidence before final judgment can be passed upon the capacity of the negro to take and hold a higher place than that now occupied by him in the industrial life of the nation.

But the question of practical importance which follows that of the negro's capacity to acquire a knowledge of the technique and practice of mechanical industry is, assuming that they can do so, will the managers of great industrial enterprises receive them into their shops and will the white mechanics who must always be greatly in the majority, consent to work with them; until that is settled in a manner favorable to the negro, industrial education will only fill his mind with delusive hopes which cannot be realized and make him discontented with the occupations he now follows, and in the pursuit of which he meets with little or no opposition on the part of the whites.

That this aversion to the negro and disinclination to colaborate with him exists among the whites there is no doubt, but there is also good reason to hope that as this dislike was based on the characteristics of the negro as he came fresh from chattel slavery, with but few human attributes beyond the form and speech of a man, it will weaken and finally disappear before a race transformed and humanized by the influence of education and the pursuit of industry.

The negro race forms a very important constituent group in the nation, and what they are able to make of themselves is a matter of profound importance to all. If they are to advance to the level of the general citizenship of the country it is necessary that they should

first of all earn a living; to do this they must have the ability and will to labor effectively, and should receive enough for that labor to live decently and rear their children.

The future of the negro depends on his being naturally capable of qualifying himself to meet these requirements. If he can do so, the future is assured to him; although it may take a long time to bring about the change, the practice of industry, thrift, self-restraint and the development of the moral qualities that grow from an advancing and hopeful life, will finally remove such prejudice as may now be entertained toward him. But if he cannot rise, and that by his own efforts, then, indeed, is he apparently destined to be in freedom as in slavery, a being to whom the paths leading to high achievement are forever closed.

The question is one of the highest importance not only to the negro race, but to the entire nation. If the blacks are incapable of advancement, and cannot take a place in the currents which flow through the industrial and social life of the nation, if so large an element of our population is destined to remain permanently in the lowest strata of labor without a hope that the lot of the son will ever be better than that of the father, we shall be confronted with a problem in social and political economy far more difficult of solution than any that has thus far confronted us since the beginning of our national life.

If the negro is capable of advancement it is in the highest degree a matter of interest to both races that no impediment be placed in his way. The workingmen should be especially concerned in seeing that he be given a free field and fair play; for the depth to which he may decend or be forced downward must ultimately become the same for the white laborer who competes with him.

The white population of New Jersey increased 27.8 per cent. from 1880 to 1890, and 29.8 per cent. from 1890 to 1900.

The increase shown by the negro population for the same periods was from 1880 to 1890 22.6 per cent., and from 1890 to 1900 46.6 per cent.

The negro population of the State by counties for 1880, 1890 and 1900, with the percentages of increase is shown in the following table:

COUNTIES.	1880.	1890.	1900.	Percentage of increase 1880-1900.
Atlantic	894	2,267	6,920	674.0
Bergen	1,891	1,814	2,600	42.8
Burlington	2,570	2,624	3,130	21.8
Camden	5,687	7,475	8,583	51.2
Cape May	570	861	869	52.4
Cumberland	1,965	2,100	2,403	22.3
Essex	4,727	6,910	12,559	168.2
Gloucester	1,144	1,417	2,058	79.9
Hudson	1,655	2,456	4,439	173.2
Hunterdon	552	417	518	*6.1
Mercer	3,230	3,467	4,152	28.5
Middlesex	1,625	1,643	1,900	16.8
Monmouth	3,461	5,074	6,907	99.5
Morris	810	956	1,618	100.
Ocean	98	153	270	175.5
Passaic	1,077	1,125	1,949	80.9
Salem	2,769	2,810	3,029	9.8
Somerset	1,659	1,348	1,559	*6.
Sussex	174	134	160	*8.6
Union	1,939	2,202	3,854	98.7
Warren	356	305	367	3.1
New Jersey	38,853	47,638	68,844	76.9

*Decrease.

In the decade between 1880 and 1890 the increase of our negro population was 5.2 per cent. less than that of the whites, while during the ten years following, or from 1890 to 1900, the negroes increased to the enormous extent of 46.6 per cent., against 29.8 per cent. on the part of the white population.

This great accession of colored people is, of course, not due to natural increase, but to immigration from the South, the exodus of negroes from that section to the western, northern and eastern States having been from a variety of causes, particularly great during the past ten years. The increase of negro population from 1890 to 1900 shows a higher percentage in New Jersey than elsewhere, except in the far western and northwestern States or territories, to which places a relatively greater number have gone, attracted by the opportunities offered for farming or for employment as agricultural laborers. The less energetic of the race were those who came to the northern and eastern States, tempted to do so, probably, by the prospects of in some way making an easy living in the cities. At least that would seem to be the case in New Jersey, the foregoing table showing the abnormal increase of the negro population has been in the counties having the largest towns, while in the agricultural counties that do not show a decrease only a slight gain, very much below that of the whites has taken place.

The negro's preference for the cities is natural because of the advantage which life in them offers compared with the agricultural districts. Many come because there are better schools to which they can

send their children for a longer period of time in the year than they could do in the country; their churches, too, and other forms of social association are attractive, and for many there is the alluring prospect of being able to obtain some kind of employment that will be easier and more remunerative than the drudgery of plantation or farm life. But, on the whole, this predilection is productive of unfortunate consequences. Without the ability to perform any kind of labor for which there is a demand, the negro soon loses such ambition as he had and becomes a competitor with others of his race for such chance jobs as most of them depend upon to eke out a scanty and precarious livelihood.

The want of steady employmen produces the usual and inevitable results which would be no different if the individuals under consideration were white men instead of black; forced downward by the necessities of hand to mouth living; idle the greater part of the time; inhabiting tenements that are generally in the last stages of delapidation and decay; shunned by the whites, whose home lives might furnish a civilizing stimulus to him, it is not surprising that the city negro in his ignorance of all things relating to the serious problems of life, soon begins to retrace his steps on the short road that for him leads back to barbarism. Perhaps the demoralizing influence of this deplorable environment is best shown by a reference to the number of whites and blacks comprising the population of the State Prison at Trenton. At the date of this writing the total number of inmates of that institution was eleven hundred and thirteen; of these eight hundred and nineteen were whites and three hundred and twenty were negroes. Of the negroes two hundred and seventy-three were residents of New Jersey, who were convicted of crimes committed within the State, and forty-seven were convicts sent to the prison by Federal judges from the District of Columbia, Delaware and other places outside of New Jersey.

Excluding these latter and confining the calculation to negroes committed under State law, the astonishing fact is shown that these form *exactly twenty-five* per cent. of the population of the State Prison, while the entire number of the race resident in the State when the census of 1900 was taken constituted only *three and six-tenths* per cent. of its total population. If this state of things is brought about by unjust discrimination against the negro, because he is a negro, if his efforts to advance himself are nullified by prejudice, and he is forced into criminal paths through sheer hopelessness and despair, the

injustice to him and the shame to our civilization is infinitely greater than that which grew out of the old institution of legalized slavery.

To help to an understanding of the capacity of negro boys for skilled or semi-skilled employment the schools of the State in which manual training forms part of the course of instruction were appealed to for information with results that are given in the pages that immediately follow.

THE NEGRO IN MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

To appreciate the character and range of mental and manual activity sought to be developed in children by the system of training now established in our schools, it is necessary to understand that its purposes are not merely to teach the handling of tools and the making of things of utility but to train hand, eye and brain to skillful cooperation in the production of articles that will not only be useful but also pleasing to the sense of beauty; it seeks to develop such mechanical and artistic instincts as the child may possess; it instructs him how to make real things and to comprehend that in them which is useful and beautiful.

In these first lessons children of the white race have an immense advantage derived from a long ancestry familiar with the practice of art craft and handicraft. Race traditions and environment favor the development in them of a spirit of enterprise, self-reliance, confidence and commendable pride in the achievement of something, all of which makes the acquisition of knowledge a comparatively easy and pleasant task to children of average mental capacity.

With so much in their favor it seems only natural to suppose that the superiority of white over negro children who begin, it may be said, without any of these helpful influences, should be plainly apparent when they come together for instruction in the schools.

But the experience of teachers who have taught and are still teaching boys of both races is that such superiority is not definitely shown; that the aptitude for handling tools displayed by negroes is little, if any, below that of the average white youths pursuing the same lines of training, although the number of negro boys who take the manual training course is admitted to be too small to form the basis of a just comparison.

To ascertain the facts from those best qualified to speak on the subject, the following letter was addressed to the superintendents or principal teachers of all public schools in New Jersey having man-

ual training departments, with a blank, a copy of which follows the letter:

"Dear Sir: The Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey is desirous of making a study of the negro as an artisan with a view to showing the present standing of persons of that race in the mechanical and other industries requiring skill and training on the part of operatives.

"This study of the status of the negro as an artisan is for the purpose of determining whether he has at present a foothold as such and also to ascertain the attitude of employers and white mechanics engaged in the great industries toward his admission as a workman.

"As the inquiry will be directed in part toward learning something from authoritative sources regarding the negro's fundamental capacity for acquiring a practical working knowledge of mechanical arts on modern lines the opinions of instructors from whom many of them have received and are now receiving their first lessons in the use of tools would shed much light on this phase of the question and is earnestly solicited.

"The facts brought out by the inquiry we have in contemplation will very materially assist the work of manual training schools, and also do much, we hope, toward enlightening students of the negro race as to the prospects of being able to turn the knowledge they are striving to acquire to practical account in shaping their careers for the future.

"Accordingly, we take the liberty of requesting answers to the questions contained in the accompanying circular, which please return at your earliest convenience."

The questions on the circular were as follows:

1. Date of beginning manual training in the school.
2. Number of male pupils who have taken the course.
3. Number of these who were negroes.
4. Where selection is allowed what branches are mostly chosen by negroes.
5. Number of negro boys now being instructed.
6. How do negro students compare with white in the matter of aptitude in learning the use of tools.
7. Do you know of any negro boys trained in your schools who are now employed at mechanical occupations.
8. Give your general observations on the character of negro boys and on their capacity for the acquisition of mechanical knowl-

edge. Whatever you may say will be regarded as confidential, if you so desire.

Twenty-nine of these circulars were sent out, that being the number of public schools in which manual training is a distinct part of the course of instruction. Eighteen answers were received, most of which contained the information requested in fairly comprehensive form.

The system of manual training has been establishem only during recent years, although a few schools had made a commencement as early as 1888. Instruction imparted now covers many of the wooden industries, such as turning, carving, cabinet making and carpentry, metal work; elimentary plumbing and blacksmithin are also taught.

But little information is given as to the number of pupils who had taken the full course since manual training was established in the various schools; only a few of the instructors appear to have any records bearing upon the subject, or are able to state how many of the students were negroes. Four schools report having passed an aggregate of one hundred and fifty-three negro boys through the entire course of training since the system was first begun. Seven schools report one hundred and forty-three as the number now under instruction, and one, devoted entirely to the industrial training of negro children of both sexes, reports four males and twenty females as having taken the entire course and graduated from the school. This same institution reports having now under instruction fifty-seven negro boys who are being trained mostly in carpentry and iron work, and sixty-four negro girls who are being instructed in domestic science.

In answer to the question, "How do negro boys compare with whites in the matter of aptitude in handling toools?" such answers as are given make a favorable showing for the negroes, although there are a few instances in which the opinions expressed are not so complimentary to them. The following are the replies which are given just as received:

"Have but one negro boy now under instruction; he is very bright and keen."

"From my observation, negro boys compare favorably with white boys."

"In the matter of capacity for learning, there is little, if any, difference between the races."

"The average seems to be a little below the whites."

"The average fully up to the whites."

"Negro boys are slow in learning, but are very patient and finally are as successful as whites."

"Rather better than whites."

"Under the same conditions the aptitude of boys of both races is about the same."

In answer to the question, "Do you know of any negro boys trained in your school who are now employed at mechanical occupations?" the answers from all the schools with the exception of the one above referred to as being devoted exclusively to the industrial education of negroes is that they know of none. That institution is able to locate four of its graduates and reports them as being employed as follows: "One is in business in Philadelphia, one is taking an advanced course in carpentry at Pratt Institute, one is in a South Jersey institution taking an advanced course, and one is now employed as a teacher."

The opinions expressed by the instructors in the schools regarding the character of negro boys and their capacity for acquiring a knowledge of things mechanical are for the most part creditable to the race from both points of view. The instructors answer as follows: The first is from the manual training and industrial school for negro children exclusively:

"In my experience as teacher I have found that negro boys compare facorably with white boys in the acquisition of knowledge in general. Previous training, or rather lack of training, and environment have been against the negro's acquisition of mechanical knowledge. When these conditions are improved the negro boy will show the average aptitude in the matter in question."

I have spent some time at Hampton, Virginia, and have come to believe that as large a proportion of negro boys are mechanically inclined as of white boys; but probably there are fewer of exceptional ability. I am thoroughly convinced that hard training is of the greatest advantage to them, and liberal public expenditures is certainly justified for this purpose. I wish I might furnish you actual data. I shall be interested in learning the conclusion reached."

"I find that they like the work in the shops and seem to take it up as well as the whites. The commercial side of the sewing, cooking, etc., which is taught seems to appeal to them. The girls make good cooks; the boys are fairly accurate."

"Negro boys who take manual training as part of the grammar

school course, require a somewhat longer time to acquire skill, but seem greatly interested after they do acquire it." They do a good class of work. One negro boy of the sixth grade, 1903, has shown much interest in, and aptitude for original work, this is less usual with colored than with white boys."

"So far as I have observed, negro boys have done either remarkably good or remarkably poor mechanical work. There seems to be no medium workers among them. The bright boys have an especial aptitude for mechanical work, while there are a few who take no interest in it, and are hard to impress. Some of our best work in drawing, freehand and mechanical, is done by negro children. They appear to be very fond of the subject."

"I have always in the schools I have taught, been interested in the way negro boys take hold of tool work. At first they are more awkward and inefficient with tools than white boys, but their success in the production of good work gives them great pleasure and incites them to further effort. It has been my good fortune to have had some excellent workers from that class. In a school in which I taught that form of manual training not known as "sloyd", but which dealt with abstract or rather technical making of joints to gain efficiency with tools, a colored boy in one year's work attained better results than his white companions. The joints he made were as nearly perfect as could be desired. He returned to the South, and, of course, I cannot report results of continued effort. Negro children think slowly, but are patient, painstaking, and earnest."

"Since organization, we have had but two negro children, a boy and a girl, in our grammar and high school department. The boy graduated and is now in Cornell University, but did not take any manual training and did only fairly well in the experimental science laboratories. The girl has taken instruction in sewing and cooking and has done nice work. We have never exceeded one per cent. of negro children in our total enrollment."

"The negro, so far as my observation goes, lacks perseverance, is easily satisfied with his results, and is not easily held up to a high standard of work. My experience with them, however, has been so limited that it is hardly fair to make any general statement as to their capacity. There is one colored boy now in the eighth grade who is doing finely in the shops, but he is an unusually bright colored boy."

"Negro boys at twelve years of age are as far advanced physically as white boys at fourteen; mentally, they are equal at that age to

white boys of eight or nine. They acquire drawing, tool-skill, and basketry very fast. Given an industrial demand for their labor, the negroes will improve fast. Exceptions are striking in their orderliness, interest, and efficiency."

"Having had but one colored boy take the entire course, I am unable to make comparison between the pupils of both races. I may say, however, that the one pupil did very satisfactory work, and the one now taking the course is about the average of his grade."

"We have but one negro boy in the school; he is studying chemistry. The capacity of negroes for acquiring mechanical knowledge has not been tested here. They do not take to such a course. We have had but few negroes in the school, and all have been poor students. They do not like to apply themselves to study."

The foregoing opinions reflect the impressions of those under whose care and direction a large number of negro children have made their first attempt at learning to handle tools used in the skilled trades. The range of trades in which instruction is given in the schools is not very extensive, nor does the training go much beyond the mere rudiments in such handicrafts as are taught. There is not, therefore, the selection which would enable a boy to choose the work for which he might have the greatest liking and at which consequently he could accomplish the best results. He must take that which is offered or nothing.

Among the vastly greater number of white boys who take the manual training course, there is sure to be a number who have special natural aptitude for the craft or crafts which are the subject of instruction, and, as a consequence, their work is apt to excell that of boys who had not the same liking for it, but who could perhaps do equally well or better in some other line.

As stated above the proportion of negro boys in the total enrollment, is not above one per cent. The same proportion would probably hold good among the pupils who take the manual training course. If so, there would be in a class of one hundred boys, ninety-nine whites and one negro. Whatever the craft taught, there would surely be among the ninety-nine, many better fitted to follow it than any other trade, and who, if allowed a selection, would have chosen it in preference to all others; while the solitary negro boy might be much better adapted by natural capacity and inclination to do his best work at something else. It would be manifestly unfair under these circumstances to expect that his work should be superior to, or even

equal that which might be produced by some one among his numerous competitors.

The commendatory terms in which the teachers refer to the natural capacity of such negro boys as have come under their observation are, therefore, very encouraging. That their conclusions are reached by actual experience and without bias for or against the negro race is absolutely certain. On the whole, it may be said that so far as the small number attending New Jersey schools may be regarded as a fair basis for comparison, negro boys are not conspicuously inferior to whites in either a desire for instruction or the capacity to profit by it.

THE NEGRO ARTISAN BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.

That the ngro has the capacity to become an artisan is not a new proposition, but a fact well known all over the South where many hundreds of the race are now employed at skilled industries.

It would be safe to say that before the Civil War most of the mechanical work in the South was done by negroes either slave or free. The report of the Seventh Annual Conference of the Atlanta University says on the subject, quoting Bruce's Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century:

"The county records of the seventeenth century reveal the presence of many negro mechanics in the colony during that period, this being especially the case with carpenters and coopers. This was what might be expected. The slave was inferior in skill but the ordinary mechanical needs of the plantation did not require the highest aptitude. The fact that the African was a servant for life was an advantage covering many deficiencies."

Nevertheless, the report goes on to say that several large planters went to the expense of bringing from England handicraftsmen who were skilled in the very trades in which negroes belonging to these planters had been specially trained. This would seem to show that the planters held a low estimate of their slaves' knowledge of the higher branches of mechanical work.

Cooley's "Slavery in New Jersey" is authority for the statement that in this State, negroes were employed as miners, iron workers, saw mill hands, house and ship carpenters, wheelwrights, coopers, tanners, shoemakers, millers, and bakers, and at other employments requiring skill and judgment before the Revolutionary War, and

other colonial records show that in Pennsylvania as early as 1708, there were enough slave mechanics to make their competition sevely felt by the freemen.

Ingle's "Negro in the District of Columbia" states that during the early part of the nineteenth century the number of negro artisans increased. "In the District were many superior mechanics; Benjamin Banneker the negro astronomer, assisting in surveying the District in 1791."

Olmsted, in his journeys through the slave states just before the outbreak of the Civil War, found slave artisans in all the states through which he journeyed. They worked in tobacco factories, ran the engines on steamboats, made barrels, etc. On a South Carolina plantation he was told by the master that "the negro mechanics exercised as much skill as the ordinary mechanics that he was used to employ in New England." In Alabama, Mr. Olmstead mentions having seen a negro carpenter who, he says, was a careful and accurate calculator and an excellent workman; this man was bought for Two Thousand Dollars. In Louisiana, he was told that master mechanics often bought up slave mechanics and with their labor carried on the business of contractors. An iron works on the Cumberland River was run for a time by salve labor contributed by the stockholders.

Further and very interesting light on the negro's standing as an artisan before the Civil War is furnished by an ex-Governor of a southern state in an article in the North American Review (156-472). It is quoted at considerable length in the report of the annual conference of the Atlantic University, and is in part as follows: "Prior to the war, there were a large number of negro mechanics in the southern states; many of them were expert blacksmiths, wheelwrights, wagon makers, brick masons, carpenters, plasterers, painters, and shoemakers. They became masters of their respective trades by reason of sufficiently long service under the control and direction of expert white mechanics. During the existence of slavery the contract for qualifying the negro as a mechanic was made between his owner and the master mechanic."

Such slaves were especially valuable and constituted a privileged class with a large degree of freedom. They were often hired out by their masters and sometimes hired their own time, although this latter practice was frowned upon as giving slaves too much freedom and nearly all states forbade it by law; although some, like Georgia, permitted the custom in certain cities.

In all cases the slave mechanic was encouraged to do good work by extra wages which went into his own pocket. For instance, in the semi skilled work of the tobacco factories, the Virginia master received from One Hundred and Fifty to Two Hundred Dollars annually for his slave and the employer fed him; but the slave by extra work, could earn for himself Five Dollars or more per month. So carpenters sometimes received as much as Two Dollars a day for their masters and then were given a chance to earn more for themselves.

In Texas nine slaves, some of them carpenters, were leased at an average of a little over Two Hundred and Eighty Dollars a year and probably earned something over this. If the mechanic was a good workman and honest the master was tempted to allow him to do as he pleased so long as he received from him a certain yearly income. In this way there arose in nearly all southern cities a class of negro clients free in everything but name; they owned property, reared families, and often lived in comfort. In earlier times such mechanics bought themselves and families and became free, but as the laws began to bear hard on free negroes, they preferred to remain under the patronage and nominal ownership of their masters. In other cases they migrated to the north and there worked out their freedom, sending back stipulated sums. Many, if not most of the noted leaders of the negro in earlier times belonged to this class, such as Vasey, Nat Turner, Richard Allen, and Absolom Jones. They were exposed to neither the corrupting privileges of house servants nor to the blighting tyranny of field work and had large opportunities for self-development.

Usually the laws did not hinder slaves from learning trades. On the other hand, the laws against educating slaves really hindered the mechanics from attaining any very great degree of efficiency; save in rare cases they had to work by rule of thumb usually.

North Carolina allowed slaves to learn mathematical calculations but not reading and writing; Georgia decreed in 1833 that no one should permit a negro to transact business for him in reading or writing. Gradually such laws became more severe—Mississippi, in 1830, debarred slaves from printing offices; and Georgia, in 1845, declared that slaves and free negroes could not take contracts for building and repairing houses, as mechanics or masons. Restrictions, however, were not always enforced and the slave mechanic

flourished. One obstacle, however, he did encounter from first to last and that was the opposition of white mechanics.

In 1708 the white mechanics of Pennsylvania protested against the hiring out of negro mechanics, and were successful in getting acts passed to restrict the further importation of slaves. Later, they protested again, and the Legislative Assembly declared that the hiring of black mechanics was "dangerous and injurious to the Republic and not to be sanctioned."

Especially in border states was opposition fierce. In Maryland, the Legislature was urged in 1837 to forbid free negroes entirely from being artisans; in 1844 a bill was reported to keep negro labor out of tobacco warehouses; in 1844 petitions came to the Legislature urging the prohibition of free black carpenters and taxing free black mechanics; and finally in 1860 white mechanics urged a law barring free blacks "from pursuing any mechanical branch of trade."
any mechanical branch of trade."

Mississippi mechanics told Olmsted that they resented the competition of slaves and that one refused the free service of three negroes for six years as apprentices to his trade. In Wilmington, North Carolina a number of persons destroyed the framework of a new building erected by negro carpenters or mechanics. A public meetnig was called to denounce the act and offer a reward. The deed was charged upon an organized association of one hundred and fifty workmen. There were similar disturbances in Virginia, and in South Carolina white mechanics about this time, were severely condemned by newspapers as "enemies to our peculiar institutions and formidable barriers to the success of our native mechanics."

In Ohio about 1820 to 1830 and thereafter the white mechanics' societies combined against negroes. One master mechanic, President of the Mechanical Association of Cincinnati was publicly tried by the association for assisting a young negro to learn a trade. Such was the feeling that no colored boy could find entrance as an apprentice, and few workmen were allowed to pursue their calling. Negro mechanics who had purchased their freedom in the slave states moved to the North; in many instances these were met by a prejudice so strong as to prevent their obtaining work. If one of them was employed as a mechanic, the white men struck and compelled his discharge. Many capable and earnest negro artisans could do no better under this hostility than work as common laborers until they could, by saving up, take small contracts and employ black labor to help them.

Enthusiastic testimony to the skill of the negro mechanics of anteblum days is borne by an artisan who learned his trade from one of them; writing to the Atlanta University on that subject, he says:

"The slave owners early saw the aptitude of the negro to learn handicraft, and fully appreciating what vast importance and value this would be to them (the masters) selected their brightest young salvemen and had them taught in the various trades. Hence on every large plantation, you could find the negro carpenter, blacksmith, and brick and stone mason. These trades comprehended much more in their scope than they do now. Carpentry was in its glory then. What is done now by varied and complicated machinery was wrought then by hand. The invention of the planing machine is an event within the knowledge of many persons living to-day.

"Most of our wood working machinery has come into use long since the days of slavery. The same work now done by machinery was then done by hand. The carpenter's chest of tools in slavery times was a very elaborate and expensive outfit. His kit not only included all the tools that the average carpenter carries now, but also the tools for performing the work now done by the various kinds of wood working machines. There is little opportunity for the carpenter of to-day to acquire or display genius and skill at his trade as could the artisans of old.

"One only needs to go down South and examine hundreds of old Southern mansions and splendid old church edifices, still intact, to be convinced of the fact of the cleverness of the negro artisan, who constructed nine-tenths of them, and many of them still provoke the admiration of all who see them, and are not to be despised by men of the present day.

"There are few, if any, of the carpenters of to-day, if they had the hand tools, could get out the "stuff" and make one of these old style massive panel doors—who could work out by hand the mouldings, the stiles, the mullions, etc., and build one of those windows which are found to-day in many of the churches and public buildings of the South; all of which testifies to the negroes skill as an artisan in the broadest sense of the term.

"For the carpenter in those days was also the cabinet maker, the wood turner, coffin maker, pattern maker, and generally the maker of most things made of wood.

"The negro blacksmith held almost absolute sway in his line, which included the many branches of forgery, and other trades now

classified under different heads from that of the regular blacksmith. The blacksmith in the days of slavery was expected to make any and everything wrought of iron. He was to all intents and purposes the machine blacksmith, horse shoer, carriage and wagon ironer and trimmer, gunsmith, and wheelwright; he often whittled out and ironed the haines, the ploughstocks, and the singletrees for the farmers, and did many other things too numerous to mention.

"They were experts in tempering edge tools by what is known as the water process, but many of them had processes of their own for tempering tools which they guarded with zealous care."

Before the Civil War there were many negro machinists in the South. The slave holders were generally the owners of the factories, machine shops, saw mills, and other establishments requiring skilled labor of that kind. They, also, owned all the railroads and the shops connected with them. In these places the slave mechanic and laborer had almost entirely supplanted the white workmen at the time the great conflict broke out. Many of the railroads had entire train crews except the conductors made up of slaves—including engineers and firemen. Had the war not resulted in emancipation, white mechanics and laborers in the South would have been completely ousted in time by the slaves whom the masters were having trained for their positions.

While the poor whites and masters were at the front fighting the negroes were at home doing the work necessary for their support in the field. They were in the gun factories making arms and in the various shops turning out wagons, harness, saddles, and bridles for the army; and in fact they were doing every variety of work required for the public service in war, as well as everything appertaining to the ordinary requirements of private life; absolutely every white man physically capable of bearing arms, being then in the ranks of the army.

The same authority quoted above concludes his recollections of the old time negro artisan as follows:

"Much has been said of the new negro of the new century, but with all his training he will have to take a long stride in mechanical skill before he reaches the point of practical efficiency where the old negro of the old century left off.

"It was the good fortune of the writer once to fall into the hands of an old uncle who was master of what would now be half a dozen distinct trades. He was generally known as a mill wright or mill

builder. A mill wright now is only a man who sets up machinery, shafting and belting. In the days of slavery, the mill wright had to know how to construct everything about the mill, from foundation to roof. This man could take his men with their 'cross cut saws' and broad axes and go into the forests, hew the timbers with which to build the dams across the rivers and streams of water, to erect the mill house frames, get out all the necessary timber and lumber at the saw mill. Then he would without a sign of a drawing on paper, lay out and cut every piece, every mortise and tenon, every brace, and rafter with their proper angles, etc., with perfect precision before they put the whole together. I have seen my uncle go into the forest, fell a great tree, hew out of it an immense stick or shaft from four to five feet in diameter, and from twenty to thirty feet long, having as many as sixteen to twenty squares on its surface, or as they termed it, 'sixteen or twenty square.' He would then take it to the mill seat and mortice it, make the arms and all the intricate parts for a great 'overshot' water wheel to drive the huge mill machinery. This is a feat most difficult even for modern mechanics who have a thorough knowledge of mathematics and the laws of mechanics.

"It is difficult for us to understand how these men with little or no knowledge of mathematics or mechanics could take a crude stick of timber, shape it, and then go to work and cut out a huge screw and the 'tap blocks' necessary for these old style cotton presses."

Enough is shown to prove that negroes could master the mechanical arts of the old days, and that a large proportion of the work of that kind required in the South had been done by them before emancipation had destroyed the labor system of that section of the country and prepared the way for the industrial South.

With the dawn of the new era came improvements in the manner of doing work which had been for years in vogue in the North and with them came the white workmen. Negro artisans were but poorly equipped to met such competition. He knew how to work only by rule of thumb for he had never been trained otherwise, but was accustomed to having the guidance and protection of an intelligent and influential white master. The new industrial development was slow of growth and for some years after the close of the war the negro artisan still held his own; but the time finally came when crushed by the many disadvantages under which he labored, the black workman was forced to accept low wages and submit to practical self-effacement, so far as social protection was concerned. But even this

was not sufficient to enable him to hold his place; the progress of the industrial movement demaned a higher order of skill than he possessed, and in the nature of things he had no means of acquiring it. His white fellow workman only could teach him, and that he would not do because of strong race prejudice and resentment against the negro for working for lower wages. Apprenticeship to the older negro mechanics did little or no good, for they were themselves but little less ignorant of that which was wanting; they could not teach what they had never learned. In fact, it was only through the policy of accepting low wages that the negro succeeded in securing any share of work under the new order of things. By that means he was enabled to occupy places that otherwise would have been filled by white labor; but for the time being at least, this course increased the enmity toward him of his white fellow workers. The especial weakness of the ex-slaves was that his training as an artisan extended only to doing work and not to seeking or marketing it when done. His trade had been learned because his master willed it and he worked wherever ordered to do so, not troubling himself at all about wages which was entirely the concern of the master, so that even if he had possessed equal skill, the white mechanic's prestige of race, free from the taint of servility, coupled with his general intelligence and his knowledge of the demand and the market for his labor, constituted an advantage which foredoomed the negro's competition to failure.

The position of the negro in the South was made still worse by a bad class of politicians, black and white; these succeeded in persuading him that the path to real freedom lay through the acquisition of political power. The prejudice thus stirred up all over the South against the reconstruction negro voter, inevitably resulted in intensifying general hostility to him on social and industrial lines.

In time this feeling was greatly weakened if not entirely removed, and negro workmen in the South are now making their way with comparatively little opposition, into such occupations as they may be fitted for. But as yet the number that have got into the trades or other forms of mechanical industry is very small indeed. The great bulk of the negro population of the South is still to be found on the plantations or employed in some form of personal or domestic service.

With the testimony of the manual training instructors in favor of negro boys having the capacity to learn the elementary principals

at least of such crafts as are taught in the schools, supplemented as it is, by the creditable record of the negro artisan in the South for many generations before the Civil War, no reasonable ground remains for doubting the fitness of the race for successfully following many of the industries requiring some degree of skill.

Under these circumstances a fair proportion of negroes should be found in the factories and workshops, if not in the higher grades of labor, at least working at something above the very lowest. Failure to find such employment can be charged only to lack of enterprise, self asertion, or perseverance on their part; or else to the existence of prejudice against them on the part of employers or the unions of white workmen too strong to be overcome.

To ascertain what foothold the negroes have at present in factory and other forms of skilled employment, a blank containing the following questions was sent to a selected number of representative establishments engaged in each of the chief industries carried on in the State:

1. Total number of employees.
2. Total number of negroes employed, if any.
3. How many of the negroes are skilled or semi-skilled workmen.
4. What kind of skilled work is done by negroes.
5. What wages do negro workmen receive per week.
6. Are negroes paid the same wages as white men for the same kind of work?
7. How do negroes compare in efficiency with white men on the same kind of work?
8. Do negroes improve in efficiency?
9. Have the negro workmen received any education or are they totally illiterate?
10. Shall you continue to employ negro workmen?

These circulars were mailed to the proprietors or managers of four hundred and seventy-five manufacturing establishments representing eighty distinct industries. The plan followed was to make a thorough canvass of such occupations as from the reports received were shown to have negroes among their employees. In such cases blanks were sent to every other establishment engaged in the same industry with a view to learning if negro labor was general among them. If on the other hand, the experimental blanks sent to a given industry came back without showing that some negroes were employed, it was assumed that further inquiry in that direction would

be useless; in a word the lines that were shown by the inquiry to lead to where black men were employed were followed up to the end, and all others abandoned.

As stated above the inquiry blank was sent to four hundred and seventy-five establishments including all the largest ones in each of the principal industries. Three hundred and ninety-eight were returned with all the questions satisfactorily answered. The aggregate number of persons employed in these establishments was 128,-412, a number considerably in excess of fifty per cent. of the total employed in all kinds of manufacturing in New Jersey. It was found that only eighty-three establishments out of the total number reporting employed negro labor in any capacity. Two hundred and ninety-two reported no negroes at work in any branch of their business.

The aggregate number of persons of both races employed in the eighty-three establishments reporting negro labor is 38,364. There were nine hundred and sixty-three negroes among these, of whom only two hundred and thirty-four were either skilled or semi-skilled workers. The remaining seven hundred and twenty-nine were common laborers, stablemen, or team drivers.

The total number of employees and the proportion of negro workmen with the weekly wage rates of the latter, are given in the following table:

Number, Relative Proportion and Weekly Wages of Negro Workmen Employed in Eighty-three Manufacturing Establishments.

Office Number.	Industry.	Total Number of Persons Employed.	Negro Workmen.				Percentage of		Wages Paid per Week to Negroes.	Are equal wages paid to Negroes for the same work? Yes—No.
			Number who are Skilled.	Kind of Skilled Work Done.	Number whose work does not require skill.	Total number of Negroes.	Whites.	Negroes.		
1	Manufacture of brick and terra cotta,	230	69	Brick machine operators and firemen,	69	138	40.	60.	$8—$10.50	Yes
2	Manufacture of brick and terra cotta,	185	2	Engineers,	18	20	89.2	10.8	10.00	Yes
3	Manufacture of brick and terra cotta,	55	6	Brick burners and captains of sailing craft,	39	45	18.2	81.8	9.25	Yes
4	Manufacture of brick and terra cota,	50	.....	.....	10	10	80.	20.	9— 10.50	Yes
5	Manufacture of brick and terra cotta,	60	.....	.....	30	30	50.	50.	9— 9.90	Yes
6	Manufacture of brick and terra cotta,	30	3	Setting brick in kilns,	20	23	23.4	76.6	8— 10.00	Yes
7	Manufacture of brick and terra cotta,	65	2	Sand molds and set brick,	2	4	93.9	6.1	10.50— 12.60	Yes
8	Manufacture of brick and terra cotta,	125	.....	.....	1	1	99.2	.8	7.50	Yes
9	Manufacture of brick and terra cotta,	65	10	Not reported,	.....	10	84.6	15.4	8.10— 12.00	Yes
10	Manufacture of brick and terra cotta,	250	.....	Locomotive engineers,	1	1	99.6	.4	18.00	Yes
11	Manufacture of brick and terra cotta,	115	.....	.....	4	4	96.5	3.5	8.10	Yes
12	Manufacture of brick and terra cotta,	138	.....	.....	5	5	96.4	3.6	7.50	Yes
13	Manufacture of brick and terra cotta,	30	7	Clay machine operators,	.....	7	76.7	23.3	9.00— 14.00	Yes
14	Manufacture of brick and terra cotta,	50	.....	.....	3	3	94.	6.	10.50	Yes
15	Manufacture of brick and terra cotta,	65	.....	.....	6	6	90.8	9.2	10.50	No
16	Fruit and vegetable canning,	175	.....	.....	40	40	77.2	22.8	7.50— 9.00	Yes
17	Carriage and wagon building,	36	.....	.....	2	2	94.5	5.5	8.00	Yes
18	Chemical manufacture,	26	3	Firemen and running extractors,	.....	3	88.5	11.5	9.00— 11.00	Yes
19	Chemical manufacture,	268	.....	.....	3	3	98.9	1.1	10.00	Yes
20	Chemical manufacture,	750	.....	.....	2	2	99.7	.3	9.00	Yes
21	Chemical manufacture,	903	1	.....	19	20	97.8	2.2	9.00— 10.00	Yes
22	Cotton dyeing,	733	1	Runs washing machine,	.....	1	99.9	.1	6.00	Yes

Number, Relative Proportion and Weekly Wages of Negro Workmen Employed in Eighty-three Manufacturing Establisnments.

Office Number.	Industry.	Total Number of Persons Employed.	Negro Workmen.				Percentage of		Wages Paid per Week to Negroes.	Are equal wages paid to Negroes for the same work? Yes—No.
			Number who are Skilled.	Kind of Skilled Work Done.	Number whose work does not require skill.	Total number of Negroes.	Whites.	Negroes.		
23	Electrical appliances,	1,000	1	Running a drill press,	29	30	97.	3.	9.00— 15.00	Yes
24	Fertilizers,	147	11	Operate weighing and bagging machines,	16	27	81.7	18.3	7.50— 10.00	Yes
25	Food products,	136	.....	.....	2	2	98.5	1.5	8.00	Yes
26	Food products,	115	.....	.....	3	3	97.4	2.6	12.00— 16.00	Yes
27	Food products,	125	1	Solders caps on cans,	1	2	98.4	1.6	7.50— 9.00	Yes
28	Food products,	390	1	Cutting up meat,	8	9	97.7	2.3	9.00— 12.00	Yes
29	Foundry (iron),	200	.....	.....	2	2	99.	1.	9.00— 10.00	Yes
30	Foundry (iron),	250	.....	.....	2	2	99.2	.8	7.50	Yes
31	Foundry (iron),	600	3	Not reported,	2	5	99.2	.8	8.10— 10.00	Yes
32	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	165	.....	.....	2	2	98.8	1.2	9.90— 10.50	Yes
33	Glass,	193	.....	.....	60	60	68.9	31.1	7.00— 8.00	Yes
34	Glass,	510	.....	.....	20	20	96.1	3.9	7.00— 12.00	Yes
35	High explosives,	230	.....	.....	8	8	96.5	3.5	10.50— 12.00	Yes
36	Knit goods,	400	.....	.....	1	1	99.8	.2	3.50	Yes
37	Lamps (patented),	700	.....	.....	1	1	99.9	.1	10.00	†.....
38	Leather,	518	1	Not reported,	.....	1	99.8	.2	12.00	Yes
39	Leather,	220	.....	.....	1	1	99.5	.5	6.00	Yes
40	Leather,	120	.....	.....	1	1	99.2	.8	9.00	†.....
41	Leather,	450	.....	.....	2	2	99.6	.4	10.00	Yes
42	Lime and cement,	100	30	Cooperage, carpentering and painting,	25	55	45.	55.0	9.00— 18.00	Yes
43	Lime and cement,	652	5	Not reported,	.....	5	99.2	.8	7.50	Yes
44	Lime and cement,	700	1	Kiln tender,	.....	1	99.9	.1	15.00	Yes

45	Machinery,	237			1	1	99.6	.4		10.00	‡	
46	Machinery,	691	15	Draughting, core-making, chipping castings,	18	33	95.3	4.7	9.00—	18.00	Yes	
47	Machinery,	154			1	1	99.4	.6		7.50	Yes	
47½	Machinery,	210			8	8	96.2	3.8	9.00—	10.50	Yes	
48	Machinery,	110			1	1	99.1	.9		12.00	Yes	
49	Machinery,	5,985	19	Moulders in iron foundry.,	22	41	99.4	.6		*14.83	Yes	
50	Machinery,	133	2	Lathe hands,	3	5	96.2	3.8	*16.50—	19.80	Yes	
51	Metal goods (steel pens),	450			2	2	99.6	.4		9.00	Yes	
52	Metal goods (rivets and bolts),	600			2	2	99.7	.3	§	§	§	
53	Oil refining,	2,159	1	Cook,	1	3	99.9	.1	6.00—	12.00		
54	Oil refining,	800	8	Firemen, bumpers and stillmen,	30	38	95.1	4.9	12.00—	18.00	Yes	
55	Oil cloth and linoleum,	386			13	13	96.6	3.4	8.00—	9.50	Yes	
56	Oil cloth and linoleum,	475	2	Not reported,		2	99.6	.4	8.00—	11.00	Yes	
57	Paints,	265			6	6	97.7	2.3		10.00	Yes	
58	Paper making,	125			2	2	98.5	1.5		7.50	Yes	
59	Stone quarry,	200		Quarry stone,	20	20	90.	10.		9.00	Yes	
60	Rubber goods,	550			1	1	99.8	.2		10.00	Yes	
61	Sashes, blinds and doors,	125		One cuts lumber,	18	18	85.6	14.4		9.00	Yes	
62	Sashes, blinds and doors,	105			4	4	96.2	3.8		9.00	Yes	
63	Wooden box making and house trimmings,	83	2	Runs saws and planing machine, and grades lumber,	6	8	90.4	9.6	9.00—	10.00	Yes	
64	Shipbuilding (steel and iron),	3,536			58	58	98.4	1.6		8.10	Yes	
65	Shipbuilding (steel and iron),	850	1	Blacksmith,		1	99.9	.1		18.00	Yes	
66	Shipbuilding,	140			1	1	99.3	.7		12.00	Yes	
67	Silk dyeing,	230			2	2	99.1	.9	9.00—	10.00	No	
68	Smelting and refining ores,	900	1	Smelting and refining,	3	4	99.6	.4	9.50—	15.75	Yes	
69	Smelting and refining ores,	650	2	Firemen,		2	99.7	.3	12.00—	15.00	Yes	
70	Steel and iron (bar),	100			3	3	97.	3.		7.50	Yes	
71	Steel and iron (forgnig),	680			1	1	99.9	.1		9.00	Yes	
72	Steel and iron (forging),	250			1	1	99.6	.4		7.50	Yes	
73	Steel and iron (forging),	475			1	1	99.8	.2		9.00	Yes	
74	Steel and iron (forging),	575	7	Moulders and furnacemen,	7	14	97.6	2.4	8.40—	15.00	Yes	
75	Steel and iron (structural),	1,150			3	3	99.8	.2		8.40	Yes	
76	Steel and iron (structural),	127	2	Machine tenders,	3	5	96.	4.	§	§	Yes	
77	Varnish,	86			1	1	98.8	1.2	§	§	§	
78	Watch case manufacture,	598			9	9	98.5	1.5		7.00	Yes	
79	Stone cutting and dressing,	100			5	5	95.	5.		11.00	Yes	
80	Contract building,	1,000	12	Masons' helpers,	8	20	98.	2.	10.00—	15.40	Yes	
81	Oakum manufacture,	100			2	2	98.	2.		9.00	Yes	
82	Car building,	550	2	Machine tender and lumber foreman,	2	4	99.3	7	9.00—	10.50	Yes	
	Totals,	38,364	234		729	963	97.5	2.5				

*Skilled laborers, wages not given.
†Are paid higher wages.
‡Not answered.
§Not reported.

A scrutiny of the list of skilled occupations given in the foregoing table shows that most of the negroes are engaged as machine tenders or at other duties, that, while much above hard manual labor, are still classifiable as skilled, only under a very liberal interpretation of the meaning of that term, and because their employers have themselves reported them in that way; only in a comparatively few instances are the wages paid on a par with those of the average skilled white workman.

The industry in which negro workmen appear to have the best foothold is the making of brick and terra cotta. In the fifteen establishments reporting, the total number of persons employed is 1,513; of these 307 or 20.3 per cent. are negroes; in four of them the percentage of negro employees is 81.8; 76.6; 60.0; and 50.0 respectively. Several others show proportions of their working force who are of the colored race, ranging from ten to twenty-three per cent.

One establishment manufacturing lime and cement employs fifty-five negroes out of a total of one hundred employees. Thirty of these men are working as coopers, carpenters or painters, the remaining twenty-five are laborers.

The opinions expressed by owners and managers of industrial establishments on the subject of negro labor which follow, are interesting and important; reflecting as they do the impressions of broad minded men of affairs, based on experience in organizing and managing large forces of labor. Almost without exception it will be found that the spirit running through these communications is tolerent and kindly, showing no trace of prejudice and advancing only such objections to the negro workman as are entirely in his power to overcome.

One firm of cornice and skylight manufacturers who formerly employed negroes says of them as workmen:

"We do not care for them, because they are not reliable; at least that has been our experience. We had quite a number in our employ at one time; they can be trained to do good work, but they cannot be depended upon. At least, that is the conclusion we have come to after having had many of them in our employ for several years."

A firm of food canners writes of negro labor as follows: "We do not employ negroes in our factory but have some of them on a farm where they are paid the same wages as whites, viz: $1.50 per day. We prefer white help because they are more intelligent as a rule; our experience with negroes is that they stay away from and

neglect their work for very trivial reasons. They are not ambitious and do not try to better their condition. We have succeeded in keeping some good negro help by weeding out the trash. During the packing season in the Fall we employ about fifty men, ten of whom are negroes. They do the rough work, such as scalding tomatoes, etc., and are as good at it as white men, but not so reliable. They are apt to remain away without notice. We employ a few negro women to peel tomatoes; their work is very satisfactory as they are very painstaking, but they are slow; earning about $1.00 per day to the $1.50 and $2.00 earned by white women, who, however, do poorer work in consequence of their greater speed. Our experience hardly affords material for a fair comparison, as we draw our colored help from a class that used to be connected with the business of horse racing up to the time Monmouth Park was closed. These people had to find other employment after racing was discontinued."

A leather manufacturer writes: "We employ no negroes simply because we have never received an application for employment from one of that race."

A manufacturer of leather goods says: "I do not employ negro labor hence can say nothing regarding their quality as workmen. If I had work at which a negro could be used, I most certainly would give it to him—no good reason why I should not."

A manufacturer of metal goods says: "We have never employed negroes for our work. Do not think there are any mechanics of that race in our line. We require skilled labor altogether."

A pottery company: "We have never employed negroes in our line. For some unknown reason they do not appear to have ever sought employment in pottery manufacture, at least not to our knowledge."

A manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds: "I do not employ any negroes at present. I have tried them as drivers and found them very good around horses, but in general very lazy. This laziness seems to increase with age."

A company engaged in the manufacture of paints and varnish writes: "We do not at present, nor have we at any time, employed negroes. We have no particular objection to negroes, and have no reason for their non-employment other than that they have never made application for work."

A manufacturer of metal goods writes: "We have no negroes

in our employ but do not object to them. If we should refuse to employ them it would be solely to avoid the risk of friction between them and white workmen. But we have never had an application for work from a negro, and cannot say now what we should do if one were to apply."

A manufacturer of tools and hardware: "We have no negroes in our employ, not from any prejudice on our part, but we do not think our men would make it agreeable for them. This we believe to be the reason why negroes do not enter the field of skilled mechanics."

A manufacturer of boilers says: "We never have, nor should we ever employ negroes such as are to be found in this quarter."

A brick manufacturer: "Have no negroes employed at our works and have made no attempt to use negro labor. We prefer white foreign help such as Hungarians, Polanders, etc."

Manufacturers of terra cotta: "Our work is done by skilled white mechanics; we have not and do not intend to introduce negro labor, believing that they never could be trained up to taking the places of white men in skilled labor."

Brick manufacturers: "We employ no negro workmen and have no intention of ever doing so."

Brick manufacturer: "We employ no negroes in our works. Do not regard them as being equal to white men in our business."

Art tile manufacturers: "We have never employed negro labor."

Manufacturer of food products: "There is no department of our works where negroes could be employed advantageously."

Manufacturers of hats: "We do not employ negroes in the hat manufacturing business; do not believe they could be trained to do the work."

Manufacturer of leather: "We employ no negroes, principally because none have ever applied to us for work. There are no negroes in the vicinity of our works."

Shoe manufacturers: "Very few, if any, negroes, are employed in this business; but there is no special reason that we know of for their exclusion."

Shoe manufacturers: "Have never tried them except to drive teams or do laboring work around the yard. Our white employees would object to working side by side with negroes."

Shoe manufacturers: "We have no negroes in our employe because there is a strong prejudice against them. Think, however, it would be better to employ them than to encourage them to steal by keeping them in idleness."

Watch case manufacturers: "We do not employ negroes in any capacity, except as porters and laborers."

Manufacturers of veneering: "Should be glad to employ some of them, but none have ever applied for work and none are living in our vicinity."

It will be noticed that only a comparatively few of the employers quoted above declare themselves opposed to negroes as workmen on grounds arising from experience with them in that capacity. Those who write against them in positive terms, do so for the most part on the assumption that, as a matter of course, white employees would revolt against working side by side with negroes.

"Laziness" and "unsteadiness at work" are the most serious shortcomings specifically urged against the race, in the opinions given by employers, who now have negro workmen or have had them in the past. Only a few intimate rather than plainly express a disbelief in the nregoe's ability to acquire such skill in mechanical occupations as to ever make him a desirable workman. But how far one or even a greater number of employers in a given industry may fall short of accurately expressing the sentiments of all is shown by the fact that while four manufacturers of brick and terra cotta declare that negro labor would not do in their business, and that none had been or ever would be employed in their several establishments the table of occupations in which negroes are employed shows that in fifteen establishments engaged in the same industry men of that race are now employed in large numbers, and, presumably, giving satisfaction.

On the other hand, a number of manufacturers engaged severally in the leather, leather goods, pottery, paint and varnish, and veneering industries, while reporting no negroes in their establishments, declare that the only reason for not having them is that none have ever applied for employment.

It would seem from the foregoing that the doors of workshops in which skilled labor is performed are not hopelessly closed against the negro; that, in fact, in many of them now men of the race who come properly equipped for work will be welcomed, and in others at least tolerated until time and their own efforts to attain the white man's standard in skill, morals and eductaion shall produce a change before which mere color will be forgotten as a cause of friction.

The attitude of labor organizations toward the negro as a workman was the next question to be considered.

If the unions were found to be hostile and opposed to his admission

to membership the negroe's efforts to secure a foothold in the skilled industries would meet an opposition very difficult to overcome, and one that would in all probability long delay the fulfillment of his hopes. If, on the contrary, the unions were not unfriendly, the negroe's progress would be made much easier; he could depend on being treated fairly in the shops by the men who had admitted him to equal rights as a member of their union, and his sense of self-respect would grow out of the consciousness of possessing and sustaining equal rights and responsibilities in the regulation of trade interests with his white fellow-craftsman.

With a view to ascertaining just what stand organized labor has taken on this question of supreme importance to the negro race a circular containing a few questions relating to the subject was addressed *to all* the international, national, State ,and central labor unions in the United States that were under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor. The addresses of the officers of these bodies were secured through the courtesy of Mr. Frank Morrison, general secretary of the Federation. The following are the answers received:

STATEMENT OF OFFICERS

of the National and International Trades Unions regarding their attitude toward the Negro in Industry..

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"Have a large number of negro carpenters affiliated with the United Brotherhood. Some are members of unions with white men, but the majority are in organizations composed only of negroes. These latter are altogether in the South.

"The regulations governing the admission of members makes no distinction between whites and negroes."

International Association of Metal Trades Mechanics.

"Members are under an obligation not to discriminate against any one on account of race, color or creed.

"Have some few negroes scattered through the various locals with white men. There is one organization of our craft in Savannah, Ga., composed entirely of negroes."

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

Makes no distinction between negro and white workmen. "A negro has the same privileges in the union as a white man. If found to be competent workmen they are admitted to any local of the organization."

Watch Case Engravers' International Association of America.

There are no local unions of Watch Case Engravers in New Jersey. "There is only one negro watch case engraver, and he is the only one that so far as I know has ever worked at the trade. Our regulations do not bar them, but negroes do not seek employment at our trade. The man referred to is the sole exception and there may never be another."

Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen.

The secretary of this union says: "I wish to state that we have over 400 negroes in our organization. We find them good workmen and as true to their obligations as the average white man.

"They are admitted to and take part in the business of meeting on terms of perfect equality with white members.

"Some of our locals are partly officered by negroes. This is the case particularly in East St. Louis, Ill."

National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

"We have no locals composed entirely of negroes, but have a few individual members in our organization who are in locals with white men. Have never heard of any objection having been made to them. There is no color line in our union and negroes who are competent workmen are eligible to membership in any of our locals.

"The theory on which our regulations are based is that all men are equal and entitled to the same privileges, irrespective of race or color."

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

"We have many negro members, but they are mostly, if not altogether, employed in the South. Although our constitution makes no

difference between the races, where there are large numbers of both employed in a factory, we find it better that men of each should have a union of their own, and we usually organize them that way."

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

"There are several negroes working at the business, and I think they are admitted to our unions when it is found they have served the required term of apprenticeship and are otherwise qualified for membership.

"We have no laws, regulations or rules which in any manner relate to or discriminate against the negro."

International Association of Glasshouse Employees.

"There are no locals of our trade in New Jersey, but in St. Louis, Mo., and Belleville and Steator, Ill., there are many negroes working at our trade, and they are admitted to the organizations of the craft on terms of perfect equality with white workmen. Our constitution contains a provision which prevents discrimination on account of color or nationality."

International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

"There is no discrimination against negroes permitted by the constitution of the organization. So long as they are honest and upright and are able to do the work they are taken into the locals on the same terms as white men.

"There are a number of local unions composed almost entirely of negroes, and these seem to get along with as little friction as organizations made up entirely of white men."

"There was a time not very long ago when employers used colored men as strike breakers ,bringing them from remote distances to take the places of white men who were on strike for better conditions, but in almost every instance where such a move was made the negroes refused to take the places of strikers; therefore the feeling in our organization is very kindly toward them."

International Glove Workers' Union of America.

"The constitution of the organization and the obligation subscribed to by those who become members both forbid anything in the nature

of discrimination against any man on account of race, creed, or color.

"A local union of this organization in Johnstown, N. Y., has two negro members who are skilled block cutters. None others of the *colored* race are known to be employed at glove making at the present time."

Ceremic, Mosaic and Tyle Layers' Union.

Has negroes in the union. Two in New York. Does not seem to be any discrimination against them.

Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union.

"A considerable number of negroes are now working at the trade, most of them in the South. The negroes in that section of the country are fairly well organized. In Savannah, Ga., there is a local composed entirely of negroes, although there are many in the organizations with white men. Unions are strictly enjoined not to reject a negro if he apply for membership and is qualified."

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

"Have no law in the organization against the reception of negroes as members. The trade is one requiring a very high degree of skill and has also the disagreeable feature of being associated with hot furnaces. Negroes do not as a rule become highly skilled in any calling, and are not partial to hard work; hence, there are no negroes employed in our industry at any of the skilled branches."

National Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers.

"Have no negroes working at the trade in New Jersey or elsewhere, so far as known by the secretary."

International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.

"No negroes work at the trade of plate printing. There are no laws of the union which would prevent their membership providing they had served a regular apprenticeship."

Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees.

"Do not know of any negroes working at the business in New Jersey."

Window Glass Snapppers.

Secretary writes: "I am positive that there are no negroes working at our craft anywhere. They would not be admitted with white workmen on account of race antagonism, although rules and constitution of the order are against discrimination upon any grounds."

Railway Telegraphers.

"So far as known, there are no negroes working as railroad telegraphers. There are none of them in our union, and none would be admitted, as the rules make negroes ineligible."

Stove Mounters' International Union.

"Have no negroes working at the trade except some in Chatanooga, Tenn. Have no negro members of unions, although the law does not prohibit their admission."

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

"Have no negroes in the organization or working at the industry so far as is known."

United Hatters of North America.

Secretary writes: "Have never heard of negroes working at the hatting trade. The hatters' unions have never made any rules or regulations in reference to negroes. There has never been any necessity for it, as no negro has ever applied for admission. The only negro I have ever seen working in a hat factory was working as a laborer helping to color black hats."

International Association of Marble Workers.

"There are no negroes employed at any of the branches of the trade in Newark City who are members of the Union. Elsewhere there are large numbers of them, and they are admitted to all locals on the same terms as the whites.

"A majority of the negroes work in the finishing department, and there are many in the quarrying districts of Knoxville and in Georgia."

Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America.

"No negroes employed in the manufacture of pianos or organs, but under the laws of our organization negroes, if otherwise qualified, are eligible."

The Saw Smiths' International Union.

"No negroes working at the trade anywhere, so far as known."

Amalgamated Rubber Workers' Union.

"No negroes employed in the rubber industry. There are no laws in the union excluding them from membership. The union makes no discrimination on account of race, nationality, color or creed."

National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

"No negroes working in any of the departments of potteries where skill is required. Their employment as laborers is quite common."

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"Do not allow negroes to become members of the brotherhood. A few of them are working in the Southern States as electricians, but they are not connected with any labor organization."

Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union.

"No negroes working at the trade; nothing in the constitution and by-laws, however, to prevent their becoming members."

Machine Textile Printers' Association of America.

"No negroes working at the trade. The question of admitting them has never been considered. It is a very rare thing to hear of a negro working in a print works."

Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

"The constitution and laws of the union raise no barrier against the admission of men to membership on account of race, nationality, creed or color."

"There are some negro tailors in the South who work among people of that race, and a few in the North; some of these are members of the union and of the same locals as white tailors.

"There have been instances, however, where they have been refused admission to membership, but the cases are rare where they have ever applied."

Pattern Makers' League of North America.

"Know of no negroes who are pattern makers, but have heard that in the Southern States there are a few working at the trade."

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

"Makes no distinction between race, creed, color or sex. Every person, male or female, actively engaged in our craft who is over sixteen years of age is eligible to membership.

"There are not many negroes working at the shoe craft, yet there are some. There are comparatively few negro members, and no local unions composed entirely of shoe workers."

International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportation Association.

"Have many negro members throughout the country; some in mixed locals, and many in separate unions by themselves. On the Mexican Gulf coast there are many of these organizations, and the members are enjoying prosperous conditions. The union has no rules restricting the privileges of negroes."

International Shingle Weavers' Union.

"Have no rules or laws that discriminate against the negro.

"Do not know of any men of that race now employed at the trade.

"Shingle weavers have to work very hard to earn good wages, and negroes, as a rule, do not care to exert themselves beyond what is absolutely necessary to make some kind of a living.

"In some of the shingle mills of the South there are negroes working who are not organized."

Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers.

"Have no objections to negroes in the trade; they are in it now in considerable numbers, and the policy has been to organize them in separate locals."

The Granite Cutters National Union.

"Negroes are not debarred from membership, but very few of them learn the trade. In the South granite cutting is called a 'white man's trade.' Consequently the negroes do not look for employment at it, and if they did the employers would be backward about hiring them, simply because from custom and mutual understanding it is considered a white man's trade.

"In the North there are few who care to learn the trade, and, in fact, it requires either more activity or more skill than the negro is capable of or cares to apply to work of any kind; hence there are few of them following the trade at all, but so far as our laws are concerned, they are not debarred from membership."

Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union.

"Negroes are not barred from membership. If any local union discriminates against them they do it without the sanction of the national body, and in opposition to the laws of the organization."

International Association of Machinists.

"No negoes are known to be working at the trade. At least none are members of the union. There are, probably, some negro machinists in the Southern States."

International Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

"There are no negroes working at the trade in New Jersey, so far as is known. There are only five or six negroes working at this trade in the United States, and they are members of local unions with white men of the craft.

"Negroes are not excluded by the laws of the brotherhood."

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

"The brotherhood has upward of three hundred negro members who are all in separate unions. They are, however, entitled under the law of the organization to the privilege of becoming members of any local union under its jurisdiction, as no man is debarred on account of race, color or creed.

"The secretary says further: 'I might state, however, that the prejudice against the negro is very strong, and while it is contrary to our constitution to refuse to admit men of that race, it would be very hard for a negro to gain admission to any local union of our brotherhood in any of the Eastern or Southern States, and even the granting of charters to them for separate local unions is strongly opposed by local unions in many sections of the country.

"There is reason to hope, however, that time and education will eradicate this feeling, and the trades unions of the country will see the necessity of organizing and educating the negro so as to prevent him from being used against them in struggles involving their rights and interests."

International Wood Carvers' Association.

"No negroes are known to be working at the trade. Nothing in the constitution, however, forbids their doing so, or prevents their being received in the local unions as members."

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters and Helpers.

"There are a number of negroes employed at the plumbing trade in various parts of the country, but none have ever applied for admission to the unions.

"The constitution and by-laws of the union do not exclude negroes from membership. It is to be regretted that such negro workmen as are employed at the plumbing trade usually procure work in the very small shops where an almost exclusively jobbing trade is done, and are therefore not thrown in immediate contact with members of the union. The negro plumber appears to hold himself aloof from the union."

International Jewelry Workers' Union of America.

"Never heard of a negro being employed as a mechanic in any branch of the jewelry business. Nothing in the law of the union to prevent his becoming a member or working at the business if properly qualified."

United Textile Workers of America.

"Negroes are working in mills situated in the Southern States, but they are employed exclusively at work which requires no skill and is of a very dirty and disagreeable character; none of them are members of any trade body affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America."

American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

"Negroes are not allowed to become members of the association, hence none of them are at work at the trade.

"The constitution provides that applicants for membership must be white males, twenty-one years of age."

Chain Makers' National Union of United States of America.

"No negroes known to be employed at the trade anywhere."

United Gold Beaters' National Union.

"No negroes employed in any capacity at gold beating anywhere in the country."

Print Cutters' Association of America.

"No negroes are employed at print block cutting. The business requires skill of a very high order, and there are not more than four hundred men in the country who are qualified to work at the trade.

"To become practical and efficient workmen a long apprenticeship must be served at the trade.

"There is nothing in the constitution or by-laws of the union forbidding negroes to join. The occasion for such a measure has never arisen."

Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union.

"No negroes are working at any branch of the trade requiring skill. Men of that race, however, are eligible to membership equally with whites the law of the order making no distinction between men on account of race or creed."

International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America.

"Negroes are employed in the various departments of the brewery as drivers, stablemen and laborers of various kinds, but none having to do with the operations necessary for the production of beer. There is one brewery in Montgomery, Alabama, in which all the skilled workmen are negroes. These do not belong to the union.

"The negro laborers employed in most breweries are members of the unions, and have all the privileges enjoyed by white men."

American Federation of Musicians.

"Negroes are admitted to local unions with white men in the northern part of the country. In the South, where the feeling against the negro's pretensions to social equality is very strong, it has been found expedient to issue special charters to unions composed entirely of negro musicians."

International Union of Steam Engineers.

"There are a considerable number of negroes now working at the trade who hold membership in the same local unions as the white men. Where there are a sufficient number of negroes to form a union they are so organized separately. There is one such organization composed entirely of negroes.

"There are no special rules in the constitution applicable to negroes."

National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America.

"There are no rules bearing on the admission of negroes to membership. Only one man of that race is known to be now working at the trade, and he is a member of a local composed, with the exception of himself, entirely of white men."

Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America.

"Negroes are admitted to membership in the local unions of the craft on equal terms with white men. At least this is the case in all parts of the country except the South, where negroes are most numerous, and where the color line is sharply drawn. There negro barbers are organized into separate locals. At a very low estimate there are now one thousand two hundred colored members of the International Barbers' Union.

"One of the general vice-presidents of the international body is a negro, and another was grand chaplain some few years ago. The conditions in the union between white men and negroes are perfectly equal."

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

"No distinction is made among workmen in the trade on account of color; the requirements for membership in the union are that the person should be a good workman and should have learned the trade in the regular way by serving an apprenticeship of four years.

The secretary of the International Brotherhood writes: "I have no knowledge of the color of men belonging to the union other than the local to which I am attached has two negro members who work at the trade and are considered good mechanics. These men receive the same wages and work an even number of hours with the white workman, and are in every respect treated as equals by the white men of the craft."

International Typographical Union.

"The union has never recognized the existence of a color line. Competent negro printers have always been and are now eligible to membership in our local unions.

"The laws of the organization entitle all active members to the same rights and privileges."

Cigarmakers' International Union.

"There are many negro members in the locals of the International Union and many locals having such mixed membership. As a rule, however, negro cigarmakers show a preference for local organizations composed entirely of men of their own color. This is particularly the case in the South."

Coopers' International Union of North America.

"Have no rules or laws recognizing the color line or any other form of discrimination on account of nationality or race. There are many negro coopers in the Southern States; their number is about equal to that of white men working at the trade. In many instances the negroes have unions of their own, but there are also a large number of locals composed of whites and negroes together."

Broom and Brush Makers' Union.

"Does not bar negroes from membership, and have many of them mixed in with whites in local organizations. There are also some local unions composed entirely of negroes. All mechanics are treated exactly alike, whether white or black."

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance.

"Have no laws prohibiting the admission of negroes to membership, but know of no instance where they are in a local union of the trade along with white men.

"In the Southern States a limited number of the race are employed as metal workers in one or another form; in the cities of Charleston and Savannah there are two local unions composed entirely of negroes who work at the trade."

"As the industry is one which requires much skill it is questionable whether these negroes ever become proficient in all its branches, or possess sufficient skill to work up to the standard established in Northern workshops. In Southern cities the negroes employed in the trade do not command as high a wage as the white mechanic. While this may reasonably be attributed to their lack of skill, it may be in part, at least, because of their color."

The total number of circulars sent to the central unions was eighty-five; from these the answers immediately preceding, sixty-four in number, were obtained. A perusal of them will show that only two organizations, the Railway Telegraphers and Electrical Workers, have laws which forbid the admission of negroes as members. Nineteen others state that while their laws do not exclude negroes none of them are in the unions or working anywhere at these trades so far as known. Some few among them candidly admit that while under their laws negroes are eligible on the same terms as white workmen,

yet if one were to apply for admission the chances would be largely against his success. Forty-three, or two-thirds of the total number, who were heard from on the subject, declare unreservedly in favor of equal rights for negroes and whites both in the unions and the workshops.

All of these forty-three unions have negro members, some in local organizations with whites, but a large majority, particularly in the South, have locals of their own affiliated with the national trade body.

So far as the superior organizations of labor are concerned the foregoing communications show that liberality of sentiment toward the negro and recognition of his rights as a member of the human family, has taken the place of the bitter and unreasoning prejudice that, a little more than a generation ago, sought to close all skilled occupations to him by law.

Satisfactory as this is and full of bright promise for the future, it must be borne in mind that control over membership and power to decide who shall be admitted and who rejected, is, under the system of the American Federation of Labor, entirely in the hands of the local unions. As before noted, all the central organizations with only two exceptions have incorporated in either their laws or declarations of principles the proposition that from the standpoint of labor all men are equal, and that the color, creed or nationality of a workman should, and so far as they are concerned, shall be no bar to his admission if otherwise qualified for membership. This is, however, little more than a benevolent abstraction with only moral force at its back, and can easily be nullified by a local union disinclined to admit negroes.

LOCAL TRADE UNIONS AND THE NEGRO.

To test the sentiment of the local organizations toward the negro as a workman and co-laborer, and also with a view to showing whether or not his absence from the skilled industries is due to their opposition, a circular was sent to the secretaries of all local unions in New Jersey under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor. The circular contained the following questions:

1. May negroes join your union?
2. If not, how is their admission prevented?
3. If they may join, have you any negro members at present? . . . If so ,how many? . . .

4. Have any negro applicants been refused admission to your knowledge?

5. Does the law or the custom of the union forbid the admission of a negro if he is otherwise qualified?

6. If not admitted to membership, what are the chief objections to them?

7. Are these objections likely to be overcome in time?

8. Do you know of any negro workmen now being employed anywhere at your trade?

9. If so, please name the places?

10. Do such negroes receive the same wages as white men for the same kind of work?

11. General observations. Add here any facts or opinions you may wish to express regarding the negro. They will be held as strictly confidential if you so desire.

Three hundred of these circulars were sent out, of which number one hundred and ninety-six were returned, containing the information sought in a more or less complete form. The unions from which replies were received represent the following occupations:

Bottle blowers.
Boiler makers and iron ship builders.
Barbers.
Bakers and confectioners.
Boot and shoe workers.
Buffers and polishers.
Book-binding.
Brewery workmen.
Carpenters and joiners.
Cotton spinners.
Cigar makers.
Coopers.
Carriage and wagon makers.
Coal handlers.
Drivers and stablemen.
Electrical workers.
Folders of textiles.
Glove workers.
Hatters.
Hosiery workers.
Horse shoers.

Leather workers.
Leather grainers.
Leather tackers.
Longshoremen.
Machinists.
Malsters.
Musicians.
Potters.
Painters, decorators and paperhangers.
Printers.
Rug makers.
Rubber workers.
Retail clerks.
Steam engineers.
Steam and hot water fitters.
Saw smiths.
Stove mounters.
Stereotypers.
Terra cotta workers.
Textile workers.
Tide water boatmen.
Trunk and bag workers.
Wood, wire and metal lathers.
Wall paper machine printers and color mixers.
The following are some of the replies received:

Bookbinders—"Negroes are eligible."

Carriage and Wagon Makers.—"Have never had an application for membership from a negro, but think if one were made it would not be looked on favorably by members."

Saw Smiths—"Negroes are not eligible; do not regard them as a desirable class of people."

Folders of Textiles—"Negroes not eligible. Folders are finishers of all goods classed as textiles; these goods are 'yarded' on a machine by girls and passed on to the folder. He takes the goods and puts them up in style ordered for shipment to market. The machine girls would never consent to work for a negro."

Machinists—"Negroes not admitted; they and all races but whites are excluded by the constitution of the union."

Wet Leather Tackers' Union—"Negroes not admitted. If one were to apply he would be blackballed. The chief objection to them

is that in tacking leather on frames the workmen fill their mouths with tacks as shoemakers do, and take them from there to be driven through the leather into the frame. As the tacks are used over and over again the thought that a negro had had them in his mouth previously proved so disgusting that white men refused to work with them."

Potters—"Negroes not admitted, although nothing in the constitution or by-laws forbids their admission. If one were to apply he would be blackballed."

Terra Cotta Workers—"Negroes not admitted. Their admission is forbidden by the by-laws and by general custom."

Typographical Union—"There is nothing in the constitution or by-laws to prevent the admission of a negro if otherwise qualified. Two unions of the craft, however, state that negroes would surely be blackballed if any of them applied for membership."

Five other unions of the same trade say that applications for admission on the part of negroes if good workmen and of clean character would receive fair treatment.

Barbers—Negroes are eligible to membership as a general thing, but restrictions of a certain kind are imposed by some of the locals; thus, in one of them it is the rule that a negro barber who conducts a shop for persons of his own race exclusively, is expected to join a union made up entirely of men of his own color, or he may become directly connected with the International Union. But, if he conducts a shop in which white men only are worked upon, he may join the local with barbers of the white race.

Most of the communications received from barbers show a spirit of friendliness toward the negro as a fellow-craftsman.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers—There is nothing in the constitution of the national organization that prevents the admission of negroes as members if they should be otherwise qualified. Regulations relating to membership are, however, left to the locals, each of them being at liberty to make these as they see fit. Out of nineteen locals reporting thirteen unqualifiedly declare their readiness to admit negroes who know the trade and are up to the standard in other respects; the other six state that negroes would not be admitted as members under any circumstances.

Bakers and Confectioners.—Out of four reports received from as many local unions, three admit negroes and one does not. The constitution of the national union does not discriminate against the

negro, and he is not excluded from the single objecting local by any by-law; there is simply a general understanding among the members that one applying for admission shall be black-balled.

Textile Workers.—Negroes are not admitted to membership in the union, although it is admitted that one man of that race is working as a designer in the rug factory at which a large majority of the members are employed. This negro is not in the union and would not be admitted to it as a member.

Cotton Spinners.—Negroes are not admitted to membership; their exclusion is brought by a general understanding that an applicant of that race shall be black-balled, the sentiment of the whites being against them as fellow workmen.

Longshoremen and Marine Transport Workers.—The two unions of this organization that have reported, state that negroes would be gladly admitted to membership if they desired to connect themselves with the locals. Apparently, however, they do not wish to join, although many of them are working as longshoremen along the water front of New York and Philadelphia where they successfully compete with white men on the basis of lower wages. Longshore work is done in all southern sea coast cities almost entirely by negroes.

The officers of the unions are very anxious to bring the negroes into their organizations and will cheerfully admit them on terms of perfect equality with white men.

The secretary of one of these locals writes that in the cities of Philadelphia and Camden there are now about three thousand negroes working on the docks as longshoremen who might be persuaded to join a union but for the opposition of their employers and the consequent fear that by doing so they would loose their jobs. The negroes also appear to believe that if they demanded the same wages as white men, employers would prefer the latter, and that they should thereby loose the employment entirely.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.—One union out of five reporting does not admit negroes. Their admission is not prevented by the constitution or by-laws, but, it is stated, if one should apply for membership he would be black-balled.

In striking contrast to this policy are the liberal views on the subject of the admission of negroes expressed by another union of the

same trade, the secretary of which states that "negro applicants would not be excluded if any should offer themselves, and it is only exceedingly narrow minded persons who would object to them." The same official summarizes the race question in this direct and forceful way: "The only difference I see between a negro and a white man is that one can be a *black* gentleman and the other can be a *white* gentleman; if neither one can be a gentleman, then both are alike loafers."

Electrical Workers.—Reports were received from five unions, all of which declare that negroes are not admitted to membership, and that an application having that end in view would not be received from a black man.

Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders.—Negroes are not admitted to any of the six unions reporting. The constitution limits membership to white men only. That this policy is not unanimously endorsed is shown by the secretary of one of these locals who writes: "The colored man, in my opinion, is more to be trusted and respected by the unions than many, if not any of the foreign races that are now coming to our shores. The negro very seldom takes the place of men on strike who are striving to better their condition."

Drivers and Stablemen.—"Negroes are not admited. Their exclusion would be effected by the black-ball if one should apply for membership."

Brewery Workmen.—"Negroes not admitted. No law against receiving them, but if one were to apply he would be rejected by the use of the black-ball."

Brewery Engineers and Firemen.—"Negroes are not admitted; they are excluded by the constitution of the union."

Carpenters and Joiners.—Under the constitution and by-laws of the organization, negroes are not excluded from membership, but two local unions out of the twenty-four reporting ,admit that notwithstanding the law on the subject, if an application for membership were to come to them from a negro, it would be rejected by vote of the members.

Glass Bottle Blowers.—Negroes are not excluded from membership, by any law of the organization, but four out of the eight locals reporting state that negroes would not under any circumstances be admitted.

Of the twenty-two organizations whose attitude toward the negro is shown in the foregoing paragraphs ,only six, viz.: The Typo-

graphical, barbers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, bakers and confectioners, longshoremen and wood, wire and metal lathers unions avow themselves willing to receive negroes as members; and of these, the barbers union alone report having workmen of the negro race on their rolls at the present time.

The other sixteen state that under no circumstances would negroes be admitted, notwtihstanding the fact that the national organizations of these trades, without exception, declare in favor of a contrary policy. But as before stated, this is one of the important details, the regulation of which local unions reserve to themselves. It seldom happens that a uniform policy is pursued by all the locals of the same trade; some are cordially willing to accept the negro as a member when he comes, and others will not have him on any terms.

However, a great majority of all the unions from whom answers to the circulars were obtained announce themselves as unreservedly in favor of equal opportunities for whites and blacks, and assert their readiness to welcome to their ranks all workmen of good character without regard to creed or color, who are properly qualified to practice their trades. These have, for the most part, stated their friendly attitude toward the negro in the fewest possible words, evidently regarding their position as one not requiring extended argument or explanation.

From this showing, it would appear that hostility of white workmen is no longer the obstacle to the negro's industrial progress it once was. That there is still some prejudice is shown by the frank avowals of the unions quoted above; if it extends beyond these and is found among others to any great extent, the sentiment is not strong enough to cause its open avowal.

The next thing to consider in the relation of the negro to organized labor is the extent to which he has availed himself of the privilege of joining such unions as are open to him. On this point the reports from one hundred and ninety-six locals, embracing all the skilled or semi-skilled occupations in which negroes in any number have found employment, shows at the present time only fifty-four of that race in New Jersey holding membership in trade organizations with white men; there are no locals composed entirely of negroes.

The colored men are divided among the trades as follows: Barbers, eighteen; carpenters and joiners, seven; steam engineers, seven; tide water boatmen, six; rubber workers, five; musicians, three; leather workers, two; painters, decorators and paperhangers, two;

printers, one; wire and metal lathers, one; shoemakers one; and bottlers and drivers, one.

These are of course not all the negroes employed at the above named and other trades; a large majority of the organizations report negro work men employed at their crafts, some in New Jersey and other northern and eastern states, but principally in the South, who have never applied for admission to the unions.

These men, it is asserted, work for much lower wages than white unionists in the same trades.

Only five applications of negro mechanics for admission to the unions of their crafts are reported as having been rejected. These were—one carpenter, one electric worker, one painter and paper hanger, and two steam engineers. The reason assigned by the unions for refusing to admit the painter and paper hanger, and the carpenter was that neither of them were competent workmen. No explanation is given of why the others were rejected.

The answers received in reply to the request for a statement of the chief objections to negroes, where they are not received into unions, or in cases where white men particularly object to working with them, are not numerous and shed but little light upon the question. The following are some of them:

Boiler Makers.—"The principal objection to the negro lies in the fact that he *is* a negro and consequently very servile; negroes do not live as well or require as much for support as whitemen. They, therefore, work for much less wages; a majority of them are not sufficiently intelligent to have any ambition in life beyond supplying the merely material necessaries which they are contented with in the cheapest and rudest forms.

"There is little or no ambition among them to found or improve homes and accomplish other things that have a bearing on the decorative or intellectual side of life. Their indifference to influences that make for refinement will keep them backward in the march of progress until the race awakes to an appreciation of higher things."

Carpenters and Joiners.—"Their color and low instincts make them undesirable associates for white men."

Glass Bottle Blowers.—"Do not believe the average negro is capable of acquiring the skill necessary to become a successful glass blower. They are naturally lazy and are not clean in their habits. Close association with them, such as is unavoidable in a glass house, would be a very disagreeable experience for white men; then, too,

whitemen would not care to use blow pipes that negroes had had in their mouths."

Longshoremen.—"Negroes are not objectionable to white men engaged in our work, and we would be glad to have them in the union. They do not, however, show any great desire to come in, principally because they will bid for employment at lower rates than unionists demand."

Cotton Spinners.—"His color and certain well known disagreeable personal characteristics are the great objections to the negro. White workmen will never be reconciled to working with them, until a great change in these respects has taken place."

Bakers and Confectioners.—"The negro is naturally lazy and it is doubtful if the race can ever become capable of doing work requiring extreme and long sustained physical exertion. There are other objections to him as a workman and an associate, but these would probably disappear in time if he could be induced to join the unions and profit by the protection and the morally elevating influences of unionism. In the South, three bakers out of every five are negroes; there seems to be no objection to him in that capacity there, but in the North, the public seems to object to his handling bread or other flour foods in their raw state."

Cigar Makers.—"Race prejudice seems to be the only grounds on which opposition to the negro can be explained. This sentiment is widespread and has its origin in nature which has imposed certain moral and physical characteristics for the possession of which it is hardly fair to hold the race responsible. It is questionable whether a cigar manufacturer would employ a negro even if he knew the trade, and white men would almost surely refuse to work with him. Smokers would generally refuse to smoke cigars made by negroes because of the disagreeable odor thrown off by them when perspiring. Then, too, as a race they are given to deceitfulness and are altogether unreliable. The negroes referred to are these found in and about the cities of the North; the writer has nothing to say against those of the Southern states or of Cuba."

Potters.—"It would be almost impossible to say on just what particular grounds negroes are objected to. The best explanation would probably be that they are by nature and habits so unlike whites that no common ground can be found on which something like sociability with them might be established."

Terra Cotta Workers.—"Have much trouble with the few negroes employed here. They are dishonest and utterly untruthful."

Machinist.—"Men in the trade would not work or have any kind of intercourse with negroes as shopmates. In occupations in which both races are employed, negroes work for much lower wages than are paid to white men; if they were to become machinists in numbers, wages in the trade would go down through their competition."

The general observations, embodying such facts or opinions regarding the negro show in the main a disposition on the part of the unionists to treat him with kindness and sympathy. While some lay stress on certain moral and intellectual delinquencies and defects that are alleged to be general among negroes, and express opinions unfavorable to their capacity for acquiring a knowledge of the higher mechanical arts, or even adapting themselves to the requirements of lower grades of labor, so as to be tolerable co-workers with white men, a great majority of the unions who have taken the trouble to write on the subject at all, speak of the race without even a shadow of unkindness and advance highly optimistic views as to the change to be effected in the race traits and characteristics of negroes under the influence of the better environment which the race will win for itself, if tolerance and encouragement are extended to it by the whites.

Many of them plead earnestly for recognition of the negro's right to equal opportunities, and urge that independent of the moral obligation always resting upon the strong to succor the weak, broad, enlightened, self-interest leaves no course open to the white men but to encourage and assist the black in his struggle for self-advancement.

With the unions open to them it is strange that so few negroes are found in the ranks of organized labor; even in the unions of unskilled workmen such as longshoremen, teamsters, bricklayers, etc., in which they would be welcomed, there are very few negroes compared to the vast number of them working at these occupations.

It would seem that the only plausible reason for their not seeking the benefits and advantages offered by trade organizations, is that they can do better as independent workmen. The negro understands fully that under union rules, with an arbitarily fixed wage rate to which he must adhere, his chances of employment would be seriously lessened. The average employer if obliged to pay the same wages to whites and blacks would prefer the former, and the negro would thus be deprived of the only advantage he now enjoys in the competition for work, that is, a willingness to take whatever wages he can get.

That there are practically speaking no negroes in any of the skilled trades unions is easily understood. In the first place, notwithstanding the theoretical freedom which he enjoys to join these organizations, there is a lurking consciousness in the minds of the few who are qualified for membership, that they are not wanted and that most, if not all, the white members would look upon them with distrust and dislike. Then too, most negro mechanics have learned their trades in ways not regarded as "regular" by union rules, which circumstance in itself would in many of the trades, insure their rejection in case they applied for membership, as it would white men also, notwithstanding they might be fully up to the standard of proficiency in all branches of the trade. As for negroes learning trades under union apprenticeship rules, the chances of their ever being able to do so in any number seems very remote.

A correspondent, who is an officer of a union, writes on this subject and what he says regarding his own trade may be taken as true of all, or at least of those requiring much skill: "I do not think negroes have much chance to learn cigar making in this locality as the rules are so narrow that it is hard for even a white boy to get a chance to learn."

It seems to be certain that negroes are admitted to unions only because of the necessity of guarding against the reduction of wages which follows their competition. In occupations to which large numbers of them are atracted, almost altogether those requiring but little skill, negroes find easy admittance to the unions because it is in these lines that their competition is felt most severely. That so very few of them join is proof that the interested character of the welcome offered is pretty well understood, and that a surrender of the right to work for such wages as may be offered which must follow their being unionized, would simply mean the loss of such employment as they now have in these occupations.

Cost of Living in New Jersey.

Retail Prices of a Selected List of Articles of Household Supplies, Obtained from Leading Cities and Towns of all the Counties of the State. Prices for the Month of June, 1903.

This presentation shows the retail prices of goods from which the food supplies of families are selected.

The list is the same used in 1898, and in each subsequent year since then, up to and including 1903.

All the principal centers of population in the twenty-one counties of the State are represented by one report, made by the same dealer for each of the six years during which this presentation has been a feature of the Bureau's annual report.

The list contains forty-nine articles of table supplies including in the count the different grades of such foods as are placed upon the market in first, second, and in some few instances—third qualities.

Summary Table No. 1 shows the average cost of the entire bill of goods at each place named in the tables; the locality showing the lowest average being entered first, and others following in the order in which their prices compare with those of that place.

Summary Table No. 2 gives the average cost of the bill of supplies in each locality for the years 1898 and 1903. The cost for 1903 is compared with that for 1898, and where changes have taken place, the amounts of increase or decrease as the case may be, are shown. The reports for both years being for the month of June, prices quoted are not affected by dissimilar season conditions.

Eighteen localities from which reports were received show advances in the cost of the bill of supplies, ranging in amount from 12 cents to $2.88; forty-five show reductions in cost ranging from 13 cents to $4.50.

In six localities there were no prices given for 1898, consequently no comparisons could be made with these for 1903.

The aggregate decrease in retail prices is $42.59 which averages seventy-two cents, or 6.1 per cent. decrease in the cost of the bill of

goods for the sixty-one localities reporting for each of the years under consideration.

The average cost of the entire bill throughout the State was $11.46 in 1898, and $10.74, or 72 cents less in 1903. Changes are shown in every locality but they are with a few exceptions, small in amounts. There are, however, one or two localities in which the changes are so great as to suggest the possibility of mistakes or misunderstandings on the part of the dealers making the reports, rather than the natural and legitimate fluctuations of prices. But these errors, if such they be, occur on both sides and will come near to neutralizing each other, so that the results of the comparison as given above will not be far from correct.

Summary Table No. 3 shows the retail prices in 1898 and in 1903 for each article which the bill contains. There are forty-nine of these, as before said, and in the table the standard weights and measures are used to designate quantities.

Comparisons are here made as in Summary Table No. 2 between the average prices for the years 1898 and 1903, with the difference that the figures considered are the average prices of each separate article used, instead of those for the entire list. Eleven articles show a decrease and thirty-one an increase in prices. The items however, are all very small. The meats, fresh, salt, and smoked, show a small fractional increase in the price per pound, and all the varieties of teas and coffees show an equally small decrease. The aggregate net decrease in prices is the same as that shown in Summary Table No. 2, viz., seventy-two cents.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1.

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

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

County.	City or Town.	Total Cost of the Entire Bill of Goods.
Hunterdon,	Califon,	$8 67
Morris,	Middle Valley,	9 31
Sussex,	Swartswood,	9 67
Warren,	Marksboro,	9 69
Ocean,	Colliers Mills,	9 77
Middlesex,	Cranbury,	9 79
Sussex,	Monroe,	9 88
Morris,	Flanders,	9 93
Middlesex,	Cheesequake,	9 93
Hunterdon,	High Bridge,	9 98
Morris,	Dover,	10 02
Morris,	Bartley,	10 05
Hunterdon,	New Germantown,	10 07
Warren,	Allamuchy,	10 07
Burlington,	Burlington,	10 10
Burlington,	Lower Bank,	10 10
Monmouth,	Marlboro,	10 19
Hunterdon,	Glen Gardner,	10 23
Hudson,	Harrison,	10 24
Warren,	Port Colden,	10 25
Atlantic,	Hammonton,	10 27
Essex,	Newark,	10 30
Gloucester,	Clayton,	10 34
Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	10 35
Hudson,	Hoboken,	10 39
Morris,	Port Oram,	10 42
Warren,	Blairstown,	10 45
Hudson,	Jersey City,	10 46
Union,	Elizabeth,	10 51
Burlington,	Mt. Holly,	10 52
Monmouth,	Freehold,	10 58
Morris,	German Valley,	10 59
Warren,	Phillipsburg,	10 62
Warren,	Beattystown,	10 62
Warren,	Oxford,	10 63
Warren,	Washington,	10 64
Atlantic,	Mays Landing,	10 73
Monmouth,	Matawan,	10 74
Passaic,	Passaic,	10 78
Morris,	Drakestown,	10 78
Warren,	Belvidere,	10 85
Mercer,	Princeton,	10 86
Middlesex,	Dunellen,	10 87
Somerset,	Somerville,	10 89
Sussex,	Stillwater,	10 93
Cape May,	Cape May,	11 01
Morris,	Chester,	11 02
Warren,	Hackettstown,	11 06
Passaic,	Paterson,	11 25
Essex,	Belleville,	11 27
Bergen,	Garfield,	11 29

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1.

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

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

County.	City or Town.	Total Cost of Entire Bill of Goods.
Hunterdon,	Flemington,	11 31
Sussex,	Newton,	11 45
Burlington,	Moorestown,	11 47
Monmouth,	Seabright,	11 47
Bergen,	Hackensack,	11 60
Essex,	Montclair,	11 64
Camden,	Camden,	11 66
Morris,	Boonton,	11 75
Cumberland,	Millville,	11 86
Salem,	Salem,	11 88
Bergen,	Rutherford,	11 92
Middlesex,	Metuchen,	11 93
Essex,	South Orange,	12 08
Essex,	Orange,	12 09
Mercer,	Trenton,	12 75
Middlesex,	New Brunswick,	13 13
Average cost of entire list in the State,		$10 74

SUMMARY TABLE No. 2.—Cost of Living in New Jersey.

The Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in Various Cities and Towns of the State During the Month of June—Comparison of the Cost of the List for the Years 1898 and 1903.

County.	City or Town.	Cost of Entire List of Articles.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1903 as compared with 1898.	
		1898.	1903.		
Atlantic,	Hammonton,	$11 47	$10 27	—	$1 20
	Mays Landing,	10 96	10 73	—	23
Bergen,	Garfield,	11 92	11 29	—	63
	Hackensack,	11 44	11 60	+	16
	Rutherford,	12 50	11 92	—	58
Burlington,	Burlington,	12 40	10 10	—	2 30
	Lower Bank,	.....	10 10	.....	.....
	Mount Holly,	12 67	10 52	—	2 15
	Moorestown,	14 14	11 47	—	2 67
Camden,	Camden,	11 27	11 66	+	39
Cape May,	Cape May,	15 51	11 01	—	4 50
Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	11 08	10 35	—	73
	Millville,	14 34	11 86	—	2 48
Essex,	Belleville,	12 70	11 27	—	1 43
	Montclair,	11 77	11 64	—	13
	Newark,	11 31	10 30	—	1 01
	Orange,	12 69	12 09	—	60
	South Orange,	.....	12 08	.....	.....
Gloucester,	Clayton,	11 12	10 34	—	78
Hudson,	Hoboken,	11 44	10 39	—	1 05
	Harrison,	8 50	10 24	+	1 74
	Jersey City,	11 43	10 46	—	97
Hunterdon,	Califon,	8 94	8 67	—	27
	Flemington,	14 26	11 31	—	2 95
	Glen Gardner,	10 11	10 23	+	12
	High Bridge,	11 54	9 98	—	1 56
	New Germantown,	9 75	10 07	+	32
Mercer,	Princeton,	13 94	10 86	—	3 08
	Trenton,	13 07	12 75	—	32
Middlesex.	Cheesequake,	.....	9 93	.....	.....
	Cranbury,	12 18	9 79	—	2 39
	Dunellen,	13 24	10 87	—	2 37
	Metuchen,	13 09	11 93	—	1 16
	New Brunswick,	11 14	13 13	+	1 99
Monmouth,	Freehold,	12 68	10 58	—	2 10
	Marlboro,	12 39	10 19	—	2 20
	Matawan,	11 53	10 74	—	79
	Seabright,	13 59	11 47	—	2 12
	Bartley,	.....	10 05	.....	.....
Morris,	Boonton,	11 37	11 75	+	38
	Chester,	10 60	11 02	+	42
	Dover,	11 62	10 02	—	1 60
	Drakestown,	.....	10 78	.....	.....
	Flanders,	8 14	9 93	+	1 79
	German Valley,	11 33	10 59	—	74
	Middle Valley,	9 78	9 31	—	47
	Port Oram,	12 91	10 42	—	2 49
Ocean,	Colliers Mills,	11 86	9 77	—	2 09
Passaic,	Passaic,	11 82	10 78	—	1 04
	Paterson,	11 59	11 25	—	34
Salem,	Salem,	12 59	11 88	—	71
Somerset,	Somerville,	13 70	10 89	—	2 81
Sussex,	Monroe,	7 00	9 88	+	2 88
	Newton,	12 12	11 45	—	67
	Stillwater,	11 17	10 93	—	24

SUMMARY TABLE No. 2.—Cost of Living in New Jersey—Continued.

The Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in Various Cities and Towns of the State During the Month of June—Comparison of the Cost of the List for the Years 1898 and 1903.

County.	City or Town.	Cost of Entire List of Articles.		Increase (x) or Decrease (—) in 1903 as compared with 1898.	
		1898.	1903.		
Sussex,	Swartswood,	7 76	9 67	+	1 91
Union,	Elizabeth,	10 11	10 51	+	40
Warren,	Allamuchy,	.....	10 07		.....
	Beattystown,	8 54	10 62	+	2 08
	Belvidere,	12 32	10 85	—	1 47
	Blairstown,	11 24	10 45	—	79
	Hackettstown,	11 37	11 06	—	31
	Marksboro,	9 40	9 69	+	29
	Oxford,	8 81	10 63	+	1 82
	Phillipsburg,	10 75	10 62	—	13
	Port Colden,	10 85	10 25	—	60
	Washington,	8 67	10 64	+	1 97
Average for entire State.....		$11 46	$10 74	—	72

SUMMARY TABLE No. 3.—Cost of Living in New Jersey.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices, Month of June, for 1898 and 1903.

Articles.	Basis of Quantities.	Average Retail Price.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1903 as compared with 1898.	
		1898.	1903.		
Flour, wheat, first quality,	Barrel,	$5.154	$5.311	+	.157
Flour, wheat, second quality,	Barrel,	4.370	4.586	+	.216
Oatmeal, loose	Pound,	.044	.045	+	.001
Oatmeal, package,	Package,	.106	.106		
Sugar, granulated,	Pound,	.059	.054	—	.005
Molasses, New Orleans,	Gallon,	.479	.534	+	.055
Syrup,	Gallon,	.401	.436	+	.035
Bread, large,	Loaf,		.086		
Bread, small,	Loaf,		.048		
Butter, first quality,	Pound,	.219	.265	+	.046
Butter, second quality,	Pound,	.169	.224	+	.055
Lard,	Pound,	.091	.133	+	.042
Eggs,	Dozen,		.211		
Cheese, best,	Pound,	.141	.165	+	.024
Cheese, medium,	Pound,	.110	.127	+	.017
Coffee, Rio,	Pound,	.190	.173	—	.017
Coffee, Java,	Pound,	.320	.305	—	.015
Coffee, Maracaibo,	Pound,	.250	.230	—	.020
Tea, black, first quality,	Pound,	.641	.611	—	.030
Tea, green, first quality,	Pound,	.627	.609	—	.018
Tea, mixed, first quality,	Pound,	.587	.579	—	.008
Potatoes, white,	Bushel,	1.161	.963	—	.198
Potatoes, sweet,	Bushel,	1.208			
Beef, roast, rib,	Pound,	.156	.163	+	.007
Beef, roast, chuck,	Pound,	.118	.129	+	.011
Beef, steak, sirloin,	Pound,	.187	.201	+	.004
Beef, steak, round,	Pound,	.152	.167	+	.015
Beef, corned, round,	Pound,	.120	.125	+	.005
Beef, corned, brisket	Pound,	.075	.086	+	.011
Beef, smoked,	Pound,	.249	.260	+	.011
Pork, fresh,	Pound,	.112	.154	+	.042
Pork, salt,	Pound,	.095	.132	+	.037
Bacon,	Pound,	.121	.163	+	.042
Ham,	Pound,	.119	.160	+	.041
Shoulder,	Pound,	.084	.116	+	.032
Mutton, leg,	Pound,	.145	.154	+	.009
Mutton, breast,	Pound,	.094	.093	—	.001
Mackerel, salt, No. 1,	Pound,	.154	.165	+	.011
Mackerel, salt, No. 2,	Pound,	.128	.129	+	.001
Tomatoes,	Can,	.109	.104	—	.005
Corn,	Can,	.101	.114	+	.013
Succotash,	Can,	.116	.120	+	.004
Rice,	Pound,	.082	.082		
Prunes, first quality,	Pound,	.102	.109	+	.007
Prunes, second quality,	Pound,	.086	.074	—	.012
Raisins, seeded,	Pound,	.095	.114	+	.019
Vinegar,	Gallon,		.213		
Soap, common,	Cake,	.043	.049	+	.006
Kerosene oil,	Gallon,	.100	.129	+	.029

TABLE No. 4.—Cost of Living.

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1903.

County.	City or Town.	Wheat Flour. First quality—25 pounds.	Wheat Flour. Second quality—25 pounds.	Wheat Flour. Prepared—per pound.	Oatmeal. Per pound.	Oatmeal. Per 2-pound packages.	Sugar, granulated—per pound.	Molasses, N. O.—per gallon.	Syrup, best—per gallon.
Atlantic	Hammonton,	65	57	6	3½	8	5½	45	35
	Mays Landing,	70	60	5	4	10	5½	50	40
Bergen	Garfield,	70	60	5	4	10	5½	55	40
	Hackensack,	67	60	5	4	8	5	50	48
	Rutherford,	68	60	16	4	8	5	50	50
Burlington	Burlington,	65	55	5	3½	10	5½	50	35
	Lower Bank,	60	55	6	4	10	6	48	40
	Mt. Holly,	70	60	5	4	10	5	45	50
	Moorestown,	70	60	5	4	10	5½	50	60
Camden	Camden,	65	57	4	4	10	5	50	40
Cape May	Cape May,	80	60	6	5	10	5½	60	40
Cumberland	Bridgeton,	58	68	3	4	10	5½	50	35
	Millville,	75	70	5	5	10	5½	60	40
Essex	Belleville,	70	57	6	3½	10	5¼	60	50
	Montclair,	65	57	5	5	9	5¼	70	60
	Newark,	65	55	5	4	10	5	45	35
	Orange,	70	65	5	4	10	5¼	50	40
	South Orange,	75	55	6	5	12	5¾	70	50
Gloucester	Clayton,	70	60	10	5	10	5½	50	40
Hudson	Hoboken,	65	60	16	5	10	6	50	40
	Harrison,	68	60	5	4	10	5¼	40	40
	Jersey City,	63	58	7	4	10	5	55	45
Hunterdon	Califon	50	45	10	3	7	5	40	40
	Flemington,	70	60	5	5	10	5½	60	40
	Glen Gardner,	70	55	13	5	10	5½	50	40
	High Bridge,	70	60	7	4	10	5	50	35
	New Germantown,	65	56	6	5	12	5½	60	45
Mercer	Princeton,	75	60	10	5	10	5½	50	40
	Trenton,	75	65	6	5	10	5½	70	50
Middlesex	Cheesequake,	70	60	5	5	10	6	45	35
	Cranbury,	65	55	6	4	10	5	50	40
	Dunellen,	70	60	4	5	10	5½	55	40
	Metuchen,	80	65	6	5	15	6	60	50
	New Brunswick,	80	70	6	5	12	6	60	60
Monmouth	Freehold,	70	57	5	4	10	5¼	40	40
	Marlboro,	70	57	6	4	10	5¼	40	40
	Matawan,	75	65	5	5	10	5½	50	40
	Seabright,	68	59	6	4	12	5½	50	50
Morris	Bartley,	70	55	6	4	10	5½	50	40
	Boonton,	70	65	5	4	12	5½	50	38
	Chester,	75	65	5	5	10	5½	60	50
	Dover,	65	60	3	4	10	5	60	45
	Drakestown,	70	60	6	4	10	5½	60	50
	Flanders,	65	55	6	4	10	5½	50	40
	German Valley,	65	60	4	8	15	5½	50	40
	Middle Valley,	65	50	6	5	10	5	55	40
	Port Oram,	70	66	5	5	12	5¼	60	40
Ocean	Colliers Mills,	65	57	6	4	10	5½	40	45
Passaic	Passaic,	65	60	4	4	10	5½	60	50
	Paterson,	65	58	6	5	10	5¼	60	48
Salem	Salem,	70	65	12	5	10	5½	60	50
Somerset	Somerville,	70	60	5	5	10	5½	50	45
Sussex	Monroe,	65	60	5	5	10	53-7	50	40
	Newton,	60	54	5	4	10	5½	60	50
	Stillwater,	60	55	6	5	12	6	56	40
	Swartswood,	60	53	6	5	10	6	50	40
Union	Elizabeth,	65	60	5	3½	10	5	50	45

TABLE No. 4.—Cost of Living—Continued.

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1903.

Location. County.	City or Town.	Wheat Flour. First quality—25 pounds.	Wheat Flour. Second quality—25 pounds.	Wheat Flour. Prepared—per pound	Oatmeal. Per pound.	Oatmeal. Per 2-pound packages.	Sugar, granulated—per pound.	Molasses, N. O.—per gallon	Syrup, best—per gallon.
Warren	Allamuchy,	70	60	6	5	10	5½	40	40
	Beattystown,	65	60	5	5	10	6	60	40
	Belvidere,	65	55	10	5	10	5	60	50
	Blairstown,	75	50	2½	5	10	5½	60	40
	Hackettstown,	75	55	4	5	12	5½	60	50
	Marksboro,	65	53	5	5	10	5½	55	40
	Oxford,	75	55	5	4	8	5½	60	50
	Phillipsburg,	70	60	3	5	10	5½	50	40
	Port Colden,	75	55	10	5	10	5½	60	60
	Washington,	55	50	10	5	10	5½	60	40
		.681	.586	.062	.045	.106	.054	.534	.436

TABLE No. 4.—Cost of Living—Continued.

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1903.

County.	City or Town.	Bread.		Butter.		Lard, per pound.	Eggs, per dozen.	Cheese.	
		Large, per loaf.	Small, per loaf.	First quality, per pound.	Second quality, per pound.			Best, per pound.	Medium, per pound.
Atlantic	Hammonton,	8	5	29	25	13	20	16	12
	Mays Landing,	10	5	32	30	14	24	16	14
Bergen	Garfield,	10	5	26	23	14	24	16	12
	Hackensack,	8	5	27	24	10	23	15	12
	Rutherford,	10	5	24	18	14	24	18	12
Burlington	Burlington,	10	5	30	25	14	24	12½	11
	Lower Bank,	8	5	30	28	13	25	17	12
	Mt. Holly,	10	5	30	25	13	24	14	12
	Moorestown,	10	5	29	25	13	24	16	12½
Camden	Camden,	5	3	32	28	13	20	16	13
Cape May	Cape May,	5	5	30	27	14	22	18	16
Cumberland	Bridgeton,	5	5	30	25	14	22	15	13
	Millville,	8	5	32	28	14	24	20	16
Essex	Belleville,	8	5	28	23	12	25	17	12
	Montclair,	5	4	28	26	14	26	20	12
	Newark,	10	5	27	24	15	22	18	12
	Orange,	10	5	27	24	12	25	17	15
	South Orange,	8	5	28	24	14	25	18	14
Gloucester	Clayton,	10	5	30	25	13	22	15	12
Hudson	Hoboken,	8	5	25	22	13	22	15	12
	Harrison,	10	5	25	22	10	23	15	12
	Jersey City,	9	5	25	22	13	24	15	12
Hunterdon	Califon	6	5	18	15	12	18	15	12
	Flemington,	8	4	26	22	14	20	18	12
	Glen Gardner,	6	4	20	18	14	20	16	12
	High Bridge,	6	5	25	15	12	18	16	12
	New Germantown,	8	5	22	16	12	30	16	12
Mercer	Princeton,	10	5	32	25	15	18	18	12
	Trenton,	10	5	32	28	14	21	18	16
Middlesex	Cheesequake,	8	5	28	25	12	18	16	12
	Cranbury,	8	5	26	20	12	20	16	12
	Dunellen,	7	5	28	25	13	25	16	12
	Metuchen,	10	5	28	25	14	28	18	12
	New Brunswick,	8	5	28	22	12	25	20	16
Monmouth	Freehold,	6	4	30	25	14	20	16	12
	Marlboro,	5	3	28	22	13	20	16	12
	Matawan,	8	5	28	25	12	25	15	12
	Seabright,	8	5	30	25	15	26	16	12
Morris	Bartley,	7	5	25	22	13	20	16	12
	Boonton,	7	5	27	24	14	24	15	14
	Chester,	8	5	30	25	13	18	16	12
	Dover,	10	5	27	22	12	24	16	12
	Drakestown,	8	5	20	18	12	20	16	12
	Flanders,	7	5	25	20	13	20	16	12
	German Valley,	7	5	20	15	15	20	15	10
	Middle Valley,	6	5	20	16	12	18	16	12
	Port Oram,	8	5	28	25	14	22	14	10
Ocean	Colliers Mills,	8	5	25	20	12	18	16	14
Passaic	Passaic,	8	5	28	25	15	23	17	11
	Paterson,	10	5	27	24	15	25	18	16
Salem	Salem,	10	5	35	30	13	30	18	12
Somerset	Somerville,	8	5	28	20	10	20	18	12
Sussex	Monroe,	7	5	25	20	11	17	16	12
	Newton,	7	5	28	25	14	18	16	14
	Stillwater,	8	5	25	22	14	18	18	15
	Swartswood,	7	5	25	20	12	18	16	12
Union	Elizabeth,	9	5	25	23	14	22	16	12

TABLE No. 4.—Cost of Living—Continued.

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1903.

County.	City or Town.	Bread.		Butter.		Lard, per pound.	Eggs, per dozen.	Cheese.	
		Large, per loaf.	Small, per loaf.	First quality, per pound.	Second quality, per pound.			Best, per pound.	Medium, per pound.
Warren	Allamuchy,	7	5	24	15	12	20	18	16
	Beattystown,	8	6	20	15	15	16	16	12
	Belvidere,	10	5	22	20	16	19	16	12
	Blairstown,	8	5	22	18	13	18	20	16
	Hackettstown,	8	5	28	24	15	20	18	15
	Marksboro,	7	5	25	20	14	18	16	12
	Oxford,	8	5	20	18	14	26	16	10
	Phillipsburg,	9	5	28	26	15	12	18	16
	Port Colden,	8	5	20	18	14	20	16	12
	Washington,	10	5	22	16	15	18	16	12
		.086	.048	.265	.224	.133	.211	.165	.127

TABLE No. 4.—Cost of Living—Continued.

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1903.

Locality. City.	City or Town.	Coffee. Rio—per pound.	Coffee. Maracaibo.	Coffee. Java—per pound.	Tea. Best Black—per pound.	Tea. Best Green—per pound.	Tea. Best Mixed—per pound.	Potatoes, white—per bushel.
Atlantic	Hammonton,	18	18	30	60	60	60	90
	Mays Landing,	30	22	35	40	60	50	$1 00
Bergen	Garfield,	20	25	30	70	70	50	1 25
	Hackensack,	13	23	31	75	65	62	1 35
	Rutherford,	17	22	28	75	75	75	1 50
Burlington	Burlington,	20	20	30	60	60	60	85
	Lower Bank,	20	22	30	40	40	40	1 00
	Mt. Holly,	18	25	35	60	60	60	70
	Moorestown,	15	20	30	1 00	80	1 00	65
Camden	Camden,	18	25	33	80	80	80	1 50
Cape May	Cape May,	20	20	35	60	60	60	75
Cumberland	Bridgeton,	15	22	30	60	60	60	80
	Millville,	25	30	35	60	60	60	1 40
Essex	Belleville,	20	25	30	60	60	60	1 10
	Montclair,	17	19	27	60	60	60	1 25
	Newark,	15	25	30	60	60	60	90
	Orange,	20	25	30	70	70	70	1 75
	South Orange,	20	25	32	75	60	60	1 25
Gloucester	Clayton,	15	20	30	50	50	50	90
Hudson	Hoboken,	15	18	25	50	50	50	1 00
	Harrison,	10	20	30	50	50	50	1 25
	Jersey City,	14	20	32	60	60	60	90
Hunterdon	Califon	12	16	24	60	60	60	60
	Flemington,	16	25	30	60	60	60	1 50
	Glen Gardner,	20	25	30	30	40	50	80
	High Bridge,	15	20	28	50	75	50	75
	New Germantown,	12	20	25	60	60	48	80
Mercer	Princeton,	20	25	35	60	50	50	90
	Trenton,	18	25	35	60	75	80	1 00
Middlesex	Cheesequake,	15	25	32	45	45	45	80
	Cranbury,	13	20	25	50	50	50	70
	Dunellen,	20	25	30	75	75	50	75
	Metuchen,	15	25	34	50	50	50	1 50
	New Brunswick,	16	23	34	80	80	60	2 00
Monmouth	Freehold,	12	25	30	80	80	80	60
	Marlboro,	15	20	25	60	60	60	1 00
	Matawan,	20	22	28	45	45	35	1 40
	Seabright,	18	30	35	70	50	50	1 50
Morris	Bartley,	13	18	25	60	60	50	75
	Boonton,	18	24	38	80	70	75	75
	Chester,	20	25	30	70	70	60	75
	Dover,	15	22	25	37	37	49	1 00
	Drakestown,	18	25	30	70	60	65	70
	Flanders,	15	25	28	50	50	50	80
	German Valley,	25	28	32	80	75	75	70
	Middle Valley,	12	20	25	50	50	50	75
	Port Oram,	15	25	32	50	50	50	80
Ocean	Colliers Mills,	0	22	25	60	60	60	50
Passaic	Passaic,	20	25	30	50	50	50	1 00
	Paterson,	20	24	30	60	60	60	1 00
Salem	Salem,	20	22	35	70	60	70	1 00
Somerset	Somerville,	13	20	30	75	75	75	85
Sussex	Monroe,	15	25	35	50	50	50	75
	Newton,	12	20	30	90	90	75	1 00
	Stillwater,	20	24	30	75	75	60	60
	Swartswood,	14	20	30	50	50	40	80
Union	Elizabeth,	15	20	27	60	60	60	90

TABLE No. 4.—Cost of Living—Continued.

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June 6.

County.	City or Town.	Coffee. Rio—per pound.	Coffee. Maracaibo.	Coffee. Java—per pound.	Tea. Best Black—per pound.	Tea. Best Green—per pound.	Tea. Best Mixed—per pound.	Potatoes, white—per bushel.
Warren.....	Allamuchy, ...	18	25	30	50	60	50	70
	Beattystown, ...	20	28	35	50	75	50	70
	Belvidere, ...	20	25	35	60	60	60	1 00
	Blairstown, ...	15	25	25	80	80	60	60
	Hackettstown, ...	20	25	35	80	70	50	80
	Marksboro, ...	18	22	28	50	50	50	65
	Oxford, ...	13	25	30	60	60	50	1 00
	Phillipsburg, ...	25	25	35	60	60	60	80
	Port Colden, ...	12	20	30	50	50	50	1 00
	Washington, ...	25	25	35	60	60	60	75
		.173	.230	.305	.611	.609	.579	.963

TABLE No. 4.—Cost of Living—Continued.

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1903.

Location. County.	City or Town.	Beef. Roast rib, per pound.	Roast chuck, per pound.	Steak, sirloin, per pound.	Steak, round, per pound.	Corned, round, per pound.	Corned, brisket, per pound.	Smoked, per pound.
Atlantic	Hammonton,	16	14	22	18	12	8	28
	Mays Landing,	16	14	22	18	12	8	25
Bergen	Garfield,	16	13	20	18	12	7	30
	Hackensack,	33	12	28	18	16	18	28
	Rutherford,	18	14	18	16	16	5	30
Burlington	Burlington,	14	12	22	16	10	5	16
	Lower Bank,	16	14	22	18	12	8	28
	Mt. Holly,	16	13	20	17	12	10	30
	Moorestown,	16	12	22	16	14	10	20
Camden	Camden,	16	14	20	16	12	8	30
Cape May	Cape May,	16	14	22	18	12	8	28
Cumberland	Bridgeton,	16	12	20	18	10	8	30
	Millville,	20	12	22	18	10	7	30
Essex	Belleville,	14	12	18	18	16	10	32
	Montclair,	15	8	20	18	14	8	30
	Newark,	12	10	16	16	12	6	25
	Orange,	20	12	18	16	14	16	30
	South Orange,	16	14	22	18	12	8	30
Gloucester	Clayton,	16	14	20	16	13	8	28
Hudson	Hoboken,	18	12	20	16	11	8	28
	Harrison,	12	10	18	10	12	5	30
	Jersey City,	14	12	20	18	12	7	25
Hunterdon	Califon	10	12	16	14	6	4	18
	Flemington,	14	12	20	16	14	8	20
	Glen Gardner,	14	13	20	16	16	10	28
	High Bridge,	14	12	18	16	12	7	24
	New Germantown,	14	12	16	14	12	14	20
Mercer	Princeton,	16	14	22	18	12	8	22
	Trenton,	20	16	25	18	15	12	22
Middlesex	Cheesequake,	16	12	18	14	12	10	25
	Cranbury,	16	14	22	18	12	8	28
	Dunellen,	16	14	22	18	12	8	28
	Metuchen,	22	14	20	16	16	10	25
	New Brunswick,	18	14	16	18	12	8	30
Monmouth	Freehold,	16	11	20	16	12	6	20
	Marlboro,	14	12	18	16	12	8	25
	Matawan,	20	14	22	18	12	8	25
	Seabright,	16	14	22	18	12	8	28
Morris	Bartley,	18	16	20	18	10	8	25
	Boonton,	18	10	24	12	10	7	28
	Chester,	18	14	22	20	12	10	16
	Dover,	14	10	18	16	13	6	25
	Drakestown,	16	12	18	16	10	8	25
	Flanders,	20	12	20	18	14	8	25
	German Valley,	18	14	20	18	14	8	20
	Middle Valley,	12	10	18	16	12	8	28
	Port Oram,	16	14	25	16	14	7	20
Ocean	Colliers Mills,	18	12	18	13	7	8	30
Passaic	Passaic,	20	14	18	14	12	8	30
	Paterson,	16	14	22	20	16	6	28
Salem	Salem,	18	13	22	18	12	8	35
Somerset	Somerville,	18	14	20	22	14	8	25
Sussex	Monroe,	15	14	20	16	12	8	25
	Newton,	16	12	20	18	14	6	28
	Stillwater,	16	15	20	18	18	14	25
	Swartswood,	16	14	18	18	12	8	25
Union	Elizabeth,	18	16	20	18	14	12	25

TABLE No. 4.—Cost of Living—Continued.

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1903.

Location.		Beef.						
County.	City or Town.	Roast rib, per pound.	Roast chuck, per pound.	Steak, sirloin, per pound.	Steak, round, per pound.	Corned, round, per pound.	Corned, brisket, per pound.	Smoked, per pound.
Warren	Allamuchy,	16	14	22	18	12	8	28
	Beattystown,	18	16	22	20	16	14	30
	Belvidere,	16	10	18	16	12	17	25
	Blairstown,	16	13	16	14	12	6	22
	Hackettstown,	16	10	18	16	10	6	30
	Marksboro,	20	15	20	15	10	10	18
	Oxford,	14	14	20	18	14	8	25
	Phillipsburg,	16	10	20	16	12	6	30
	Port Colden,	14	12	18	18	10	8	20
	Washington,	14	14	20	18	16	15	25
		.163	.129	.201	.167	.125	.086	.260

TABLE No. 4.—Cost of Living—Continued.

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1903.

County.	City or Town.	Pork.					Mutton.	
		Fresh, per pound.	Salt, per pound.	Bacon, per pound.	Ham, per pound.	Shoulder, per pound.	Leg, per pound.	Breast, per pound.
Atlantic	Hammonton,	18	13	14	16	12	15	8
	Mays Landing,	18	15	16	16	12	15	8
Bergen	Garfield,	15	14	16	16	11	16	10
	Hackensack,	16	16	16	16	12	14	12
	Rutherford,	16	16	18	18	12	14	5
Burlington	Burlington,	18	14	16	14	11	14	5
	Lower Bank,	18	13	16	18	10	15	8
	Mt. Holly,	16	12	20	15	10	14	8
	Moorestown,	15	12	20	16	11	16	5
Camden	Camden,	17	16	16	12	12	14	5
Cape May	Cape May,	18	14	16	18	10	15	8
Cumberland	Bridgeton,	13	13	20	22	12	8	14
	Millville,	18	12	14	17	12	15	7
Essex	Belleville,	17	15	18	17	14	16	6
	Montclair,	16	15	21	18	10	14	5
	Newark,	16	14	16	15	12	14	8
	Orange,	16	15	17	16	11	15	5
	South Orange,	18	14	20	17	10	15	8
Gloucester	Clayton,	16	12	16	15	12	15	8
Hudson	Hoboken,	16	12	18	20	10	16	12
	Harrison,	14	14	15	15	10	14	10
	Jersey City,	15	14	20	16	10	12	10
Hunterdon	Califon	9	9	14	14	10	12	6
	Flemington,	13	13	20	16	13	13	12
	Glen Gardner,	16	12	10	18	12	18	22
	High Bridge,	16	12	18	15	10	20	10
	New Germantown,	10	12	16	16	13	16	12
Mercer	Princeton,	18	16	16	16	13	15	8
	Trenton,	15	15	20	16	11	18	8
Middlesex	Cheesequake,	14	14	16	16	12	16	12
	Cranbury,	18	12	16	16	10	15	8
	Dunellen,	18	15	16	15	10	10	8
	Metuchen,	16	15	22	17	13	18	8
	New Brunswick,	16	16	18	17	12	14	8
Monmouth	Freehold,	12	10	16	16	12	16	6
	Marlboro,	18	12	16	15	12	16	8
	Matawan,	16	12	18	16	12	20	10
	Seabright,	18	15	18	16	13	15	8
Morris	Bartley,	12	12	18	15	11	18	10
	Boonton,	13	12	40	17	14	22	18
	Chester,	13	12	15	16	11	14	16
	Dover,	15	12	15	15	10	16	6
	Drakestown,	16	12	20	16	13	14	16
	Flanders,	13	14	18	15	13	14	8
	German Valley,	10	10	11	14	9	16	8
	Middle Valley,	10	10	16	15	12	15	8
	Port Oram,	16	12	14	15	12	16	11
Ocean	Colliers Mills,	18	12	16	15	10	18	15
Passaic	Passaic,	16	16	18	16	14	16	8
	Paterson,	16	13	18	16	10	18	12
Salem	Salem,	16	14	16	20	12	18	8
Somerset	Somerville,	14	14	16	16	12	16	5
Sussex	Monroe,	15	12	12	16	12	15	8
	Newton,	16	12	16	15	12	14	8
	Stillwater,	16	15	15	14	12	22	18
	Swartswood,	16	14	16	18	14	15	8
Union	Elizabeth,	14	14	15	15	11	12	8

TABLE No. 4.—Cost of Living—Continued.

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1903.

Location.		Pork.					Mutton.	
County.	City or Town.	Fresh, per pound.	Salt, per pound.	Bacon, per pound.	Ham, per pound.	Shoulder, per pound.	Leg, per pound.	Breast, per pound.
Warren	Allamuchy,	18	12	16	16	10	15	8
	Beattystown,	18	14	14	16	14	15	8
	Belvidere,	16	12	12	15	12	12	7
	Blairstown,	13	13	14	16	12	16	6
	Hackettstown,	16	15	15	16	12	14	6
	Marksboro,	16	11	11	15	12	12	12
	Oxford,	14	14	15	16	12	20	14
	Phillipsburg,	16	14	18	16	12	16	6
	Port Colden,	14	10	15	16	10	15	8
	Washington,	15	15	15	16	12	18	20
		.154	.132	.163	.160	.116	.154	.093

TABLE No. 4.—Cost of Living Continued.

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1903.

County.	City or Town.	Mackerel		Canned Goods.			Rice—per pound.	Prunes.	
		Salt Mackerel No. 1—per pound.	Salt Mackerel No. 2—per pound.	Tomatoes—per 2-pound can.	Corn—per can.	Succotash—per can.		First Quality—per pound.	Second Quality—per pound.
Atlantic	Hammonton,	13	12	11	11	13	6	7	5
	Mays Landing,	12	10	11	12	12	8	10	8
Bergen	Garfield,	18	14	10	12	14	8	12	8
	Hackensack,	18	15	8	10	10	5	13	8
	Rutherford,	20	15	10	10	12	8	12	10
Burlington	Burlington,	18	15	10	8	10	5	10	5
	Lower Bank,	18	12	10	10	13	8	9	7
	Mt. Holly,	18	14	8	10	12	9	10	5
	Moorestown,	15	12	10	12	10	6	12	8
Camden	Camden,	14	12	8	10	12	8	10	8
Cape May	Cape May,	18	12	10	14	12	10	12	10
Cumberland	Bridgeton,	14	10	10	12	10	9	9	6
	Millville,	20	16	10	10	10	10	10	8
Essex	Belleville,	20	16	10	10	13	7	10	5
	Montclair,	25	20	11	13	15	9	12	9
	Newark,	18	12	10	12	12	8	12	7
	Orange,	16	14	8	13	12	8	10	8
	South Orange,	22	15	12	15	15	8	14	10
Gloucester	Clayton,	18	15	10	8	13	8	10	6
Hudson	Hoboken,	15	12	10	10	13	7	10	8
	Harrison,	20	15	8	10	12	8	10	8
	Jersey City,	18	15	8	10	12	8	10	7
Hunterdon	Califon	14	12	8	10	10	6	10	7
	Flemington,	18	12	12	13	13	8	12	9
	Glen Gardner,	25	18	12	12	13	10	12	10
	High Bridge,	16	12	12	12	13	10	8	5
	New Germantown,	15	10	10	10	12	8	10	5
Mercer	Princeton,	16	12	10	15	15	6	12	9
	Trenton,	18	14	12	12	15	8	15	10
Middlesex	Cheesequake,	15	12	12	12	12	8	10	7
	Cranbury,	16	13	12	12	10	8	10	6
	Dunellen,	14	13	10	10	13	10	12	9
	Metuchen,	20	15	12	10	10	9	15	10
	New Brunswick,	25	12	15	15	15	10	12	10
Monmouth	Freehold,	18	12	12	13	12	8	12	7
	Marlboro,	13	12	11	10	12	8	9	4
	Matawan,	15	12	9	10	12	8	10	6
	Seabright,	10	8	10	10	12	8	10	7
Morris	Bartley,	16	12	10	10	10	8	10	7
	Boonton,	20	12	10	15	15	10	24	8
	Chester,	15	12	12	12	12	8	10	6
	Dover,	18	15	10	9	10	9	13	9
	Drakestown,	18	15	12	12	13	10	10	7
	Flanders,	15	12	10	10	10	8	10	5
	German Valley,	15	11	10	12	12	8	8	5
	Middle Valley,	14	13	10	10	10	6	8	5
	Port Oram,	15	12	12	12	10	8	12	10
Ocean	Colliers Mills,	12	10	8	10	10	6	10	6
Passaic	Passaic,	18	10	10	12	12	7	10	7
	Paterson,	18	14	9	12	13	8	10	9
Salem	Salem,	20	16	11	14	10	10	12	8
Somerset	Somerville,	15	12	10	12	12	5	10	7
Sussex	Monroe,	15	12	10	10	10	8	10	8
	Newton,	18	15	10	12	13	8	15	10
	Stillwater,	16	12	10	12	13	8	12	8
	Swartswood,	14	10	12	10	10	8	8	5
Union	Elizabeth,	15	12	8	10	12	7	13	9

TABLE No. 4.—Cost of Living—Continued.

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1903.

County.	City or Town.	Mackerel.		Canned Goods.			Rice—per pound.	Prunes.	
		Salt Mackerel No. 1—per pound.	Salt Mackerel No. 2—per pound.	Tomatoes—per 2-pound can.	Corn—per can.	Succotash—per can.		First Quality—per pound.	Second Quality—per pound.
Warren	Allamuchy,	12	10	13	13	13	10	10	7
	Beattystown,	16	14	12	12	10	8	10	6
	Belvidere,	18	14	10	10	10	10	12	10
	Blairstown,	14	12	12	12	13	8	10	7
	Hackettstown,	16	14	13	13	15	10	12	5
	Marksboro,	15	12	10	12	10	8	10	8
	Oxford,	12	10	8	10	12	10	10	8
	Phillipsburg,	15	12	10	12	12	8	10	8
	Port Colden,	14	12	10	12	10	9	10	8
	Washington,	15	12	15	12	15	10	9	5
		.165	.129	.104	.114	.120	.082	.109	.074

TABLE No. 4.—Cost of Living—Continued.

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1903.

County.	City or Town.	Seeded Raisins, per pound.	Vinegar, per gallon.	Babbit's Laundry Soap, per cake.	Oil, kerosene, per gallon.	Totals.
Atlantic	Hammonton,	10	18	5	13	10.27
	Mays Landing,	10	20	5	13	10.73
Bergen	Garfield,	11	20	5	14	11.29
	Hackensack,	10	25	5	13	11.60
	Rutherford,	12	20	5	14	11.92
Burlington	Burlington,	10	20	4½	12	10.10
	Lower Bank,	10	20	5	13	10.10
	Mt. Holly,	10	17	4¼	12	10.52
	Moorestown,	11	20	5	11	11.47
Camden	Camden,	11	20	4½	10	11.66
Cape May	Cape May,	10	24	5	13	11.91
Cumberland	Bridgeton,	12	20	5	12	10.35
	Millville,	12	20	5	13	11.86
Essex	Belleville,	12	25	5	14	11.27
	Montclair,	14	25	5	15	11.64
	Newark,	12	20	5	13	10.30
	Orange,	12	25	5	13	12.09
	South Orange,	15	28	5	15	12.08
Gloucester	Clayton,	12	20	5	12	10.34
Hudson	Hoboken,	12	25	5	13	10.39
	Harrison,	12	25	4½	13	10.24
	Jersey City,	10	18	5	12	10.46
Hunterdon	Califon	12	15	4	12	8.67
	Flemington,	12	20	5	13	11.31
	Glen Gardner,	10	25	5	12	10.23
	High Bridge,	12	15	4¼	12	9.98
	New Germantown,	12	20	5	12	10.07
Mercer	Princeton,	12	25	5	14	10.86
	Trenton,	12	25	5	14	12.75
Middlesex	Cheesequake,	12	20	5	14	9.93
	Cranbury,	10	20	5	12	9.79
	Dunellen,	12	20	5	13	10.87
	Metuchen,	13	25	5	16	11.93
	New Brunswick,	12	22	5	14	13.13
Monmouth	Freehold,	12	20	4	14	10.58
	Marlboro,	12	18	5	13	10.19
	Matawan,	10	20	5	13	10.74
	Seabright,	12	25	5	14	11.47
Morris	Bartley,	12	20	5	12	10.05
	Boonton,	14	24	5	14	11.75
	Chester,	10	25	5	13	11.02
	Dover,	11	25	4	13	10.02
	Drakestown,	12	25	5	13	10.78
	Flanders,	12	20	5	12	9.93
	German Valley,	12	20	5	12	10.59
	Middle Valley,	10	15	5	12	9.31
	Port Oram,	12	20	5	15	10.42
Ocean	Colliers Mills,	11	16	5	15	9.77
Passaic	Passaic,	11	25	5	16	10.78
	Paterson,	12	25	5	14	11.25
Salem	Salem,	12	20	5	12	11.88
Somerset	Somerville,	12	20	5	11	10.89
Sussex	Monroe,	10	25	5	12	9.88
	Newton,	10	20	4½	10	11.45
	Stillwater,	12	25	5	13	10.93
	Swartswood,	12	20	5	12	9.67
Union	Elizabeth,	12	20	5	14	10.51

TABLE No. 4.—Cost of Living—Continued.

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1903.

Location. County.	City or Town.	Seeded Raisins, per pound.	Vinegar, per gallon.	Babbit's Laundry Soap, per cake.	Oil, kerosene, per gallon.	Totals.
Warren	Allamuchy,	12	20	5	12	10.07
	Beattystown,	10	24	5	13	10.62
	Belvidere,	12	20	5	14	10.85
	Blairstown,	12	25	5	13	10.45
	Hackettstown,	12	20	5	12	11.06
	Marksboro,	10	20	5	14	9.69
	Oxford,	10	20	5	12	10.63
	Phillipsburg,	12	20	5	12	10.62
	Port Colden,	10	20	5	12	10.25
	Washington,	12	20	5	12	10.64
		.114	.213	.049	.129	10.740

PART III.

Child Labor in New Jersey.

Labor Legislation--Legislative Sessson of 1903.

Decisions of the Courts Affecting the Interests of Labor.

THE SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY. 1903.

Public attention has been almost constantly fixed on the child labor question through agitation of the subject by some of the labor unions, carried on with scarcely any intermission for years back.

In the South Jersey glass districts it has been the theme of bitter complaint on the part of the glass workers' unions against certain employers in that industry who persist in running open shops.

In the middle counties of the State, where the largest manufacturing industries are carried on, the agitation of the subject has been almost as constant and intense. Scarce a meeting of a labor organization is held without some time being given to ventilating the child labor grievance and denouncing either the insufficiency or the non-enforcement of the laws against it.

Numbers of benevolent women, assuming the absolute truth of all that has been charged, have organized themselves into societies to fight the system and expose its iniquities. Certain newspapers given to sensationalism have taken up and given wide publicity to stories, often from irresponsible sources, of overworked children of tender ages toiling in factories at tasks far beyond the strength of their years.

Factory owners are represented as so many modern "Molochs," who are growing rich on the labor of infants. The term "child labor" has given place to "child slavery" in the vocabulary of denunciation, the latter phrase being more expressive of the hopeless and unhappy lot to which the little ones who must earn a living are said to be condemned. The emotions and sympathies of the people, ever ready to respond to such a call, are appealed to on their behalf as helpless victims of avarice on the part of employers or parents, the

blame and resentment being most generally directed against the former.

In attempting to deal with the subject facts and reason are liable to be lost sight of in an atmosphere of sentimentalism, the extent of the evil, if there is one, is grossly magnified, and the points of view from which the work of children might be justified as necessary, unavoidable, and unobjectionable, are almost totally ignored.

The reputation of the State cannot but suffer, although it may not be intended to accuse the public of being indifferent to the wrongs alleged, or as in any way conniving at the maintenance or extension of the system out of which they are said to grow. But the sweeping terms in which the employment of children is usually denounced, and the constant reiteration of charges of abuse may well leave an impression on the minds of those unacquainted with the subject that New Jersey's great manufacturing industries are largely dependent for their prosperity on child labor.

That children are employed in factories here as they are in other manufacturing States goes without saying, but that the number is much greater here than elsewhere, or is, in fact, large enough to form a conspicuous element in the factory population and a menace to the interests of adult labor is not correct, as the following table, which gives the number of children under sixteen years of age employed in manufacturing industry in the principal industrial States, will show.

The figures are taken from the United States census of 1900, and are, it should be remembered, for children under sixteen, while the lowest ages at which boys and girls have hitherto been allowed by New Jersey law to work in factories and workshops are twelve and fourten years, respectively.

On September first, 1903, the factory age for children in this State will be fourteen years for both sexes, or two years under the age used in the census classification, which is as follows:

Manufacturing States.	Total number of wage earners employed in manufacturing industry.	Children under sixteen years. Number.	Percentage.
New Jersey	241,582	8,042	3.3
New York	849,056	13,189	1.6
Pennsylvania	733,834	33,135	4.5
Illinois	395,110	10,419	2.6
Ohio	345,869	4,369	1.3

Massachusetts	497,448	12,556	2.5
Connecticut	176,694	3,479	1.9
Rhode Island	98,813	5,036	5.1

The position of New Jersey, as shown in the above table, does not differ materially from that of the other States named. Its proportion of child labor exceeds some, and is in turn exceeded by others, but in none of them are the figures larger than might reasonably be expected, and it probably would be safe to say that the number is much below what many familiar with current assertions on the subject have hitherto believed it to be.

A comparison of the number of children employed in 1890 and 1900 shows that in the former year the proportion was 2.8 per cent., the classification including boys under sixteen and girls under fifteen years of age; in 1900 under a classification of sixteen years for children of both sexes, the proportion is 3.3 per cent.; an increase in ten years of only one-half of one per cent. But the difference would, undoubtedly, be more than wiped out had the ages from which the count was made been the same for both census periods. When it is considered that during the ten years between 1890 and 1900 the industries of New Jersey had grown to such an unparelled extent that their products were 72.5 per cent. greater in value for the later than the earlier year, an increase which is almost double that of any other State, the small figure made by children in the labor force employed is certainly very gratifying. Undoubtedly there are among the upwards of eight thousand children now employed in the factories and workshops of the State many who are not in them through necessity, but have been set to work by parents who have a defective sense of obligation to their offspring, and think only of realizing something from their labor at as early an age as possible. Oppportunities for placing such children in factories are always to be found through a certain class of employers, who think only of obtaining the cheapest kind of labor so as to increase profits.

Children of this class however, there is good reason for believing, are small in number compared with those who must work to maintain themselves and help other dependent members of their families. Children bereft of support through the death or long continued illness of fathers have to take up the burden the parent is no longer able to carry, and become, with the mothers, breadwinners for sisters and brothers younger than themselves.

Boys and girls so situated constitute a great majority of the total

number found at work in factories and workshops. They are working for a living because there is absolutely nothing else to be done, unless the families to which they belong are willing to be supported by charity, a course, be it said to the credit of those so bereaved, that is very seldom taken.

But these two groups do not by any means include all the children under sixteen who are at work. There are many others in the factories—boys and girls who have completed the school course of the localities in which they reside before reaching that age. These children, having received all the educational advantages within reach, or all that the family circumstances permit them to have, are out of school for good, and must, as a matter of course, seek employment instead of remaining idle. Cases of this kind present no feature of hardship.

Given a good common school education to start with the boy whose physical strength is equal to the work at which he may be placed looses nothing by beginning the battle of life at an early age. Idleness is far more productive of demoralization to youth than work of any kind has ever been.

Children in factories are divisable into the three groups partially described above.

There are, first, those who are put to work regardless of education at as early an age as possible by parents who could support them and send them to school if they only would. Shiftless fathers given to idleness and dissipation who do not provide properly for their families are responsible for most of these. The petty earnings of the children, often less in amount than what the callous hearted father spends in drink, is, in many instances, all that stands between the pitiful household and the most abject poverty. To deny such children the right to work, without the father can in some way be compelled to do his duty, is a cruel addition to the miseries surrounding them, which those only who are unacquainted with the trials of the poor can fail to understand.

Other cases of a less pathetic kind, but in the results almost equally hard on the children are instances, and there are many of them, where homes have been purchased through the medium of building and loan societies. For a period of ten or twelve years the monthly payments are, as a general thing, much in excess of the amount usually charged for rent. It happens often in cases where property is bought in this way that the father's wages are not equal to keeping

the installments paid up, and at the same time provide for all the other wants of his family. There is no way out of the troubles of such a situation but to fall back on the earnings of the children (if there be any), who are usually put to work at the first employment obtainable, and at the earliest possible age.

To pay off the mortgage is the object on which the efforts and interests of the entire family becomes concentrated, and the question of whether or not the children in their present employment have any prospect of a prosperous future for themselves is, if thought of at all, regarded as a matter of only secondary importance compared with the all compelling obligation to pay off the debt upon the home.

It not infrequently happens that in this way the years during which boys should be learning trades, or making themselves familiar with the preliminaries of their chosen life work, are wasted, not, of course in idleness, but at occupations not of their choice which offer few or no opportunities for future advancement.

The value of building and loan societies to wage earners and others with small incomes cannot be overestimated. No voluntary movement that has ever arisen among what may be called the working classes has done so much for their advancement.

The possession of a home, one of the strongest desires implanted by nature in the heart of civilized man, is brought within the reach of many who could in no other way save the cost of it out of the earnings of a lifetime.

The lives of persons so benefitted are improved in many other ways. Family pride and interest in home life are stimulated, and proper economy and thrift becomes a fixed habit. In fact, nothing except in praise can be said of the building and loan system itself; but it frequently happens that men, actuated by a praiseworthy zeal to acquire the ownership of the best possible home for their families, draw deeper on the credit allowed them than they should with due regard for the limit of their incomes. In other words, houses are built or bought of a quality beyond the purchaser's means. The result illustrates the old adage that a virtue carried to extremes produces substantially the same consequences as a vice. Payments to the building loan absorbs so much of the family income that only the smallest possible supply of the bare necessaries of life can be provided out of what remains. The only means of escape from poverty in such cases is in the earnings of the children, who, as before said, are set to work at a much earlier age than they would be if the family were not thus tied down by their obligation to the building loan.

Many young boys and girls belonging to large families are found at work because the father's earnings are not sufficient to provide for them properly, although every dollar of his income be spent for that purpose; these children see others whose parents are in easier circumstances, better dressed, and living in more comfortable homes than themselves, and eagerly take advantage of the first opportunity to earn something toward elevating their own family life to the same plane of comfort. In fact, it may be safely said that a large majority of children who are earning wages, particularly those who are fourteen years of age and upward, have this object in view.

Then, there are those who have completed the grammar school course, which most children do at between thirteen and fourteen years of age. A certain proportion of these go into mercantile business either in offices or stores; the remainder, and perhaps the greater number of them, the boys especially, seek and find employment in manufacturing establishments with a view to at once learning something toward increasing their wage earning capacity as workmen in the future. These children need no sympathy on the score of age, work is for them the only means by which true independence and advancement in life can be secured. The pity should be for those of them who cannot find employment soon after the close of their school lives, and are subjected to the risk of moral deterioration by long continued idleness.

Children of non-English speaking foreigners are now a very numerous element in the factory population of all sections of the State. These belong to families that as a general thing are large in number, and who, when they come here, are but very poorly equipped with either money or the kind of influence that would be helpful to them in gaining a foothold and establishing a home among a people to whose language and customs they are utter strangers. The great majority of these people have no knowledge of trade or handicraft of any kind that would make a demand for their labor. They must, therefore, compete in an already overstocked labor market for work of the commonest and most unskilled kind, and that under the great disadvantages of being ignorant of the language of the country, and having a physique that is almost without exception so weak as to disqualify them for the harder kinds of labor in which the best wages are paid. Seldom, at least in the beginning, and perhaps for a few years after coming here, are these men able to earn more than one dollar a day, which generally shrinks to a much lower average on

account of the unsteady character of the work at which they usually find employment.

Where there are any at all, large families is the rule among these people; and manifestly, if they are to live and not become charges on the public, their children must work, and the right to do so, almost regardless of the question of age, should not be denied or interfered with, at least until the family circumstances have so far improved that some thought may be given to other matters besides the one great overwhelming question of how to merely keep alive.

In the course of the investigations made by the Bureau of Statistics many of these families were found consisting of the father and mother and six children, ranging downward in ages from fourteen years to a few months, making eight persons in all. All of them belonged to some one of the races in question, and in no case was the earnings of the father greater than seven dollars per week. They were living, and apparently in what seemed to them comfort, because in each case one or more of the children of the most advanced ages were employed in factories, and their earnings added to those of the father enabled the families to live and make ends meet according to their humble standard.

Without the children's assistance these families—and there are many of them, not a few having even larger numbers—would find it simply impossible to live on the father's wages of seven dollars a week; a per capita division of which among the eight persons to be supported would allow an average of only twelve and one-half cents a day for the maintenance of each of them, without making any allowance for rent.

The uncompromising opponents of child labor should consider these facts and modify their attitude toward the question accordingly. Undoubtedly school advantages are as desirable and probably even more necessary for these children than for those of more prosperous parentage; but it should be borne in mind that the first great natural law and obligation of life is to keep alive, and that until a way of solving the fearful problem of how to do so has been found, these people simply cannot spare a thought or an effort for anything else.

While immigrants of these races come in numbers equal to those of the past few years it may be regarded as certain that the total of young children in factories will not grow less, if indeed it does not greatly increase.

For the purpose of securing the best light obtainable on the reasons which impel children to work, the degree of education they have received, and the conditions surrounding their factory and home lives, the Bureau instituted an investigation of the subject which was carried through the principal manufacturing towns of the State. The results are shown in a series of tables which follow this article. In making the investigation it was no part of the purpose to carry out a census of children at work for wages; doing so, even if it were desirable, would involve an amount of work beyond the resources of the Bureau to perform, and would add little, if anything, to the value of what it is desired to show.

Child labor is condemned by its opponents on several grounds; principal among them being the assumed physical unfitness of children for performing the kind of work at which they are often employed, without serious and permanent injury to health; the loss of opportunity for obtaining some kind of an education, and the consequent handicap placed by ignorance on their future lives, and the moral injury to which children are liable through association in factories with adults who may use vulgar, obscene, or profane language in their hearing.

Doubtless, as is well known to those acquainted with the subject, there are instances in which some one, or even all of these objections may be warrantably urged against the employment of children; but there is no reason to believe that such is the rule, or that, in fact, as a general thing, the physical health and moral standards of factory life are in any way below the averages which prevail elsewhere.

If it were otherwise the vicious consequences charged against the employment of boys and girls in factories would long ago have left traces of themselves upon our social life; for of our total population of 1,883,699 in 1900 there was 241,582, or only a small fraction less than thirteen per cent., who were employed at some form of manufacturing industry carried on almost entirely in factories and workshops. Of this number 51,661 were females over sixteen years of age.

Many, probably a large majority, of the men and women comprised in this great army of operatives, went into the factories at an early age, and in them learned the trades or handicrafts by which they are now earning an honorable livlihood. As a class, they have no superiors among our people; sober, law-abiding and industrious, their labor helps to support schools, churches and social institutions,

and in many other ways enrich the communities in which they reside.

It is among these people that children entering factory life take their places, and it is a slander originating in ignorance of the facts to charge that there is greater danger of moral contamination in such company than there would be in other surroundings.

As to education, it should be borne in mind that most children have passed through the grammar schools before reaching the age of fourteen, and there are comparatively few who go to work before that age; these cannot be truthfully said to be uneducated and condemned to a life of ignorance; indeed, if our schools are what we all like to believe them to be in the matter of thoroughness, such children have had educational advantages equal to those enjoyed by many, if not most, of the successful business and professional men of our day.

Nor need the educational process stop here; if the youth, on going to work, be desirous of carrying it further, there are evening schools, libraries, books, lectures and other facilities, all free and within easy reach, by the use of which his mind may be developed to the full limit of its natural capacity.

The material or manual work of the world will have to continue being done in the future as in the past, under conditions that do not require familiarity with the higher branches of knowledge on the part of those who are to do it, and the number so engaged will always constitute a vast majority of civilized mankind. A fair development of mind, which may be secured through a common school education, together with hands trained to skill in some chosen occupation, are the only essentials to success, and these are sufficient to carry their posssessors higher should inclination and opportunity point that way.

There is probably more truth in the assertion that proper physical development is interfered with or prevented by some of the occupations at which children are employed, but even this charge may be, like other features of the subject, somewhat exaggerated; at all events, it is a question whether low diet, the result of insufficient means if the child be not earning something toward its own support, is not even more productive of physical deterioration and stunted growth than anything chargeable to work.

Either horn of the dilemma is bad; but it is a lamentable fact to which the eyes of those opposed to child labor in toto should ever be open, that very many children must of necessity be resigned to choosing one or the other.

No one acquainted with the average mental processes of civilized

mankind, which are essentially alike in adults and in children of the ages under discussion will be surprised to know that most of the latter prefer the comforts procurable through work with all the risks of impaired health, rather than idleness accompanied by the distressing consequences of poverty.

Recognizing the fact that many children must work regardless of consequences, the State has thrown about them in factory and workshop every species of protection within its power to provide. The factory laws, framed for the benefit of all who are employed at manufacturing industry, contain many provisions of a stringent nature, drawn for the express purpose of safeguarding minors at work, as the following extracts from the statutes will show:

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

"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 possible; if otherwise, then notice of its danger shall be conspicuously posted in the factory or workshop."

"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 and transversing parts of any machine while it is in motion by the action of steam, water, or other mechanical power."

"No minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment for more than ten hours a day or sixty hours a week."

"The inspector of factories shall have power to order a fan * * 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."

"Factories and workshops in which women and children are employed and where dusty work is carried on shall be limewashed or painted at least once in every twelve months."

"If the inspector of factorits find the heating, lighting, ventilation or sanitary arrangement of any factory or workshop is such as to be injurious to the health of persons employed therein he shall notify

the proprietor to make such alteration or additions as may be necessary within thirty days, and failing to do so, the proprietor shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor within the meaning of this act."

"No person under the age of eighteen years shall be permitted to work in a biscuit, bread or cake bakery between the hours of seven o'clock in the afternoon and seven o'clock in the forenoon."

These paragraph extracts show the parts of the law designed for the exclusive benefit of children. The protection thus thrown about them is powerfully supplemented by other provisions of the general factory act relating to ventilation and sanitation, not quoted because they are applicable to all—males and females, adults and minors, who are employed in factories and workshops.

The law seems ample for the purpose, and, strictly enforced, there should be little or no cause for complaint. Whether it is or is not carried out with the necessary degree of vigor is a question over which there has been much dispute, often carried on without strict regard for facts.

But the enforcement or non-enforcement of the factory laws is not the subject of this inquiry; it belongs to another department of the State government exclusively, and will be touched upon here if at all, only so far as may be necessarily incidental to the limited study of the factory and home influences surrounding child labor, which is the only purpose of this paper. Further comment will, therefore, be limited to matters brought out by the inquiry, and which have a direct relation to it.

The plan followed was to send a reliable, tactful and intelligent agent into the principal factory towns of the State, with instructions to canvass the districts inhabited by the working population, with a view to finding families having children at work in the local mills or factories.

The agent was provided with a supply of blanks containing questions arranged to produce the information desired. These were filled out, in some instances, from statements made by the children themselves, or where this was not the case, by the parent or some other member of the family.

The greatest possible care was observed in making the canvass to avoid even the appearance of partiality for any one or another theory on the subject; children were sought and their statements taken where found, without reference to any consideration but that these should be absolutely true, or as nearly so as could be insured by the exercise of the uttermost care on the agent's part.

The questions on the blank, as will be seen by an examination of them, were arranged with reference to almost every current complaint or charge made against child labor, and afford a full and free opportunity for showing to what extent or in what proportion such charges and complaints are well founded.

Name .....

Residence .....

Occupation .....

Age.....years. Sex..... If under age, has the child a permit to work from the factory inspector?..... Begin work..... A. M. Cease work.....P. M. Time for lunch..... Work extra hours..... How many..... Is the child regularly apprenticed..... For how long.....years. Give conditions .... How long has the child attended school altogether..... At what age did the child begin work.....years. How much does the child earn per week..... What part of the child's earnings do the parents receive$..... Do the child's parents require him or her to work..... Would the child rather attend school if a choice were allowed by the parents..... Is father living..... Is mother living..... Occupation of father..... Where was father born..... Where was mother born..... Is the child's health better or worse than when he or she began work..... How often has the child been sick since beginning to work..... Character of sickness..... Its duration..... Has the child attended night school since beginning to work..... If so, for how many months..... Can the child read.....Write..... Cipher in simple arithmetic..... Does the employer or overseer use abusive or profanve language to the child..... Or in the child's presence..... Do fellow-employees use bad language in the child's presence..... Is the child's labor performed in a sitting or standing posture..... Is the work performed by the child of a kind that requires carrying heavy bundles or loads..... The weight of such bundles or loads.....lbs. Is the child subject to fines where employed..... For what.....

Nine hundred and thirty-eight returns were obtained, of which number 485 were from males and 453 from females. These statements are reproduced in a series of three tables preceded by four summaries in which the principal facts brought out by the inquiry are given by localities. These are taken up for analysis in their regular order.

SUMMARY TABLE NO. I.

All the summaries give the localities where the children are employed and the number considered. In addition to these items this table gives the sex of the children, their ages, working hours per day, time allowed for the midday lunch, the number who work overtime, and the number regularly apprenticed to the trade or occupation at which they are employed.

This table is the only one of the summaries in which the figures are given for males and females separately; the reason for this is that it shows the children's ages at the time the canvass was made, and under the law as it then stood the ages at which they might begin work was, for males, twelve, and for females, fourteen years.

It was also desired to show how the sexes are divided on the other propositions contained in this table, as that will indicate with sufficient closeness their division on matters treated in the three other summaries.

The numbers, sex and ages of those included in the canvass is shown to be as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Number considered	485	453
Number who are 12 but under 13 years old	3	2
Number who are 13 but under 14 years old	13	7
Number who are 14 but under 15 years old	99	79
Number who are 15 but under 16 years old	150	128
Number who are 16 years old and over	220	237

The proportion of the total number of males found at work who were over fourteen years of age, as will be seen by examining the above figures, is 96.7 per cent., and the females past the same age 98.0 per cent. It will thus be apparent that only 16 males and 9 females, or 3.3 per cent., of the former, and 2 per cent. of the latter would be disqualified by age for working under the present law.

In the number of hours worked per day the following division is found:

	Males.	Females.
Number who work 8 hours	31	16
Number who work 9 hours	159	32
Number who work 10 hours	280	381

Number who work 11 hours	14	23
Number who work 12 hours	1	1
Percentage who work 8 hours	6.5	3.6
Percentage who work 9 hours	32.8	7.1
Percentage who work 10 hours	57.8	84.2
Percentage who work 11 hours	2.9	5.1

It is much to be regretted that the movement for a shorter work-day has as yet made but little progress in the industries employing minors. The eight-hour day, at which substantially all workmen aim, and which many of them have already gained, seems to be only a scarcely discernible prospect of the dim future to the children, who, least able to bear the strain of long hours, should be the first relieved.

As is shown in the above table of percentages only 39.3 per cent. of the males and 10.7 of the females work less than ten hours per day. The great majority of the total number of both sexes are employed on the ten hour basis, but there are still a number, 2.9 per cent. males and 5.1 per cent. females, whose work day extends to eleven hours.

As to the time allowed for lunch at midday, the summary table shows that of the total number 918 have one hour and only 20 a half-hour. Overtime is reported as being required of 8 males and 35 females; the number of hours worked in excess of the regular time ranges from 5½ to 11 per week. There are not enough instances of overtime to make it a marked feature of labor in any of the localities from which returns were received, but such as there was appears in the reports from Bridgeton, Camden, Gloucester City, Mays Landing and Millville.

In the matter of apprenticeships only 21 cases, all of them boys, were found among the total number considered, who were bound to their employers by some sort of legal agreement—a part of which was that the indentured ones should be fully instructed in the trades at which they were employed. Four of these boys are learning the machinest trade and seventeen of them are apprenticed to glass-blowing or glass mould making, all being employed in some one of the South Jersey towns, the names of which appears in the compilation.

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2.

This table shows the length of time the children attended school before beginning to work, the ages at which work was begun, and

the weekly earnings at the time the inquiry was made. The figures are given for all without distinction of sex.

In the matter of school attendance prior to beginning work the showing is as follows:

Less than one year.....	36	Percentage of total..	3.8
One, but under two years.....	28	Percentage of total..	2.9
Two, but under three years....	31	Percentage of total..	3.3
Three, but under four years....	125	Percentage of total..	13.3
Four, but under five years.....	149	Percentage of total..	15.7
Five years and over.....	569	Percentage of total..	61.0

Among the number counted as having less than one year's schooling are four children of Hungarian birth who had had some education in their old home, but have not attended school since coming here.

Regarding attendance at schools for a period less than one year, as representing a condition of illiteracy, it is very gratifying to observe that the number so situated is only 3.8 per cent. of the total; the number who have attended less than three years is only 10 per cent., and 90 per cent. have enjoyed educational opportunities for periods varying from three to five years and over.

The largest absolute number, and by much the highest percentage of children with the lowest school attendance, was found in Hoboken. Eleven of these children were born in Italy and one in Poland. In this respect South Millville and Minotola come next to Hoboken.

The figures showing the ages at which the minors under consideration first began work are interesting and instructive. They are classified in the following table:

	No.	P. C. of Total.
Commenced work at 10 but under 11 years.....	5	.5
Commenced work at 11 but under 12 years.....	19	2.0
Commenced work at 12 but under 13 years.....	213	22.8
Commenced work at 13 but under 14 years.....	419	44.7
Commenced work at 14 but under 15 years.....	247	26.3
Commenced work at 15 but under 16 years.....	32	3.4
Commenced work at 16 years and over.....	3	.3

As shown by the above table, only twenty-four children, or 2.5 per

cent. of the total number commenced work before reaching the age of 12 years.

Twenty-two and eight-tenths per cent. began when they were between 12 and 13 years; 44.7 per cent. between 13 and 14 years; 26.3 per cent. between 14 and 15 years; 3.4 per cent. between 15 and 16 years, and only three-tenths of 1 per cent. enter factories after reaching sixteen years. It thus seems that the pressure of circumstances which impel children to earn their own support in whole or in part is most potent between the ages of 12 and 15.

The weekly earnings as shown by the summary are as follows:

	No.	P. C.
Under $3 per week	33	3.5
$3 but under $4 per week	301	32.1
$4 but under $5 per week	285	30.3
$5 but under $6 per week	151	16.1
$6 but under $7 per week	84	9.0
$7 per week and over	84	9.0

Among those who receive $7 and over per week are the glass-blowers' apprentices before mentioned, and one apprentice to the machinist trade. The earnings of the greatest number is between three and four dollars, and 78.5 of the total receive wages ranging from three to something less than six dollars per week; the percentage of the total number who earn more than six dollars is only eighteen.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 3.

This table shows the domestic circumstances of the children under consideration, with regard to parents living, and also the birthplace of the parents.

Seven hundred and three, or 75 per cent. of the total, are reported as having both father and mother living; twenty-five, or 2.6 per cent., have neither parent; twenty-five, or 2.6 per cent., have fathers but no mothers, and one hundred and eighty-five, or 19.8 per cent., have mothers but no fathers living. The birthplaces of the parents, that of the father only being given where both are foreigners born in different countries, are as follows:

	No.	P. C.
United States	422	45.9
Ireland	147	15.6
Germany	112	11.8
England (and Scotland)	67	7.1
Poland	52	5.4
Hungary	25	2.6
Italy	63	6.6
Holland	24	2.4
Austria	11	1.1
France	7	.7
Other countries	8	.8

Eighty and four-tenths per cent. of the total were born in the United States, Ireland, England and Germany, and only 14.6 in Poland, Hungary and Italy—countries from which the volume of immigration during recent years has been very large.

The greatest number of children of foreign parentage was found, as might be expected, in the large cities; indeed, substantially all of them are in Newark, Passaic, Paterson, Jersey City, Hoboken and New Brunswick. The reports from South Jersey towns show that, with a very few exceptions, the children included in the canvass were of native parentage. In the six cities named above the proportion of children of foreign parentage is—Hoboken, 96 per cent.; Jersey City, 95 per cent.; New Brunswick, 84 per cent.; Paterson, 80 per cent., and Newark, 64 per cent.

SUMMARY NO. 4.

This table, the last of the summaries, deals with the educational attainments and what may be termed the influences having a relation to morals, that surround the children while at work.

Of the 938 cases under consideration, 888, or 94.7 per cent. are found to be able to read; 791, or 84.3 per cent. can write; and 736, or 78.4 per cent. are able to cipher in the simple elements of arithmetic. It may, therefore, be said that regarding proficiency in the three R's as the standard of a fair common school education, 202, or 21.5 per cent. of the total number considered, are without this indispensible aid to future advancement. Of course, it is not intended to say that this number are totally illiterate; 55 of them can both

read and write, though not able to cipher, and 152 can read, but are ignorant as to writing and ciphering.

Only those who cannot read may be regarded as entirely without education, and these number just 50, or 5.3 per cent. of the total. This is three-tenths of one per cent. less than the proportion of illiteracy assigned to New Jersey by the Federal Census of 1900. It is, therefore, safe to say that in the matter of education the factory children are not behind, but rather a shade in advance of the general average.

Hoboken and New Brunswick are the only places in which illiteracy in excess of the general average, or indeed, anywhere near it, is found. Twenty-three children were reported from the first named place, of whom thirteen, or nearly 57 per cent. could neither read, write, or cipher. From New Brunswick, twelve out of thirty-one, or 39 per cent. were in the same condition of ignorance.

The number of children reported as attending night school is 354, or a little less than 38 per cent. of the total. These were found in the largest numbers at Paterson, Passaic, Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, New Brunswick, Millville, and South Millville; in Paterson and Newark, the proportionate attendance was greater than in any of the other cities named.

As to the moral surroundings of the children while at work, it is gratifying to note that not one of the 938 children reports profane, vulgar, or abusive language addressed to him or her while at work by foreman, overseer, or other person in authority; but it is much to be regretted that the same cannot be said as to such offences not being perpetrated in their hearing. One hundred and one, or 11 per cent. of the total number, state that language of the character described above is commonly used about them and in their hearing, their presence, apparently, being no restraint. Again, the cities named above as having the largest attendance at night schools, enjoy the even more honorable distinction of being entirely free from this brutal form of offence against the sanctity of childhood.

Three hundred and ten, or 33 per cent., report having to stand continuously while at work; Paterson furnishes the greatest number of such cases because all the children included in the canvass from that place are employed in the silk or other textile mills, at work that cannot be done in a sitting posture.

The number who report their work of a character which requires the carrying of heavy loads is, happily, very small; only seven out

of the total nine hundred and thirty-eight, report being thus burdened.

A recapitulation of the points brought out in the foregoing analysis of the summary tables shows in a still more condensed form, the facts developed by the inquiry. These are as follows:

Total number of children considered	938
Number of males	485
Number of females	453
Average age of males when canvass was made	15.2
Average age of females when canvass was made	15.3
Average working hours per day of males	9.6
Average working hours per day of females	9.9
Average time at school (years) before starting to work—males and females	4.2
Average age (years) at times of starting to work—males and females	13.6
Average weekly earnings—male and female	$4.22
Proportion of the total (per cent.) who are full orphans	2.6
Proportion of the total (per cent.) who are half orphans	22.4
Proportion of the total (per cent.) who have both parents living	75.0
Proportion of the total (per cent.) whose parents are native born	45.0
Proportion of the total (per cent.) whose parents are foreign born	55.0
Proportion of the total (per cent.) who can read, write and cipher	78.4
Proportion of the total (per cent.) who can read and write	84.3
Proportion of the total (per cent.) who can read only	94.7
Proportion of the total (per cent.) who are illiterate	5.3
Proportion of the total (per cent.) who attend night school	38.0
Proportion of the total (per cent.) who report that their earnings are absolutely essential to their own support	53.6
Proportion of the total (per cent.) who would rather attend school than work	5.8

The home life and domestic circumstances of the children included in the canvass as observed by the agents who conducted it, fully bear out the previously made asertion that substantially all minors em-

ployed in factories or other places, are working under the pressure of necessity of some kind. With a large number, probably a majority, as it seems from the cases under consideration, it is a matter of bread simply; with others the motive is a desire for some of the reasonable comforts of life for the home and the person, in addition to common necessities.

Except in a comparatively few cases the homes were found to be comfortable, the family satisfied with their lot, and hopeful of the future; their chief anxiety being that there should be no official interference with their right to earn a living in a manner and under circumstances satisfactory to themselves.

Asked as to the severity of the work on which they are employed, the almost universal answer was that it is in no way distressing and entirely within the limits of their physical capacity. A few extracts from the memoranda accompanying each individual report will serve to illustrate the various phases of home circumstances revealed by the canvass.

No. 237, a girl: "Is working to earn money to pay for a course in stenography and typewriting."

No. 359, a girl: "Mother a widow; owns house in which family live; two children, one of them working. Mother very careful that children keep only good company."

No. 357. a girl: "Family consists of father, mother, and eight children. Father employed in a foundry, and five children are working; a good home."

No. 349, a boy: "Nine in family including father and mother. Father somewhat given to excessive drinking, but works with a fair degree of steadiness. Three children are at work and earn enough to keep the home comfortable."

No. 345, a girl: "Family consists of the mother, a widow, and two children. The mother and one child works."

No. 343, a boy: "Family consists of four persons. The father is an invalid and entirely unable to work; everything depends on the labor of the two boys. A fair home."

No. 340, a girl: "Mother says girl does not complain and claims to like her position. The family are thrifty, and their apartments are better furnished than the average. Brightness and cleanliness are visible in all their rooms."

No. 333, a boy: "Mother left a widow with eight children, two and one-half years ago. Three children are now at work, and four in

the school; one an infant at home. Oldest child 16 years. With some money from father's insurance, purchased a house, rents top floor, the income of which pays taxes and interest on mortgage. A very respectable family making use of every resource they possess to maintain themselves decently."

No. 331, a boy: "Mother a widow with three children; two working. A comfortable home."

No. 330, a boy: "Boy is the only child in the family. Saving money to pay for a course in a business college."

No. 314, a girl: "Six children in the family; two working; a good home, influences of the best."

No. 313, a girl: "Father, quite old and feeble, is supported by the labor of three children. A good home and cleanly."

No. 312, a girl: "Mother a widow, does laundry work at home. Five children, one a son, is lame, but works in a butcher shop. Are thrifty people; child says she would rather work than go to school. She looks forward to operating a sewing machine soon, and will then earn more money."

No. 310, a girl: "Mother widow seven years; own the house they live in, unencumbered—a pleasant home and very respectable people. Three children in the family, two of whom are working. Both expect soon to enter a business college. One will take a night course this coming winter."

No. 306, a girl: "Father, mother and six children compose the family. Father and three children working; their united earnings supports a fairly good home. Children do not attend night school; are too tired to do so."

No. 304, a girl: "Father, mother and nine children constitute the family. Father and three children work. The home is good."

No. 303, a boy: "Boy is now sixteen; when much younger, he got beyond his mother's control, the father being dead. He was placed in the city home (Newark) for a time, after which he returned and went to work in a button factory, where he is now employed. His character has improved very much since going to work."

No. 302, a boy: "Mother, a widow, and this boy is the sole support of three younger children."

No. 292, a girl: "Father a cripple; six children, youngest one year old. Mother and two children work to support all."

No. 290, a girl: "Mother a widow; three children—one of whom works. Mother does laundry work at home. The earnings of the two support the family."

No. 285, a girl: "Father and two children work to support family of six persons. Live comfortably; own their home; and the children who work, attend night school all the time it is open."

No. 270, a girl: "Father, a laborer, works very hard and steady, wastes nothing on drink, but his wages are very small. There are five children in the family, only one of whom (this girl) is able to work. The mother, besides doing her ordinary house work, earns something at laundrying, which she takes home. A worthy and respectable family of whom all their neighbors speak well."

No. 269, a girl: "Mother, a widow, works in same mill with this child; their joint earnings has to support two other children and an aged grandmother."

No. 263, a boy: "A large and industrious family consisting of the father, mother and ten children. The father is idle at present on account of a strike. When all are employed the united income is $35 per week. The family has an excellent record for thriftiness. This boy is hoping to enter the Technical School at Newark, this coming winter."

No. 262, a boy: "Father, mother, and eight children constitute the family, two of whom are older than this boy. Wants to enter the Newark Technical School to study mechanical drawing, so as to advance in his present employment."

No. 259, a boy: "Mother a widow; five children, three working. Boy inclined to be shiftless, changes employment often; has a good home."

No. 254, a girl: "Works in a factory at present but is saving to pay for a course in business college."

No. 250, a girl: "Family consists of father, mother, and seven children, four of whom are at school. The father is a steady, temperate man, but earns little wages. The girl is very expert at the work engaged in and earns an average of $9 a week. Another child, a boy of fifteen years of age, is earning $6 per week. Very good home."

No. 247, a girl: "Mother, a widow with seven children, works in same factory with the child; one boy, fourteen years old, is also at work. Oldest girl keeps house for the family."

No. 407, a boy: "Three children in family; father has a good trade but drinks, and only works occasionally. Spends the boy's earnings when he can get it. The boy's work is light and he is expert at it. It is a question if he is as old by six months or more, as his father represents."

No. 406, a boy: "Six children in family; father intemperate; works irregularly, and would take the children's earnings if he could get them. Mother takes in laundry; a sister works in a button factory. The earnings of these three are about all the family of eight have to live on. All are recent immigrants to this country."

No. 405, a boy: "Mother a widow, eight children; three of them working, others in school. Mother works also when she can. Family very poor."

No. 385, a boy: "Mother, a widow, works. Five children, three of whom are employed. Eldest girl, not in good health, keeps house; a good home. After father's death, all who could tried to help support the family."

No. 527, a boy: "Family consists of father, mother, and ten children, all born in Italy. Father, a gardener, wages not very high; four of the children are working, and their earnings, with the father's, are just enough to comfortably support the home."

No. 497, a boy: "Has neither father or mother, lives with grandmother who is very kind to him. Asists her with what he earns as errand boy."

No. 495, a boy: "Father a common loafer; deserted his family. Mother and this boy, the support of themselves and younger girl."

No. 493, a boy: "Work of a light character, but dirty; is under the constant care of an uncle who is a moulder in the same foundry. Not overworked, but soon expects to change his business. Boy would go to work because he wants "to earn his own living."

No. 492, a boy: "Mother a widow with four children, of whom this boy is the oldest (14 years). His mother is employed in the same place. The hours are long, and the work continuous. These two are the sole support of family."

No. 488, a boy: "Mother a widow with three children; two of these and herself, are working and earning just enough to support the family."

No. 484, a boy: "Father a shiftless person; mother a very worthy woman, and has for years supported the family by her own unaided labor. This boy is now her only help."

No. 482, a boy: "Mother left a widow by the death of her husband three years ago. There were five children, the oldest 11 years. There was an insurance of $750 on the husband's life, which shrunk to $300 when funeral expenses and other debts were paid. This, with the mother's earnings has kept the family from want. The boy's

wages, which are now added to the mother's, carries the family along comfortably. The boy is now saving a little weekly to buy a set of drafting instruments so he can study mechanical drawing at home."

No. 473, a girl: "The oldest of five children and the only one earning anything beside the father, whose work is very irregular. Home is very pleasant and family entirely respectable."

No. 470, a girl: "Father has a good trade, but is very reckless and drinks hard. There are two other children whose support has, for the most part, devolved upon this little girl. At times, has had to ask help from the charitable."

No. 469, a boy: "This boy is an only child, and father amply able to support him. Is too frail to engage in any kind of work, and does not appear to be as old as father claims."

No. 435, a girl: "Eight children in family, two of whom are orphan boys of a sister. The father is a hatter whose earnings are not large; the only help he receives in supporting the family is from this girl."

No. 432, a girl: "Family consists of father, mother, and five children. This girl (age 15) is the only one of the children working. The father's earnings are small and without the aid of the child, the family would find it hard to live. They have a fairly good home, and are very careful and thrifty people."

No. 431, a girl: "Father's health is very poor, and he works only irregularly. There are seven children, two of whom (including this girl) are working; practically the support of the family devolves on them. The child would like to attend night school, but the distance and lonely character of the neighborhood, prevents. Home, fair."

No. 429, a boy: "Father suffers from inflamatory rheumatism and has not been able to work for nine (9) years. Four children—family supported by mother with some help from relatives until three of the children were old enough and able to assist. Very respectable people."

No. 564, a boy: "Family consists of father, mother, and eight children (Holanders); father too old to work; three children employed in silk mill, four at school. Have an excellent home which they own outright."

No. 558, a boy: "Family consists of father, mother, and nine (9) children at home. There were eighteen (18) children, but seven are dead and two have married and left home. Of the nine childrn, five are working and four are in school. Their united earnings provides a bare living. The home is cleanly but destitute of furniture."

No. 650, a girl: "Seven children in the family, two of whom are working. Father a hard drinking man, so wife says, and seldom works. Almost her entire dependence for keeping home together is on what the two girls earn; both are skillful weavers in a silk mill."

No. 640 ,a girl: "This girl is a full orphan; lives with aunt, who has two children, and not in good circumstances."

No. 618, a girl: "Father in the insane asylum for several years; mother dead; three children, all working, bear excellent reputations."

No. 704, a girl: "Mother, a widow; seven children, two of whom work, others attend school."

No. 687, a boy: "One of two orphan boys. Parents both dead, ages 10 and 12 respectively. Have home with aunt; earnings of oldest boy supports himself and brother."

No. 745, a boy: "Mother a widow with three children, boy is very ambitious to get ahead and help his mother."

No. 734, a boy: "Family consists of father, mother and ten (10) children. Father's earnings are small; four of the children work, and their earnings, with the father's keeps a fairly comfortable home."

No. 718, a girl: "Five children in the family, three of whom are working. Father, a laborer, works irregularly and drinks to excess, disposed to live on children's earnings. Mother doing best she can to keep family together."

No. 931, a boy: "Mother, a widow nine years; has three children, all working in a lead pencil factory at Hoboken. The oldest girl has been lame since birth; the work given her is light, the wages corresponding. Mother also goes out to work by the day. A good home notwithstanding all these drawbacks."

The foregoing notes are fairly illustrative of the home or domestic side of the child labor question; the number quoted might be increased by many hundreds without, however, bringing to light one additional reason why children with no other means of maintenance must work to support themselves and other helpless members of the families to which they belong.

Almost without exception these people are contented with their lot, and looking hopefully to the future for the improvement in circumstances which they feel themselves competent to work out, if permitted to help themselves without interference from amateur sociologists, who for the most part know nothing of them or their affairs.

In canvassing Newark, Jersey City and Passaic it was found that the children of foreigners far outnumber those of the native born. Excepting Newark, where the proportion is not so great, fully 75 per cent. of the children at work in these places are foreigners.

The impression that children of foreigners have forced the native born out of manufacturing industry does not seem to have been proven correct by the canvass of the cities in the northern part of the State. As a matter of fact, it appears that American children regard factory life and its associations with disfavor, and prefer to work in stores and offices, often with longer hours of labor, lower wages and poorer prospects of advancement.

Foreigners have, in a large degree, suplanted children of native parentage because of their readiness to accept disagreeable labor tasks without complaining. The experience in the factories is that when a boy or girl is disposed to be diligent, attentive and exercises intelligence in the work to which they are assigned wages advances regularly and when up to eighteen years of age receives fair remuneration. This will be seen by examining the general tables which follow further on; the facts as to each individual included in the investigation are given in these tables, and many instances will be found where minors of eighteen or thereabout receive from nine to twelve dollars a week.

In many of the factories it was found that strict care was taken to guard the morals of the children employed; vulgar or profane language in their hearing is strictly prohibited under penalty of immediate discharge.

It was noticed in making the canvass that the homes of the children, although situated for the most part in the poorer tenement districts, were, generally speaking, clean, tidy and fairly well furnished. This was often found to be the case where the family income was very small, and where the reverse of these conditions might well be overlooked or even excused on the score of poverty.

On the other hand, some were found who, with the earnings of father and children, should live on a higher plane.

A family was found in Passaic consisting of parents and eleven children, six of whom were working. They all lived together in four rooms, monthly rental $7.00, the father—a shoemaker—having his shop in one of them. The united income of this family was not less than $36.00 a week. The number of cases encountered of which this family is a fair type, were not many, but still there were some,

and all exhibited the same chilling aspect of poverty that might not exist in fact if only there was proper management, as in every instance the incomes were found to be sufficient to warrant a better style of living.

A view of the children going to and from the mills showed that nearly all were comfortably dressed and had no appearance of being overworked. There were very few instances of children of working age being found at home sick. None at all from overwork.

In Paterson there is a large population of Hollanders; many own their dwellings, and are a thrifty and intelligent race. Their children are kept at school until beginning to work, and thereafter, with scarcely an exception, attend night school.

Children of Hollanders are mostly found in the silk mills, and are regarded as very efficient and reliable workers. As a consequence they are more sought after and receive better wages on the average than any other class of foreigners.

The children of the Poles and Hungarians work in the shirt factories and woolen and worsted mills. Comparatively few of them are in the silk mills.

The Hebrew population of Paterson is very large. The children are in all trades, not over twenty per cent., it is said, work in the mills or factories. Their ambition is to save money and own a business of their own. The owners of a number of large industries are Hebrews who began as mill hands.

In Passaic, the children in the mills, by races, predominate in about the following order: Poles, Hollanders, Hungarians, Italians, and a small number of other nationalities. All are employed and reside in the district known as Dundee. From two to four families live in a dwelling, the average being about three. The home conditions are, generally speaking, only fair.

In Jersey City most of the children included in the canvass are employed in the works of a large tobacco company, a crucible and lead works, a soap and perfume manufactory, and in paper box factories. The tobacco works is reported to be under excellent moral and sanitary discipline. Profane or indecent language in the presence or hearing of minors is followed by the instant discharge of the offender. Younger children are allowed to quit work at an earlier hour than others, and in many other respects indulgences are extended to them. When first beginning to work the odor of tobacco causes nausea, but that soon passes away. Experts on piece work

earn very good wages. The same rule of advancement obtains here as elsewhere; intelligence and attention to work command the best returns.

In the crucible and lead works, besides the children regularly employed who range betwen the ages of fourteen and seventeen, there are a number of younger ones who work during school vacation on special permits from the factory inspector. The work is unclean, and said to be unhealthy; many children are employed, and wages paid them are low.

The paper box factories are model establishments in the matter of ventilation and cleanliness; the best of order is preserved, and excellent care is taken of the children employed in them. The work is clean, light, interesting, and such as children may be employed at without risk of physical injury. The business is easily learned, and minors starting at the minimum may soon become proficient at the work and earn from $7 to $12 per week.

The soap and perfumery works, also, is in high repute among both parents and children as an excellent establishment to work in. Employees are encouraged to do their best and work is absolutely steady.

A sugar refinery and an electric company in Jersey City employ a considerable number of minors; wages in these places are fair, and the discipline necessary for the protection of the children employed is very strict. Very few parents were found who complained of children being overworked, while many said that the little ones liked their employment, found it as interesting as play, and were well treated by their employers.

A word about the quarters of the city in which the working part of the population reside, although not strictly related to the subject of child labor, may not be amiss.

Many tenements of the north, south and west sides of Jersey City were found in very bad condition; broken walls and stairs, and ill-smelling hallways and passages, showing no effort apparently on the part of either landlord or tenant to keep them clean, seems, with very few exceptions, to be the rule. Streets in some sections encumbered with ash and garbage heaps, and gutters filled with stagnant, dirty water, rows of dwellings, weather-stained on the outside and befouled by long accumulation of dirt within—the whole presents a picture of squalor caused by long continued neglect and decay, that is shocking to humanitarian sympathies and shameful to the community that, apparently, looks on such conditions with indifference.

There are few factories that are not more cleanly, bright and cheerful within than are these habitations, and also have a more sightly and unobjectionable environment without.

There are, of course, even in these neighborhoods, some few houses in better order; but even these are only decent by contrast with the others, and are far below what the standard of homes for civilized human beings should be. If the landlords of tenements were compelled to do as well as factory owners in the mater of sanitation and ventilation life for dwellers in tenements would soon assume a more cheerful and hopeful aspect, and an obstacle to the mental and physical development of children that is at least as formidable as any encountered in their factory lives would be removed.

Many workmen, particularly foreigners of the races now coming here in large numbers, seem to be satisfied with any place to live in if only it be a shelter; some, on account of low wages cannot do differently, and others do not care. There are many who expend as little as possible on the home and the necessaries of life in order to save money to go back to their native countries, or to become real estate owners themselves at some future day.

Many tenements were found while making this canvass containing from six to ten families, owned by foreigners who, a few years ago, were as poor as any of their tenants now are, and who themselves lived under equally disagreeable conditions, and even now in many instances occupy a portion, generally the poorest, of the dwellings of which they are proprietors.

In most of the towns canvassed the quarter in which a majority of the factory children find homes were noticed to present, only in a somewhat less degree, the same disagreeable features; more particularly in places where the population of the class above referred to is very numerous.

In New Brunswick there are a large number of factories in which women and minors of both sexes form almost the entire working force.

A sheet metal and a lamp manufactory, under one management, employ about fifty of both sexes between the ages of fourteen and seventeen years, the majority being over fifteen. It is claimed that no boys under eighteen are allowed to work on power presses; the number injured this way is not so large as rumor generally represents it to be. Two young men recently hurt in that way were found to be over twenty, and both intended to return to work in the factory when fully recovered.

It is also said by those connected with the firm, and by reliable persons outside who have a knowledge of the business, that, with proper care on the part of operatives, accidents need not occur. Press hands are provided with a tool intended to remove obstructions from under the punches, and are warned not to use their fingers for that purpose; but this caution is systemmatically disregarded, with the result that accidents involving the lasceration of fingers and hands do sometimes happen.

The lamp works is on the line of the canal, over which the toilet room for men and boys is constructed; that for women and girls is inside the building. The first is far from what it should be either in location or condition; the second is entirely unexceptionable. The firm has several times had their attention called to the condition of the male toilet accommodations, but so far no improvements have been made.

Wages begin at $3.50, and increase to $4, $4.50 and $5 per week. When from eighteen to twenty years of age, working piece work, from $6 to $9 may be earned, and later higher wages are reached.

A large manufacturing company occupies a new factory finely located on the highest ground in the city; it contains all modern improvements and has perfect ventilation. Women are employed, whose sole duty is to keep every department clean and in perfect order, and the grounds around the buildings are made very attractive. About nine hundred persons are employed, mostly foreigners.

Going to and from the factory the employees were cleanly and fairly well dressed; none had the appearance of being overworked, and only a small proportion were under seventen years of age. Employees addressed on the subject spoke highly of the management and the orderly character of the establishment.

A hosiery company employs between six and seven hundred persons, of which number only a few are men, and these are principally in the dye house. Not over one hundred are under seventeen years of age, and of these a majority are over fifteen. The mills are kept clean and in perfect order. A large number of the mill employees live outside the city limits, and have good homes with pleasant, healthful surroundings.

A manufactory of medical supplies occupy fine buildings, well lighted and ventilated, with perfect sanitary arrangements. A large proportion of the seven hundred employees are minors, and of these a majority are females. Wages are said to be low for beginners,

but the conditions surrounding them at work are made as nearly satisfactory as possible.

There is also large rubber works, and a wall paper factory in which some children of both sexes are employed; in these the sanitary arrangements are good, and the general environment in other respects as near what it should be as the nature of the business carried on will allow.

Taking all the mills together, the percentage of employeees under seventeen years of age seems to be very small; the great majority seem to be over eighteen, and none were met in the course of canvassing who appeared to be or whose ages were given as less than fourteen.

Both from a careful scrutiny of those going to and from work and their own direct statements on the subject to the agent who made the canvass it would seem that about ninety per cent. were over seventeen years of age. All were cleanly and comfortable dressed, more particularly so those employed in the hosiery works and the manufactory of medical supplies.

The residences of the working people here are much better than those found in any of the other manufacturing cities in the northern end of the State. There is no unsightly and unsanitary tenement quarter, and many own their own homes largely through the aid of building and loan societies.

In Hoboken the canvass was limited to the section of the city in which a large lead pencil works is situated. A particularly large proportion of the employees are minors of tender age, some boys appearing to be scarcely twelve. The firm accepts young children to work on vacation permits while the schools are closed, and the wages paid are very low. A large majority of the employees are foreigners, Italians being most numerous. Viewed on the street while going to and from the factory the children presented no special evidence of being overworked, but on the average they apppeared lacking in intelligence and were very poorly dressed. Very few attend night school after starting to work, and even before beginning many are irregular in attendance at day schools.

The Third and Fourth Wards of Hoboken are largely populated by foreigners, one of them being almost wholly so. Tenement houses four and five stories high are found on the front and rear of lots, and have in both dwellings twenty or more families. Including boarders, it is not uncommon to find one hundred and fifty or more persons

sheltered in them. The pencil company's factory is situated in this part of the city, and being about the only place in which child labor is employed on a large scale, the supply far exceeds the demand, and any wages offered are accepted to secure work. No complaint was heard against the firm, except the generally expressed one of low compensation. Strict rules are enforced in all parts of the works.

The tenement house life found in Hoboken is, with a few exceptions, better than that of Jersey City.

The foregoing covers the observations made while conducting the canvass in the manufacturing cities and towns named above. In what follows the conditions surrounding child labor in South Jersey, more particularly in the glass districts, where, as asserted by many of its opponents, the worst features of the system, coupled with an apparent paralysis of the law on the subject, are to be found. The inquiry in this part of the State was, therefore, made with the uttermost possible care that nothing relating to the subject not first ascertained to be absolutely reliable should find its way into the report.

The canvass included practically all South Jersey towns in which manufactories are found, and all the industries in which minors of either sex are employed to any great extent; but, as before said, most of the criticisms on child labor have been directed against the glass houses, and for that reason special attention was given to the glass producing towns of Bridgeton, Glassboro, Millville, Minotola, Vineland and Salem.

As regards the sanitary and hygienic conditions of factory buildings, these were found to be, as in the northern towns, a mixture of good and bad, with, of course, the good largely predominating. The agitation for factory improvement, coupled with that for limiting child labor, has done much here, as in other parts of the State, toward wiping out the old style of illy-ventilated, dark and unsanitary factory buildings or greatly modifying their worst and most unhealthful features.

Manufacturers now appreciate the importance from a purely business standpoint, even, of conserving so far as practicable the health of their operatives, and so, science having prepared the way, substantially all new plants are now constructed on lines that, as nearly as possible, insures this result.

Workrooms are large, well lighted and ventilated, and kept as clean as the nature of the business permits. Ceilings are lofty and floors strongly and firmly laid. The vibration caused by the motion

of machinery, which physicians declare to be highly prejudicial to the health, particularly in the case of women and children, is thus prevented. The crude sanitary arrangements of the past have given place to modern conveniences, the perfection of which is a sure guarantee against the danger to health inseparable from the old order of things.

Of course, there are many old factory buildings still in use, in which few or none of these modern features are found; but under the stress of competition these will sooner or later go to the limbo to which so much other obsolete machinery of production has gone during recent years. The evolution of factory construction is now so far advanced that nothing can check its progress until the splendid modern type of factory building now so familiar in all manufacturing centres of our country has become the habitation of industry everywhere.

The glass houses have shared in the general improvement, and now present many important features designed for the protection of operatives and to facilitate their work, not to be found in them a few years ago. The good effects are plainly manifest wherever these changes have taken place. On the part of operatives there is a noticeable cheerfulness and a capacity for sustained effort during working hours which goes to show that under the new conditions earning the daily bread in mills and factories is not the physical and mental drudgery it once was. But the purpose of the inquiry was to bring out facts relating to child labor, and factory improvements are only referred to as having an important bearing on the environment of children employed in them.

The individual reports secured by the agent who obtained his information directly from either the children themselves or their parents shows none, according to the statements received, who are under twelve years of age, and comparatively few who are less than fourteen. A personal visit to the cotton mills, garment factories, light metal working establishments and other places enumerated in the first of the general tables, and an inspection of the minors employed in them revealed none who appeared to be below the then legal age of twelve years.

In the glass factories, with one exception, no boys under twelve years of age were found at work, and therefore none were covered by affidavit of parents or permit of factory inspector. When spoken

to on the subject, several glass manufacturers declared that none would be employed, as the agitation of the subject in the press and the Legislature had become a source of annoyance and trouble to them. They had, therefore, determined to employ none below the legal age, either with or without permit.

What they may decide to do when the new law, which raises the age to fourteen, goes into effect remains to be seen. Many of the glass firms seem to anticipate trouble in finding a sufficient number of boys under the new law to fill the minor places in their factories, and seem to regard it probable that they will be unable to run much more than half their usual number of furnaces because of the scarcity of tending boys.

A visit to the glass factory above referred to as an exception in the matter of ages of boys employed resulted in finding several who were, undoubtedly, under twelve years, but their right to work was backed up by permits from the factory inspector, or affidavits of parents to prove that, notwithstanding appearances, the children to whom they referred were over twelve years.

In one of the mills some children were found who had been dismissed by the inspector on the occasion of his last visit, but who had again been admitted to employment notwithstanding his order excluding them.

There may be and probably are other places in which even now the efforts of the inspector are circumvented, and the intent of the law set aside by similar expedients; but the two instances cited—the glass house and the mill—were the only establishments among the number visited, found not to be, in appearances at least, living up to the letter of the statute. But up to a comparatively recent time there seems to be no doubt as to the law having been evaded, and even openly disregarded in certain establishments in the glass districts, and also to some extent in other lines of industry. Just now the law is being obeyed in these places, but whether they revert back to the old policy of evasion will depend altogether on the zeal and intelligence with which the inspectors enforce the new act, and the degree to which they shall be sustained in doing so by public sentiment.

Inspections should be more frequent than they have been, and care should be taken that the time of the inspector's coming should not be known to the managers whose works are to be visited. It would also be good policy to follow up an inspection with another soon after to see whether such order as might have been given on the oc-

casion of the first visit is being obeyed. Apparently there has been in the past some abuses of the power to issue permits; children thus excepted from the operation of the law were not all found to be in the distressed circumstances which would alone warrant their being so indulged ,and many seemed to be below twelve years of age. But as the new law has abolished permits entirely and shuts out absolutely all children under fourteen years of age, there is nothing to be gained by dwelling further upon that phase of the subject.

What has been said as to the reasons for children being in the factories in other parts of the State will apply with substantial accuracy to the districts now under consideration. There is not nearly so much actual poverty here as, apparently, the foreign immigration that is crowding the industrial centres of the middle and northern parts of the State has not yet turned in this direction, but all the other incentives to work remain—a desire for better and more comfortably furnished homes, neater dress, and in the greatest number of cases, because there is nothing else to do, the child having finished at school.

The following statements relating to a dozen families gives a fair exhibit of the prevailing domestic conditions among those having children at work in the factories. The children referred to are all under fifteen years of age.

1. Family of five persons. Father earns $18 a week; two boys at work earning, respectively, $5 and $3.50; combined earnings per week $26.50. Comfortable house, well furnished; boys have had four years each at school; can read, write and cipher very well. Would rather work than attend school. Both in good health.

2. Family of four persons. Mother a widow, with three children. Two boys at work earning respectively $4.80 and $3.65 per week; mother earns $5 to $6 a week sewing; combined earnings of family $13.45 per week. Small house, scantily furnished. Rent $10 per month. Boys have attended school for about four years, and have a fair elementary education. Oldest boy healthy, youngest quite delicate.

3. Family of three persons. Father earns about $30 a week; boy in factory earns $3.65; combined income $33.65 weekly. Family owns the house they live in, which is a fair residence, handsomely furnished. Boy would rather attend school than work, but father will not permit him to do so. Has had three years at day school, and four terms of three months each at night school. Boy is robust in appearance.

4. Family of five persons. Father earns $12 per week; two boys in factory earn $3.70 each; combined income $19.40. House is small but neat and well furnished; rent $9 per month. Boys have attended school for about five years, and would like to continue; can read, write and cipher well.

5. Family of four persons. Widow with three children, all girls. Mother not able to work, being an invalid. One girl does the housework and two work in mill; earn between them $11.75 per week. Home, four-room apartment, plainly, but neatly furnished; rent $9 per month. Girls had upwards of four years of school while father was living; can read, write and cipher well. Health fairly good.

6. Family of four persons. Father earns $15 per week; two boys in factory; oldest earns $4.80 and youngest $3.65 per week; combined earnings $23.45. Occupy an apartment of six rooms, which are plainly furnished; rent $11 per month. Boys have attended school for five years, and have fair education. Would rather go to school than work in factory. Both in excellent health.

7. Family of six persons. Father earns $28 per week; three boys in factory, who, between them, earn $12.10 a week; combined earnings of family $40.10 per week. Father owns the home, which is comfortable and well furnished. Boys had over four years in school and can read write and cipher in simple arithmetic. One of them would rather attend school than work; he wants to qualify himself for a profession. When asked why he put the boys to work, seeing that he could support them at school, the father answered that he thought they (the boys) should earn their living as he had to do at their age.

8. Family of five persons. Father earns $9 a week as day laborer; three boys work in factory and earn between them $12.80 per week; united incomes $21.80. Habitation, house of five rooms, scantily furnished; rent $9 per month. Boys have been but a short time at day school, but have gone to night school since beginning to work; read and write passably, but are very deficient in arithmetic. Would rather work than go to school. Health good.

9. Family of four persons. Widowed mother and three children. Mother earns nothing, family supported by two boys, who earn between them $8.50, and a girl, who earns $5 per week; combined income $13.50 per week. Apartment containing four rooms, poorly furnished; rent $9 per month. Children have averaged about five years each at school, and have a fairly good education. Girl would

rather be in school. Boys in good health; girl inclined to be delicate.

10. Family of six persons. Father earns $20 per week; two boys in factory; oldest earns $3.70 and youngest $3; united earnings $26.70 per week. Father owns house, which has modern improvements and is neatly furnished. Boys have had five years each in school and are fairly educated in rudimentary branches. They are dissatisfied with work in the factories, and want to learn trades.

11. Family of four persons. Father earns $12 per week; two boys at work, one in mill and other in factory, earn between them $9 a week; combined income of family $21. Home, five rooms, poorly furnished; rent $10 per month. Boys have had only a very limited time at day school; what education they have, and it is very little, was secured in the night schools. Both dislike the work at which they are engaged, and would like to learn trades.

12. Family of three persons, widow and two daughters. Mother works at making common shirts, and earns about $5 per week. Daughters work in cotton mill; oldest, a weaver, averages about $6 per week, youngest gets $3.75; combined earnings of family $14.75 per week. Home, four rooms rather scantily furnished, for which $8 rent is paid. The girls have had several years in the schools, and are bright and intelligent. They enjoy good health and work contentedly to help their mother, although the oldest had hoped to become a teacher.

The foregoing cases are fairly representative of conditions, financial and otherwise, found in the many homes in this section that was visited during the progress of the canvass. The number used for illustration could be multiplied many times over without shedding any additional light on the subject.

Nothing sensational is brought to light; the families are, with only a few exceptions, shown to be living in comfort on incomes derived in part from the labor of the children, it is true, but this is not being done at the sacrifice of the child's opportunity to acquire at least the rudiments of an education.

In only a very few instances was it found that children could not read and write well, besides being able to make calculations in simple arithmetic. Although the head of the household, in most cases, earns a fair weekly wage, there are but few who could support their families in a way satisfactory to them without some assistance from the children.

In several cases the fathers stated that they would rather have the children at school but could not induce them to remain there, as they preferred going to work, in which determination the parents had to acquiesce rather than have them walking the streets in idleness.

The home comforts of children whose cases came under observation were found to be good and fully up to the average standard of American family life elsewhere. The incomes of the families to which they belonged, in part the product of their own labor, was found to be, generally speaking, sufficient to provide good food and wearing apparel; their surroundings in the factories and workshops from the point of view of health are, in most cases, excellent, and improvements are being made as fast as the means for making them are developed.

Probably the most seriously objectionable feature to be noted in connection with child labor is the employment of boys of tender years in the glass factories at night. Night work is more than many full grown and healthy men can endure, and some give up their places rather than work at the tank furnaces on the night shift. With such positive evidence of its severity, it does seem that the State would be justified in prohibiting the employment of children at such work, or, indeed, at night work of any kind, who are under eighteen years of age. When men are found who cannot stand it how much more heavily does the strain of night work bear upon boys, many of whom in the past at least were not more than twelve years of age.

Of course, the glass manufacturers will contend that running the furnaces at night is necessary to getting out the work required to fill orders and maintain their business, but where night work is a fixed feature of the glass industry, and it is so in many establishments, there is no reason why an enlargement of the plant should not be made, and all required work done in the regular working hours of the day.

If this cannot be done, and the plant must be run night and day, then it certainly would be no hardship to require that this extra strenuous work should be done by men only, and not to a large extent, as is the case now, by young boys.

Of course, the employment of men in this field of labor would entail an increase of expenses upon the employers, but that is not a valid objection, and the increased cost of production should be met as are other contingencies of trade, by an increase in the selling price

of the product. But, however it may be done, an impartial investigation of the circumstances can lead a humanely disposed observer to but one conclusion, which is, that the employment of young children in the glass houses or other factories at night should cease.

The reasons are obvious. It is contrary to natural law. Night is the proper time for sleep, and children, particularly, require it in full measure and under natural conditions. A person who visited a glass works in full blast at midnight says of what he saw: "There are the little mould shutters sitting in cramped positions mechanically performing the work of opening and closing the mould; their eyes heavy with an overpowering desire for sleep. See them when work is done throw themselves upon the ashes, where they sink to sleep in spite of their efforts to keep awake. Many of the little fellows are afriad to go to their homes through the gloom of the night, and the silent and deserted streets, and an understanding may be had of why this form of child labor is so objectionable.

"These boys are growing up in partial ignorance and with impaired physical health. The nature of their employment shuts them out from night schools, and they are too weary and worn to attend day schools. If they have been fortunate enough to have had some few years in the schools before going to work that is as far as they may expect to go. This kind of employment shuts them out from every opportunity of securing a trade or profession, and they are apparently condemned to remain on the lowest and most illy paid level of labor throughout their lives."

There is a law which forbids the employment of women and minors in factories for more than fifty-five hours per week, and there are but very few places in which the act is violated to the extent of working them overtime at night. To this wise and humane statute should be added another provision explicitly prohibiting the employment of children of either sex at night work who are under eighteen years of age."

In conclusion, it only remain to say that the facts set forth in the foregoing paper and the figures which appear in the tables that follow were obtained by a careful canvass of the field of child labor, limited in extent, of course, but still comprehensive enough to form an epitome in which every phase of the system, good or bad, is shown.

The facts were collected in the first place and are here presented without prejudice against, or bias of any kind in favor of, any

theories regarding the employment of children with which the public are familiar. The work has been done in a spirit of the warmest interest in childhood and sympathy with every sincerely conceived measure for its protection and betterment, whether these derive their sanction from the laws of the State, or the equally potent force of public opinion.

The subject of child labor is one that appeals with particular force to the emotions. A wrong to childhood seems to men and women of generous, sympathetic nature, such a monstrous thing that in their minds one accused of such a crime is generally convicted without a hearing.

But care should be taken in considering the subject that the head and the heart have equal play in reaching a conclusion.

The force of most of the objections urged against child labor will be readily admitted if the other side of the question, for, unhappily, it has another side, is not also taken into consideration.

Its uncompromising opponents should consider the following propositions: What is to be done in the case of orphans, children left without means, or relatives who are both able and willing to support them? If the law denies them the right to *earn* a living, must they not take refuge in some charitable institution or become public charges in the almshouse?

Again, what is to be done in the case of a widow left with a large family of young children dependent upon her for support; she having no income except what she may be able to earn by laundry or some other line of illy paid labor? She has boys who are sturdy and strong, though under the age prescribed by law; she needs the help these boys are eager enough to give, so that a home, food and clothing, may be provided for the family. How is it possible for her to meet these wants, the law forbidding her to utilize their labor?

And further, what is to be done in the case of a dissipated father who will not work and leaves his family without suport- It is true he can be locked up for his neglect, but that does not help the wife to solve the domestic problem. She has boys both able and willing to work, who can readily find employment, but—the stern interdict of the law is in the way, they being less than fourteen years of age, and the family must suffer because they are not permitted to use their own resources to help themselves.

Finally, what is to be done in the case of boys who will not attend school? The parents have exerted their authority to its limit in the

endeavor to make them do so, and, failing, wish to place them at work which is agreeable to the wishes of the rebellous child, to prevent their utter demoralization through idleness, but—the State says no, they are not yet fourteen, and until they reach that age nothing can be done.

These are questions, the consideration of which cannot but lead to the conclusion that the question of child labor is a many sided one, and that it cannot be dealt with in the offhand manner which many advocate, and which the law now follows. While striving for the children's good, care should be taken that the means adopted to that end are not such as to do them harm instead.

The laws which deal with the subject should recognize the fact that all cases are not alike, and authority should, therefore, be given to some one responsible for their enforcement to suspend the age limit in cases like those cited above, where its enforcement would be a palpable injustice.

Summary Table No. 1.

LOCALITY WHERE EMPLOYED.	Total number of children considered.	Sex, Number of		Ages, Number of Males (M) and Females (F) who are					Working Hours per Day, No. whose regular hours are					Time for Lunch. Number who have		Overtime per week.		Number who are regularly apprenticed.
		Males.	Females.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years and over.	8	9	10	11	12	1 hour.	½ hour.	Number who work.	Number of hours worked Average.	
Bridgeton	52	43	9	-----	M 1	M 9 F 5	M 19 F 4	M 14	M 8	M 26 F 1	M 8 F 8	M 1	-----	46	6	F 1	M 10	O 5
Camden	27	9	18	F 1	F 1	M 1 F 8	M 2 F 5	M 6 F 3	F 1	-----	M 9 F 17	-----	-----	26	1	M 1 F 7	M 11 F 10	-----
Cape May Court House	20	20	-----	-----	M 1	M 7	M 7	M 5	-----	M 20	-----	-----	-----	20	-----	-----	-----	4
Clayton	13	13	-----	-----	-----	M 4	M 6	M 3	-----	M 13	-----	-----	-----	13	-----	-----	-----	1
Glassboro	7	7	-----	-----	-----	M 2	M 4	M 1	-----	M 6	-----	F 1	-----	6	1	-----	-----	-----
Gloucester City	10	3	7	-----	-----	F 1	M 2 F 5	M 1 F 1	-----	-----	M 3 F 7	-----	-----	10	-----	F 2	M 10	-----
Mays Landing	7	2	5	-----	-----	F 2	F 3	M 2	-----	-----	M 2 F 2	F 3	-----	7	-----	M 2 F 4	F 10	-----
Medford	3	-----	3	-----	-----	F 3	-----	-----	-----	F 3	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	F 2	O 5½	-----
Millville	50	20	30	-----	M 2 F 2	M 2 F 13	M 9 F 10	M 7 F 5	-----	M 14 F 13	M 5 F 6	M 1 F 11	-----	47	3	M 3 F 16	M 11 F 10	-----
South Millville	33	31	2	-----	-----	M 15	M 11 F 2	M 5	-----	M 31 F 1	F 1	-----	-----	27	6	-----	-----	5
North Millville	5	5	-----	-----	-----	M 1	M 4	-----	-----	-----	M 4	M 1	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	1
Minotola	5	5	-----	-----	M 1	M 2	M 1	M 1	M 2	M 3	-----	-----	-----	2	3	-----	-----	1
Newark	266	125	141	-----	M 4 F 1	M 19 F 12	M 29 F 39	M 73 F 89	M 21 F 15	M 6 F 5	M 88 F 111	M 9 F 9	M 1 F 1	266	-----	-----	-----	-----
Passaic	61	30	31	-----	M 1	M 6 F 6	M 5 F 6	M 18 F 19	-----	-----	M 29 F 31	M 1	-----	61	-----	-----	-----	-----
Paterson	188	88	100	M 2	M 1	M 13 F 6	M 0 F 27	M 52 F 67	-----	M 1	M 86 F 100	M 1	-----	188	-----	M 1	M 6	-----
Salem	14	11	3	-----	M 1	M 6 F 1	M 4 F 2	-----	-----	M 8	M 3 F 3	-----	-----	14	-----	F 1	M 8	-----
Vineland	21	15	6	-----	M 1	M 4 F 3	M 6 F 3	M 4	-----	M 12 F 1	M 3 F 5	-----	-----	21	-----	F 1	M 10	1
South Vineland	3	3	-----	M 1	-----	-----	M 1	M 1	-----	M 3	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----
Williamstown	6	3	3	-----	-----	F 1	F 2	M 3	-----	M 3 F 2	F 1	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	1
Woodbine	4	1	3	-----	-----	-----	M 1 F 1	F 2	-----	-----	M 1 F 3	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----
Woodbury	9	8	1	-----	F 1	M 1	M 3	M 4	-----	M 8	F 1	-----	-----	9	-----	-----	-----	2
Jersey City	80	23	57	F 1	F 2	M 4 F 14	M 8 F 15	M 11 F 25	-----	M 1 F 6	M 22 F 51	-----	-----	80	-----	M 1 F 1	M 15	-----
New Brunswick	31	7	24	-----	-----	F 1	M 1 F 1	M 6 F 22	-----	-----	M 7 F 24	-----	-----	31	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hoboken	23	13	10	-----	-----	M 3 F 3	M 7 F 3	M 3 F 4	-----	-----	M 13 F 10	-----	-----	23	-----	-----	-----	-----
	938	485	453	M 3 F 2	M 13 F 7	M 99 F 79	M 150 F 128	M 220 F 237	M 31 F 16	M 159 F 32	M 280 F 381	M 14 F 23	M 1 F 1	918	30	M 8 F 35	M 81 F 30	M 21

Summary Table No. 2.

Locality where Employed.	Total number of children considered.	Length of Time at School.						Age at which work was begun—Number who commenced at age of							Weekly Earning of Children—Number who receive				
		Less than one year.	1 but under 2 years	2 but under 3 years.	3 but under 4 years.	4 but under 5 years.	5 years and over.	10 but under 11 years.	11 but under 12 years.	12 but under 13 years.	13 but under 14 years.	14 but under 15 years.	15 but under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Under $3.	$3 but under $4.	$4 but under $5.	$5 but under $6.	$6 but under $7.	$7 and over.
Bridgeton	52	--	1	6	16	14	15	--	2	33	11	4	2	--	--	22	15	5	1	9
Camden	27	--	--	--	2	14	11	--	1	11	8	7	--	--	--	4	8	5	4	6
Cape May Court House	20	--	--	1	5	8	6	--	1	12	5	2	--	--	--	10	4	--	1	5
Clayton	13	--	--	2	4	5	2	--	--	8	5	--	--	--	--	4	3	2	2	2
Glassboro	7	--	1	--	3	3	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	4	2	--	--	1
Gloucester City	10	--	--	--	--	6	4	--	--	9	1	--	--	--	--	--	3	2	4	1
Mays Landing	7	--	1	--	4	2	--	--	--	6	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	3	1
Medford	3	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--
Millville	50	1	4	8	7	18	12	--	1	35	7	6	1	--	--	14	15	12	7	1
South Millville	33	6	9	3	6	4	5	4	4	20	1	4	--	--	--	20	7	--	1	5
North Millville	5	1	--	2	--	1	1	--	--	3	1	1	--	--	--	2	1	1	--	1
Minotola	5	3	1	1	--	--	--	--	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	3	1	--	--	1
Newark	266	5	7	1	59	54	140	--	--	11	73	159	20	2	12	96	80	38	16	24
Passaic	61	--	--	--	--	--	61	--	--	1	27	24	8	1	2	20	20	13	4	2
Paterson	188	1	--	--	--	--	187	--	--	11	149	28	--	--	7	41	75	36	16	13
Salem	14	1	1	1	7	4	--	--	3	8	3	--	--	--	--	11	3	--	--	--
Vineland	21	--	1	2	4	8	6	--	3	14	2	2	--	--	1	11	3	1	4	1
South Vineland	3	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--
Williamstown	6	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	2	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	4	--
Woodbine	4	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	3	1	--	--
Woodbury	9	--	--	--	3	4	2	1	--	2	4	1	1	--	1	2	1	--	2	3
Jersey City	80	--	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	8	69	3	--	--	4	19	28	16	9	4
New Brunswick	31	*5	--	--	--	--	26	--	--	1	28	2	--	--	--	2	8	12	5	4
Hoboken	23	12	--	--	1	--	10	--	--	4	19	--	--	--	6	11	3	2	1	--
	938	36	28	31	125	149	569	5	19	213	419	247	32	3	33	301	285	151	84	84

* not at all.)

Summary Table No. 3.

Locality where employed.	Total number of children considered.	Parents Living. Number who have				Birthplace of parents. Number who were born in									
		Both.	Neither.	Father and no mother.	Mother and no father.	United States.	Ireland.	Germany.	England.	Poland.	Hungary.	Italy.	Holland.	Austria.	France.	Other Countries.
Bridgeton	52	34	2	2	14	51	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camden	27	16	3	2	6	26	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cape May Court House	20	13	1	2	4	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Clayton	13	11	--	1	1	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Glassboro	7	6	--	--	1	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gloucester City	10	5	1	1	3	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mays Landing	7	5	--	--	2	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Medford	3	2	--	--	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Millville	50	28	3	4	15	48	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Millville	33	23	--	1	9	30	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Millville	5	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minotola	5	3	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--
Newark	266	177	5	6	78	96	60	70	24	1	7	3	--	--	1	4
Passaic	61	57	1	--	3	5	1	2	7	9	4	8	14	11	--	--
Paterson	188	160	5	3	20	38	55	18	35	--	--	25	10	--	6	1
Salem	14	8	--	1	5	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vineland	21	13	2	--	6	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Vineland	3	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Williamstown	6	4	--	--	2	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Woodbine	4	3	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Woodbury	9	6	--	--	3	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jersey City	80	76	--	1	3	4	18	9	1	39	--	9	--	--	--	--
New Brunswick	31	28	--	--	3	5	5	5	--	2	14	--	--	--	--	--
Hoboken	23	17	--	1	5	1	6	2	0	1	0	13	--	--	--	--
	938	703	25	25	185	2	147	112	67	52	25	63	24	11	7	8

Summary Table No. 4.

Locality where Employed.	Total number of children considered.	Education. Number who can			Number who have attended night school since beginning to work.	Moral surroundings while at work.		Number who report having to stand continuously while at work.	Number who report their work a kind which requires them to carry heavy loads.
		Read.	Write.	Cipher.		Number who report profane or obscene language used to them while at work.	Number who report that such language is used in their hearing.		
Bridgeton	52	51	46	50	1	----	16	25	----
Camden	27	26	26	26	----	----	----	13	----
Cape May Court House	20	20	19	20	----	----	9	15	1
Clayton	13	13	13	13	----	----	10	11	----
Glassboro	7	7	6	7	----	----	7	3	1
Gloucester City	10	10	10	10	----	----	----	8	----
Mays Landing	7	7	6	6	----	----	----	6	----
Medford	3	3	3	3	----	----	----	----	----
Millville	50	50	47	49	14	----	7	28	3
South Millville	33	31	19	28	27	----	23	12	----
North Millville	5	5	5	5	3	----	2	2	----
Minotola	5	3	1	1	----	----	5	2	----
Newark	266	257	226	184	131	----	----	16	1
Passaic	61	58	50	41	18	----	----	12	----
Paterson	188	187	178	167	138	----	----	115	----
Salem	14	13	9	13	----	----	5	9	----
Vineland	21	20	17	17	----	----	6	10	----
South Vineland	3	3	3	2	----	----	1	1	----
Williamstown	6	6	6	6	----	----	3	2	----
Woodbine	4	3	3	2	1	----	----	----	----
Woodbury	9	9	9	9	----	----	7	8	1
Jersey City	80	77	61	50	7	----	----	8	----
New Brunswick	31	19	18	18	7	----	----	4	----
Hoboken	23	10	10	9	7	----	----	----	----
	938	888	791	736	354	----	101	310	7

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Sex, Age, Occupation, Working Hours per Day, etc., of Children Employed in Manufacturing Industry.

Table No. 1.—Individuals.

Office Number.	Location.	Occupatoin.	Sex—Male (M) Female (F).	Age—Years.	Working Hours per Day.			Number of Extra Hours Worked per Week.	Is the Child Apprenticed—Yes—No.
					Begin—A. M.	Cease—P. M.	Time allowed for lunch.		
							Hour.		
1	Bridgeton,	Machinery construction,	M	18	7	6	1	.....	Yes
2	Bridgeton,	Machinery construction,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	Yes
3	Bridgeton,	Burnisher of gas fixtures,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
4	Bridgeton,	Glass works (carrier),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
5	Bridgeton,	Machinery construction,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	Yes
6	Bridgeton,	Gas fixtures (burnisher),	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
7	Bridgeton,	Gas fixtures (burnisher),	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
8	Bridgeton,	Gas fixtures (burnisher),	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
9	Bridgeton,	Gas fixtures (burnisher),	F	14	7	6	1	.....	No
10	Bridgeton,	Candy factory (packer),	F	14	7	6	1	.....	No
11	Bridgeton,	Candy factory (packer),	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
12	Bridgeton,	Ice cream factory,	F	14	8	6	1	*	*No
13	Bridgeton,	Department store (cash),	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
14	Bridgeton,	Shirt waist factory,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
15	Bridgeton,	Shirt waist factory (packer),	F	14	7	6	1	.....	No
16	Bridgeton,	Cigar factory (stripper),	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
17	Bridgeton,	Cigar factory (stripper),	M	16	7	5	1	.....	Yes
18	Bridgeton,	Glass works,	M	16	7	5	1	.....	Yes
19	Bridgeton,	Glass works,	M	16	7	5	1	.....	Yes
20	Bridgeton,	Glass works,	M	16	7	5	1	.....	Yes
21	Bridgeton,	Glass works,	M	17	7	5	1	.....	Yes
22	Bridgeton,	Glass works,	M	18	7	5	1	.....	No
23	Bridgeton,	Glass works (layer off),							

24	Bridgeton,	Glass works (tender),	M	17	6	5	½		No
25	Bridgeton,	Glass works (packer),	F	14	7	5	1	†	No
26	Bridgeton,	Glass works (gatherer),	M	15	7	5	1		No
			M	16	7	5	1		No
					P. M.	A. M.			
27	Bridgeton,	Glass works (gatherer),	M	15	‡6	‡2.30	½		No
					A. M.	P. M.			
28	Bridgeton,	Glass works (snapper),							
29	Bridgeton,	Glass works (snapper),	M	15	7	5	1		No
30	Bridgeton,	Glass works (snapper),	M	14	7	5	1		No
31	Bridgeton,	Glass works (snapper),	M	14	7	5	1		No
32	Bridgeton,	Glass works (carrier),	M	15	7	5	1		No
			M	15	7	5	1		No
					P. M.	A. M.			
33	Bridgeton,	Glass works (carrier),							
34	Bridgeton,	Glass works (carrier),	M	14	‡6	‡2.30	½		No
					A. M.	P. M.			
35	Bridgeton,	Glass works (carrier),	M	14	7	5	1		No
36	Bridgeton,	Glass works (carrier),	M	15	7	5	1		No
37	Bridgeton,	Glass works (carrier),	M	15	7	5	1		No
38	Bridgeton,	Glass works (carrier),	M	16	7	5	1		No
39	Bridgeton,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	16	6	5	½		No
40	Bridgeton,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	15	7	5	1		No
41	Bridgeton,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	15	7	5	1		No
42	Bridgeton,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	15	7	5	1		No
43	Bridgeton,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	15	7	5	1		No
44	Bridgeton,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1		No
45	Bridgeton,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	15	7	5	1		No
46	Bridgeton,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1		No
47	Bridgeton,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	13	7	5	1		No
48	Bridgeton,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1		No
49	Bridgeton,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1		No
50	Bridgeton,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	17	7	5	1		No
					P. M.	A. M.			
51	Bridgeton,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	15	6	2.30	½		No
52	Bridgeton,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	15	6	2.30	½		No
					A. M.	P. M.			
53	Brotmanville,	Clothing (machine operator),	F	16	7	5	1		No
54	Camden,	Machinery construction,	M	16	7	6	1		Yes
55	Camden,	Canning factory (labeler),	F	14	7	6	1		No
56	Camden,	Morocco factory,	M	15	7	6	1		No
57	Camden,	Rug factory,	M	16	7	6	1		No
58	Camden,	Oil cloth factory,	M	16	7	6	1		No
59	Camden,	Type writer,	F	16	8	5	1	10—12	No
60	Camden,	Messenger boy,	M	14	7	6	½	10—12	No
61	Camden,	Cigar factory (packer),	F	15	7	6	1		No
62	Camden,	Cigar factory (stripper),	F	14	7	6	1		No
63	Camden,	Upholstering,	M	16	7	6	1		No
64	Camden,	Yarn factory (spinner),	F	15	7	6	1		No
65	Camden,	Yarn factory,	F	14	7	6	1		No
66	Camden,	Cotton mill, (weaver),	F	16	7	6	1	6—12	No

*9 P. M. Saturdays.
†Ten hours per week.
‡Night shift.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Sex, Age, Occupation, Working Hours per Day, etc., of Children Employed in Manufacturing Industry.

Table No. 1.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Location.	Occupation.	Sex—Male (M) Female (F).	Years—Age.	Working Hours per Day.			Number of Extra Hours Worked per week.	Is the Child Apprenticed—Yes—No.
					Begin—A. M.	Cease—P. M.	Time allowed for lunch.		
							Hour.		
67	Camden,	Cotton mill, (weaver),	F	14	7	6	1	10—12	No
68	Camden,	Department store (cash),	F	12	8	6	1	9	No
69	Camden,	Drug store (cash),	F	13	8	6	1	9	No
70	Camden,	Curtain factory (loom),	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
71	Camden,	Curtain factory (loom),	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
72	Camden,	Paper works,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
73	Camden,	Paper factory (packer),	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
74	Camden,	Paper factory (tending machine),	F	14	7	6	1	.....	No
75	Camden,	Labler (paster),	F	14	7	6	1	12	No
76	Camden,	Confectionery (packer),	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
77	Camden,	Licorice works (packer),	F	14	7	6	1	.....	No
78	Camden,	Licorice works (wrapper),	F	15	7	6	1	10	No
79	Camden,	Licorice works (packer),	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
80	Camden,	Licorice works (packer),	F	14	7	6	1	.....	No
81	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (snapper up),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
82	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (snapper up),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
83	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (snapper up),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
84	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (snapper up),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
85	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (snapper up),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
86	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (snapper up),	M	13	7	5	1	.....	No
87	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
88	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
89	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No

90	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
91	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
92	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (carrier in),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
93	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (carrier in),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
94	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (carrier in),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
95	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (apprentice, blowing),	M	17	7	5	1	.....	Yes
96	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (apprentice, blowing),	M	17	7	5	1	.....	Yes
97	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (apprentice, blowing),	M	17	7	5	1	.....	Yes
98	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (apprentice, blowing),	M	17	7	5	1	.....	No
99	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (apprentice, blowing),	M	16	7	5	5	.....	Yes
100	Cape May Court House,	Glass works (water boy),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
101	Carmel,	Wrapper factory (packer),	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
102	Clayton,	Glass works (carrier in),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
103	Clayton,	Glass works (carrier in),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
104	Clayton,	Glass works (carrier in),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
105	Clayton,	Glass works (carrier in),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
106	Clayton,	Glass works (gatherer),	M	16	7	5	1	.....	No
107	Clayton,	Glass works (gatherer),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
108	Clayton,	Glass works (snapper up),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
109	Clayton,	Glass works (snapper up),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
110	Clayton,	Glass works (shutting moulds),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
111	Clayton,	Glass works (shutting moulds),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
112	Clayton,	Glass works (shutting moulds),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
113	Clayton,	Glass works (apprentice),	M	16	7	5	1	.....	Yes
114	Clayton,	Glass works (super),	M	16	7	5	1	.....	No
115	Glassboro,	Glass works (shutting moulds),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
116	Glassboro,	Glass works (shutting moulds),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
117	Glassboro,	Glass works (shutting moulds),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
118	Glassboro,	Glass works (shutting moulds),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
119	Glassboro,	Glass works (water boy),	M	16	7	5	1	.....	No
120	Glassboro,	Glass works (snapper up),	M	15	6	5	½	.....	No
121	Glassboro,	Glass works (carrier in),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
122	Gloucester City,	Cotton mill (weaver),	F	14	7	6	1	.....	No
123	Gloucester City,	Cotton mill (weaver),	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
124	Gloucester City,	Cotton mill (weaver),	F	16	7	6	1	6—12	No
125	Gloucester City,	Cotton mill (weaver),	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
126	Gloucester City,	Cotton mill (spinner),	F	15	6	6	1	10—12	No
127	Gloucester City,	Cotton mill (spinner),	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
128	Gloucester City,	Cotton mill (spooler),	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
129	Gloucester City,	Cotton mill (spooler),	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
130	Gloucester City,	Rug factory,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
131	Gloucester City,	Rug factory, machine for trimming,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
132	Mays Landing,	Cotton mill (weaver),	F	15	7	6	1	8—12	No
133	Mays Landing,	Cotton mill (weaver),	F	15	6	6	1	10—12	No
134	Mays Landing,	Cotton mill (weaver),	F	15	6	6	1	10—12	No
135	Mays Landing,	Cotton mill (tending spooler),	F	14	7	6	1	6—10	No
136	Mays Landing,	Cotton mill (tending spooler),	F	14	6	6	1	.....	No
137	Mays Landing,	Cotton mill,	M	17	6	6	1	Varies	No
138	Mays Landing,	Cotton mill,	M	16	6	6	1	Varies	No
139	Medford,	Glass works (stopper grinder),	F	14	7	5	1	.....	No
140	Medford,	Glass works (stopper grinder),	F	14	7	5	1	4— 5	No
141	Medford,	Glass works (packer),	F	14	7	5	1	5— 8	No
142	Millville,	Cotton mill (weaver),	F	15	6	6	1	8—10	No

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Sex, Age, Occupation, Working Hours per Day, etc., of Children Employed in Manufacturing Industry.

Table No. 1.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Location.	Occupation.	Sex—Male (M) Female (F)	Age—Years.	Working Hours per Day.			Number of Extra Hours Worked per Week.	Is the Child Apprenticed—Yes—No.
					Begin—A. M.	Cease—P. M.	Time allowed for lunch.		
							Hour.		
143	Millville,	Cotton mill (weaver),	F	16	6	6	1	8—10	No
144	Millville,	Cotton mill (weaver),	F	15	7	6	1	8—14	No
145	Millville,	Cotton mill (weaver),	F	17	6	6	1	10	No
146	Millville,	Cotton mill (weaver),	F	16	6	6	1	10	No
147	Millville,	Cotton mill (weaver),	F	13	6	5	½	.....	No
148	Millville,	Cotton mill (weaver),	F	14	6.30	6	1	10	No
149	Millville,	Cotton mill (spooler),	F	15	6.30	6	1	*	No
150	Millville,	Cotton mill (spooler),	F	15	6	5	1	10—12	No
151	Millville,	Cotton mill (spooler),	F	14	6.30	6	1	10	No
152	Millville,	Cotton mill (spinner),	F	15	6	6	1	8—10	No
153	Millville,	Cotton mill (at loom),	F	14	6	6	1	10—12	No
154	Millville,	Cotton mill (spinning frame),	F	16	6	6	1	10	No
155	Millville,	Cotton mill (shipping department),	M	15	7	6	1	10—12	No
156	Millville,	Wrapper factory (sews),	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
157	Millville,	Wrapper factory (packs),	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
158	Millville,	Wrapper factory (sews),	F	14	7	6	1	8—12	No
159	Millville,	Wrapper factory (packs),	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
160	Millville,	Brick works (wheeler),	M	16	7	5	1	.....	No
161	Millville,	Brick works (wheeler),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
162	Millville,	Bleachery,	F	13	6.30	6	1	.....	No
163	Millville,	Bleachery (folder),	M	13	7	5.30	1	10—12	No
164	Millville,	Bleachery (folder),	M	16	7	5.30	1	10	No
165	Millville,	Department store (cash girl),	F	14	8	†6	1	.....	No

166	Millville,	Department store (cash girl),	F	14	8	†6	1	.....	No
167	Millville,	Ice cream factory (driver),	M	16	6	6	1	10—12	No
168	Millville,	Confectionery store (packer and labeler of candy boxes),	F	14	7	6	1	.....	No
169	Millville,	Paint mill (tending grinder),	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
170	Millville,	Glass factory (vial packer),	F	16	7	5	1	.....	No
171	Millville,	Glass factory (vial packer),	F	15	7	5	1	.....	No
172	Millville,	Glass factory (vial packer),	F	14	7	5	1	.....	No
173	Millville,	Glass factory (vial packer),	F	14	7	5	1	.....	No
174	Millville,	Glass factory (small ware packer),	F	14	7	5	1	10	No
175	Millville,	Glass factory (snapper up),	M	13	7	5	1	.....	No
176	Millville,	Glass factory (snapper up),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
177	Millville,	Glass factory (snapper up),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
178	Millville,	Glass factory (snapper up),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
179	Millville,	Glass factory (snapper up),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
180	Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
181	Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
182	Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	16	7	5	1	.....	No
					P. M.	A. M.			
183	Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	14	‡6	3	½	.....	No
184	Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	15	‡6	3	½	.....	No
					A. M.	P. M.			
185	Millville,	Glass factory (carrier in),	M	16	7	5	1	.....	No
186	Millville,	Glass factory (vial packer),	F	15	7	5	1	8—19	No
187	Millville,	Glass factory (vial packer),	F	14	7	5	1	8—10	No
188	Millville,	Glass factory (vial packer),	F	15	7	5	1	8—10	No
189	Millville,	Glass factory (apprentice, lamp room),	M	16	7	5	1	.....	Yes
190	Millville,	Glass factory (finisher, lamp room),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
191	Millville,	Glass factory (apprentice, mould room),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	Yes
192	South Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
193	South Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
194	South Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
					P. M.	A. M.			
195	South Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	15	‡6	2.30	½	.....	No
					A. M.	P. M.			
196	South Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
197	South Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	Yes
198	South Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
199	South Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	17	6	5	1	.....	No
200	South Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
201	South Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
202	South Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
203	South Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
204	South Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
205	South Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
206	South Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
					P. M.	A. M.			
207	South Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	15	‡6	2.30	½	.....	No
208	South Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	14	‡6	2.30	½	.....	No

*Very seldom.
†Work until 9 P. M. three nights per week.
‡Night shift.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Sex, Age, Occupation, Working Hours per Day, etc., of Children Employed in Manufacturing Industry.

Table No. 1.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Location.	Occupation.	Sex—Male (M) Female (F).	Age—Years.	Working Hours per Day.			Number of Extra Hours Worked per Week.	Is the Child Apprenticed—Yes—No
					Begin—A. M.	Cease—A. M.	Time allowed for lunch.		
							Hour.		
209	South Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	15	*6	3	½	.....	No
					A. M.	P. M.			
210	South Millville,	Glass factory (snapper up),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
211	South Millville,	Glass factory (snapper up),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
					P. M.	A. M.			
212	South Millville,	Glass factory (snapper up),	M	15	*6	3	½	.....	No
					A. M.	P. M.			
213	South Millville,	Glass factory (carrier in),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
214	South Millville,	Glass factory (carrier in),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
215	South Millville,	Glass factory (carrier in),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
216	South Millville,	Glass factory (carrier in),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
217	South Millville,	Glass factory (vial packer),	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
218	South Millville,	Glass factory (vial packer),	F	15	7	5	1	.....	No
219	South Millville,	Glass factory (apprentice, blower),	M	17	7	5	1	.....	Yes
220	South Millville,	Glass factory (apprentice, blower),	M	17	7	5	1	.....	Yes
221	South Millville,	Glass factory (gatherer),	M	16	7	5	1	.....	No
222	South Millville,	Glass factory (gatherer),	M	16	7	5	1	.....	No
					P. M.	A. M.			
223	South Millville,	Glass factory (gatherer),	M	15	*6	3	½	.....	No
					A. M.	P. M.			
224	South Millville,	Glass factory (apprentice, lamp room),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	Yes
225	North Millville,	Glass factory (apprentice, blower),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	Yes

226	North Millville,	Glass blower (tube drawing),	M	15	7	6	1		No
227	North Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	15	7	5	1		No
228	North Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	15	7	5	1		No
229	East Millville,	Glass factory (shutting mould),	M	15	7	5	1		No
230	Minotola,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	15	7	5	1		No
					P. M.	A. M.			
231	Minotola,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	14	*7	2	½		No
232	Minotola,	Glass works (shutting mould),	M	13	*7	2	½		No
					A. M.	P. M.			
233	Minotola,	Glass works (snapper up),	M	14	7	5	½		No
234	Minotola,	Glass works (apprentice),	M	16	7	5	1		Yes
235	Newark,	Electric works,	F	15	7	6	1		No
236	Newark,	Electric works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
237	Newark,	Electric works,	F	16	7	6	1		No
238	Newark,	Electric works,	F	16	7	6	1		No
239	Newark,	Electric works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
240	Newark,	Electric works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
241	Newark,	Electric works,	F	15	7	6	1		No
242	Newark,	Electric works,	F	15	7	6	1		No
243	Newark,	Electric works,	F	16	7	6	1		No
244	Newark,	Electric works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
245	Newark,	Electric works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
246	Newark,	Electric works,	F	15	7	6	1		No
247	Newark,	Electric works,	F	16	7	6	1		No
248	Newark,	Electric works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
249	Newark,	Electric works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
250	Newark,	Electric works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
251	Newark,	Electric works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
252	Newark,	Electric works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
253	Newark,	Electric works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
254	Newark,	Electric works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
255	Newark,	Electric works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
256	Newark,	Electric works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
257	Newark,	Electric works,	F	16	7	6	1		No
258	Newark,	Electric works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
259	Newark,	Electric works,	M	16	7	6	1		No
260	Newark,	Electric works,	M	17	7	6	1		No
261	Newark,	Electric works,	M	17	7	6	1		No
262	Newark,	Electric works,	M	16	7	6	1		No
263	Newark,	Electric works,	M	17	7	6	1		No
264	Newark,	Electric works,	M	16	7	6	1		No
265	Newark,	Thread works,	F	15	7	†6	1		No
266	Newark,	Thread works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
267	Newark,	Thread works,	F	15	7	6	1		No
268	Newark,	Thread works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
269	Newark,	Thread works,	F	15	7	6	1		No
270	Newark,	Thread works,	F	15	7	6	1		No
271	Newark,	Thread works,	F	14	7	6	1		No
272	Newark,	Thread works,	F	15	7	6	1		No
273	Newark,	Thread works,	F	18	7	6	1		No

*Night shift.
†Cease work on Saturday at 12 M.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Sex, Age, Occupation, Working Hours per Day, etc., of Children Employed in Manufacturing Industry.

Table No. 1.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Location.	Occupation.	Sex—Male (M) Female (F).	Age—Years.	Working Hours per Day.			Number of Extra Hours Worked per Week.	Is the Child Apprenticed—Yes—No.
					Begin—A. M.	Cease—A. M.	Time allowed for lunch.		
							Hour.		
274	Newark,	Thread works,	F	16	7	7	1		No
275	Newark,	Thread works,	F	16	7	6	1		No
276	Newark,	Thread works,	F	15	7	6	1		No
277	Newark,	Thread works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
278	Newark,	Thread works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
279	Newark,	Thread works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
280	Newark,	Thread works,	F	16	7	6	1		No
281	Newark,	Thread works,	F	15	7	6	1		No
282	Newark,	Thread works,	F	14	7	6	1		No
283	Newark,	Thread works,	F	16	7	6	1		No
284	Newark,	Thread works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
285	Newark,	Thread works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
286	Newark,	Thread works,	F	16	7	6	1		No
287	Newark,	Thread works,	M	16	7	6	1		No
288	Newark,	Thread works,	M	17	7	6	1		No
289	Newark,	Button works,	F	16	7	6	1		No
290	Newark,	Button works,	F	15	7	6	1		No
291	Newark,	Button works,	F	14	7	6	1		No
292	Newark,	Button works,	F	16	7	6	1		No
293	Newark,	Button works,	F	15	7	6	1		No
294	Newark,	Button works,	F	16	7	6	1		No
295	Newark,	Button works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
296	Newark,	Button works,	F	16	7	6	1		No
297	Newark,	Button works,	F	15	7	6	1		No

298	Newark,	Button works,	F	18	7	6	1	.....	No
299	Newark,	Button works,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
300	Newark,	Button works,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
301	Newark,	Button works,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
302	Newark,	Button works,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
303	Newark,	Button works,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
304	Newark,	Corset factory,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
305	Newark,	Corset factory,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
306	Newark,	Corset factory,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
307	Newark,	Corset factory,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
308	Newark,	Corset factory,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
309	Newark,	Corset factory,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
310	Newark,	Undergarment factory,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
311	Newark,	Undergarment factory,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
312	Newark,	Undergarment factory,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
313	Newark,	Undergarment factory,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
314	Newark,	Undergarment factory,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
315	Newark,	Hat trimming	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
316	Newark,	Hat trimming	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
317	Newark,	Hat trimming	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
318	Newark,	Hat trimming	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
319	Newark,	Millinery	F	17	8	6	1	.....	No
320	Newark,	Millinery	F	15	8	5.30	1	.....	No
321	Newark,	Badge buttons	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
322	Newark,	Novelties	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
323	Newark,	Novelties	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
324	Newark,	Department store	F	14	8.30	‡4	1	.....	No
325	Newark,	Department store	F	14	8.30	†6	1	.....	No
326	Newark,	Department store	F	16	8.30	†6	1	.....	No
327	Newark,	Department store	F	17	8.30	†6	1	.....	No
328	Newark,	Department store	F	15	8.30	†6	1	.....	No
329	Newark,	Department store	F	15	8.30	†6	1	.....	No
330	Newark,	Department store delivery wagon,	M	16	8	*6	1	.....	No
331	Newark,	Department store delivery wagon,	M	15	8	*6	1	.....	No
332	Newark,	Department store shipping room,	M	13	8	*6	1	.....	No
333	Newark,	Department store delivery wagon,	M	14	8	*6	1	.....	No
334	Newark,	Department store,	M	13	8	†6	1	.....	No
335	Newark,	Department store,	M	17	8.30	†6	1	.....	No
336	Newark,	Department store,	M	16	8.30	†6	1	.....	No
337	Newark,	Department store packing room,	M	15	8.30	†6	1	.....	No
338	Newark,	5 and 10 cent store,	F	17	8	†6	1	.....	No
339	Newark,	Store, saleslady,	F	14	8	†6	1	.....	No
340	Newark,	Clerk,	F	15	8	9	1	3— 4	No
341	Newark,	Check boy,	M	15	8.30	†6	1	.....	No
342	Newark,	Tin can factory,	M	14	7	6	1	.....	No
343	Newark,	Tin can factory,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
344	Newark,	Tin can factory,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
345	Newark,	Tin can factory,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
346	Newark,	Tin can factory,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No

‡Saturdays, same.
*Saturday later.
†Saturday 10 P. M.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Sex, Age, Occupation, Working Hours per Day, etc., of Children Employed in Manufacturing Industry.

Table No. 1.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Location.	Occupation.	Sex—Male (M) Female (F).	Age—Years.	Working Hours per Day.			Number of Extra Hours Worked per Week.	Is the Child Apprenticed—Yes—No.
					Begin—A. M.	Cease—P. M.	Time allowed for lunch.		
							Hour.		
347	Newark,	Tin can factory,	M	14	7	6	1		No
348	Newark,	Tin can factory,	M	16	7	6	1		No
349	Newark,	Tin can factory,	M	17	7	6	1		No
350	Newark,	Tin can factory,	F	16	7	6	1		No
351	Newark,	Tin can factory,	F	17	7	6	1		No
352	Newark,	Tin can factory,	F	16	7	6	1		No
353	Newark,	Tin can factory,	F	16	7	6	1		No
354	Newark,	Celluloid works,	F	15	7	6	1		No
355	Newark,	Celluloid works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
356	Newark,	Celluloid works,	F	17	7	6	1		No
357	Newark,	Celluloid works,	F	16	7	6	1		No
358	Newark,	Celluloid works,	F	15	7	6	1		No
359	Newark,	Celluloid works,	F	16	7	6	1		No
360	Newark,	Celluloid works,	M	17	7	6	1		No
361	Newark,	Celluloid works,	M	17	7	6	1		No
362	Newark,	Celluloid works,	M	15	7	6	1		No
363	Newark,	Shoe factory,	F	15	7	6	1		No
364	Newark,	Shoe factory,	F	14	7	6	1		No
365	Newark,	Shoe factory,	F	16	7	6	1		No
366	Newark,	Shoe factory,	M	15	7	6	1		No
367	Newark,	Silversmith,	M	15	7	6	1		No
368	Newark,	Silversmith,	M	17	7	6	1		No
369	Newark,	Silversmith,	M	17	7	6	1		No

370	Newark,	Silversmith,	F	15	7	6	1		No
371	Newark,	Jewelry, polisher,	M	17	7	6	1		No
372	Newark,	Jewelry, polisher,	F	17	7	6	1		No
373	Newark,	Jewelry, polisher,	F	17	7	6	1		No
374	Newark,	Jewelry, polisher,	F	15	7	6	1		No
375	Newark,	Jewelry, chain maker,	F	14	7	6	1		No
376	Newark,	Watch case,	F	15	7	6	1		No
377	Newark,	Watch case,	M	15	7	6	1		No
378	Newark,	Jewelry, designer,,	M	16	7	6	1		No
379	Newark,	Cigar factory,	F	15	7	6	1		No
380	Newark,	Cigar factory,	F	13	8	6	1		No
381	Newark,	Cigar maker,	M	15	7	6	1		No
382	Newark,	Saddlery hardware,	M	17	7	6	1		No
383	Newark,	Saddlery hardware,	M	14	7	6	1		No
384	Newark,	Saddlery hardware,	M	17	7	6	1		No
385	Newark,	Saddlery hardware,	M	17	7	6	1		No
386	Newark,	Trunk hardware,	M	13	7	6	1		No
387	Newark,	Trunk hardware,	M	14	7	6	1		No
388	Newark,	Trunk hardware,	F	14	7	6	1		No
389	Newark,	Trunk hardware,	F	16	7	6	1		No
390	Newark,	Trunk hardware,	F	15	7	6	1		No
391	Newark,	Trunk hardware,	F	17	7	6	1		No
392	Newark,	Light hardware,	F	14	7	6	1		No
393	Newark,	Light hardware,	M	15	7	6	1		No
394	Newark,	Light hardware,	M	15	7	6	1		No
395	Newark,	Trunk factory,	M	16	7	6	1		No
396	Newark,	Trunk factory,	M	17	7	6	1		No
397	Newark,	Trunk factory,	M	14	7	6	1		No
398	Newark,	Foundry, moulder,	M	16	7	6	1		No
399	Newark,	Foundry, moulder,	M	17	7	6	1		No
400	Newark,	Foundry, moulder's assistant,	M	16	7	6	1		No
401	Newark,	Foundry, moulder's assistant,	M	14	7	6	1		No
402	Newark,	Foundry, moulder's assistant,	M	17	7	6	1		No
403	Newark,	Foundry, moulder's assistant,	M	15	7	6	1		No
404	Newark,	Foundry, moulder's assistant,	M	15	7	6	1		No
405	Newark,	Foundry, moulder's assistant,	M	15	7	6	1		No
406	Newark,	Foundry, moulder's assistant,	M	16	7	6	1		No
407	Newark,	Foundry, moulder's assistant,	M	14	7	6	1		No
408	Newark,	Rubber harness trimming,	M	18	7	6	1		No
409	Newark,	Rubber harness trimming,	M	14	7	6	1		No
410	Newark,	Peddler's wagon,	M	14	7	4	1		No
411	Newark,	Peddler's wagon,	M	17	7	5	1		No
412	Newark,	Peddler's wagon, vegetables, etc.,	M	16	6.30	6	*		No
413	Newark,	Peddler's wagon, vegetables, etc.,	M	15	7	5	1		No
414	Newark,	Tannery,	M	17	7	6	1		No
415	Newark,	Tannery,	M	16	7	6	1		No
416	Newark,	Tannery,	M	17	7	6	1		No
417	Newark,	Leather factory,	M	16	7	6	1		No
418	Newark,	Leather factory,	M	17	7	6	1		No
419	Newark,	Leather factory (stripping),	M	17	7	6	1		No
420	Newark,	Rivet factory,	F	16	7	6	1		No

*Irregular.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Sex, Age, Occupation, Working Hours per Day, etc., of Children Employed in Manufacturing Industry.

Table No. 1.—Continued—Individuals.

Office Number.	Location.	Occupation.	Sex—Male (M) Female (F).	Age—Years.	Working Hours per Day.			Number of Extra Hours Worked per Week.	Is the Child Apprenticed—Yes—No.
					Begin—A. M.	Cease—P. M.	Time allowed for lunch.		
							Hour.		
421	Newark,	Rivet factory,	F	18	7	6	1	.....	No
422	Newark,	Rivet factory,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
423	Newark,	Laundry,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
424	Newark,	Laundry,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
425	Newark,	Wood turning,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
426	Newark,	Wood turning,	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No
427	Newark,	Pocket book factory,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
428	Newark,	Chain maker for pocket books,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
429	Newark,	Sad iron factory,	M	14	7	6	1	.....	No
430	Newark,	Sad iron factory,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
431	Newark,	Blue works,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
432	Newark,	Blue works,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
433	Newark,	Blue works,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
434	Newark,	Talcum powder factory,	F	16	7	7	1	.....	No
435	Newark,	Talcum powder factory,	F	14	7	6	1	.....	No
436	Newark,	Talcum powder factory,	F	14	7	7	1	.....	No
437	Newark,	Talcum powder factory,	M	18	7	7	1	.....	No
438	Newark,	Embroidery factory,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
439	Newark,	Embroidery factory,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
440	Newark,	Embroidery factory,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
441	Newark,	Knitting factory,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
442	Newark,	Dress making,	F	15	8	6	1	.....	No
443	Newark,	Dress making,	F	17	8	6	1	.....	No

444	Newark,	Hat shop,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
445	Newark,	Hat shop,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
446	Newark,	Book bindery,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
447	Newark,	Book bindery,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
448	Newark,	Book bindery,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
449	Newark,	Cigar box factory,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
450	Newark,	Cigar box factory,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
451	Newark,	Paper box factory,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
452	Newark,	Box factory,	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No
453	Newark,	Sewing machine factory,	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No
454	Newark,	Sewing machine factory,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
455	Newark,	Agricultural works,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
456	Newark,	Agricultural works,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
457	Newark,	Barber shop assistant,	M	17	8	*8	1	.....	No
458	Newark,	Barber shop assistant,	M	16	8	8	1	†.....	No
459	Newark,	Plumber's helper,	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No
460	Newark,	Plumber's helper,	M	17	7	5	1	.....	No
461	Newark,	Plumber's helper,	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
462	Newark,	Machinist,	M	18	7	6	1	.....	No
463	Newark,	Machine shop,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
464	Newark,	Foundry,	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No
465	Newark,	Clerk (grocery),	M	17	6	‡6	1	Yes	No
466	Newark,	Clerk (grocery),	M	14	6	6	1	.....	No
467	Newark,	Clerk (grocery),	M	17	8	5	1	.....	No
468	Newark,	Clerk (grocery),	M	16	8	5	1	.....	No
469	Newark,	Carpenter shop (assistant),	M	14	8	6	1	.....	No
470	Newark,	Child's nurse,	F	14	8	5	1	.....	No
471	Newark,	Service place,	F	17	6	6	.....	.....	No
472	Newark,	Delivery wagon,	M	17	8	6	1	.....	No
473	Newark,	Japanning,	M	13	7	6	1	.....	No
474	Newark,	Drug store,	M	17	8	9	1	.....	No
475	Newark,	Harness trimming,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
476	Newark,	Stationery engine (oiler),	M	17	3.30	6	1	.....	No
477	Newark,	Brass polisher,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
478	Newark,	Printing department, newspaper,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
479	Newark,	Bill poster,	M	16	8	6	1	.....	No
480	Newark,	Paper carrier,	M	15	6—8	4.30—6	.....	§.....	No
481	Newark,	Messenger boy,	M	14	8	8	.....	.....	No
482	Newark,	Office work,	M	14	8	5	1	.....	No
483	Newark,	Office work (insurance office),	M	15	8	5	1	.....	No
484	Newark,	Office work (liquors),	M	15	8	6	1	.....	No
					P. M.				
485	Newark,	Office work (printing office),	M	17	1	7	.....	.....	No
					P. M.				
486	Newark,	Casket maker,	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No
487	Newark,	Paper box factory,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
488	Newark,	Packing department, store,	M	16	8.30	‖6	1	.....	No

*Saturdays later.
†Sunday one-half day.
‡Saturdays 11 P. M.
§Sunday.
‖Saturdays 10 P. M.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Sex, Age, Occupation, Working Hours per Day, etc., of Children Employed in Manufacturing Industry.

Table No. 1.—Industrials—Continued.

Office Number.	Location.	Occupation.	Sex—Male (M) Female (F).	Age—Years.	Working Hours per Day.			Number of Extra Hours Worked per Week.	Is the Child Apprenticed—Yes—No.
					Begin—A. M.	Cease—P. M.	Time allowed for lunch.		
							Hour.		
489	Newark,	Tea tray manufacturory,	F	16	7	6	1		No
490	Newark,	Shirt waist factory,	F	17	7	6	1		No
491	Newark,	Garment fastener factory,	F	17	7	6	1		No
492	Newark,	Ice cream and confectionery store,	M	14	7	Iregul'r			No
493	Newark,	Foundry,	M	14	7	6	1		No
494	Newark,	Horse clippers manufactory,	M	17	7	6	1		No
495	Newarfl,	*Locksmith*,	M	16	7	6	1		No
496	Newark,	On ice wagon,	M	16	6	7	1	¶	No
497	Newark,	Bicycle shop,	M	16	8	6	1		No
498	Newark,	Cork factory,	F	16	7	6	1		No
499	Newark,	Chain maker,	M	17	7	6	1		No
500	Newark,	Garment store,	F	17	8	¶6	1		No
501	Passaic,	Rubber works,	M	17	7	6	1		No
502	Passaic,	Rubber works,	M	16	7	6	1		No
503	Passaic,	Rubber works,	M	16	7	6	1		No
504	Passaic,	Rubber works,	M	17	7	6	1		No
505	Passaic,	Rubber works,	M	17	7	6	1		No
506	Passaic,	Rubber works,	M	16	7	6	1		No
507	Passaic,	Rubber works,	M	16	7	6	1		No
508	Passaic,	Rubber works,	M	16	7	6	1		No
509	Passaic,	Rubber works,	M	14	7	6	1		No
510	Passaic,	Handkerchief factory,	F	17	7	6	1		No
511	Passaic,	Handkerchief factory,	F	16	7	6	1		No

512	Passaic,	Handkerchief factory,	F	17	7	6	1	No
513	Passaic,	Handkerchief factory,	F	14	7	6	1	No
514	Passaic,	Handkerchief factory,	F	16	7	6	1	No
515	Passaic,	Handkerchief factory,	F	17	7	6	1	No
516	Passaic,	Handkerchief factory,	F	17	7	6	1	No
517	Passaic,	Handkerchief factory,	F	17	7	6	1	No
518	Passaic,	Handkerchief factory,	F	16	7	6	1	No
519	Passaic,	Handkerchief factory,	F	16	7	6	1	No
520	Passaic,	Handkerchief factory,	F	14	7	6	1	No
521	Passaic,	Handkerchief factory,	F	14	7	6	1	No
522	Passaic,	Handkerchief factory,	F	15	7	6	1	No
523	Passaic,	Handkerchief factory,	F	16	7	6	1	No
524	Passaic,	Handkerchief factory,	F	14	7	6	1	No
525	Passaic,	Cotton mill,	M	14	7	6	1	No
526	Passaic,	Cotton mill,	M	14	7	6	1	No
527	Passaic,	Cotton mill,	F	14	7	6	1	No
528	Passaic,	Cotton mill,	F	16	7	6	1	No
529	Passaic,	Cotton mill,	F	15	7	6	1	No
550	Passaic,	Cotton mill,	F	15	7	6	1	No
531	Passaic,	Print works,	M	16	7	6	1	No
532	Passaic,	Print works,	M	15	7	6	1	No
533	Passaic,	Print works,	M	15	7	6	1	No
534	Passaic,	Print works,	M	16	7	6	1	No
535	Passaic,	Print works,	M	13	7	6	1	No
536	Passaic,	Print works,	M	17	7	5	1	No
537	Passaic,	Print works,	M	18	7	6	1	No
538	Passaic,	Print works,	M	14	7	6	1	No
539	Passaic,	Print works,	F	14	7	6	1	No
540	Passaic,	Print works,	F	17	7	6	1	No
541	Passaic,	Print works,	F	15	7	6	1	No
542	Passaic,	Cloth mill,	M	16	7	6	1	No
543	Passaic,	Cloth mill,	M	15	7	6	1	No
544	Passaic,	Cloth mill,	F	16	7	6	1	No
545	Passaic,	Silk mill,	M	16	7	6	1	No
546	Passaic,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	No
547	Passaic,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	No
548	Passaic,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	No
549	Passaic,	Netting mill,	F	17	7	6	1	No
550	Passaic,	Netting mill,	F	16	7	6	1	No
551	Passaic,	Cigar factory,	M	15	7	6	1	No
552	Passaic,	Cigar factory,	F	15	7	6	1	No
553	Passaic,	Cigar factory,	F	15	7	6	1	No
554	Passaic,	Cigar factory,	F	17	7	6	1	No
555	Passaic,	Blacking factory,	M	16	7	6	1	No
556	Passaic,	Blacking factory,	M	16	7	6	1	No
557	Passaic,	Blacking factory,	M	15	7	6	1	No
558	Passaic,	Candle factory,	M	16	7	6	1	No
559	Passaic,	Candle factory,	M	14	7	6	1	No
560	Passaic,	Wire cable,	M	14	7	7	1	No
561	Passaic,	Baker,	M	17	7	6	1	No

¶Part of Sunday.
‖Saturdays 10 P. M.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Sex, Age, Occupation, Working Hours per Day, etc., of Children Employed in Manufacturing Industry.

Table No. 1.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Location.	Occupation.	Sex—Male (M) Female (F).	Age—Years.	Working Hours per Day.			Number of Extra Hours Worked per Week.	Is the Child Apprenticed—Yes—No.
					Begin—A. M.	Cease—P. M.	Time allowed for lunch.		
							Hour.		
562	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
563	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No
564	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	18	7	6	1	.....	No
565	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No
566	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
567	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	14	7	6	1	.....	No
568	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	14	7	6	1	.....	No
569	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No
570	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
571	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	14	7	6	1	.....	No
572	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
573	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	14	7	6	1	.....	No
574	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
575	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
576	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	14	7	6	1	.....	No
577	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
578	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No
579	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
580	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
581	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
582	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
583	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
584	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No

585	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	16	7	6	1	No
586	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	17	7	6	1	No
587	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	17	7	6	1	No
588	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	17	7	6	1	No
589	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	17	7	6	1	No
590	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	15	7	6	1	No
591	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	16	7	6	1	No
592	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	12	7	*6	1	No
593	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	16	7	6	1	No
594	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	15	7	6	1	No
595	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	14	7	6	1	No
596	Paterson,	Silk mill,	M	13	7	6	1	No
597	Paterson,	Silk mill (truck runner),	M	15	7	6	1	No
598	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	No
599	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	No
600	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	15	7	6	1	No
601	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	No
602	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	No
603	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	No
604	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	15	7	6	1	No
605	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	No
606	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	No
607	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	No
608	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	15	7	6	1	No
609	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	15	7	6	1	No
610	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	No
611	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	No
612	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	No
613	Paterson,	Silk mill (weaver),	F	18	7	6	1	No
614	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	No
615	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	No
616	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	15	7	6	1	No
617	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	No
618	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	15	7	6	1	No
619	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	15	7	6	1	No
620	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	14	7	6	1	No
621	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	15	7	6	1	No
622	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	15	7	6	1	No
623	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	No
624	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	No
625	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	No
626	Paterson,	Silk mill.	F	15	7	6	1	No
627	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	No
628	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	No
629	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	15	7	6	1	No
630	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	No
631	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	No
632	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	No
633	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	15	7	6	1	No
634	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	No
635	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	No

*Saturdays 4 P. M.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Sex, Age, Occupation, Working Hours per Day, etc., of Children Employed in Manufacturing Industry.

Table No. 1.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Location.	Occupation.	Sex—Male (M) Female (F)	Age—Years.	Working Hours per Day.			Number of Extra Hours Worked per Day.	Is the Child Apprenticed—Yes—No.
					Begin—A. M.	Cease—P. M.	Time allowed for lunch.		
							Hour.		
636	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
637	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
638	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
639	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
640	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
641	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
642	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
643	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
644	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	14	7	6	1	.....	No
645	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
646	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
647	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
648	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
649	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
650	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
651	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
652	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
653	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
654	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
655	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
656	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
657	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
658	Paterson,	Silk mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No

659	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	16	7	6	1		No
660	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	16	7	6	1		No
661	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	15	7	6	1		No
662	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	16	7	6	1		No
663	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	15	7	6	1		No
664	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	16	7	6	1		No
665	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	17	7	6	1		No
666	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	14	7	6	1		No
667	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	15	7	6	1		No
668	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	16	7	6	1		No
669	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	16	7	6	1		No
670	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	15	7	6	1		No
671	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	14	7	6	1		No
672	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	16	7	6	1		No
673	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	16	7	6	1		No
674	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	15	7	6	1		No
675	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	16	7	6	1		No
676	Patrson,	Flax mill,	M	16	7	6	1		No
677	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	17	7	6	1		No
678	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	16	7	6	1		No
679	Patersón,	Flax mill,	M	16	7	6	1		No
680	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	16	7	6	1		No
681	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	17	7	6	1		No
682	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	16	7	6	1		No
683	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	15	7	6	1		No
684	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	16	7	6	1		No
685	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	16	7	6	1		No
686	Paterson,	Flax mill (hand puller),	M	17	7	6	1		No
687	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	12	7	6	2		No
688	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	15	7	6	1		No
689	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	14	7	6	1		No
690	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	14	7	6	1		No
691	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	14	7	6	1		No
692	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	15	7	6	1		No
693	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	16	7	6	1		No
694	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	14	7	6	1		No
695	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	15	7	6	1		No
696	Paterson,	Flax mill,	M	14	7	6	1		No
697	Paterson,	Flax mill (oiler),	M	17	7	6	1		No
698	Paterson,	Flax mill (winder),	F	18	7	6	1		No
699	Paterson,	Flax mill (winder),	F	17	7	6	1		No
700	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	17	7	6	1		No
701	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	14	7	6	1		No
702	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	15	7	6	1		No
703	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	16	7	6	1		No
704	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	15	7	6	1		No
705	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	14	7	6	1		No
706	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	15	7	6	1		No
707	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	15	7	6	1		No
708	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	15	7	6	1		No
709	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	17	7	6	1		No
710	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	14	7	6	1		No
711	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	16	7	6	1		No

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Sex, Age, Occupation, Working Hours per Day, etc., of Children Employed in Manufacturing Industry.

Table No. 1.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Location.	Occupation.	Sex—Male (M), Female (F).	Age—Years.	Working Hours per Day.			Number of Extra Hours Worked per Day.	Is the Child Apprenticed—Yes—No.
					Began—A. M.	Cease—P. M.	Time allowed for lunch.		
							Hour.		
712	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	14	7	6	1	.....	No
713	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
714	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
715	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
716	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
717	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
718	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
719	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
720	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
721	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
722	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
723	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
724	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
725	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
726	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
727	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
728	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
729	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
730	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
731	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
732	Paterson,	Flax mill,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
733	Paterson,	Jute mill,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
734	Paterson,	Jute mill,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No

735	Paterson,	Jute mill,	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No
736	Paterson,	Jute mill,	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No
737	Paterson,	Rivet factory,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
738	Paterson,	Rivet factory,	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No
739	Paterson,	Iron works (moudling),	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
740	Paterson,	Core maker (moulding),	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
741	Paterson,	Box factory,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
742	Paterson,	Box factory,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
743	Paterson,	Tailoress,	F	16	7	6	1	.....	No
744	Paterson,	Ribbon mill (filler),	F	17	7	6	1	.....	No
745	Paterson,	Rolling mill,	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No
746	Paterson,	Barber,	M	16	8	8	1	*	No
747	Paterson,	Confectioner,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
748	Paterson,	Plumber's assistant,	M	17	7	5—6	1	.....	No
749	Paterson,	Spool factory,	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No
750	Newfield,	Rug factory (yarn sorter),	F	14	7	6	1	.....	No
751	Quinton,	Glass factory (roller boy),	M	16	7	5	1	.....	No
752	Salem,	Glass factory (carrier in),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
753	Salem,	Glass factory (carrier in),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
754	Salem,	Glass factory (snapper up),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
755	Salem,	Glass factory (snapper up),	M	15	6	5	1	.....	No
756	Salem,	Glass factory (mould shutter),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
757	Salem,	Glass factory (mould shutter),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
758	Salem,	Glass factory (water boy),	M	13	7	5	1	.....	No
759	Salem,	Glass factory (water boy),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
760	Salem,	Glass jar factory (puller off),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
761	Salem,	Glass factory (packer, vials),	F	14	7	6	1	6—8	No
762	Salem,	Knitting mill,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
763	Salem,	Oil cloth factory,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
764	Salem,	Oil cloth factory (helper),	M	14	7	6	1	.....	No
765	Salem,	Oil cloth factory (helper),	M	14	7	6	1	.....	No
766	Swedesboro,	Glass factory (snapper up),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
767	Vineland,	Glass factory (mould shutter),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
768	Vineland,	Glass factory (mould shutter),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
769	Vineland,	Glass factory (mould shutter),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
770	Vineland,	Glass factory (mould shutter),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
771	Vineland,	Glass factory (snapper up),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
772	Vineland,	Glass factory (snapper up),	M	13	7	5	1	.....	No
773	Vineland,	Glass factory (snapper up),	M	14	7	5	1	.....	No
774	Vineland,	Glass factory (gatherer),	M	16	7	5	1	.....	No
775	Vineland,	Glass factory (gatherer),	M	16	7	5	1	.....	No
776	Vineland,	Glass factory (drawing tubes),	M	15	7	5	1	.....	No
777	Vineland,	Glass factory (super),	M	16	7	5	1	.....	No
778	Vineland,	Glass factory (labeler),	F	14	7	5	1	.....	No
779	Vineland,	Glass factory (apprentice),	M	16	7	5	1	.....	Yes
780	Vineland,	Shoe factory,	M	14	7	6	1	.....	No
781	Vineland,	Shoe factory,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
782	Vineland,	Buton factory (carder),	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
783	Vineland,	Buton factory (carder),	F	14	7	6	1	.....	No
784	Vineland,	Box factory,	F	15	7	6	1	8—10	No
785	Vineland,	Box factory,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No

*Saturday and part of Sunday.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Sex, Age, Occupation, Working Hours per Day, etc., of Children Employed in Manufacturing Industry.

Table No. 1.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Location.	Occupatoin.	Sex—Male (M) Female (F).	Age—Years.	Working Hours per Day.			Number of Extra Hours Worked per Week.	Is the Child Apprenticed—Yes—No.
					Begin—A. M.	Cease—P. M.	Time allowed for lunch.		
							Hour.		
786	Vineland,	Wrapper factory (on machine),	F	14	7	6	1		No
787	Vineland,	Wrapper factory (folder),	M	16	7	5	1		No
788	South Vineland,	Brick works,	M	15	7	6	1		No
789	South Vineland,	Brick works (kiln work),	M	15	7	5	1		No
790	South Vineland,	Brick works (wheeler),	M	12		7	1		No
791	Williamstown,	Glass factory (gatherer),	M	16	7	5	1		No
792	Williamstown,	Glass factory (gatherer),	M	16	7	5	1		No
793	Williamstown,	Glass factory (vial packer),	F	14	7	5	1		No
794	Williamstown,	Glass factory (vial packer),	F	15	7	5	1		No
795	Williamstown,	Glass factory (apprentice, mould shop),	M	16	7	5	1		Yes
796	Williamstown,	Glass factory (bottle washer),	F	15	7	6	1		No
797	Woodbine,	Knitting mill),	F	17	7	6	1		No
798	Woodbine,	Knitting mill),	F	15	7	6	1		No
799	Woodbine,	Clothing factory,	F	17	7	6	1		No
800	Woodbine,	Clothing factory,	M	15	7	6	1		No
801	Woodbury,	Glass factory (apprentice),	M	19	7	5	1		Yes
802	Woodbury,	Glass factory (apprentice),	M	17	6	5	1		Yes
803	Woodbury,	Glass factory (water carrier),	M	16	7	5	1		No
804	Woodbury,	Glass factory (car boy),	M	15	7	5	1		No
805	Woodbury,	Glass factory (mould shutter),	M	14	7	5	1		No
806	Woodbury,	Glass factory (snapper up),	M	15	7	5	1		No
807	Woodbury,	Glass factory (carrier),	M	15	7	5	1		No
808	Woodbury,	Glass factory (gatherer),	M	16	7	5	1		No

809	Woodbury,	Cash girl in store,	F	13	8	7	1	No
810	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory,	F	14	7	6	1	No
811	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory,	F	13	7	6	1	No
812	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory,	F	14	7	6	1	No
813	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory,	F	16	7	6	1	No
814	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory,	F	17	7	6	1	No
815	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory,	F	15	7	6	1	No
816	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory,	F	15	7	6	1	No
817	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory,	F	16	7	6	1	No
818	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory,	F	15	7	6	1	No
819	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory,	F	16	7	6	1	No
820	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory,	F	14	7	6	1	No
821	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory,	M	15	7	6	1	No
822	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory,	M	15	7	6	1	No
823	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory,	M	15	7	6	1	No
824	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory,	M	15	7	6	1	No
825	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cigarettes),	F	14	7	6	1	No
826	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cigarettes),	F	15	7	6	1	No
827	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cigarettes),	F	14	7	6	1	No
828	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cigarettes),	F	15	7	6	1	No
829	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cigarettes),	F	14	7	6	1	No
830	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cigarettes),	F	16	7	6	1	No
831	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cigarettes),	F	17	7	6	1	No
832	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cigarettes),	F	15	7	6	1	No
833	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cigarettes),	F	12	7	6	1	No
834	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cigarettes),	F	15	7	6	1	No
835	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cigarettes),	F	14	7	6	1	No
836	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cigarettes),	M	15	7	6	1	No
837	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cheroots),	F	14	7	6	1	No
838	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cheroots),	F	16	7	6	1	No
839	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cheroots),	F	15	7	6	1	No
840	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cheroots),	F	16	7	6	1	No
841	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cheroots),	F	14	7	6	1	No
842	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cheroots),	F	16	7	6	1	No
843	Jersey City,	Tobacco factory (cheroots),	F	17	7	6	1	No
844	Jersey City,	Electrical works,	M	16	7	6	1	No
845	Jersey City,	Electrical works,	M	17	7	6	1	No
846	Jersey City,	Electrical works,	M	16	7	6	1	No
847	Jersey City,	Electrical works,	M	17	7	6	1	No
848	Jersey City,	Electrical works,	M	14	7	6	1	No
849	Jersey City,	Electrical works,	F	15	7	6	1	No
850	Jersey City,	Pencil factory,	F	13	7	6	1	No
851	Jersey City,	Pencil factory,	F	17	7	6	1	No
852	Jersey City,	Pencil factory,	F	17	7	6	1	No
853	Jersey City,	Pencil factory,	F	14	7	6	1	No
854	Jersey City,	Pencil factory,	F	15	7	6	1	No
855	Jersey City,	Pencil factory,	F	17	7	6	1	No
856	Jersey City,	Pencil factory,	F	15	7	6	1	No
857	Jersey City,	Pencil factory,	F	16	7	6	1	No
858	Jersey City,	Pencil factory,	F	14	7	6	1	No
859	Jersey City,	Pencil factory,	F	16	7	6	1	No
860	Jersey City,	Pencil factory,	F	17	7	6	1	No
861	Jersey City,	Pencil factory,	F	15	7	6	1	No

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Sex, Age, Occupation, Working Hours per Day, etc., of Children Employed in Manufacturing Industry.

Table No. 1.—Industrials—Continued.

Office Number.	Location.	Occupation.	Sex—Male (M) Female (F).	Age—Years.	Working Hours per Day.			Number of Extra Hours Worked per Week.	Is the Child Apprenticed—Yes—No.
					Begin—A. M.	Cease—P. M.	Time allowed for lunch.		
							Hour.		
862	Jersey City,	Pencil factory,	F	14	7	6	1	.....	No
863	Jersey City,	Paper box factory,	F	15	7.30	6	1	.....	No
864	Jersey City,	Paper box factory,	F	17	7.30	6	1	.....	No
865	Jersey City,	Paper box factory,	F	16	7.30	6	1	.....	No
866	Jersey City,	Paper box factory,	F	16	7.30	6	1	.....	No
867	Jersey City,	Paper box factory,	F	16	7.30	6	1	.....	No
868	Jersey City,	Box factory,	F	18	7	6	1	.....	No
869	Jersey City,	Box factory,	M	14	7	6	1	.....	No
870	Jersey City,	Box factory,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
871	Jersey City,	Sugar house,	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No
572	Jersey City,	Sugar house,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
573	Jersey City,	Sugar house,	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No
874	Jersey City,	Sugar house (heading barrels),	M	17	7	6	1	.....	No
875	Jersey City,	Sugar house (heading barrels),	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
876	Jersey City,	Sugar house (heading barrels),	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
877	Jersey City,	Sugar house (packing and filling bags),	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
878	Jersey City,	Sugar house (packing and filling bags),	F	14	7	6	1	.....	No
879	Jersey City,	Soap factory,	M	14	7	6	1	.....	No
880	Jersey City,	Soap factory,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
881	Jersey City,	Soap factory,	F	14	7	6	1	.....	No
882	Jersey City,	Soap factory,	F	15	7	6	1	.....	No
883	Jersey City,	Department store,	F	16	8	*6	1	.....	No
884	Jersey City,	Department store,	M	14	8	*6	1	.....	No

885	Jersey Citty,	Barrel factory (taking barrels off slide),	M	16	7	6	1		No
886	Jersey City,	Chocolate factory,	F	16	7	6	1		No
887	Jersey City,	Candy factory,	F	17	7	6	1		No
888	Jersey City,	Provision house (wrapper),	F	17	7	6	1		No
889	Jersey City,	Flour mill,	M	15	7	6	1		No
890	New Brunswick,	Chemical products,	F	17	7	6	1		No
891	New Brunswick,	Chemical products,	F	16	7	6	1		No
892	New Brunswick,	Chemical products,	F	17	7	6	1		No
893	New Brunswick,	Chemical products,	F	17	7	6	1		No
894	New Brunswick,	Chemical products,	F	16	7	6	1		No
895	New Brunswick,	Chemical products,	F	16	7	6	1		No
896	New Brunswick,	Chemical products,	F	17	7	6	1		No
897	New Brunswick,	Chemical products,	M	15	7	6	1		No
898	New Brunswick,	Chemical products,	M	17	7	6	1		No
899	New Brunswick,	Tobacco factory,	F	17	7	6	1		No
900	New Brunswick,	Tobacco factory,	F	16	7	6	1		No
901	New Brunswick,	Tobacco factory,	F	16	7	6	1		No
902	New Brunswick,	Tobacco factory,	F	16	7	6	1		No
903	New Brunswick,	Tobacco factory,	F	16	7	6	1		No
904	New Brunswick,	Tobacco factory,	F	15	7	6	1		No
905	New Brunswick,	Tobacco factory,	F	17	7	6	1		No
906	New Brunswick,	Tobacco factory,	F	16	7	6	1		No
907	New Brunswick,	Tobacco factory,	F	16	7	6	1		No
908	New Brunswick,	Tobacco factory,	F	14	7	6	1		No
909	New Brunswick,	Tobacco factory,	F	17	7	6	1		No
910	New Brunswick,	Tobacco factory,	F	17	7	6	1		No
911	New Brunswick,	Tobacco factory,	M	16	7	6	1		No
912	New Brunswick,	Hosiery factory,	F	16	7	6	1		No
913	New Brunswick,	Hosiery factory,	F	16	7	6	1		No
914	New Brunswick,	Hosiery factory,	F	17	7	6	1		No
915	New Brunswick,	Hosiery factory,	F	16	7	6	1		No
916	New Brunswick,	Hosiery factory,	M	16	7	6	1		No
917	New Brunswick,	Fruit jar factory,	M	17½	7	6	1		No
918	New Brunswick,	Fruit jar factory,	M	16	7	6	1		No
919	New runswick,	Rubber factory,	M	16	7	6	1		No
920	New Brunswick,	Cigar factory,	F	18	7	6	1		No
921	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	F	14	7	6	1		No
922	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	F	15	7	6	1		No
923	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	F	17½	7	6	1		No
924	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	F	17½	7	6	1		No
925	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	F	17	7	6	1		No
926	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	F	15	7	6	1		No
927	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	F	17½	7	6	1		No
928	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	F	15	7	6	1		No
929	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	F	14	7	6	1		No
930	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	F	14	7	6	1		No
931	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	M	14½	7	6	1		No
932	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	M	16	7	6	1		No
933	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	M	15	7	6	1		No
934	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	M	15	7	6	1		No
935	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	M	15	7	6	1		No

*Saturday, 10 P. M.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Sex, Age, Occupation, Working Hours per Day, etc., of Children Employed in Manufacturing Industry.

Table No. 1.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Location.	Occupation.	Sex—Male (M) Female (F).	Age—Years	Working Hours per Day.			Number of Extra Hours Worked per Week.	Is the Child Apprenticed—Yes—No.
					Begin—A. M.	Cease—P. M.	Time allowed for lunch.		
							Hour.		
936	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
937	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	M	16½	7	6	1	.....	No
938	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
939	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
940	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	M	15	7	6	1	.....	No
941	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	M	14	7	6	1	.....	No
942	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	M	16	7	6	1	.....	No
943	Hoboken,	Lead pencil factory,	M	14	7	6	1	.....	No

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
1	.5	14	$10 00	$5 00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Machinist.
2	5	15	7 00	5 00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
3	4	13	5.50	5.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Blacksmith.
4	3½	12	3.70	3.70	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
5	4	15	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Clerk.
6	4	12	5.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass works.
7	5	12	5.50	5.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
8	6	13	4.75	4.75	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
9	4	13	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Trolley conductor.
10	6	13	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
11	4	12	3.75	3.75	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Salesman.
12	3½	12	5.00	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
13	5	12	3.75	3.75	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Blacksmith's helper.
14	4	11	4.25	4.25	Yes,	Yes,	No,	No,	
15	2½	12	3.75	None	Yes,		No,	No,	
16	3	12	3.75	3.75	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Cigar maker.
17	5	12	4.25	4.25	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Clerk.
18	5	14	*9.60	5.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
19	3	13	9.80	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	
20	5	12	*10.25	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Master shearer.
21	3	12	9.80	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
22	5	13	16.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mould maker.
23	5	14	7.50	None	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Engineer.

*Average.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, Etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals.

Birthplace of		Health of Child since beginning work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of attacks of sickness.	Character of sickness.	Duration.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			10 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Neuralgia,	2 months.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Pneumonia,	Several weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	3	Chest trouble,	
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			3 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	2	Carbuncles,	
Delaware,	Delaware,			3 to 6 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	3	Chest trouble,	
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			3 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	2	Internal trouble,	9 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Typhoid fever,	Several days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Kidney trouble,	3 months.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Inflammatory rheumatism,	A day or two.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,		Sick headache,	
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			5 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Pneumonia,	
New Jersey,	New Jersey,		Sick headache,	
Pennsylvania,	New Jersey,			

†Several times.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents. etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
24	3¼	13	4.80	3.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass worker.
25	5	12	3.75	3.75	Yes,	Yes,	No,	Yes,	
26	5	12	7.50	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Yard hand.
27	3½	14	7.50	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
28	2 7-12	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	Yes,	No,	Yes,	
29	4	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Glass blower.
30	3	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Glass blower.
31	2 1-6	13	3.80	3.80	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
32	5	13	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Blacksmith.
33	4	13	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
34	2½	12	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
35	4	12	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
36	5	13	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Fish peddler.
37	4	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
38	4	12	4.80	3.75	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Blacksmith.
39	2	12	4.80	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass worker.
40	3	12	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
41	4	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Potmaker.
42	3½	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
43	4	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
44	1½	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Yard hand.
45	3	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
46	4½	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Social Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
Indiana,	Indiana,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Chicken pox,	3 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Pneumonia,	5 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Severe cold,	2 or 3 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Accident—burned,	10 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Quinsy,	2 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,		Weak chest,	
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Measles,	1 month.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	2	Catarrh of stomach and liver,	5 weeks.
New York,	New York,	2	Carbuncle,	2 weeks.
Pennsylvan'a,	New Jersey,	3	Quinsy,	7 to 10 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Tonsilitis,	2 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Kidney and bladder troubles,	1 month.
Pennsylvania,	Pennsylvania,	†	Bilousness and headaches,	A week.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,		Biliousness,	
New Jersey,	New Jersey,		Sick headaches,	
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	2	Pneumonia and pleurisy,	Several weeks.
Germany,	Germany,	†	Rectal disease,	Several days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,		Pneumonia,	6 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	3	Sore throat and mumps,	4 weeks.

†Several times.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
47	3½	11	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Glass blower.
48	2½	12	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
49	2¾	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
50	3	12	4.50	None	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Engineer.
51	3	12	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Yard hand.
52	3¼	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
53	1½	12	6.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Farmer.
54	4	14½	6.00	4.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Machinist.
55	5	12	4.75	4.75	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Plasterer.
56	4½	13	6.00	4.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Steam fitter.
57	4	14	5.50	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Stone cutter.
58	5	14	7.00	5.00	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Oil cloth factory.
59	6	14	7.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Salesman.
60	3	12	4.25	4.25	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Brakeman.
61	4	13	*5.00	4.00	Yes,	Yes,	No,	Yes,	
62	4	12	4.25	4.25	Yes,	Yes,	No,	Yes,	
63	5	14	7.50	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Yard hand.
64	4	13	*6.75	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Salesman.
65	4½	12	5.25	5.25	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
66	5	13	*7.75	5.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
67	4	12	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
68	4½	11	3.75	3.75	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Cabinet maker.
69	4	12	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Salesman.

*Average.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Bladder trouble,	Several days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,		Cramps and rheumatism,	2 weeks.
Pennsylvania,	New Jersey,	1	Small pox,	8 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	Pennsylvania,			
Russia,	Russia,			
Pennsylvania,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Typhoid fever,	4 months
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	Pennsylvania,			
Pennsylvania,	New Jersey,	3	Biliousness,	3 days.
Pennsylvania,	New Jersey,	1	Jammed by wagon,	3 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
Germany,	New Jersey,	1	Tonsilitis,	1 month.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	La Grippe,	1 month.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
Rhode Island,	Rhode Island,	†	Chest trouble,	2 or 3 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Lung trouble,	1 or 2 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	2	Internal trouble,	5 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	2	Measles and quinsy,	5 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Measles,	4 weeks.

†Several times.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
70	5	14	5.75	4	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Plumber.
71	4	13	6.50	5	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Salesman.
72	4	13	6.50	5	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Paper machine adjuster.
73	6	14	7.50	5	Yes,	No,	No,	No,	
74	5	12	4.00	4	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
75	4	12	3.75	3.75	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Carpenter.
76	5	12	4.25	3	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
77	5	13	4.75	4.75	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
78	3	12	3.75	3.75	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Painter.
79	4	12	4.50	3	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Watchman.
80	5	13	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
81	4	13	3.60			No,	No,	No,	
82	3½	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Oysterman.
83	5	13	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
84	3	12	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Glassblower.
85	3	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Fisherman.
86	3½	12	3.70	3.70	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
87	3¾	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Trucker.
88	5	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
89	5	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Clerk.
90	4	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Farmer.
91	5	13	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Fisherman.
92	4	12	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Throat trouble,	10 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
Massachusetts,	Massachusetts,			
Massachusetts,	Massachusetts,	1	Quinsy,	3 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	2	Sick headache,	2 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Pneumonia,	4 weeks.
Pennsylvania,	Pennsylvania,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Typhoid fever,	12 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	3	Stomach troubles,	1 or 2 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,		Biliousness,	
New Jersey,	New Jersey,		Lung trouble,	6 months.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	3	Plurisy and bilious fever,	7 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,		Weak chest,	
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Weak chest,	2 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Kidney trouble,	Several days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			

†Several times.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
93	2¾	12	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Oysterman.
94	4	13	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
95	4	12	9.80	6.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Fish peddler.
96	5	11	9.80	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Fisherman.
97	5	14	14.50	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Well driver.
98	4	14	17.50	None	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Railroad section boss.
99	4½	12	10.50	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Fisherman.
100	4	13	6.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
101	3½	13	5.50		Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	
102	3 1-3	12	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Yard hand.
103	5	12	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
104	4 1-3	13	6.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
105	4½	12	5.76	4.00	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
106	3 1-6	13	7.80	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
107	3	13	5.60	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Shearer.
108	3	12	4.60	4.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Lehr tender.
109	2¼	12	3.70	3.70	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
110	4	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Shearer.
111	4	12	3.85	3.85	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
112	2	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
112	6	13	12.60	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
114	4	13	6.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
115	4	12	3.85	3.85	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Mumps,	2 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Typhoid fever,	4 months.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,		Accidental burn,	2 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Bilious fever,	4 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Scarlet fever,	5 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	3	Bilious attack,	2 or 3 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,		Accident—leg broken,	12 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Scarlet fever,	5 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	2	Abcesses,	3 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,		Accident—burn,	2 weeks.
New York,	New York,	†	Cramps and stomach trouble,	Several days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Typhoid fever,	4 months.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			

†Several times.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
116	3½	12	3.70	3.70	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
117	3	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
118	3½	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Carter.
119	4	12	7.50	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Hauls wood.
120	1½	12	4.60	4.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass worker.
121	4	12	4.60	4.60	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
122	4	12	5.50	5.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
123	6	12	6.75	6.75	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
124	4	12	7.25	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Night watchman.
125	4	12	5.75	5.75	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Motorman.
126	4	13	4.75	3.50	.....	.....	No,	No,	.....
127	5	12	6.75	6.75	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Van driver.
128	4½	12	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Loom fixer.
129	5	12	4.85	4.85	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
130	5	12	6.00	6.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Blacksmith.
131	4	12	6.50	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Dyer.
132	4	12	6.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Yard hand.
133	3½	12	5.75	5.75	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
134	4	12	6.75	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Loom boss.
135	3	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Weaver.
136	3	12½	4.20	4.20	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
137	3	14	8.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Employed in mill.
138	1 2-3	12	6.30	6.30	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Yard hand.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Diphtheria,	5 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	3	Rheumatism,	2 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
Pennsylvania,	Pennsylvania,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	2	Mumps and measles,	Several weeks.
New Jersey,	Pennsylvania,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1		
New Jersey,	New Jersey,		Diphtheria,	4 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Small pox,	3 months.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Chest trouble,	3 to 10 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Tonsilitis,	2 weeks.
Pennsylvania,	Pennsylvania,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	3	Internal trouble,	6 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Internal trouble,	Several days.
Connecticut,	Connecticut,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Liver and stomach disorders,	3 to 10 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
Ohio,	Ohio,			

†Several times.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 1.—Industrials—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
139	4	12	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Yard hand.
140	3½	12	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
141	5	13	5.40	5.40	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
142	3½	12	5.80	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Team driver.
143	6	12	6.70	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Loom fixer.
144	4	13	*6.75	4.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
145	2	14	6.40	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
146	1	14	4.75	4.75	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
147	2	12	4.85	1.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Engineer.
148	4	12	4.60	4.60	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
149	4 5-6	13	5.60	5.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Laborer.
150	4½	12	5.35	5.35	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
151	5	12	4.80	4.80	Yes,	Yes,	No,	Yes,	
152	4	12	5.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
153	4	12	3.75	3.75	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
154	1½	14	5.30	5.30	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass worker.
155	4½	12	6.50	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Millwright.
156	2	14	5.25	3.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	
157	1½	14	6.50	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Yard hand in glass works.
158	3½	12	4.75	3.50	No,	Yes,	No,	No,	
159	4	13	6.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Expressman.
160	2	12	5.50	3.75	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Brick maker.
161	11-12	12	5.50	4.00	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,	Farmer.

*Average.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Scholars.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	3	Internal trouble,	1 week.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Rheumatism,	10 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Small pox,	9 weeks.
Connecticut,	New Jersey,	1	Scarlet fever,	5 weeks.
Rhode Island,	Rhode Island,			
Ireland,	Ireland,	1	Scarlet fever,	40 days.
Delaware,	Delaware,		Nervousness,	Several months.
Pennsylvania,	New Jersey,		Biliousness,	
Pennsylvania,	Pennsylvania,			
New Jersey,	Pennsylvania,		Stomach trouble,	Several days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,		Mumps,	10 days.
Germany,	Rhode Island,	1	Chicken pox,	3 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Weak chest,	Several days.
Connecticut,	Connecticut,	1	Typhoid fever,	3 months.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Pneumonia,	5 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Kidney trouble,	Less than one month.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Small pox,	6 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	2	Pleurisy and tonsilitis,	5 weeks.
New York,	New Jersey,			5 weeks.
Pennsylvania,	Pennsylvania,		Rheumatism,	

†Several times.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Social Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
162	2½	12	3.25	3.25	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Engineer.
163	7	12	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Stone mason.
164	8	15	5.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Stone mason.
165	4	12	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	House painter.
166	5	13	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Miller.
167	4	14	6.00	6.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Loom boss.
168	4½	12	3.75	3.75	Yes,	Yes,	No,	Yes,	
169	4	12½	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
170	4	12	4.75	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Motorman.
171	5	12	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
172	3½	12	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
173	5	12	*5.85	5.85	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
174	6	12	3.75	3.75	No,	No,	No,	No,	
175	2	11	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
176	5	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	Yes,	No,	Yes,	
177	1 5-12	12	3.80	3.80	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,	Glass blower.
178	3	12	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
179	4½	12	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
180	5	13	3.96	3.96	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Watchman.
181	2½	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
182	3½	13	4.80	None	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
183	3	12	3.75	3.75	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Painter.
184	2	12	4.30	4.30	Yes,	Yes,	No,	Yes,	

*Average.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Scholars.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Accident,	3 weeks.
Rhode Island,	Rhode Island,		Rheumatism,	
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	2	Ill by paint,	2 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Scarlet fever,	6 weeks.
New Jersey,	Pennsylavnia,			
Pennsylvania,	Pennsylvania,	1	Scarlet fever,	5 weeks.
New York,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	2	Chicken pox and scarlet fever,	Several weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Kidney trouble,	1 week.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Scarlet fever and measles,	Several weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Small pox,	10 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	2	Constipation,	1½ weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,		Cramps and rheumatism,	10 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
Delaware,	New Jersey,	2	Measles,	6 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Stomach disorder,	1 week.

†Several times.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents. etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
185	3¼	12	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
186	5	12	4.25	4.25	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
187	4½	12	4.25	4.25	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Shearer.
188	4	12	4.25	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
189	4	13½	5.50	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Potmaker.
190	6	12	7.50	None	No,	No,	No,	No,	.....
191	4	12	5.50	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
192	7-12	12	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Carter.
193	.....	8	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
194	1 1-12	12	3.70	3.70	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
195	3	12	3.70	3.70	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
196	.....	11	3.70	3.70	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
197	.....	11	3.70	3.70	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yard hand.
198	1½	12	3.70	3.70	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
199	2½	14	4.80	4.00	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,	Team driver.
200	1 1-3	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
201	¾	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
202	¾	10	3.70	3.70	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yard hand.
203	½	12	3.70	3.70	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
204	7-12	12	3.70	3.70	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
205	3½	12	3.70	3.70	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
206	1	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yard hand.
207	3½	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Box maker.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Stomach disorder,	3 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Internal trouble,	2 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Small pox,	5 months.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
Pennsylvania,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Small pox,	8 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
Ireland,	Ireland,		Accidental burn,	22 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Scarlet fever, measels and mumps,	Several weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Rheumatism,	Several days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	2	Rectinal disease,	10 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Scarlet fever,	5 weeks.
Pennsylvania,	Pennsylvania,	1	Measels,	7 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Abcesses,	3 to 10 days.
Germany,	New Jersey,		Cramps,	1 day.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Small pox,	5 months.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Abcess,	10 days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	3	Rheumatism,	4 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Rheumatism,	Several days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Kidney trouble,	Several days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	Kidney and bladder trouble,	Several days.

†Several times.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
208	1	12	3.70	3.70	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Team driver.
209	¾	10	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
210	2	12	3.70	3.70	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
211	1	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yard hand.
212	3½	12	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
213	3	12	3.70	3.70	Yes,	Yes,	No,	Yes,	.....
214	1	11	4.80	4.80	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
215	1	10	3.60	3.60	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yard hand.
216	1	11	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
217	4	12	4.25	4.25	Yes,	Yes,	No,	Yes,	.....
218	6	12	4.25	4.25	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
219	4	12	10.50	‡.....	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower, ...
220	3	14	9.80	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower, ...
221	4	14	7.50	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower, ...
222	4	13	7.50	6.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
223	2½	12	9.80	6.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Pot maker.
224	5	14	6.75	4.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
225	6	14	*15.00	6.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
226	4	13	5.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
227	2	12	4.80	4.00	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
228	2	12	3.70	3.70	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yard hand.
229	§.....	12	3.96	3.96	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
230	¼	11	4.60	4.60	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Team driver.

‡Married. *Average. §Less than one year.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Social Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
Pennsylvania,	Pennsylvania,	3	Cramps and rheumatism,	Several days.
Virginia,	Virginia,	1	Chicken pox,	2 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Pleurisy,	5 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
Pennsylvania,	Pennsylvania,	†	Abcesses,	3 weeks.
Germany,	Germany,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	†	General weakness,	Several days.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
Indiana,	Indiana,	1	Measels,	6 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Bilious fever,	5 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Small pox,	4 months.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	2	Dysentery and gathered hand,	7 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Small pox,	8 weeks.
New Jersey,	New Jersey,			
Maryland,	Maryland,			
New Jersey,	New Jersey,	1	Dysentery,	6 weeks.
Italy,	Italy,	†	Bladder trouble,	Sometimes one week.

†Several times.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
231	½	11	3.60	3.60	Yes,	Yes,	No,	Yes,	
232	1	11	3.60	3.60	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
233	¾	12	3.60	3.60	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
234	2	12	7.80	None	No,	No,	No,	No,	
235	7	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Saddlery hardware.
236	4	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	
237	4	14	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
238	6	14	7.00	7.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	
239	8	14	10.00	10.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	
240	8	14	6.00	6.00	No.	No,	No,	Yes,	
241	8	14	6.00	6.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Sewing machine work.
242	8	14	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Trunk factory.
243	8	14	7.00	7.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Trunk factory.
244	8	14	8.00	8.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Trunk factory.
245	8	14½	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
246	8	14	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
247	4	14	4.25	4.25	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
248	8	14	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
249	8	14	5.50	5.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Driver.
250	8	14	11.00	11.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Zinc works.
251	8	14	6.00	6.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
252	†.....	14	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Moving van, proprietor.
253	4 yrs.	14	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.

†Several years.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, Etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child since beginning work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of attacks of sickness.	Character of sickness.	Duration.
Italy,	Italy,		Headaches,	
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Germany,	Germany,			
England,	England,			
Ireland,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
254	3	14	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Locksmith.
255	3	14½	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
256	3	14½	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
257	4	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
258	5	15	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
259	5	13	3.00	‡	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	
260	8	14	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Foundry.
261	4	13	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
262	3	13	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Locksmith.
263	3	14	4.00	*	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
264	4	13	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
265	3	14	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Night watchman.
266	4	14	4.50	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
267	4	14	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
268	3	14	4.50	*	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Retired.
269	3	14	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
270	7	14	3.25	3.25	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
271	3	14	3.25	3.25	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
272	3	14	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	
273	4	15	5.00	*	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
274	3	14	5.00	None	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Not working.
275	4	14	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
276	3	15	3.25	3.25	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Coachman.

‡"Very little." *Pay board.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
Germany,	United States,			
Scotland,	Scotland,			
Scotland,	Scotland,			
United States,	United States,			
England,	England,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Nova Scotia,	Nova Scotia,			
Ireland,	United States,			
Germany,	United States,			
Ireland,	United States,			
England,	England,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
England,	England,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
England,	England,			
Ireland,	United States,			
England,				
Ireland,	Ireland,			
England,	England,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
277	4	15	5.50	5.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
278	4	15	5.50	5.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
279	4	14	6.00	*	Yes,	No,	No,	No,	
280	3	14	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Laborer.
281	3	14	3.50		Yes,	No,	No,	No,	
282	4	13	3.25	3.25	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
283	4	14	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
284	4	14	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
285	†	14	7.00	7.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	
286	†	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	
287	4	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
288	3	14	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	No,	Laborer.
289	4	12	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Faucet factory.
290	5	13½	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	
291	few y'rs	13	2.50	2.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Not able to work.
292	few y'rs	14	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Not able to work.
293	few y'rs	14	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
294	3	14	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
295	8	15	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Carpenter.
296	8	14	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	
297	4	14	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	
298	4	13	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Faucet factory.
299	*	14	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Faucet factory.

*Average.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, Etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child since beginning work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of attacks of sickness.	Character of sickness.	Duration.
England,	England,			
England,	England,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
England,	England,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
300	7	13	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Stevedore.
301	7	13	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
302	3	14	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
303	few y'rs	13	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
304	few y'rs	14	6.00	6.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
305	few y'rs	14	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
306	8	14	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Carpenter.
307	4	14	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
308	3	14	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
309	3	14	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
310	8	14	6.50	6.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
311	sev. y'rs	14	3.25	3.25	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
312	7	15	2.50	2.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
313	4	14	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	Does not work.
314	4	13½	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Lawyer.
315	8	14	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Brewery.
316	few y'rs	14	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
317	3	14	4.00	†.....	.....	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
318	3	14	7.00	†.....	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
319	8	16	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
320	8	14	2.50	2.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Railroad.
321	3	15	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Leather worker.
322	4	14	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	

*A short time in this country. †Pay board.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Social Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
England,	England,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Germany,	Germany,			
England,	England,			
	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
323	4	15	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
324	5	13	1.50	1.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
325	sev. y'rs	13	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
326	7	13	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
327	8	14	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	None.
328	few y'rs	14	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	None.
329	*.....	13	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
330	sev. y'rs	14	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	
331	6	12	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	
332	6	12	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	
333	sev. y'rs	13½	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	
334	sev. y'rs	12	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
335	*.....	14	5.50	5.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
336	*.....	13	5.50	5.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
337	7	13½	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Machinist.
338	4	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
339	*.....	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
340	3	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Brewery workman.
341	4	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Storekeeper.
342	7	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	
343	7	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Leather worker.
344	8	14	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Varnish factory.
345	8	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	

*Irregularly.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Scholars.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
England,	England,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents. etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
346	5	13½	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
347	4	13	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
348	8	14	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
349	5	13	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Tinware works.
350	6	14	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Paint works.
351	5	15	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
352	5	14	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
353	6	14	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
354	7	13½	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
355	8	15	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Foundry.
356	8	14	6.00	6.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Driver.
357	8	14	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Foundry.
358	8	14	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
359	8	14½	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
360	sev. y'rs	14	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Brewery workman.
361	8	14	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
362	8	14	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Zinc works.
363	5	13½	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Tinware works.
364	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Leather Worker.
365	3	14	4.00	4.00	No.	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Leather Worker.
366	4	13	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
367	6	14	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Insurance agent.
368	8	14	8.00	8.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
Nova Scotia,	Nova Scotia,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Sweden,				
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 1.—Industrials—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
369	sev. y'rs	13	6.00	6.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Hatter.
370	sev. y'rs	14	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Hatter.
371	8	14	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
372	5	15	6.00	6.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Jeweler.
373	8	14	7.00	7.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
374	8	14	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
375	7	13½	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
376	8	14	2.75	2.75	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	.....
377	5	13	4.20	4.20	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
378	4	15	2.75	2.75	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Hatter.
379	8	14	2.75	2.75	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Button maker.
380	7	13	2.50	2.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Truck driver.
381	sev. y'rs	13½	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Cigar maker.
382	8	14	7.00	7.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
383	7	13	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Railroad foreman.
384	8	14	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
385	8	14	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
386	6	12½	2.50	2.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Zinc works.
387	7	13	2.50	2.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Zinc works.
388	5	13	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Stableman.
389	8	14	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Stableman.
390	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Zinc works.
391	6	15	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
Ireland,	United States,			
Ireland,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
England,	England,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
England,	England,			
United States,	United States,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
392	7	13	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Carpenters.
393	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Tanner.
394	7	13	5.50	5.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Celluloid works.
395	few y'rs	14	4.00	.....	.....	.....	No,	No,	.....
396	8	14	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	No,	Steel works.
397	5	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Foundry.
398	4	13	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	.....
399	4	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	Moulder.
400	8	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Zinc works.
401	7	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Zinc works.
402	8	14	7.00	7.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	.....
403	8	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	Zinc works.
404	7	13	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Boatman.
405	8	14	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	.....
406	3	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	Faucet maker.
407	*.....	13	7.00	7.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Machinist.
408	8	14	8.00	8.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Harness trimmer.
409	7	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
410	7	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Team driver.
411	*.....	13	4.00	.....	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Corset factory.
412	6	14	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Driver.
413	.....	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Hatter.
414	8	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Japanner.

*Irregularly.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
England,	England,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
Germany,	Germany,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
415	8	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Harness trimmer.
416	6	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
417	4	14	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Zinc works.
418	8	14	8.00	8.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	.....
419	8	14	8.00	8.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	Leather worker.
420	8	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Leather worker.
421	8	15	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Leather worker.
422	8	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Malt house.
423	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Clothing cutter.
424	5	14	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Corset factory.
425	6	14	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Die sinker.
426	8	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Die sinker.
427	7	13	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	.....
428	6	13	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
429	7	12	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	No,	Yes,	None.
430	4	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Moulder.
431	8	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Steel works.
432	sev. y'rs	14½	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Tanner.
433	*	14	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Rivet factory.
434	3	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Hatter.
435	3	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Hatter.
436	4	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
437	4	14	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Hatter.

*Irregularly.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Scholars.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
England,	United States,			
England,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
England,	United States,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Social Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
438	8	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Team driver.
439	8	14	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Foundry.
440	8	14	7.00	7.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Foundry.
441	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Milk business.
442	sev. y'rs	14	2.00	2.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Carpenter.
443	6	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Unable to work.
444	6	14	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
445	4	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Night watchman.
446	8	14	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Painter.
447	8	16	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Fireman
448	8	15	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Painter.
449	8	15	7.00	7.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Grocery clerk.
450	*	13	3.00		No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Grocery clerk.
451	few y'rs	14	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Carpenter.
452	8	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Blacksmith.
453	sev. y'rs	15	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
454	sev. y'rs	14	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Sewing machine factory.
455	5	14	8.50	8.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
456	5	13	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
457	8	14	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Tailor.
458	sev. y'rs	12	3.00		No,	No,	No,	Yes,	
459	4	14	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
460	8	14	4.50	4.50	Yes,				

*Irregularly.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Sweden,	Sweden,			
United States,	United States,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents. etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
461	6	14	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Plumbers' supplies.
462	8	14	3.25	3.25	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Varnish.
463	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
464	7	13	8.00	8.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Foundry.
465	4	14	4.00	.....	Yes,	No,	No,	No,	.....
466	5	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Hatter.
467	8	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Insurance agent.
468	6	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Sewing machine factory.
469	*.....	13	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Foundry.
470	*.....	13	†.....	1.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Paper hanger.
471	7	13	3.00	‡.....	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Clothing cutter.
472	4	15	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
473	6	12	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Button maker.
474	few y'rs	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Cigar maker.
475	6	13	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
476	6	15	9.00	9.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Train flagman.
477	7	13	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
478	5	14	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Japanner.
479	4	14	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
480	sev. y'rs	.....	2.50	2.50	Yes,	Is in school,	No,	Yes,	.....
481	3	12	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
482	4	12	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
483	8	14	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....

*Irregularly. †$1.50 and board. ‡Nearly all

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, Etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child since beginning work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of attacks of sickness.	Character of sickness.	Duration.
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
England,	England,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Scotland,	Scotland,			
United States,	United States,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
484	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	None.
485	6	14	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
486	6	14	7.00	7.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
487	4	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
488	8	14	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
489	8	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Railroad.
490	8	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Celluloid factory.
491	†.....	15	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Grocer.
492	3	12	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
493	4	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Baker.
494	4	14	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mason.
495	4	14	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	None.
496	7	14	6.00	.....	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Button maker.
497	2	13	4.00	4.00	.....	.....	No,	No,	
498	4	14	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mason.
499	6	13½	7.00	7.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
500	6	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Tanner.
501	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Store keeper.
502	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mill hand.
503	8	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Saloon keeper.
504	7	13	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
505	8	15	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
506	8	15	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Rubber works.

†Many years.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
France,	France,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
England,	England,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Austria,	Austria,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
England,	England,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
507	8	15	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Print works.
508	8	15	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Gateman at railroad.
509	7	13	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
510	8	14	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Print works.
511	8	16	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	.....
512	8	14	.....	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Rubber works.
513	7	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
514	8	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
515	8	14	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Cotton mill.
516	8	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Fireman.
517	8	15½	6.00	‡.....	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	.....
518	8	15	5.00	‡.....	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	.....
519	8	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
520	7	13½	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
521	7	13	2.50	2.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Ill (not working).
522	8	14	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
523	8	14	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Tailor.
524	7	13½	1.50	.....	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Tailor.
525	7	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Rubber works.
526	6	12	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
527	7	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Gardener.
528	8	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Gardener.
529	8	14	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.

‡Send part to parents in Poland.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Social Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
Holland,	Holland,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
United States,	United States,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Scotland,	Scotland,			
United States,	United States,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
United States,	United States,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
530	8	14	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
531	7	13	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	No,	No,	
532	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Fireman.
533	7	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
534	8	14	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
535	7	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
536	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
537	7	13½	8.00	8.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
538	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Driver.
539	7	13½	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Dye house.
540	8	14	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Print works.
541	8	14	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Barber.
542	8	14	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Not working.
543	7	13½	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Cotton mill.
544	8	14	5.50	5.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Driver.
545	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Ill (not working).
546	8	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Woolen mill.
547	8	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Woolen mill.
548	8	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Shoemaker.
549	8	14	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Not working.
550	8	14	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
551	7	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
552	7	13½	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Shoe maker.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
Italy,	Italy,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Austria,	Austria,			
Austria,	Austria,			
Austria,	Austria,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Holland,	Holland,			
England,	England,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
Italy,	Italy,			
England,	England,			
Holland,	Holland,			
England,	England,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Austria,	Austria,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Austria,	Austria,			
England,	England,			
England,	England,			
Austria,	Austria,			
Austria,	Austria,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
553	8	14	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Shoe maker.
554	8	15	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Print works.
555	7	13½	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
556	8	14	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
557	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
558	7	13½	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Shoe maker.
559	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Shoe maker.
560	7	13	3.75	3.75	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Gateman at railroad.
561	8	15	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
562	7	13	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Painter.
563	7	13	7.00	7.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Not working.
564	7	13	7.00	7.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Not working.
565	7	13½	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Silk mill.
566	7	13	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Silk mill.
567	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Carpenter.
568	6	12	4.25	4.25	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
569	7	13	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
570	7	13½	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Silk mill.
571	7	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Dye house.
572	7	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Brewer.
573	7	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Boiler maker.
574	7	13	3.75	3.75	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
575	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Silk mill.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
Austria,	Austria,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Austria,	Austria,			
Austria,	Austria,			
United States,	United States,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
France,	France,			
France,	France,			
Germany,	Germany,			
England,	England,			
Italy,	Italy,			
United States,	United States,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 1.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
576	7	13	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
577	*.....	13	3.75	3.75	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Barber.
578	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Silk mill.
579	7	13	4.25	4.25	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Contractor.
580	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Barber.
581	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
582	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Furniture store.
583	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Driver.
584	7	13	5.50	5.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Weaver.
585	7	13	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
586	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Weaver.
587	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Driver.
588	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
589	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Silk weaver.
590	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Dye house.
591	7	13	4.80	4.80	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Silk mill.
592	6	12	2.50	2.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
593	7	13	4.80	4.80	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Rolling mill.
594	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Tailor.
595	6	12	2.75	2.75	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Dye house.
596	6	12	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Watchman.
597	7	13	6.60	6.60	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
598	7	13	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	

*Irregularly.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Italy,	Italy,			
England,	England,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
England,	England,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
England,	England,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Italy,	Italy,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
599	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
600	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Shoe maker.
601	8	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
602	7	13	7.00	7.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer on railroad.
603	7	13	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Locomotive works.
604	7	13	3.67	3.67	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Painter.
605	7	13	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
606	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Machinist.
607	7	13	9.00	9.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
608	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Rolling mill.
609	7	13½	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Moulder.
610	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mill laborer.
611	8	14	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Dye house.
612	8	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Silk mill.
613	8	14	8.00	8.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Too feeble to work.
614	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Barber.
615	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Saloon keeper.
616	7	13	2.50	2.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mason.
617	7	13	4.80	4.80	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mason.
618	7	13	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	
619	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Cigar maker.
620	7	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Silk mill.
621	7	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Boarding house.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
England,	England,			
England.	England,			
England,	England,			
United States,	United States,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
England,	England,			
England,	England,			
United States,	United States,			
Switzerland,	Switzerland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
France,	France,			
Italy,	Italy,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Social Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
622	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mill laborer.
623	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Dye house.
624	8	14	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Weaver.
625	8	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Butcher.
626	7	13½	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Weaver.
627	8	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Shoe maker.
628	8	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Dye house.
629	7	13½	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
630	8	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Silk mill.
631	7	13	4.25	4.25	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Machinist.
632	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Boiler maker.
633	7	13	4.25	4.25	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Machinist.
634	6	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
635	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Boiler maker.
636	7	13½	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Night watchman.
637	8	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Boiler maker.
638	8	14	4.25	4.25	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Baker.
639	8	14	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Machinist.
640	8	14	3.50	*.....	Yes,	No,	No,	No,	.....
641	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Locomotive works.
642	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Carpenter.
643	7	13½	2.50	2.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Foundry.
644	7	13	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....

*$2.50 to aunt.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
United States,	United States,			
England,	England,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
England,	England,			
United States,	United States,			
England,	England,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
England,	England,			
England,	England,			
England,	England,			
Italy,	Italy,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
England,	England,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
645	7	13½	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Painter.
646	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Rolling mill.
647	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
648	7	13	7.00	7.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Carpenter.
649	7	13	6.50	6.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Silk mill.
650	7	13	7.20	7.20	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mill laborer.
651	7	13½	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
652	7	13	4.25	4.25	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
653	7	13	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Silk twister.
654	7	13½	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Rolling mill.
655	7	13½	8.00	8.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mill laborer.
656	7	13	7.00	7.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Silk mill.
657	7	13	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Foreman in mill.
658	8	14	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Silk mill.
659	6	12½	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Flax mill.
660	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Rolling mill.
661	7	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Rolling mill.
662	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
663	6	12½	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Flax mill.
664	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
665	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Boiler shop.
666	7	13	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
667	7	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Flax mill.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Italy,	Italy,			
United States,	United States,			
Scotland,	Scotland,			
France,	France,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Scotland,	Scotland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
Holland,	Holland,			
United States,	United States,			
Holland,	Holland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to its Own Support? Yes—No,	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No,	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother,	
	Years.	Years.							
668	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
669	7	13	4.25	4.25	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Flax mill
670	7	13	3.30	3.30	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
671	8	14	2.75	2.75	Yes,	No,	No,	No,	
672	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Dye house.
673	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Foreman in mill.
674	7	13	3.75	3.75	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Plumber.
675	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mill laborer.
676	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Shoe maker.
677	8	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Store.
678	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Weaver.
679	7	13	4.80	4.80	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
680	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Grocery.
681	8	14	4.80	4.80	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mill laborer.
682	7	13	4.20	4.20	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Silk mill.
683	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Rolling mill.
684	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Salcon.
685	7	13	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	No,	No,	
686	7	13	9.95	9.95	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Teamster.
687	6	12	2.50	†	Yes,	No,	No,	No,	
688	8	14	3.30	3.30	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
689	6	12	3.30	3.30	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Dye house.
690	6	12	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.

†$2.50 to aunt.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Social Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
Ireland,	Ireland,			
England,	England,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
England,	England,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
Italy,	Italy,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Holland,	Holland,			
England,	England,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
England,	England,			
England,	England,			
United States,	United States,			
England,	England,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
691	6	12	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Dye house.
692	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
693	7	13	6.50	6.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Water works.
694	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Water works.
695	7	13	3.30	3.30	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
696	7	13	3.30	3.30	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
697	7	13	4.80	4.80	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Boiler maker.
698	8	14	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mill hand.
699	8	14	8.00	8.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Coppersmith.
700	8	14	6.00	6.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
701	7	13	5.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
702	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Barber.
703	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Silk spinner.
704	7	13½	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
705	7	13	3.30	3.30	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Painter.
706	7	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
707	7	13½	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer in mill.
708	8	14	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Tailor.
709	8	14	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Vegetable stand.
710	6	12½	2.50	2.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
711	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Flax mill.
712	7	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Locomotive works.
713	8	14	4.60	4.60	Yes,	No,	No,	No,	.....

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, Etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child since beginning work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of attacks of sickness.	Character of sickness.	Duration.
Italy,	Italy,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
Scotland,	Scotland,			
England,	England,			
United States,	United States,			
Scotland,	Scotland,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Scotland,	Scotland,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Scotland,	Scotland,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
714	7	13	3.80	3.80	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
715	7	13	3.30	3.30	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
716	7	13½	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
717	7	13½	3.30	3.30	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Locomotive works.
718	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Helper, boiler shop.
719	7	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Foundry laborer.
720	7	13	4.25	4.25	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Silk mill.
721	7	13½	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mill laborer.
722	8	14	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
723	7	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mill laborer.
724	7	13½	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Rolling mill.
725	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Flax mill.
726	7	13½	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
727	7	13	3.75	3.75	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Flax mill.
728	7	13	4.25	4.25	Yes,	No,	No,	No,	
729	7	13½	4.75	4.75	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mill laborer.
730	7	13½	4.25	4.25	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Rolling mill.
731	7	13	3.75	3.75	Yes,	No,	No.	Yes,	
732	7	13½	4.25	4.25	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mill laborer.
733	7	13	7.00	7.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Machinist.
734	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mill laborer.
735	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mill laborer.
736	8	14	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness	Duration.
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
England,	England,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
Scotland,	Scotland,			
Scotland,	Scotland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents. etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
737	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Driver.
738	7	13	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
739	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Moulder.
740	7	13	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Moulding foundry.
741	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
742	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Clothes cleaner.
743	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
744	8	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Ice wagon.
745	7	13	7.00	7.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
746	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mill laborer.
747	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Silk mill.
748	8	14	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Dye house.
749	7	13	5.50	5.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Spool factory.
750	4	12	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Trucker.
751	3½	14	3.25	3.25	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
752	4	12	3.90	3.25	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
753	4	12	3.70	3.70	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
754	2 1-3	11	3.60	3.60	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Carter.
755	1 1-12	11	4.30	4.30	Yes,	Yes,	No,	Yes,	
756	3	12	3.90	3.50	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yard hand.
757	3	13	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Hack driver.
758	3	12	3.25	3.25	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
759	3	12	3.25	3.25	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Scotland,	Scotland,			
Scotland,	Scotland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Italy,	Italy,			
England,	England,			
France,	United States,			
Italy,	Italy,			
France,	France,			
Germany,	Germany,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,	2	Malarial fever,	8 weeks.
United States,	United States,	1	Accident,	Few days.
United States,	United States,		Measels,	5 weeks.
United States,	United States,	1	Typhoid fever,	8 weeks.
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,		Indigestion,	
United States,	United States,		Accidental burn,	10 days.
United States,	United States,	1	Pulmonary trouble,	2 weeks.
United States,	United States,		Dysentery,	3 weeks.
United States,	United States,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 1.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
760	3½	12	3.25	3.25	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
761	4	13	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
762	3	12	4.75	4.75	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Paper hanger.
763	3½	12	4.25	4.25	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Hack driver.
764	4	13	3.75	3.75	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
765	*	11	3.75	3.75	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Hack driver.
766	4½	12	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
767	2 1-6	11½	3.20	3.20	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer on railroad.
768	4	12	3.75	3.75	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
769	3	12	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Carter.
770	4	12	3.70	3.70	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glassblower.
771	4	12	3.60	3.60	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glassblower.
772	1½	12	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Batch maker.
773	4	12	3.70	3.70	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
774	4	14	6.00	4.00	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Fruit grower.
775	4	12	6.50	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Salesman.
776	3	13	6.50	6.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
777	5	13½	6.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
778	2	12	2.75	2.75	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Trucker.
779	4½	14	†10.80				No,	No,	
780	5	12	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Trucker.
781	5	11	4.50			No,	No,	No,	

†Average.
*Irregularly.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,	3	Lung trouble,	7 weeks.
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,	†	Chicken pox & inflammatory rheumatism,	5 weeks.
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,	†	Abscesses,	2 weeks.
United States,	United States,	4	Hemorrhages,	8 weeks.
United States,	United States,	†	Kidney trouble,	
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,	1	Felon,	5 weeks.
United States,	United States,	1	Cramp colic,	3 days.
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,	1	Carbuncle,	6 weeks.
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			

†Several times

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
782	5	12	3.75	3.75	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Farmer.
783	4	11	3.75	3.75	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,	Laborer.
784	5	12	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	No,	No,	
785	6	12	4.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	No,	No,	
786	3½	12	3.75	3.75	Yes,	Yes,	No,	No,	
787	3	12	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Clerk.
788	2½	13	3.80	3.00	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Farmer.
789	2	12	3.80	3.00	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass worker.
790	1½	11	5.50	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Brick maker.
791	4	13	6.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
792	3½	12	6.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Batch maker.
793	3¼	13	5.40	5.40	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
794	4½	13	5.80	5.80	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Blacksmith.
795	4	14	6.50	4.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Lehr tender.
796	3	12	6.60	4.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
797	2	14	4.80	.....	.....	.....	No,	No,	
798	1	12	5.20	5.20	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Clothing maker.
799	2½	14	4.75	4.75	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Clothing presser.
800	¾	12	4.80	4.80	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Clothing presser.
801	5	12	11.60	*	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
802	3½	15	13.50	†	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
803	4	13	7.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
804	4	12	6.00	6.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	

*$5.00 and board. †$4.00 and board.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,	1	Scarlet fever,	5 weeks.
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,	1	Tonsilitis,	Several weeks.
United States,	United States,		Headaches,	
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,		Accidental burn,	2 weeks.
United States,	United States,	2	Abscess,	Several days.
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,	1	Scarlet fever,	6 weeks.
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,	4	Bladder affection,	1 week.
Germany,	Germany,			
Russia,	Russia,			
Russia,	Russia,	3	Bowel trouble,	4 months.
Russia,	Russia,	1	Small pox,	4 months.
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,	1	Accidental burn,	5 weeks.
United States,	United States,	1	Measels,	6 weeks.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Social Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
805	5	13	3.70	3.70	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
806	3½	13	3.85	3.85	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
807	4½	14	4.80	4.80	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Glass blower.
808	4	13	6.50	5.00	Yes,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Carter.
809	3	10	2.50	2.50	Yes,	Yes,	No,	Yes,	
810	7	13	4.25	4.25	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Freight handler.
811	7	13	2.50	2.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Freight handler.
812	7	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
813	7	13	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
814	7	13	6.50	6.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Freight yard.
815	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Freight yard.
816	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
817	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
818	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
819	7	13	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Carpenter.
820	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Fruit stand.
821	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Barber.
822	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Painter.
823	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Bartender.
824	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
825	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
826	7	13	3.75	3.75	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
827	7	13	3.75	3.75	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Driver.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
United States,	United States,	2		
United States,	United States,	2		
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Germany,	Germany.			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
828	7	13	4.25	4.25	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Driver.
829	8	14	3.00	3.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
830	7	13	6.50	6.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
831	6	12½	8.00	8.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Painter.
832	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Painter.
833	6	12	2.50	2.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Freight handler.
834	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Saloon.
835	6	12	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
836	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Sugar house.
837	7	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Cigar machine.
838	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
839	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
840	7	13	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer (sugar house).
841	6	12½	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Brewery.
842	7	13	7.00	7.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Sugar house.
843	7	13	7.00	7.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Sugar house.
844	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
845	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Tailor.
846	6	12	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
847	6	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Brick yard.
848	6	12	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Brick yard.
849	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Driver.
850	7	13	2.50	2.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Sugar house.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
Germany,	Germany,		Abscess in throat,	2 weeks.
United States,	United States,		Boils,	3 weeks.
United States,	United States,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,		Mumps and chicken pox,	2½ weeks.
Poland,	Poland,			
England,	England,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
851	7	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	
852	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Coachman.
853	7	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Tobacco factory.
854	7	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
855	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
856	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Coachman.
857	7	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mason.
858	7	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mason.
859	8	14	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
860	7	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Night watchman.
861	7	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Night watchman.
862	8	14	2.50	2.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Freight handler.
863	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Peddler.
864	7	13	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
865	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Barber.
866	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Railroad.
867	7	13	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Freight handler.
868	7	13	6.00	6.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
869	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Butcher.
870	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
871	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Tailor.
872	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Grocer.
873	7	13	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Engineer, sugar house.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness	Duration.
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents. etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
874	7	13	5.50	5.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Gas house.
875	6	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
876	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Brick yard.
877	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Engineer, sugar house.
878	7	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Engineer, sugar house.
879	7	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
880	6	12	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Brick yard.
881	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
882	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer, sugar house.
883	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
884	7	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
885	6	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Gas house.
886	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Engineer, sugar house.
887	7	13	7.00	7.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
888	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Sugar house.
889	6	12½	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Plasterer.
890	7	13	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	.....
891	7	13	7.00	7.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Peddler.
892	7	13	8.00	8.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Peddler.
893	8	14	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Rubber mill.
894	7	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
895	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
896	7	13	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Railroad laborer.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, Etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child since beginning work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of attacks of sickness.	Character of sickness.	Duration.
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Germany,	Hungary,			
Germany,	Hungary,			
United States,	United tSates,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
Hungary.	Hungary,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 1.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No.	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
897	7	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Carpenter.
898	7	13	6.00	6.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
899	*	13	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Factory hand.
900	†	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Railroad laborer.
901	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
902	8	14	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Railroad laborer.
903	†	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Button factory.
904	†	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
905	†	13	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Railroad laborer.
906	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Railroad laborer.
907	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
908	7	13	4.00	4.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mill hand.
909	6	12	7.00	7.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mill hand.
910	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
911	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Railroad laborer.
912	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Paper mill.
913	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
914	7	13½	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Mill hand.
915	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Railroad laborer.
916	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Fancy goods.
917	7	13	7.00	.....	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Jar factory.
918	7	13	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
919	7	13½	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Hosiery factory.

*A short time in this country. †None in this country.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
United States,	United States,			
United States,	United States,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
Hungary,	Hungary,			
United States,	United States,			

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

School Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Office Number.	Length of Time Child has Attended School.	Age at which the Child Began Work.	Amount of Child's Earnings.		Is the Child's Labor Necessary to Its Own Support? Yes—No.	Would the Child Rather Attend School than Work? Yes—No	Are Parents Living? Yes—No.		Occupation of Father.
			Per Week.	Given to Parents.			Father.	Mother.	
	Years.	Years.							
920	7	13	6.00	6.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
921	*	12½	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Railroad laborer.
922	6	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Grocer.
923	7	13	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
924	6	13	6.00	6.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Dock hand.
925	6	13	5.00	5.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
926	6	13	4.00	4.00	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
927	7	13½	5.00	5.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Factory watchman.
928	*	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
929	†	13	2.50	2.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Railroad laborer.
930	†	13	2.50	2.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Dock hand.
931	7	13½	2.75	2.75	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
932	7	13½	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	No,	Yes,	
933	*	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Tailor.
934	*	12½	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Fruit peddler.
935	3	13	3.50	3.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Shoe maker.
936	5	13	3.50	3.50	Yes,	No,	Yes,	No,	Pencil factory.
937	7	13	4.50	4.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Factory watchman.
938	*.....	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Railroad laborer.
939	†.....	12	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
940	†.....	13	2.75	2.75	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Dock hand.
941	†.....	12	2.50	2.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Laborer.
942	*.....	13	3.00	3.00	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Tailor.
943	†.....	13	2.50	2.50	No,	No,	Yes,	Yes,	Dock hand.

*A short time in this country. †Very little.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Social Opportunities, Weekly Earnings, Domestic Circumstances, Birthplace of Parents, etc.

Table No. 2.—Individuals—Continued.

Birthplace of		Health of Child Since Beginning Work.		
Father.	Mother.	Number of Attacks of Sickness.	Character of Sickness.	Duration.
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Italy,	Italy,			
United States,	United States,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Germany,	German,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Ireland,	Ireland,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Germany,	Germany,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Italy,	Italy,			
Poland,	Poland,			
Italy,	Italy,			

CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Educational Attainments, Moral Surroundings at Work, Physical Requirements, Etc.

Table No. 3.—Individuals.

Office Number.	Education—Can the Child					Moral Surroundings While at Work.						
	Read.	Write.	Cipher in Simple Arithmetic.	Has Child Attended Night School Since Beginning Work. Yes—No.	For How Many Months.	Is Profane or Abusive Language Used to the Child. Yes—No.	Is Such Language Used in the Presence or Hearing of Child. Yes—No.	Is the Child's Work Performed in a Sitting or Standing Position	Is the Work of a Kind that Requires Carrying Bundles or Loads. Yes—No.	Weight of Such Bundles or Loads.	Is the Child Subject to Fines when Employed.
1	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
2	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Both,	No,		No.
3	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
4	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
5	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Both,	No,		No.
6	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
7	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
8	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
9	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
10	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
11	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
12	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	Yes,	25 to 100 lbs,	No.
13	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
14	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
15	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
16	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
17	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
18	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
19	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
20	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
21	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
22	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
23	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
24	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.

25	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
26	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
27	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
28	Yes,	*	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
29	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
30	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
31	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
32	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
33	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
34	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
35	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
36	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
37	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
38	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
39	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
40	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3 mos.	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
41	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
42	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
43	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
44	†	No,	No,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
45	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
46	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting,	No,		No.
47	Yes,	*	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
48	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting,	No,		No.
49	Yes,	*	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting,	No,		No.
50	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting,	No,		No.
51	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting,	No,		No.
52	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
53	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
54	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
55	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
56	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
57	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
58	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
59	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
60	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
61	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
62	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
63	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
64	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
65	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
66	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
67	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
68	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
69	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
70	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
71	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
72	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
73	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
74	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.
†Not very well.

CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Educational Attainments, Moral Surroundings at Work, Physical Requirements, Etc.

Table No. 3.—Individuals—(Continued).

Office Number.	Education—Can the Child					Moral Surroundings While at Work.		Is the Child's work Performed in a Sitting or Standing Position.	Is the Work of a Kind that Requires Carrying Heavy Bundles or Loads. Yes—No.	Weight of such Bundles or Loads.	Is the Child Subject to Fines when Employed.
	Read.	Write.	Cipher in Simple Arithmetic.	Has Child Attended Night School Since Beginning Work. Yes—No.	For How Many Months.	Is Profane or Abusive Language Used to the Child. Yes—No.	Is Such Language Used in the Presence or Hearing of Child. Yes—No.				
75	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
76	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
77	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
78	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
79	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
80	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
81	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
82	Yes,	*	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
83	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
84	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
85	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
86	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
87	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting,	No,		No.
88	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
89	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting,	No,		No.
90	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
91	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
92	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
93	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
94	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
95	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
96	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
97	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.

98	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
99	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
100	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	Yes,	40 to 50 lbs.,	No.
101	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
102	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
103	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
104	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
105	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
106	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
107	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
108	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
109	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
110	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting,	No,		No.
111	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting,	No,		No.
112	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
113	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
114	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
115	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting,	No,		No.
116	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting,	No,		No.
117	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting,	No,		No.
118	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting,	No,		No.
119	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	Yes,	40 to 50 lbs.,	No.
120	Yes,	*	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
121	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
122	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
123	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
124	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
125	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
126	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
127	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
128	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
129	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
130	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
131	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
132	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
133	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
134	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
135	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
136	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
137	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
138	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
139	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
140	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
141	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
142	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
143	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
144	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
145	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
146	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
147	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
148	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
149	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.

CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Educational Attainments, Moral Surroundings at Work, Physical Requirements, Etc.

Table No. 3.—Individuals—(Continued).

Office Number.	Education Can the Child					Moral Surroundings While at Work.		Is the Child's Work Performed in a Sitting or Standing Position.	Is the Work of a Kind that Requires Carrying Heavy Bundles or Loads. Yes—No.	Weight of Such Bundles or Loads.	Is the Child Subject to Fines when Employed.
	Read	Write.	Cipher in Simple Arithmetic.	Has Child Attended Night School Since Beginning Work. Yes—No.	For How Many Months.	Is Profane or Abusive Language Used to the Child. Yes—No.	Is Such Language Used in the Presence or Hearing of Child. Yes—No.				
150	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
151	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
152	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
153	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
154	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		Yes.†
155	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	Yes,	50 to 60 lbs.,	No.
156	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
157	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
158	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
159	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
160	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	Yes,	50 to 60 lbs.,	No.
161	Yes,	*	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	Yes,	50 to 60 lbs.	No.
162	Yes,	*	Limited.	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,	No,		No.
163	Yes.	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
164	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
165	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
166	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
167	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Both,	Yes,	25 to 100 lbs.	No.
168	Yes.	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
169	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
170	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
171	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.
†Bad language.

172	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
173	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
174	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
175	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,		No,		No.
176	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,		No,		No.
177	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,		No,		No.
178	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,		No,		No.
179	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,		No,		No.
180	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
181	Yes,	*	Yes,	Yes,	4	No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
182	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
183	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
184	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
185	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,		No,		No.
186	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
187	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
188	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
189	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
190	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
191	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
192	Yes,	*	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	Yes,	Sitting,		No,		No.
193	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	18	No,	Yes,	Sitting,		No,		No.
194	Yes,	*	*	Yes,	12	No,	Yes,	Sitting,		No,		No.
195	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	Yes,	Sitting,		No,		No.
196	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	15	No,	Yes,	Sitting,		No,		No.
197	Yes,	*	*	Yes,	21	No,	Yes,	Sitting,		No,		No.
198	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	15	No,	Yes,	Sitting,		No,		No.
199	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	Yes,	Sitting,		No,		No.
200	*	*	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
201	Yes,	*	Yes,	Yes,	18	No,	Yes,	Sitting,		No,		No.
202	Yes,	*	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	Yes,	Sitting,		No,		No.
203	Yes,	*	Yes,	Yes,	15	No,	Yes,	Sitting,		No,		No.
204	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	21	No,	Yes,	Sitting,		No,		No.
205	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	Yes,	Sitting,		No,		No.
206	Yes,	*	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
207	Yes,	*	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
208	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	Yes,	Sitting,		No,		No.
209	*	*	*	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
210	Yes,	*	*	Yes,	15	No,	Yes,	Standing,		No,		No.
211	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,		No,		No.
212	Yes,	*	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,		No,		No.
213	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	Yes,	Standing,		No,		No.
214	Yes,	*	No,	Yes,	18	No,	Yes,	Standing,		No,		No.
215	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	15	No,	Yes,	Standing,		No,		No.
216	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	15	No,	Yes,	Standing,		No,		No.
217	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,			No,		No.
218	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,		No,		No.
219	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing,		No,		No.
220	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,		No,		No.
221	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	Yes,	Standing,		No,		No.
222	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	Yes,	Standing,		No,		No.

*Imperfectly.

CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Educational Attainments, Moral Surroundings at Work, Physical Requirements, Etc.

Table No. 3.—Individuals—(Continued).

Office Number.	Education—Can the Child					Moral Surroundings While at Work.		Is the Child's work Performed in a Sitting or Standing Position.	Is the Work of a Kind that Requires Carrying Heavy Bundles or Loads. Yes—No.	Weight of such Bundles or Loads.	Is the Child Subject to Fines when Employed.
	Read.	Write.	Cipher in Simple Arithmetic.	Has Child Attended Night School Since Beginning Work. Yes—No.	For How Many: Months.	Is Profane or Abusive Language Used to the Child. Yes—No.	Is Such Language Used in the Presence or Hearing of Child. Yes—No.				
223	Yes,	*	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
224	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting.	No,		No.
225	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
226	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
227	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
228	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	Yes,	Sitting.	No,		No.
229	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	Yes,	Sitting.	No,		No.
230	No,	No,	No,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting.	No,		No.
231	*	No,	No,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting.	No,		No.
232	Yes,	*	No,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting.	No,		No.
233	Yes,	No,	No,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
234	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
235	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
236	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	†	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
237	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
238	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
239	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
240	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
241	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
242	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
243	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
244	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.
†During winters.

245	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
246	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
247	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
248	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
249	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
250	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
251	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
252	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
253	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
254	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
255	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
256	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
257	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
258	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	4	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
259	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
260	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
261	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
262	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
263	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
264	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
265	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
266	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
267	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
268	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
269	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
270	Yes,	*	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
271	Yes,	*	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
272	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
273	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
274	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
275	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
276	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
277	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
278	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
279	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No.	Both.	No,		No.
280	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No.	Both.	No,		No.
281	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
282	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
283	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
284	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
285	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
286	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
287	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
288	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No.	Both.	No,		No.
289	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No.	Sitting.	No,		No
290	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No.	Sitting.	No,		No.
291	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
292	Yes.	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
293	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
294	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
295	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
296	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.

CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Educational Attainments, Moral Surroundings at Work, Physical Requirements, Etc.

Table No. 3.—Individuals—(Continued).

Office Number.	Education—Can the Child					Moral Surroundings While at Work.		Is the Child's Work Performed in a Sitting or Standing Position.	Is the Work of a Kind that Requires Carrying Bundles or Loads, Yes—No.	Weight of Such Bundles or Loads.	Is the Child Subject to Fines when Employed.
	Read.	Write.	Cipher in Simple Arithmetic.	Has Child Attended Night School Since Beginning Work. Yes—No.	For How Many Months.	Is Profane or Abusive Language Used to the Child. Yes—No.	Is Such Language Used in the Presence or Hearing of Child. Yes—No.				
297	Yes(	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
298	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
299	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
300	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
301	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
302	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
303	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
304	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
305	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
306	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No.		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
307	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
308	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
309	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
310	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
311	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
312	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
313	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
314	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No.		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
315	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
316	†					No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
317	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
318	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
319	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.

320	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
321	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,		No,		No.
322	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
323	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
324	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
325	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
326	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
327	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
328	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
329	†					No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
330	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
331	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
332	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
333	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
334	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
335	†					No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
336	†					No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
337	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
338	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
339	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
340	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
341	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
342	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
343	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
344	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
345	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
346	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
347	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
348	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
349	Yes,	Yes,	*	‡		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
350	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
351	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
352	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
353	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
354	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
355	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
356	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
357	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
358	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
359	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
360	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
361	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
362	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
363	Yes,	*	*	‡		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
364	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
365	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
366	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
367	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
368	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.
†No English Education.
‡Irregularly.

CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Educational Attainments, Moral Surroundings at Work, Physical Requirements, Etc.

Table No. 3.—Individuals—(Continued).

Office Number.	Education—Can the Child					Moral Surroundings While at Work.		Is the Child's Work Performed in a Sitting or Standing Position.	Is the Work of a Kind that Requires Carrying Heavy Bundles or Loads. Yes—No.	Weight of Such Bundles or Loads.	Is the Child Subject to Fines when Employed.
	Read.	Write.	Cipher in Simple Article.	Has Child Attended Night School Since Beginning Work Yes—No.	For How Many Months.	Is Profane or Abusive Language Used to the Child. Yes—No.	Is Such Language Used in the Presence or Hearing of Child. Yes—No.				
369	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
370	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
371	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
372	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
373	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
374	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
375	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
376	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
377	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
378	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
379	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
380	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
381	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
382	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
383	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
384	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
385	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
386	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
387	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
388	Yes,	*	*	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
389	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
390	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
391	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
392	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.

393	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
394	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
395	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
396	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
397	Yes,	*	*	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
398	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
399	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
400	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
401	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
402	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
403	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
404	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
405	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
406	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
407	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
408	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
409	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
410	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
411	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
412	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
413	†					No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
414	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
415	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
416	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
417	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
418	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
419	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
420	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
421	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
422	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
423	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
424	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
425	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
426	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
427	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
428	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
429	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
430	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
431	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
432	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
433	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
434	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
435	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
436	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
437	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
438	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
439	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
440	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
441	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
442	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.

†No English education.
*Imperfectly.

CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Educational Attainments, Moral Surroundings at Work, Physical Requirements, Etc.

Table No. 3.—Individuals—(Continued).

Office Number.	Education—Can the Child					Moral Surroundings While at Work.					
	Read.	Write.	Cipher in Simple Arithmetic.	Has Child Attended Night School Since Beginning Work. Yes—No.	For How Many Months.	Is Profane or Abusive Language Used to the Child. Yes—No.	Is Such Language Used in the Presence or Hearing of Child. Yes—No.	Is the Child's Work Performed in a Sitting or Standing Position.	Is the Work of a Kind that Requires Carrying Heavy Bundles or Loads. Yes—No.	Weight of such Bundles or Loads.	Is the Child Subject to Fines when Employed.
443	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Sitting,	No.		No.
444	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No.		No.
445	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No.		No.
446	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No.		No.
447	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No.		No.
448	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting,	No.		No.
449	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No.		No.
450	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No.		No.
451	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No.		No.
452	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No.		No.
453	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No.		No.
454	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No.		No.
455	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No.		No.
456	Yes,	*	*	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No.		No.
457	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No.		No.
458	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No.		No.
459	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,	No.		No.
460	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No.		No.
461	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No.		No.
462	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No.		No.
463	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No.		No.
464	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Sitting,	No.		No.
465	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No.		No.
466	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No.		No.

*Imperfectly.

467	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
468	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
469	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
470	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
471	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
472	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
473	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
474	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
475	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
476	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
477	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
478				Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
479	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
480	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,			No,	No,		No,		No.
481	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
482	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
483	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,			No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
484	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
485	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
486	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
487	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
488	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
489	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
490	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
491	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
492	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
493	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
494	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
495	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
496	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	Yes,	30 to 50 pounds,	No.
497	Yes,	Yes,	*	‡		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
498	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
499	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
500	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
501	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
502	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
503	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
504	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
505	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
506	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
507	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
508	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
509	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
510	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
511	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
512	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
513	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
514	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
515	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
516	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.
‡Irregularly.

CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Educational Attainments, Moral Surroundings at Work, Physical Requirements, Etc.

Table No. 3.—Individuals—(Continued).

Office Number.	Education—Can the Child					Moral Surroundings While at Work.		Is the Child's Work Performed in a Sitting or Standing Position.	Is the Work of a Kind that Requires Carrying Bundles or Loads. Yes—No.	Weight of Such Bundles or Loads.	Is the Child Subject to Fines when Employed.
	Read.	Write.	Cipher in Simple Arithmetic.	Has Child Attended Night School Since Beginning Work. Yes—No.	For How Many Months.	Is Profane or Abusive Language Used to the Child. Yes—No.	Is Such Language Used in the Presence or Hearing of Child. Yes—No.				
517	†			No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
518	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
519	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
520	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
521	Yes,	*	*	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
522	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
523	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
524	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
525	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
526	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
527	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
528	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
529	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
530	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
531	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
532	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
533	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
534	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
535	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
536	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
537	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
538	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
539	†			No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.

†Not in English.
*Imperfectly.

540	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
541	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
542	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
543	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
544	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
545	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
546	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
547	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
548	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
549	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
550	Yes,	Yes,	*			No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
551	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
552	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
553	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
554	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
555	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
556	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
557	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
558	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
559	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
560	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
561	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
562	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
563	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
564	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
565	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
566	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
567	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
568	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
569	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
570	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
571	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
572	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
573	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
574	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
575	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
576	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
577	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
578	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
579	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
580	Yes,	*	*	Yes,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
581	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
582	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
583	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
584	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
585	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
586	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
587	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
588	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
589	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
590	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.

CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Educational Attainments, Moral Surroundings at Work, Physical Requirements, Etc.

Table No. 3.—Individuals—(Continued).

Office Number.	Education—Can the Child					Moral Surroundings While at Work.		Is the Child's work Performed in a Sitting or Standing Position.	Is the Work of a Kind that Requires Carrying Heavy Bundles or Loads. Yes—No.	Weight of such Bundles or Loads.	Is the Child Subject to Fines when Employed.
	Read.	Write.	Cipher in Simple Arithmetic.	Has Child Attended Night School Since Beginning Work. Yes—No.	For How Many Months.	Is Profane or Abusive Language Used to the Child. Yes—No.	Is Such Language Used in the Presence or Hearing of Child. Yes—No.				
591	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
592	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
593	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
594	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
595	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
596	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
597	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
598	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
599	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
600	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
601	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
602	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
603	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
604	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
605	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
606	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
607	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
608	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
609	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
610	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
611	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
612	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
613	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
614	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.

615	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
616	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
617	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
618	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
619	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
620	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
621	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
622	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
623	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
624	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
625	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
626	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
627	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
628	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
629	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
630	Nes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
631	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
632	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
633	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
634	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
635	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
636	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
637	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
638	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
639	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
640	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
641	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
642	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
643	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
644	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
645	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
646	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
647	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
648	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
649	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
650	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
651	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
652	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
653	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
654	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
655	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
656	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
657	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
658	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
659	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
660	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
661	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
662	Yes,	*	*	Yes,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
663	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
664	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
665	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
666	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.

CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Educational Attainments, Moral Surroundings at Work, Physical Requirements, Etc.

Table No. 3.—Individuals—(Continued).

Office Number.	Education—Can the Child					Moral Surroundings While at Work.		Is the Child's Work Performed in a Sitting or Standing Position.	Is the Work of a Kind that Requires Carrying Heavy Bundles or Loads. Yes—No.	Weight of Such Bundles or Loads.	Is the Child Subject to Fines when Employed.
	Read.	Write.	Cipher in Simple Arithmetic.	Has Child Attended Night School Since Beginning Work. Yes—No.	For How Many Months.	Is Profane or Abusive Language Used to the Child. Yes—No.	Is Such Language Used in the Presence or Hearing of Child. Yes—No.				
667	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
668	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
669	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
670	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
671	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
672	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
673	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
674	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
675	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
676	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
677	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
678	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
679	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
680	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
681	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
682	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
683	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
684	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
685	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
686	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
687	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
688	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
689	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
690	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.

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691	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
692	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
693	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
694	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
695	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
696	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
697	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
698	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
699	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
700	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
701	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
702	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
703	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
704	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
705	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
706	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
707	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
708	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
709	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
710	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
711	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
712	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
713	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
714	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
715	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
716	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
717	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
718	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
719	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
720	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
721	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
722	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
723	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
724	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
725	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
726	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
727	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	3	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
728	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
729	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
730	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
731	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
732	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
733	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
734	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
735	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
736	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
737	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,			No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
738	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
739	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
740	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
741	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
742	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.

CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Educational Attainments, Moral Surroundings at Work, Physical Requirements, Etc.

Table No. 3.—Individuals—(Continued).

Office Number.	Education—Can the Child					Moral Surroundings While at Work.							
	Read.	Write.	Cipher in Simple Arithmetic.	Has Child Attended Night School Since Beginning Work. Yes—No.	For How Many Months.	Is Profane or Abusive Language Used to the Child. Yes—No.	Is Such Language Used in the Presence or Hearing of Child. Yes—No.	Is the Child's work Performed in a Sitting or Standing Position.	Is the Work of a Kind that Requires Carrying Heavy Bundles or Loads. Yes—No.	Weight of such bundles or Loads.	Is the Child Subject to Fines when Employed.
743	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
744	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
745	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
746	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
747	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
748	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
749	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
750	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
751	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
752	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
753	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
754	Yes,	*	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
755	Yes,	*	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
756	Yes,	*	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting.	No,		No.
757	Yes,	*	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
758	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
759	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
760	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
761	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
762	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
763	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
764	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
765	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
766	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.

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767	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
768	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
769	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
770	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting.	No,		No.
771	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
772	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
773	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
774	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
775	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
776	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
777	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
778	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
779	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
780	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
781	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
782	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
783	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
784	Yes,	Yes,	Yes, Y	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
785	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
786	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
787	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
788	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Stooping.	No,		No.
789	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Stooping.	No,		No.
790	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
791	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
792	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
793	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
794	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
795	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Both.	No,		No.
796	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
797	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
798	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	1	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
799	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
800	*	No,	No,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
801	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
802	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
803	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	Yes,	50	No.
804	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
805	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Sitting.	No,		No.
806	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
807	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
808	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	Yes,	Standing.	No,		No.
809	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
810	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
811	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
812	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
813	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
814	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
815	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
816	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
817	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
818	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.

CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Educational Attainments, Moral Surroundings at Work, Physical Requirements, Etc.

Table No. 3.—Individuals—(Continued.)

Office Number.	Education—Can the Child					Moral Surroundings While at Work.		Is the Child's Work Performed in a Sitting or Standing Position.	Is the Work of a Kind that Requires Carrying Heavy Bundles or Loads. Yes—No.	Weight of Such Bundles or Loads.	Is the Child Subject to Fines when Employed.
	Read.	Write.	Cipher in Simple Arithmetic.	Has Child Attended Night School Since Beginning Work. Yes—No.	For How Many Months.	Has Child Attended Night School Since Beginning Work. Yes—No.	Is Such Language Used in the Presence or Hearing of Child.				
819	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
820	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
821	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
822	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
823	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
824	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
825	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting	No,		No.
826	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
827	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
828	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
829	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
830	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
831	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
832	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
833	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
834	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
835	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
836	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
837	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
838	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting.	No,		No.
839	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
840	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.

841	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
842	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
843	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
844	Yes,	Yes,	*	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
845	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
846	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
847	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
848	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
849	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
850	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
851	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
852	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
853	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
854	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
855	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No.
856	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both.	No,		No
857	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
858	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
859	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
860	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
861	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
862	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
863	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
864	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
865	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
866	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
867	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
868	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
869	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
870	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
871	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
872	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
873	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
874	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
875	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Standing.	No,		No.
876	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
877	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
878	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
879	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
880	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
881	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
882	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
883	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
884	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
885	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
886	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
887	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
888	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
889	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
890	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
891	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
892	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.

CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Educational Attainments, Moral Surroundings at Work, Physical Requirements, Etc.

Table No. 3.—Individuals—(Continued).

Office Number.	Education—Can the Child					Moral Surroundings While at Work.						
	Read.	Write.	Cipher in Simple Arithmetic.	Has Child Attended Night School Since Beginning Work. Yes—No.	For How Many Months.	Is Profane or Abusive Language Used to the Child. Yes—No.	Is Such Language Used in the Presence or Hearing of Child. Yes—No.	Is the Child's work Performed in a Sitting or Standing Position.	Is the Work of a Kind that Requires Carrying Heavy Bundles or Loads. Yes—No.	Weight of such Bundles or Loads.	Is the Child Subject to Fines when Employed.
893	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
894	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
895	*	*	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
896	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
897	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
898	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
899	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
900	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
901	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
902	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
903	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
904	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
905	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
906	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
907	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
908	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
909	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
910	Yes,	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
911	*	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
912	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
913	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
914	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
915	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.

916	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
917	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
918	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Standing,	No,		No.
919	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
920	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
921	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
922	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
923	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
924	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
925	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
926	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
927	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	12	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
928	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
929	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
930	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Sitting,	No,		No.
931	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
932	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	6	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
933	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
934	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
935	Yes,	Yes,	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
936	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
937	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	Yes,	9	No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
938	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
939	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
940	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
941	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
942	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.
943	*	*	*	No,		No,	No,	Both,	No,		No.

*Imperfectly.

Labor Legislation Enacted at the Session of 1903.

Decisions of the Courts on Cases Affecting the Interests of Labor, 1902-1903.

Labor Legislation Enacted at the Legislative Session of 1903.

CHAPTER 64. LAWS OF 1903.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate the manufacture of flour and meal food products," approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

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

1. Section three of the act entitled "An act to regulate the manufacture of flour and meal food products," approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

3. Every room used for the manufacture of flour or meal food products shall be at least eight feet in height, and shall have, if required by the factory inspector or a deputy factory inspector, an impermeable floor, constructed of wood properly saturated with linseed oil; the side-walls of such rooms shall be plastered or wainscoted, except where brick walls are shown, and, if required by the factory inspector, or a deputy factory inspector, shall be whitewashed at least once in three months; the furniture and utensils in such rooms shall be so arranged that the furniture and floor may at all times be kept in a proper and healthful, sanitary and clean condition; no domestic animal, except cats, shall be allowed to remain in a room used as a biscuit, bread or cake bakery, or for the storage of flour or meal food products.

2. Section seven of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

7. Any owner or proprietor of the business of any biscuit, bread or cake bakery who shall violate any provision of sections one or ten of this act, or any act amendatory hereof or supplementary hereto,

or shall refuse or omit to comply with any requirement of the factory inspector or deputy factory inspector as herein provided, or who shall, for thirty days after receiving notice in writing from any person or persons requiring compliance with the provisions of this act, refuse or omit to comply with the provisions of sections two, three, four, five or six of this act, shall forfeit and pay for the first offense a penalty of one hundred dollars and for each subsequent offense, a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars.

3. Section eight of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

8. The factory inspector, and the deputy factory inspectors within their respective districts, shall require and enforce compliance with all the provisions of this act, and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the factory inspector to personally visit and inspect all biscuit, bread and cake bakeries, and rooms or places used for the storage of flour or meal food products, or to cause such visit and inspection to be made by a deputy factory inspector within his own district not less than once in six months; and whenever a complaint in writing, signed by any worker or employe in any such bakery, shop or place, or by any officer or representative of any labor union in the county wherein the same is located, shall be received by the said factory inspector, or a deputy factory inspector, stating that any provision of this act is being violated in any bakery, shop or place therein designated, it shall be the duty of the said factory inspector in any event, and also of the deputy factory inspector within his own district, if such complaint is received by him, to forthwith visit and inspect the bakery, shop or place so designated; every such visit or inspection shall be made in the presence of those then working or employed in any such bakery, shop or place during the usual hours of employment therein; and thereupon the said factory inspector, or a deputy factory inspector within his own district, upon being satisfied that all the provisions of this act, and of all acts amendatory hereof or supplementary hereto, are being complied with therein, may issue a certificate to the person, persons or corporation conducting or carrying on any such bakery, shop or place, that the same is conducted in compliance with the provisions of this act, and of the acts amendatory hereof and supplementary hereto.

4. That section nine of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

9. Any notice given under or pursuant to this act, or any act

amendatory hereof or supplementary hereto, shall be in writing, and may be served upon such owner or proprietor either personally or by mail, or by leaving the same at the bakery, shop or place therein designated or referred to, during the usual hours of employment therein, and the mailing of any notice, with postage prepaid, directed to such owner or proprietor at his last known post-office address, or to the address of any bakery, shop or place therein designated or referred to, shall be deemed sufficient.

5. That there shall be added to the said act a new section, to be known as section ten, which shall read as follows:

10. No person under the age of eighteen years shall be employed, or required, permitted or suffered to work, in a biscuit, bread or cake bakery between the hours of seven o'clock in the afternoon and seven o'clock in the forenoon.

6. That there shall be added to the said act a further section, to be known as section eleven, which shall read as follows:

11. Any penalty incurred under or by virtue of any provision of this act, or of any act amendatory hereof or supplementary hereto, may be recovered in an action of debt in any court of law of this State having jurisdiction of civil causes, to be brought by and in the name of any person or persons of full age, or corporation, who will bring the same, which action may be commenced, as in ordinary cases, by summons, which need not be indorsed as in *qui tam* actions, and shall be proceeded with therein, as in ordinary cases, in the court where such action is brought, and the finding or verdict 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; and in case of recovery, one-half of the amount of the judgment recovered shall belong to the person, persons or corporation by whom the action is brought and the other half thereof shall be paid by the person, persons or corporation recovering the same to the treasurer of the State of New Jersey for the use of the State; in case execution shall be issued in such action and returned unsatisfied the court, on application, and two days' notice to the defendant dant or defendants may award an execution to take the body of the defendant or defendants, as in other cases where a capias or warrant may issue out of the court wherein such action is brought, and thereafter the rights, remedies and liabilities of the parties, and the proceedings in the case, shall be the same, as nearly as may be, as in other

actions in such court where an execution to take the body of the defendant or defendants has been issued.

7. All acts and parts of acts contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

8. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 66. LAWS OF 1903.

A Supplement to an act entitled "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," approved March fifth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

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

1. The factory and workshop inspector appointed under the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement shall hereafter be appointed by the Governor, and shall be answerable to the Governor for the faithful discharge of his duties.

2. For any neglect or failure to perform his duties, the factory or workshop inspector shall be subject to immediate suspension by the Governor and loss of pay for such time as the Governor may think proper; and he may also be discharged by the Governor, in his discretion, after being given an opportunity to make a statement and present evidence in his defense, and if so discharged, the term of said inspector shall end with the date on which he is discharged.

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

4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1903.

CHAPTER 201. LAWS OF 1903.

An act to amend an act entitled "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," approved March fifth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

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

1. Section one of the act to which this is amendatory is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any factory, workshop, mine or establishment where the manufacture of any goods whatever is carried on.

2. Section two of the act to which this is amendatory is hereby repealed.

3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect September first.

Approved April 8, 1903.

Decisions of the Courts in Cases Affecting the Interests of Labor, 1902-1903.

Charles R. Smith, Defendant in Error, v. The Erie Railroad Company, Plaintiff in Error.

Argued March 19, 1902—Decided June 16, 1902.

Court of Errors and Appeals.

Opinion by PITNEY, J., *38 Vroom, 636.*

(Syllabus by the Court).

1. As between a railroad company and such of its employees as are required, in the performance of their duties, to travel upon its trains, the company is bound to exercise reasonable care to so construct and maintain the track and roadbed as to make them reasonably safe for such travel.

2. For the negligence of the trackmen, charged with the inspection and repair of the tracks and roadbeds, where such negligence causes injury to a trainman traveling thereon, the railroad company is responsible.

3. The Master's duty to exercise reasonable care in furnishing a place for the work, and appliances for the work, that shall be reasonably safe for those engaged in the general employment is not fully discharged by the employment of competent agents for its performance. Those servants to whom the duty is delegated are not fellow-servants engaged in a common employment with those for whose reasonable safety the duty is imposed upon the Master.

4. A servant has the right to take it for granted that his Master has performed his duty by exercising reasonable care for the servant's safety in the respects above indicated, until the servant is warned or notified of a danger arising from the Master's negligence,

or until the danger becomes so obvious that a reasonably prudent servant, under the circumstances, would observe it.

5. The risk of injury from a defect in a railroad track or roadbed negligently permitted to remain in bad repair, is not among the ordinary and natural risks that are assumed by a trainman, and is not assumed unless it becomes known to him or is so obvious that by the exercise of ordinary care on his part it would be observed.

Daniel Knutter, Defendant in Error, v. The New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, Plaintiff in Error.

Argued March 21, 1902—Decided June 16, 1902.

Court of Errors and Appeals.

Opinion by PITNEY, J., *38 Vroom 646.*

(Syllabus by the Court).

1. Plaintiff was a "lineman" in the employ of a telephone company and was injured while engaged in work with others, under the charge of a foreman; one Runyon was with the party, exercising general supervision and control of the others, including the foreman, and at the same time actively participating in the work; Runyon was called the "district manager," and had general charge of the business of the telephone company throughout a large territory, including the place where the work in question was in progress; in that territory he was intrusted with the hiring and discharge of the employees of the company, including the linemen. There was evidence tending to show that the plaintiff's injuries were the direct result of negligence on the part of Runyon, while he was co-operating with the plaintiff in the work, and at the same time was supervising and directing the work. Held, that Runyon was a fellow-servant of the plaintiff, for whose negligence the common employer cannot be held liable.

2. The "superior servant rule," as a limitation upon the master's exemption from liability to a servant for the negligence of a fellow-servant, does not obtain in this State.

3. Where there is negligence in the performance or non-performance of some duty that is imposed by law upon the master for the

safety of the injured servant, the master is responsible, irrespective of the rank of the negligent employee; but where the negligence is in the performance or non-performance of some duty that is merely incidental to the general employment, the master is not responsible, although the negligent servant was superior in rank to him who was injured.

John H. Gwyn and Thomas J. O'Malley, Plaintiffs in Error, v. Frank G. Hitchner and E. Frank Yerkes, trading as Hitchner and Yerkes, Defendants in Error.

Submitted March 25, 1902—Decided June 16, 1902.

Court of Errors and Appeals.

Opinion by ADAMS, J., *38 Vroom 654.*

(Syllabus by the Court).

1. When a workman has agreed to do, to the satisfaction of his employer, work, the excellence of which is to some extent a matter of taste, the doing of the work in a manner unsatisfactory to the employer is a breach of contract for which the employer may discharge the workman.

2. By such a contract the employer reserves to himself the right to pass upon the excellence of the work. It should not be left to a jury to say whether the employer ought to have been satisfied.

3. In a suit by a workman under such a contract to recover compensation for an unlawful discharge, proof may be legitimately directed at the trial to the questions whether the employer was dissatisfied, and whether he discharged the workman because of dissatisfaction.

4. Where the testimony as to these questions is in conflict, the direction of a verdict for the defendant is erroneous.

Thomas Carroll, Plaintiff in Error, v. The Tide Water Oil Company, Defendant in Error.

Submitted March 25, 1902—Decided June 16, 1902.

Court of Errors and Appeals.

Opinion by VROOM, J., *38 Vroom 679.*

(Syllabus by the Court).

1. C., a common laborer in the employ of the defendant was directed with other laborers by the general superintendent of the defendant company to assist in the moving of a large iron punching machine; in the course of the moving a fly-wheel at the end of the machine, which was loose upon the shaft, slipped off injuring the plaintiff, who was in the performance of his work standing in front of the wheel. Held, that the failure to exercise reasonable care for the safety of the servant and properly to inspect the condition of the machine before ordering its removal was a breach of duty on the part of the company for which it was liable.

2. If the injury is due to a latent defect which the master either knew or by the exercise of the care required of him might have known, he will be liable.

3. A servant is entitled to assume, in the absence of any notice to the contrary, that the master has exercised reasonable care and skill in providing for the safety of the servant.

Joseph F. Moore v. Central Foundry Company.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, June 9, 1902.

Opinion by GUMMERE, J., *39 Vroom 14.*

(Syllabus by the Court).

An employe, who is wrongfully discharged before the end of the term fixed by his contract of employment, is entitled to recover from his employer, as damages for such wrongful discharge, the amount which he would have earned if he had been permitted to continue his

service until the expiration of the time during which the contract had yet to run, after deducting such sum as he might reasonably earn between the time of his discharge and the end of the term fixed by the contract.

Herman Heuggler v. Morris Cohn.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, June 9, 1902.

Opinion by the Court. *39 Vroom 240.*

A master is not liable for an injury caused by the breaking of a hinge which connected two parts of a ladder, for the defect, if obvious, could have been seen by the plaintiff, and if due to a latent defect, could not have been ascertained by the master by an inspection.

Jersey City Printing Co. v. Cassidy et al.

Court of Chancery of New Jersey, Oct. 13, 1902.

Opinion by STEVENSON, V. C., *53 Atlantic Reporter, p. 230.*

Employees—Right to strike—Interference by third persons—Inducing men to quit—Employers' rights—Injunction—Continuance until final hearing.

1. The right of workmen to combine and to cease their employment in a body is as absolute as the right of an employer to discharge any number of men in his employment.

2. Union workmen have the right to strike on the employer's refusal to discharge non-union men in his employ.

3. Employers, where third parties interfere with their employees against the latter's consent, and endeavor by threats or persuasions to have the employees under contract to render service break their contract and quit the service, have a right to an injunction to restrain such third persons from so interfering with employees.

4. Employers, where third persons interfere with persons willing to be employed, against the latter's consent, by personal molestation, with intent to coerce such persons to refrain from entering such employment, and by personal annoyance, have a right to an injunction

to restrain such third persons from so interfering with the persons seeking employment; such interference being an invasion of the right of employers to have labor flow freely to them.

5. An injunctional order, granted on the filing of a bill for an injunction by an employer against his former employees, restraining the latter from interfering with other men employed under contract, or with men willing to work, will not be set aside on the hearing of a motion on ex parte affidavits, but will be continued until final hearing.

Young v. D., L. and W. R. Co.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, November 10. 1902.

Opinion by GARRETSON, J., *53 Atlantic Reporter 293.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Freight conductor—Personal injuries—Assumption of risk—Contributory negligence—Question for jury.

1. In an action by a freight conductor for injuries alleged to have been caused by being caught between a car and certain trestlework while he was controlling his train, the question of plaintiff's assumption of risk held, under the evidence, a question for the jury.

2. In an action by a freight conductor for injuries alleged to have been caused by plaintiff being caught between a car and certain trestlework while he was controlling his train, evidence held to require submission of the question of plaintiff's contributory negligence to the jury.

Phillips v. Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, November 10, 1902.

Opinion by GARRETSON, J., *53 Atlantic Reporter 221.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Injuries to servant—Place of duty—Contributory negligence.

1. In an action by a brakeman against a railroad for injuries, the

evidence showed that plaintiff was injured by being rolled between a car of the train on which he belonged and a car on an adjoining track. Plaintiff testified that he was on the side of the car for the purpose of cutting out some of the cars from the train, but the testimony of all the other train men was to the effect that no cars were to be taken out at that point. Held, that plaintiff was injured at a place where his duties did not call him, and through his own negligence.

McGrath v. D., L. and W. R. Co.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, November 10, 1902.

Opinion by GUMMERE, J., *53 Atlantic Reporter 207.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Servant—Injuries—Assumption of risk—Contributory negligence.

1. A servant, whose duty it was to prevent coal cars running on a down grade and in charge of a brakeman from over-running a coal chute by placing on the track a wedge-shaped piece of wood, and who was injured while attempting to stop a car which was beyond the control of the brakeman, cannot complain against his master that the inability of the brakeman to control the car was owing to a defective brake, since the stopping of a car about to over-run the chute for any reason was his duty, and the risks incident thereto was assumed by him.

2. The immediate cause of the injury was the breaking of the wedge, or "sprag," owing to its rottenness. The servant had selected the sprag from several furnished by his master, and the testimony showed that its condition could have been ascertained by a casual examination. Held, that the servant was guilty of contributory negligence in failing to observe the condition of the sprag.

John Holler, plaintiff and defendant in error, v. P. Sanford Rose, Incorporated, defendant and plaintiff in error.

Submitted July 8, 1902—Decided November 17, 1902.

Court of Error and Appeals.

Opinion by FORT, J., *39 Vroom 324.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. The servant of the master cannot bind the master to respond in damages to the plaintiff unless it be shown that the act which the servant did, which caused the injury, was an act which was, expressly or by necessary implication, within the line of his duty under his employment.

2. The master is not responsible if the wrong done by the servant is done without his authority, and not for the purpose of executing his orders or doing his work.

3. A person employed to watch the personal property of a company, stored upon the real property of another will not be deemed to be acting within the line of his duty if he shall shoot a person trespassing upon the realty, because that person refuses to go off the premises, or to halt or to throw up his hands, at his command.

4. Where it appears, when the plaintiff rests, that the act of the servant was a willful one and was not expressly or impliedly within the line of his servant's duty or employment, there should be a non-suit.

Huebner v. Erie R. Co.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, November 28, 1902.

Opinion by GARRETSON, J., *53 Atlantic Reporter 545.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Injury to employee—Evidence—Instructions—Defective Appliances.

1. The plaintiff's intestate was killed on the tracks of the defen-

dants. He was a fireman upon a locomotive, and the engine and tender separated by reason of the breaking of the drawbar bolt and the bolts securing the safety hooks to the engine, and he fell between them upon the tracks. The only negligence of the defendant claimed was that the hooks did not have upon them lugs or lips.

2. In an action for damages from this negligence, held, (1) That the clear weight of evidence was that the hooks did not have lugs or lips upon them. (2) That, while the judge instructed the jury, as requested by the defendant, that the question was what was on the engine when the accident happened, he so modified that request by his instructions to the jury upon the effect of the evidence of the identification of the hooks as to likely mislead the jury and thereby harm the defendant.

Schamberger v. Somerset Chemical Co.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, February 24, 1903.

54 Atlantic Reporter 247.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Servant—Injury—Negligence—Burden of proof.

1. The burden is on the servant to establish negligence on the part of the master causing the injury.

Longa v. Stanley Hod Elevator Co. et al.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, February 24, 1903.

Opinion by VAN SYCKEL, J., *54 Atlantic Reporter 251.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Injury to employee—Liability—Negligence—Fellow-servant.

1. A servant of Whan, while in a safe position, and free from danger in doing his master's work, at the request of the engineer of the

elavator company, which was engaged in an independent employment, over which Whan had no control, attempted to loosen the elavator, which had stuck fast, and while so doing was killed.

Held, (1) That Whan is not liable, as the accident did not happen while decedent was engaged in serving him.

2. That the elevator company is not liable. If the engineer had authority to employ the decedent they were fellow-servants. If he had no such authority the decedent was a mere volunteer.

The danger was also obvious.

Anderson v. Erie R. Co.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, March 2, 1903.

Opinion by DIXON, J., *54 Atlantic Reporter p. 830.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Railroads—Injury to Brakeman—Negligence.

1. The plaintiff, while acting as a brakeman in the employment of the defendant, fell from the roof of a freight car and was injured. The cause of his fall was that the grab iron on the roof pulled out the screw which held it, as he threw his weight upon it in descending, the defects being the insufficiency of the screw and the deterioration of the wood. The car belonged to the Chicago and Erie Railway Company, and first appears in the evidence as arriving loaded at Port Jervis in a freight train which came from the West over the Delaware division of the defendant's railroad. Afterwards it was hauled by the defendant to Weehawken, where the accident happened. Held, (1) It must be inferred against the plaintiff that the car was received by the defendant loaded for transportation by it as a common carrier. (2) The defects complained of were not such as, under the circumstances, the defendant was bound to guard against.

Hopwood v. Benjamin Atha and Illingsworth Co.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, March 2, 1903.

Opinion by PITNEY, J., *54 Atlantic Reporter 435.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Injury to employee—Non-suit—Defective appliances—Inspection—Fellow-servants—Directing verdict.

1. Plaintiff's evidence tended to show that a chain, furnished by the defendant, his employer, for use by the plaintiff and others in lifting heavy objects, broke while carrying a weight considerably less than it was designed to bear, and under circumstances that excluded the existence of any immediate cause other than the weakness of the chain. There was evidence tending to show that the chain was an old one; that its links were materially worn where they bore upon each other; that this wear was sufficient to weaken the chain, and was easily discoverable upon inspection, and that the link which broke parted at one end, where the wear had occurrred. There was in the plaintiff's case no evidence that the employer had caused any inspection, test, or repairs of the chain to be made prior to the occurence, nor any evidence of negligence on the part of the plaintiff or those who, with him, were using the chain. In an action to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff through the breaking of the chain, held, that a motion to non-suit was properly refused.

2. There being nothing to show that the duty of inspecting or repairing the chain had been imposed upon or assumed by the plaintiff and other workmen who were using it, and nothing to show that such inspection and repair were incidental to its use, held, that those employees whose duty it was to inspect and repair were not fellow-workmen engaged in a common employment with the plaintiff.

3. The refusal of a motion to direct a verdict in favor of the defendant, where the bill of exceptions does not show that any ground was assigned for the granting of the motion, will not be considered upon writ of error.

4. Exceptions not discussed in argument need not be considered.

Norman v. Middlesex and S. Traction Co.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, March 2, 1903.

54 Atlantic Reporter 835.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Fellow-servants—Employment by agent—Transfer of services—Consent of servant.

1. If plaintiff, when injured by the negligence of defendant's servants ,was employed and paid by one who in so doing acted as the mere agent of defendant, plaintiff could not recover, as he was a co-servant of those whose negligence caused his injury.

2. If plaintiff, when injured by the negligence of defendant's servants, was employed by one who had a contract to repair defendant's tracks, the question as to whether he had transferred plaintiff's services to defendant with plaintiff's consent should have been submitted to the jury.

Fulton v. Grieb Rubber Co.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, March 2, 1903.

54 Atlantic Reporter 561.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Injuries to servant—Safe place to work—Inspection.

1. The insulation on an incandescent lamp wire, which hung from the ceiling in a factory, became worn away from a small section of the wire, and the wire was blown by the wind against a steam pipe, whereby a servant received an electric shock and sustained injuries. Held, that there could be no recovery against the master because he had not inspected the wire; it appearing that the electric light system had not been installed more than a few months, and defendant not having been bound to anticipate the probability of plaintiff's being so injured.

George Jonas Glass Co. v. Glass Blowers' Association of United States and Canada et al.

Court of Chancery of New Jersey, March 16, 1903.

Opinion by GRAY, *V. C., 54 Atlantic Reporter p. 565.*

Trade unions—Strikes—Picketing—Intimidation of employees—Injunction pendentee lite.

1. Where, on an order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted against strikers and the labor union, restraining picketing and illegal interference with plaintiff's employees pending suit for permanent relief, the only showing by defendants consisted of a large number of affidavits, written on printed blank forms—the spaces being filled with the names of the particular answering defendants—which consisted merely of a denial of the facts alleged in the bill, and allegations that the strike which was in progress was being conducted without violence or unlawful interference with complainant's business, and it did not appear that the issuance of the injunction until final hearing would result in any hardship to defendants, the injunction would be granted.

Loid's, adm'x, v. J. S. Rogers Co.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, March 17, 1903.

Opinion by VREDENBURGH, *J., 54 Atlantic Reporter p. 837.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Injury to employee.

1. The plaintiff's intestate, while engaged with others of the dedefendant's employees, under the direction of a foreman, in lifting and pushing by hand a tall and unwieldy derrick into an upright position to be ready for hoisting materials into a building, was thrown from the building and killed by the sudden falling of the derrick. At the trial of the plaintiff's suit against the master for damages resulting from the death of the intestate, based upon the alleged negligence

of the master towards the intestate, there was no evidence introduced by the plaintiff from which the jury could lawfully infer such negligence. But under the evidence of the defendant the plaintiff's case was somewhat strengthened on that subject, although not sufficiently to justify the instructions given to the jury by the trial judge, who charged that the liability of the defendant turned upon the question whether or not the plank upon which the machine stood contained nails for the prevention of its slipping, and that, if not, then their verdict should be for the plaintiff, and thereupon refused to charge certain of the defendant's requests to the effect that the jury could find, under the evidence, that the deceased, in the handling of the derrick, assumed an obvious risk for the consequences of which the defendant was not legally chargeable. Held, that in refusing such requests the trial court erred.

2. No legal duty of the master toward the servant has ever, judicially, been substituted for the exercise of ordinary prudence by the latter. The Legislature has not, nor have our courts by judicial construction, enlarged the range of legal responsibility of the master to that of a general insurer of the safety of the servant against accidents happening to him in the performance of his duties.

Smith v. Thomas Iron Co.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, March 18, 1903.

Opinion by GUMMERE, C. J., *54 Atlantic Reporter 562.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Servant—Injuries—Warnings—Contributory negligence.

1. It was not necessary for the owners of a mine to warn an employee of the dangers he might encounter if he wandered off the regular path in going to his work, where they furnished him a guide to take him to the place of work.

2. A miner who had always before been conducted to his place of work by a guide, and who, on a particular occasion, finding that the guide had gone on before, attempted to reach the place alone, though the path was dark, was guilty of contributory negligence as

matter of law, and could not recover for injuries sustained by falling into a pit alongside the path.

Randolph v. New York Central and H. R. R. Co.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, June 15, 1903.

Opinion by SWAYZE, J., *55 Atlantic Reporter 240.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Injury to servant—Duty of master.

1. The duty of the master to inspect apparatus and appliances is a duty to exercise reasonable care only in making inspection, and requires only the making of such tests and examinations as are reasonably practicable.

McGrath v. D., L. and W. R. Co.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, June 15, 1903.

Opinion by GARRETSON, J., *55 Atlantic Reporter 242.*

(Syllabus by the Court).

Master and servant—Inspection of appliances.

1. With respect to the condition of implements furnished to his servants, a master must make such inspection as ordinary prudence requires, including the use of such tests as are known to him to be be called for, or as are so commonly employed in such inspections that he might reasonably be deemed to have known of them.

Miller v. Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, June 15, 1903.

Opinion by SWAYZE, J., *55 Atlantic Reporter p. 245.*

(Syllabus by the Court).

Injury to employee—Negligence of fellow-servant.

1. Where a flagman of a stalled railway train, whose duty it is to signal an approaching train, fails to perform that duty, the railway company is not responsible to a fellow-servant of the flagman for such neglect.

2. A flagman of one train and the engineer of another train of the same company are engaged in a common employment, and are fellow-servants, within the rule exempting the master from liability.

Fell v. H. Fell Poultry Co.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, June 22, 1903.

Opinion by VREDINBURGH, J., *55 Atlantic Reporter 236.*

(Syllabus by the Court).

Master and servant—Action for services—Burden of Proof—Payment.

1. In the case as presented by the plaintiff's evidence, the court properly refused defendant's motion for a judgment on non-suit, and the charge of the judge to the jury clearly and correctly placed upon the plaintiff the burden of establishing by the weight of evidence the terms of the contract, upon which alone his right to their verdict depends.

2. In the absence of contrary evidence, the law presumes that payment for services rendered by one at another's request shall be made in money.

Meany v. Standard Oil Co.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, July 21, 1903.

55 Atlantic Reporter p. 653.

(Syllabus by the Court).

Master and servant—Injuries to servant—Oil Distillery—Gases—Evidence—Verdict.

1. Defendant's process of distillation of oil evolved two different gases—one known as an acid gas, produced in the earlier stages of distillation from sulphuric acid which was mixed with oil; the other a gas produced from the oil itself by the heat of distillation. The acid gas was dangerous to workmen, but the oil gas was comparatively harmless. Defendant had not exercised reasonable care to dispose of the acid gas so as to render the stillhouse reasonably safe for workmen, and plaintiff, who was employed therein, was injured by inhaling such gas. The presence of the oil gas in the stillhouse was persistent and obvious, but the acid gas was only occasionally present, and the risk therefrom was not obvious to plaintiff, he not having had any previous experience therewith. Held, sufficient to sustain a verdict for plaintiff.

Goebel v. Pomeroy Bros. Co.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, August 17, 1903.

Opinion by FORT, J., *55 Atlantic Reporter p. 690.*

(Syllabus by the Court).

Master and servant—Contract of employment—Breach—Damages—Verdict—Evidnece.

1. Where, in an action for breach of a contract of employment, plaintiff's efforts after discharge to obtain other employment were intermittent, and not during the whole unexpired period of the contract, a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the whole amount of compensation prescribed by the contract for such period was excessive and contrary to the weight of evidence.

PART IV.

Labor Chronology.

(449)

Labor Chronology of New Jersey for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1903.

The items contained in this chapter are related to, and have a bearing on the growth and development of industry in the State during the year ending September 30, 1903. The occurrences here recorded are part of the industrial history of the times, and as such are important enough to justify their being made part of a permanent record and published in this form.

In its range the chronology presents with substantial accuracy a review of the establishments of new manufacturing corporations and plants, the extension and enlargement of old concerns, the losses sustained by fires, the retirement of manufacturing firms from business, and the temporary suspension of work by others, the manufacturing plants that have been moved to New Jersey from elsewhere, and others that have left this State to settle in outside places, the strikes and other manifestations of disagreement between employers and employees, the establishment of new trade and labor unions, the changes in wage rates and working hours, and the accidental injuries sustained by workmen while on duty, with the number of these that terminated fatally. These, with other occurrences of the year illustrative of the great and many sided movement of labor and industry will be found fully set forth in the text of the chronology by counties, and under the months during which they occurred. Several of the most important of the subjects named above, in fact, all matters contained in the chronology susceptible of such treatment, are also presented in tables alphabetically arranged by occupations.

In final reference to the contents of this interesting chapter it may be well to say that while the information it contains is derived from reliable sources and may be strictly depended upon as to the broad general statements made in each case, there is still a possibility that in some instances the minor details may vary somewhat from the actual facts; as, for instance, in the paragraphs relating to strikes the number of persons involved being here given in round numbers, may

be really somewhat above or below these figures; or there may be an over or an under statement in some of the losses reported as resulting from fire. But if there are any of these comparatively trifling inaccuracies in the work it is safe to say they are few in number and detract but little, if at all, from the value of the items in which they may occur.

In the matter of new corporations for manufacturing purposes, care has been taken to notice only those having the erection of factories in New Jersey as part of their announced programme, and wherever the establishment of new industries in certain localities is referred to a distinction is made in the notes relating to them, between such as are assured and such as are only in prospect.

In the table of accidental injuries to workmen the number of casualties of that character that occurred in each industry and the number of these that resulted in death are given by aggregates. For particulars regarding the extent or character of the injuries sustained in each case and the cause from which they originated, reference will have to be made to the notes in the text relating to accidents where these details are given in full.

The number of workmen who were injured amounts in the aggregate to 560, and of these 76, or 13.6 per cent., were so seriously hurt that death ensued within a short time after their injuries were received. While a great majority of those included in this table of casualties suffered wounds that were more painful than dangerous, there were still not a few among them partly or wholly crippled for life, and whose future ability to work has been either totally destroyed or greatly impaired. But even where the injuries received were least severe, the resultant loss of working time and wages before full recovery was no doubt a serious matter to many of these workmen.

The figures of the table will show the casualties that occurred in each trade or occupation, and any further attempt at review or analysis could only take the form of repeating them again.

To fix responsibility for these accidents or to effectively guard against their happening would seem to be a very difficult, if not impossible, undertaking. Almost without exception they seem to be peculiar to and practically inseparable from the necessary operations of the industries in which they occur. Some are chargeable to carelessness on the part of the victims themselves, or rather a sort of relaxation of vigilence that often follows long familiarity with danger; others, to the negligence or mistakes of fellow-workmen, and still

others to ignorance of the inherent dangers of the work at which they are employed.

This last class of workmen it will be seen by a perusal of the notes is composed almost without exception of foreigners who as laborers in large iron and steel mills, and at outside construction work, are having their first experience at work in which to be maimed and crippled is often incidents of the experience leading up to the attainment of skill.

The various features of the chronology presented in the tables which follow are: No. 1, New Manufacturing Industries Incorporated; No. 2, New Manufacturing Plants Erected, and Old Ones Enlarged; No. 3, Manufacturing Plants That Have Come Into New Jersey from Elsewhere; No. 4, Closing Up or Suspension of Work in Manufacturing Plants; No. 5, Manufacturing Plants That Were Destroyed or Damaged by Fire; No. 6, Changes in Wages of Workmen, showing the increases and reductions that have taken place; No. 7, Accidents to Workmen While on Duty; No. 8, Strikes and Lockouts, and No. 9, A List of the Trade and Labor Unions Organized During the Year.

Although these tables are all self-explanatory and require no analysis as a help to an understanding of their contents, it may be well to briefly state the following facts of particular interest to be found in them, all relating to the year ending September 30, 1903.

First—The number of corporations created for manufacutring purposes and who have avowed the intention of establishing plants in New Jersey is 115; of these 106 report capital stock which in the aggregate amounts to $21,672,000.

Second—Sixty-two new buildings of various sizes were erected and equipped for manufacturing purposes, and 79 old established plants were more or less enlarged or extended.

Third—Fourteen industrial establishments, none of them employing less than 100 persons, have been moved by their proprietors into New Jersey from elsewhere, because of some advantages offered here not found in their former locations.

Fourth—Eight manufacturing plants, with one or two exceptions large ones, were permanently closed, and ten others were closed down during a considerable period, but with the expectation of resuming work again in the near future.

Fifth—Seventy-five manufacturing plants suffered from fire, some being totally destroyed; the damages have not been reported in about

one-third of the number of cases, so that no correct record of the aggregate loss from this cause can be made.

Sixth—Wages were increased voluntarily in twenty-four establishments in amounts ranging from 5 to 25 per cent.

Seventh—As stated in another part of this review, 560 employees were accidentally injured while at work, of which number 76 died from the injuries received.

Eighth—There were 120 strikes of greater or less duration. Forty-eight of these were for an increase of wages; 14 to secure a reduction in the hours of labor; 13 against the employment of non-union workmen; 9 to compel employers to recognize the union; 8 against reduction in wages, and 3 because of being required to do extra work without additional pay. All but a very few of these strikes were of only small magnitude, so far as the number of persons involved were concerned, and lasted in a majority of instances only a couple of days. There were, however, a small number of trade disturbances that had kept a number of men from work for from one to four months.

Ninth and last—There were 52 new trade and labor unions estabislhed; these included persons engaged in many occupations, carpenters being the most numerous. The notes in the chronology relating to each organization shows that a majority of these unions were formed by men engaged in the various occupations named in the table who had or fancied they had grievances that could only be redressed in that way.

TABLE No. 1.

Incorporation of New Manufacturing Industries from October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903.

Kind of Business or Goods to be Manufactured.	Place Where Incorporated.	Name of Company or Firm.	Authorized Capital Stock.
Automobiles,	Camden,	The Reserve Automobile Company,	$50,000
Automobiles,	Orange,	Orange Automobile Company,	100,000
Automobiles and carriages,	Trenton,	The Louis W. Reeder Company,	50,000
Artificial fuel,	Newark,	Coalite Manufacturing Company,	250,000
Aerated water,	Newark,	The Rock Spring Water Co.,	125,000
Art goods,	Trenton,	The Morris & Welmore Art Co.,	100,000
Bricks,	Hackensack,	The Hackensack River Brick Company,	200,000
Building construction,	Camden,	The Monongahela Steel Construction Co.,	125,000
Building material,	Newton,	The Hart & Iliff Company,	50,000
Brewing,	Camden,	The Gambrinus Brewing & Bottling Co.,	250,000
Bakery (biscuit),	Newark,	Co-operative Biscuit Mfg. Co.,	50,000
Buttons (pearl),	Newark,	The Hamburg Button Company,	*
Buttons (pearl and ivory),	Newark,	The New Jersey Button Co.,	125,000
Boxes (paper),	Passaic,	McLaughton-Miller Paper Box Co.,	50,000
Cut glass,	Egg Harbor City,	Liberty Cut Glass Works,	125,000
Carriages and wagons,	Rutherford,	Rutherford Vehicle Company,	200,000
Carriages and wagons,	Elizabeth,	Elizabeth Wagon Company,	25,000
Carriage and saddlery hardware,	Newark,	Challenge Mfg. Company,	50,000
Clothing and underwear,	Beverly,	McIlvain & Company,	20,000
Coal briqettes,	Camden,	Waddell Smokeless Fuel Company,	200,000
Canned oysters,	Bridgeton,	Port Norris Canning Company,	*
Chemicals, colors, etc.,	Newark,	The Consolidated Chemical Co.,	200,000
Chemicals,	Jersey City,	The Bowker Chemical Co.,	50,000
Concrete for paving, etc.,	Newark,	The Concrete Paving Company,	25,000
Cleasing fluids,	Hoboken,	Eradeline Mfg. Company,	200,000

*Not reported.

Cleansing preparations,	Rahway,	The Sinkerine Mfg. Company,	75,000
Chairs (mechanical),	Hoboken,	The American Automatic Chair Co.,	500,000
Curtain fixtures,	Jersey City,	Long Curtain Fixture Co.,	125,000
Cutlery, machinery, etc.,	Jersey City,	The American Cutlery Company,	300,000
Cotter pins,	Trenton,	The Trent Manufacturing Company,	50,000
Clay products,	South Amboy,	The South Amboy Terra Cota Company,	50,000
Cordage and binders' twine,	Paterson,	David G. Rogers Company,	50,000
Clothing manufacturing,	Plainfield,	The Cushing Gough Company,	20,000
Cement,	Phillipsburg,	The New Jersey Cement Company,	1,000,000
Dyeing and finishing, textile fab's,	Lodi,	The United Piece Dye Works Company,	*
Dyeing and finishing lace goods,	Jersey City,	The H. C. Reese Company,	30,000
Electric supplies,	Jersey City,	The Rossman Electric Company,	2,000
Explosives,	Paterson,	The Hough Blasting Powder Company,	50,000
Explosives,	Paterson,	The Produce Powder Company,	*
Foods (prepared),	Camden,	The H. T. Food Corporation,	1,500,000
Fire proof elevator lining,	Camden,	The Elevator Fire Casing Company,	60,000
Fertilizers,	Jersey City,	Russell Manufacturing Company,	50,000
Garbage reduction,	Burlington,	Burlington Garbage Reduction Company,	60,000
Gas fixtures and plumbers' sup'ies,	Camden,	Camden Gas Fixture Company,	20,000
Gas, telephone & telegraph sup'ies,	Jersey City,	International Security Manufacturing Company,	500,000
Gas, etc.,	Swedesboro,	Swedesboro Gas Company,	35,000
Glass ware,	Millville,	The Millville Bottle Works,	25,000
Harness manufacturing,	Newark,	Wm. S. Niew Harness Company,	50,000
Horse harness (patented),	Jersey City,	Veltung Harness Company,	100,000
Harness and saddlery,	Hoboken,	The Rapidty Safety Saddle Girth Company,	100,000
Hats,	Newark,	The Federal Hat Company,	125,000
Hats,	Newark,	T. J. Dunn & Company,	500,000
Hosiery,	Dover,	The Yankee Girl Knitting Company,	50,000
Heaters, etc.,	Hackettstown,	The Simon Heater & Manufacturing Company,	50,000
Ice,	Newark,	The Newark Independent Ice Co.,	10,000
Jewelry,	Newark,	Moore & Son,	250,000
Jewelry,	Newark,	The L. D. Pond Company,	50,000
Linens,	Wortendyke,	The Granite Linen Company,	200,000
Leather,	Newark,	The Textile Leather Company,	100,000
Leather,	Newark,	F. O. Schoeller & Company,	25,000
Licorice,	Jersey City,	American Licorice Company,	100,000
Machine shop,	Atlantic City,	Atlantic Coast Machine Works,	*
Machinery for disseminating odors,	Camden,	The Bradshaw Electro Sanitary Odor Company,	125,000
Machines,	Newark,	C. A. Thompson Machine Company,	150,000
Machines (sewing),	Newark,	Domestic Sewing Machine Company,	*
Machinery (motor vehicles),	Newark,	The Gearless Motor Vehicle Company,	125,000
Machinery (printing),	Newark,	The Rockstroh Manufacturing Company,	1,000,000
Machinery,	Jersey City,	Bambers Machine Manufacturing Company,	125,000
Machinery,	Jersey City,	Great American Automatic Vending Machine Company,	100,000
Machinery (engines),	Trenton,	The Lemard Engine Company,	50,000
Machinery (engines),	Trenton,	The Loomis Pettibone Gas Machine Company,	2,000,000
Machinery (marine gasoline eng'es),	Tuckerton,	The Tuckerton Manufacturing Company,	*
Machinery (grinding),	Lincoln,	The Atlas Mineral & Machine Company,	5,000
Machinery, tools, etc.,	Plainfield,	The Plainfield Tool & Equipment Company,	100,000
Medical preparations,	Camden,	McLaughlin & Crawford,	50,000

*Not reported.

TABLE No 1.—Continued.

Incorporation of New Manufacturing Industries from October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903.

Kind of Business or Goods to be Manufactured.	Place Where Incorporated.	Name of Company or Firm.	Authorized Capital Stock.
Metal novelties,	Camden,	The Wizard Novelties Company,	50,000
Mining (copper),	New Brunswick,	The Menlo Park Mining Company (Ltd.),	5,000
Mining (copper),	Hackettstown,	Hackettstown Mining Company,	100,000
Nuts and bolts,	Newark,	The Standard Nut & Bolt Company,	500,000
Oil vapor and appliance,	Jersey City,	American Oil Vapor Company,	150,000
Piano hammers,	Hackensack,	The Boehm Abendscheim Company,	25,000
Peroxide of hydrogen,	Lodi,	The United States Peroxide Company,	125,000
Paints,	Camden,	Mertztown Paint & Ochre Company,	125,000
Paints, varnishes, etc.,	Newark,	The Huri Manufacturing Company,	20,000
Printers,	Newark,	The Anvil Shop Company,	10,000
Pastry,	Newark,	The Wagner Pastry Company,	10,000
Platinum (mfg. and refining),	Newark,	The American Platinum Company,	70,000
Plumbers & steam fitters' supplies,	Jersey City,	The John Wood Manufacturing Company,	35,000
Pottery,	Trenton,	The Oakland Manufacturing Company,	100,000
Paper mailing tubes,	Paterson,	The Paterson Paper Tube & Can Company,	10,000
Rubber goods,	Mento Park,	The Purete Company,	25,000
Scientific instruments,	Camden,	The Electric Thermo Vilera Company,	100,000
Stair rods,	Newark,	The Newark Stair Rod Company,	25,000
Silks, etc.,	Newark,	Paterson Bros.,	50,000
Silks, etc.,	West New York,	The Palisade Silk Company,	100,000
Silk,	Jersey City,	Raw Silk Assorting Company,	100,000
Silk,	Paterson,	Mayhew-Dynan Silk Company,	50,000
Silk and tie novelties,	Paterson,	Laird, Percy & Company,	*
Silk goods,	Paterson,	The John Hand & Sons Company,	500,000

*Not reported.

Silk goods,	Passaic,	Alexander Silk Mills,	50,000
Silks and ribbon, cotton goods,	Paterson,	The Union Ribbon Company,	60,000
Silk goods,	Paterson,	The Champion Silk Company,	25,000
Silk goods,	Paterson,	The Manhattan Silk Company,	5,000
Silk goods,	Paterson,	The Smith & Maurier Company,	250,000
Silk goods,	Paterson,	The Surety Silk Company,	100,000
Silk goods,	Newton,	The Victory Silk Mill Company,	50,000
Stoves and ranges,	Trenton,	The J. L. Mott Company,	3,000,000
Steel castings,	Paterson,	The Cooper Wigand & Cook Company,	400,000
Soap,	Paterson,	The Hamilton Soap Company,	25,000
Shoe trees, lasts, etc.,	Paterson,	The United Shoe Tree & Shank Company,	100,000
Tobacco factory,	Orange,	Orange Tobacco Company,	*
Tile (wall and floor),	Trenton,	The Colonial Tile Company,	100,000
Tin cans, buckets, etc.,	Salem,	The Salem Tin Company,	1,000,000
Under garments, etc.,	Newark,	The Perfection Undergarment Company,	20,000
Woolen goods,	Passaic,	The Dundee Woolen Manufacturing Company,	100,000
Total number of incorporations, 115,		Total amount of capital,	$21,672,000

*Not reported.

TABLE No. 2.

New Manufacturing Plants Erected, and Old Ones Enlarged, from October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903.

Kind of Business.	Location of Factory.	Improvements.		Name of Company or Firm.
		New Buildings Erected.	Old Buildings Enlarged.	
Ale brewery,	Newark,		Old,	P. Ballantine & Sons.
Animal food,	Newark,		Old,	Spratts Animal Food Co.
Asphalt,	Perth Amboy,	New,		*The Barber Asphalt Co.
Asphalt,	Jersey City,		Old,	Stowell Mfg. Co.
Artistic wood carvers,	Rahway,	New,		The Wilmer Wood Works.
Buttons,	Newark,		Old,	New Jersey Button Co.
Butter extractors,	Watsessing,		Old,	The United States Butter Ex. Co.
Brass goods,	Newark,		Old,	Augustus Goertz.
Brass goods and lamps,	Trenton,		Old,	American Lamp & Brass Co.
Boilers,	New Brunswick,		Old,	National Water Tube Boiler Co.
Bread bakery,	Jersey City,		Old,	National Bread Co.
Chair manufacturers,	Rutherford,	New,		New York Rocker & Chair Co.
Cut glass,	Egg Harbor City,	New,		Liberty Cut Glass Co.
Cotton goods bleachery,	Ridgewood,		Old,	Brookdale Bleachery Co.
Cordage,	Beverly,		Old,	William Cox.
Cork manufacturers,	Camden,	New,		The Nonpariel Cook Mfg. Co.
Cutlery,	Newark,		Old,	Valley Forge Cutlery Co.
Cigars,	Newark,		Old,	American Cigar Co.
Cigars,	New Brunswick,	New,		Hirchhorn, Mack & Co.
Cigarettes,	Orange,		Old,	The American Tobacco Co.
Candy manufacturers,	Newark,	New,		Schwarz & Son.
Celluloise products,	Newark,	New,		Transparant Celiulois Product.
Chewing gum,	Newark,	New,		American Chicle Co. (Adams br'ch)
Cotton belting and hose,	Newark,		Old,	The Rosendale-Reddaway Belting & Hose Co.
Chemicals,	Perth Amboy,	New,		Cheesborough Vaseline Co.
Clothing,	Red Bank,	New,		Sigmund Elsner.

Cotton goods,	Passaic,		Old,	The Robertsford Mill.
Chemicals,	Camden,		Old,	The General Chemical Co.
Calculating machines,	East Orange,	New,		Pike Adding Machine Co.
Cash registers,	Jersey City,		Old,	The American Mechanical Cashier Co.
Cooperage,	Hoboken,	New,		Henry Heidt.
Cement,	Alpha,	New,		The Superior Cement Co.
Cement,	Stewartsville,	New,		The National Portland Cement Co.
Compressed air drills,	Phillipsburg,	New,		The Ingersoll-Seargent Drill Co.
Clock cases,	Washington,	New,		Stevens Cabinet Co.
Electrical machinery,	Bridgeton,	New,		The Philadelphia Machine & Mfg. Co.
Electrical machinery,	Plainfield,		Old,	The Rushmore Dynamo Co.
Electrical instruments,	Newark,		Old,	Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
Forgings,	Newark,	New,		The John Simmons Co.
Foundry,	Paterson,		Old,	McNab & Harlin.
Foundry,	Burlington,	New,		The Thomas Develin Mfg. Co.
Foundry,	Newark,		Old,	John Toler Sons Co.
Foundry,	Flemington,		Old,	The Foran Foundry & Mfg. Co.
Foundry,	Trenton,		Old,	The John E. Thropp & Sons Co.
Food products,	Jersey City,		Old,	The Franco-American Food Co.
Food products,	Flemington,		Old,	The National Cereal Co.
Files,	Elizabeth,	New,		The Trumbul Street File Co.
Gas machinery,	Elizabeth,	New,		The Loomis-Pettibone Gas Machine Co.
Glass insulators,	Elmer,	New,		Novelty Glass Works.
Glass,	Atlantic City,		Old,	Miskey & Reynolds.
Glass,	Phillipsburg,	New,		The Phillipsburg Glass Co.
Glass tubes and thermometers,	Magnolia,	New,		The Temple Glass Co.
Hats,	Oronge,		Old,	F. Berg & Co.
Hats,	Newark,		Old,	Johnson & Hannock.
Hats,	Boonton,	New,		Mercy Bros. & Co.
Hats,	Eatontown,		Old,	The Federal Hat Co.
Hats,	Belleville,	New,		Napier & Mitchell.
Hats,	Hackettstown,	New,		The Hackettstown Hat Factory.
Hosiery,	Hammonton,	New,		The Newville Knitting Co.
Hoisting engines,	Newark,	New,		The Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.
Handkerchiefs,	Hightstown,	New,		Herman Ankam & Co.
Handkerchiefs,	Passaic,		Old,	Heller & Long.
Jewelry,	Newark,		Old,	Allsopp Bros.
Jewelry,	Newark,	New,		Allsopp & Co.
Laundry,	Newark,	New,		Imperial Laundry Co.
Leather,	Camden,	New,		Keystone Morocco Co.
Leather,	Newark,		Old,	John Neider.
Leather,	Newark,		Old,	G. L. & R. E. Smith.
Leather,	Yardville,	New,		Century Leather Co.
Leather,	Elizabeth,	New,		The Lustral Leather Co.
Leather,	Camden,		Old,	Keystone Leather Co.
Leather,	Newark,	New,		Kelly & McLaughlin.
Leather,	Newark,		Old,	M. Straus & Son.
Leather,	Newark,		Old,	Henry Lang & Co.
Leather,	Hackettstown,	New,		Lackawanna Leather Co.
Linoleum,	Kearny,		Old,	The Nairn Linoleum Co.

TABLE No. 2.—Continued.

New Manufacturing Plants Erected, and Old Ones Enlarged, from October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903.

Kind of Business.	Location of Factory.	Improvements.		Name of Company or Firm.
		New Buildings Erected.	Old Buildings Enlarged.	
Lithographers,	Beverly,	New,		The Bertram-Bryan Lithographing Co.
Locks,	Newark,	New,		Henry Arndt.
Lock washers,	Newark,		Old,	National Lock Washer Co.
Lock washers,	Newark,		Old,	Positive Lock Washer Co.
Locomotive,	Paterson,		Old,	Rogers Locomotive Works.
Machine tools,	Camden,	New,		Keystone Lathe Co.
Machine tools,	Plainfield,	New,		The Plainfield Tool & Equip'nt Co.
Machinery (general),	Trenton,	New,		The East Trenton Machine Works.
Machinery (general),	Trenton,		Old,	The Reeves Machine Co.
Machinery (general),	Plainfield,		Old,	The Pond Tool Works.
Machinery (general),	Elizabeth,		Old,	A. & F. Brown.
Machinery (general),	Plainfield,		Old,	The Aluminum Press & Plate Co.
Motors,	Marion,		Old,	The Pan-American Motor Co.
Paints and colors,	Jersey City,		Old,	Francisco Richards.
Paints and colors,	Plainfield,	New,		Luscher-Pray Color Co.
Paper boxes,	Hasbrouck Heights,		Old,	Chas. F. Fisher.
Paper boxes,	Passaic,	New,		The McLaughlin Paper Box Co.
Phonographs,	Camden,		Old,	The Victor Talking Machine Co.
Pottery,	Trenton,		Old,	The Equitable Pottery Co.
Pottery,	Trenton,		Old,	Trenton Fire Clay & Porcelain Wks.
Printing,	Plainfield,		Old,	Crescent Embossing Co.
Printing,	Greenville,	New,		The Eagle Printing Co.
Pumps,	Harrison,	New,		International Pump Co.
Roofing material,	Rutherford,	New,		The Flintcote Roofing Co.
Roofing material,	Elizabeth,		Old,	Wm. H. Rankin Co.
Rubber goods,	Trenton,		Old,	The Eureaka Rubber Co.

Rubber goods,	Trenton,		Old,	The Home Rubber Co.
Rubber goods,	Trenton,		Old,	The Jos Stokes Rubber Co.
Rubber goods,	Trenton,		Old,	The Grieb Rubber Co.
Rubber goods,	Trenton,		Old,	The Crescent Belting & Packing Co.
Rubber goods,	New Brunswick,	New,		India Rubber Co. (of Akron, O.).
Rubber goods,	Paterson,		Old,	The LaFavorite Rubber Co.
Rubber goods,	Trenton,		Old,	The United & Globe Rubber Co.
Rugs,	Trenton,	New,		Smyrna Rug Factory.
Safes,	Plainfield,	New,		Pedrick-Ayre Co.
Ship building,	Camden,		Old,	New York Ship building Co.
Ship building,	Camden,	New,		Henry Bahrems.
Shirts,	Clayton,	New,		Penn Shirt Co.
Shirts,	Hightstown,		Old,	Milton R. Levy.
Silk mill,	Paterson,		Old,	The Helvetia Silk Mill.
Silk mill,	Paterson,		Old,	Doherty & Wadsworth.
Silk mill,	Union Hill,		Old,	R. & H. Simon.
Silk mill,	West New York,		Old,	The Palisade Silk Co.
Silk mill,	Phillipsburg,	New,		The Phillipsburg Silk Co.
Soap,	Camden,		Old,	The Camden & Philadelphia Soap Co.
Steel and copper plates,	Jersey City,	New,		American Steel & Copper Plate Co.
Steel and iron,	Paterson,		Old,	Passaic Rolling Mills.
Stove foundry,	Trenton,	New,		Mott Iron Works.
Sheet iron ware,	Jersey City,	New,		The Dairymans Mfg. Co.
Terra cotta,	Kingsland,	New,		Dempsey & Blum.
Tapestry,	Riverside,		Old,	Jas. B. Ryer & Sons.
Textile goods,	Passaic,		Old	Dundee Textile Co.
Type foundry,	Jersey City,	New,		The American Type Founders Co.
Tin ware,	Bayonne,	New,		The International Tin Co.
Underwear,	Newark,		Old,	L. H. Best & Co.
Underwear,	New Brunswick,	New,		L. & A. B. Meyer.
Underwear,	Rutherford,		Old,	The Rutherford Mfg. Co.
Underwear,	Bayonne,	New,		Denison & Mercer.
Varnish,	Newark,		Old,	Murphy Varnish Co.
Veneer seating, etc.,	Jersey City,		Old,	The New York Veneer Slating Co.
Window shade cloth,	Jersey City,		Old,	The Pinney, Casse & Lackey Co.
Wire cloth,	Trenton,		Old,	The New Jersey Wire Cloth Co.
Wire mill,	Trenton,		Old,	John A. Roebling's Sons Co.
Wrappers,	Millville.		Old,	H. A. Dix & Son.
Yarns,	Trenton,		Old,	Straus Woolen Mills.

*Plant transferred from Jersey City to Perth Amboy.

TABLE No. 3.

Industrial Plants That Have Come Into New Jersey from Elsewhere from October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903.

KIND OF BUSINESS.	Place in Which It Has Settled.	Place from Which It Came.	Name of Company or Firm.
Bedsteads and mattresses,	Jersey City,	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	(Name not given).
Calculating machines,	East Orange,	St. Louis, Mo.,	Pike Adding Machine Company.
Chemicals of a general kind,	Newark,	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	American Chicle Co. (Adams bra'h).
Cut glass,	Egg Harbor City,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	Liberty Cut Glass Company.
Foundry, etc.,	West Burlington,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	The Thomas Devlin Mfg. Co.
Glass and lamp works,	Trenton,	Ohio,	(Name not given).
Hoisting engines,	Newark,	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	The Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.
Leather manufacturing,	Yardville,	Germantown, Pa.,	The Century Leather Company.
Linen manufacturing,	Bayonne,	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	Dennison & Mercer.
Lithgraphing,	Beverly,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	The Betram-Bryan Lithographing Co.
Milk can & sheet metal Mfg.,	Jersey City,	New York, N. Y.,	The Dairymen's Mfg. Co.
Roofing paper,	Rutherford,	New York, N. Y.,	The Flintcoke Roofing Co.
Rubber goods,	New Brunswick,	Akron, Ohio,	The India Rubber Co.
Shirts,	Clayton,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	The Penn Shirt Co.

TABLE No. 4.

Closing up or Suspension of Work in Manufacturing Plants from October 1st, 1902 to September 30th, 1903.

Kind of Business.	Location of Factory or Works.	Closed Permanently or Temporarily.	Name of Company or Firm.
Buttons manufacturing,	New Brunswick,	Permanently,	The New Brunswick Button Co.
Cordage manufacturing,	Beverly,	Permanently,	The Penn Cordage Works.
Cash registers,	Bound Brook,	Temporarily,	Ideal Cash Register Co.
Cotton printing,	Clayton,	Temporarily,	Gloucester Mfg. Co.
Fertilizer manufacturing,	Newark,	Permanently,	The New Jersey Agricultural Co.
Furniture (school and church),	Trenton,	Temporarily,	The New Jersey School & Church Furniture Co.
Glass manufacturing,	Magnolia,	Temporarily,	Atlantic Window Glass Co.
Glass manufacturing,	Camden,	Temporarily,	T. C. Wheaton & Co.
Glass chimney manufacturing,	Bridgeton,	Permanently,	Co-operative Chimney Co.
Glass (window) manufacturing,	Lakewood,	Temporarily,	T. C. Wheaton & Co.
Iron and steel manufacturing,	Burlington,	Temporarily,	Consolidated Iron & Steel Co.
Oils,	Newark,	Permanently,	The Western Mfg. & Oil Co.
Paper and paste board Mfg.,	Whippany,	Temporarily,	The United Board & Paper Co.
Paper (wall) manufacturing,	New Brunswick,	Permanently,	Janeway & Co.
Rubber manufacturing,	East Burlington,	Temporarily,	.....
Rubber (boots and shoes),	Milltown,	Permanently,	Milltown India Rubber Co.
Silk (dyeing),	Lodi,	Temporarily,	The Alexander Dye Works.
Woolen goods manufacturing,	Beverly,	Permanently,	The Eastlake Woolen Mills.

TABLE No. 5.

Manufacturing Plants Destroyed or Injured by Fire, from October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903.

Kind of Business.	Location of Factory.	Name of Company or Firm.	Amount of Damage.
Asbestos,	Jersey City,	The Carry Asbestos Co.,	$150,000
Artificial leather,	Camden,	Artificial Leather Co.,	*
Basket manufacturers,	Othello,	Roork & Brown,	*
Boiler compound,	Harrison,	Diamond Compound Co.,	*
Candy manufacturers,	Bridgeton,	L. Sagel,	30,000
Carriage manufacturers,	Trenton,	Lewis W. Reeder & Co.,	3,000
Carpets,	Paterson,	Lemond & Robertson,	40,000
Chemical works,	Elizabeth,	George Lenders & Co.,	30,000
Chemical works,	Camden,	General Chemical Co.,	200,000
Chemical works,	Paterson,	The Barnes Chemical Works,	20,000
Chemical works,	Garfield,	Hayden Chemical Co.,	250,000
Cigar manufacturers,	Trenton,	American Tobacco Co.,	*
Clothing manufacturers,	Paterson,	Simon & Cohen,	*
Coppersmiths,	Paterson,	Hayes Manufacturing Co.,	20,000
Cork manufacturers,	Camden,	Nonpariel Cork Manufacturing Co.,	*
Clock manufacturers,	Washington,	Joseph H. Lundy,	15,000
Corrugated roofs and shingles,	Camden,	Montrose Metal Co.,	*
Dye works,	Jersey City,	Peter Betus,	*
Electrical appliances,	Newark,	American Electric Plate Co.,	*
Electroplater,	Newark,	Frank Rossmeisel,	*
Fat rendering,	Elizabeth,	Robert C. Maurer,	*
Glass,	Vineland,	Capitol Hollow Glass Co.,	40,000
Glass (window),	Magnolia,	Atlantic Window Glass Co.,	75,000
Glass (hollow ware),	Bridgeton,	J. Weldon Moore,	10,000
Glazed tile,	Trenton,	Trent Tile Works,	2,500
Hat manufacturers,	Orange,	F. Berg & Co.,	*
Hat manufacturers,	Newark,	Lafayette Hat Co.,	*
Hat manufacturers,	Orange Valley,	E. V. Connett Co.,	*
High explosives,	Landing,	Atlantic Powder Works,	*
Hollow brick and fireproofing,	Keasby,	National Fire Proofing Co.,	100,000
Inks, etc.,	Newark,	The Jaenecke Ink Works,	500

*Not reported.

Jellies and preserves,	Jersey City,	Chas. Israel Bros.,	10,000
Jewelery,	Newark,	John W. Reddall & Co.,	*
Knit goods,	New Brunswick,	The Marsh Knitting Works,	*
Leather manufacturers,	Newark,	Hugh Smith & Sons,	15,000
Leather manufacturers,	Newark,	Chas. Smyth Leather Co.,	4,000
Leather manufacturers,	Newark,	Preston Leather Co.,	30,000
Licorce manufacturers,	Camden,	McAndrews & Forbes Co.,	250,000
Lock manufacturers,	Newark,	Phoenix Lock Co.,	*
Lumber,	Middletown,	Gordon, Horton & Co.,	15,000
Machinery,	Camden,	Camden Mfg. Co.,	*
Machinery,	Camden,	Smith & Sinclair,	*
Machinery,	Newark,	Dawson & Co.,	*
Machinery,	Bridgeton,	Farracute Machine Co.,	100,000
Oakum mill,	Jersey City,	Davis & Sons,	5,000
Oils, etc.,	Newark,	The Western Manufacturing & Oil Co.,	50,000
Oils,	Bayonne,	Standard Oil Co.,	15,000
Office furniture,	Paterson,	Hartmeier & Sons,	12,000
Pearl buttons,	Newark,	Nernesek & Kodlik,	500
Phonographs,	West Orange,	Edison Phonograph Co.,	600
Plumbers' supplies,	Newark,	Engelberger Plumbers' Supply Co.,	10,000
Piano supplies,	Washington,	Anton Shillings,	7,000
Planing mill,	Elizabeth,	L. & A. Heidritter,	*
Pyraline,	Arlington,	Arlington Company,	25,000
Roofing material,	Shady Side,	Barrett Manufacturing Co.,	75,000
Roofing material,	Elizabeth,	Rankin Patent Roofing Works,	*
Rubber goods,	Trenton,	Globe Rubber Works,	*
Rubber goods,	Hamilton,	Modern Rubber Co.,	10,000
Rubber hose and packing,	New Durham,	Peerless Rubber Co.,	2,500
Sash, doors and blinds,	Newark,	A. Schraft & Co.,	75,000
Sash, doors and blinds,	Asbury Park,	Asbury Park Building & Supply Co.,	40,000
Shirt manufacturers,	Asbury Park,	Unterberg's Shirt Manufacturing Co.,	30,000
Ship yard,	Camden,	John H. Mathias Co.,	5,000
Silk mill,	Haledon,	The Columbia Ribbon Co.,	150,000
Soap manufacturers,	Atlantic City,	Luber Bros.,	9,000
Steel works,	Rahway,	Uniform Steel Works,	30,000
White lead works,	Camden,	Camden White Lead Works,	8,000
Wire mills and bridge construction,	Trenton,	John A. Roebling's Sons Co.,	*
Wire manufacturers,	Newark,	Royale & Aiken Wire Manufacturing Co.,	2,000
Wrapper factory,	Millville,	H. A. Dix & Son,	*
Wrapper factory,	Bayonne,	Warmsky & Levin,	7,500
Woolen cloth mill,	Trenton,	The Colonial Woolen Mills,	1,000
Woolen mills,	Beverly,	The Eastlake Woolen Mills,	*
Woolen mills,	Newark,	Bash & Greenfield Co.,	1,600
Wool scouring mill,	Camden,	John Lunn,	50,000

*Not reported.

TABLE No. 6.

Increase or Reduction in Wages from October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903.

KIND OF BUSINESS.	Location of Factory.	Name of Company or Firm.	Reduction (—) or Increase (x) in Wages.	Amount per Week.
Brick manufacturing,	Bordentown,	Shreve & Graham,	+	10 per cent.
Bleachery,	Millville,	Millville Bleachery,	+	10 per cent.
Building,	Orange,	Mason's helpers,	+	2½ cents per hour.
Cigars, etc.,	Camden,	American Cigar Company,	+	5 to 25 per cent.
Carpenters,	Summit,	Carpenters,	+	25 cents per day.
Foundry,	Plainfield,	Empire Foundry Company,	+	.....
Farm fertilizers,	Carteret,	The Leibig Fertilizer Company,	+	25 cents per day.
Glass, etc.,	Bridgeton,	Cumberland Glass Company,	+	10 to 20 per cent.
Glass, etc.,	Bridgeton,	Moore Jonas Glass Company,	+	10 to 20 per cent.
Glass, etc.,	Clayton,	Woodbury Glass Company,	+	10 per cent.
Gas fixtures,	Clayton,	Wellsbach Light Company,	+	10 to 20 per cent.
Iron,	Buttzville,	Basic Iron Company,	—	10 per cent.
Jewelry,	Newark,	Tiffany & Company,	+	10 per cent.
Lumber, etc.,	Red Bank,	Buchanan & Smock,	+	10 per cent.
Rugs,	Janvier,	H. P. Froes,	+	12 per cent.
Rubber manufacturing,	Trenton,	Whitehead Bros.,	+	5 per cent.
Rubber goods,	Trenton,	United Globe & Rubber Companies,	+	5 per cent.
Silk manufacturing,	Burlington,	Burlington Silk Works,	+	2 cents per yard.
Silk throwing,	Paterson,	Ramsey & Gore Silk Company,	—	.....
Steam railroad transportation (construction),	Jersey City,	Erie Railroad Company,	+	20 cents per day.
Steam railroad transportation (construction),	Trenton,	Trenton Trolley Company,	+	5 per cent.
Steel and iron furnaces,	Dover,	Empire Steel & Iron Company,	—	10 per cent.
Steel and iron mills,	Oxford,	Empire Steel & Iron Company,	+	10 per cent.
Tin workers,	West Orange,	John Daum,	+	25 cents per dozen.
Wire mill and bridge building,	Trenton,	John A. Roebling Son's Company,	+	8 to 10 per cent.
Woolen cloth,	Changewater,	Sherry Woolen Mills,	+	10 per cent.
Zinc mines,	Franklin Furnace,	New Jersey Zinc Company,	+	10 per cent.

TABLE No. 7.

Accidents to Workmen while on Duty, from October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903.

Trades or Occupations at which Working Men were Employed when Injured.	Number Injured.	Number whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Automobile works,	1	.....
Art metal workers,	1	.....
Ashphalt works,	1	1
Bakery,	2	.....
Box making,	3	.....
Button works,	1	.....
Bleachery,	5	2
Brick and terra cotta works,	5	2
Brewing,	2	.....
Bottling,	1	.....
Boiler making,	1	1
Cornice making,	2	1
Chemicals,	2	.....
Cement works,	37	8
Cotton mills,	1	.....
Celluloid,	1	.....
Crucible works,	5	.....
Carpenters,	40	3
Cork making,	1	.....
Dock building,	1	.....
Dye works,	3	.....
Engineers,	6	5
Electric lighting,	4	1
Electrical works,	2	.....
Firemen,	1	.....
Food preserving,	1	.....
Furniture making,	1	.....
Fruit caning,	2	1
Fur works (hatters),	1	.....
Glass works,	4	.....
Gluecost works,	4	.....
Gas works,	4	.....
Hat making (men's),	2	1
Iron foundry,	22	3
Iron works (architectural),	17	5
Japanning,	3	1
Knitting works,	2	.....
Lard refining,	1	.....
Laborers (bank digging),	5	.....
Licorice works,	1	.....
Lock works,	1	.....
Leather works,	9	.....
Linemen (telegraph),	16	6
Laborers (railroad),	13	2
Laborers (masons),	14	1
Laborers (others),	30	3
Lumber mills,	13	.....
Mattress making,	2	.....
Masons,	14	.....
Mining (iron),	2	2
Machinists,	49	3
Nickle works,	1	.....
Oil refining,	2	2
Oil cloth and linoleum,	3	.....
Printing,	2	.....
Plastering,	1	1
Plumbing,	3	.....
Pipe fitting,	2	.....
Pottery,	12	.....
Paper hanging,	1	.....
Powder works,	2	1
Pattern making,	2	.....
Piano making,	1	.....
Paper mills,	3	.....
Painting,	23	1
Quarrying stone,	6	.....

TABLE No. 7.—Continued.

Accidents to Workmen while on Duty, from October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903.

Trades or Occupations at which Working Men were Employed when Injured.	Number Injured.	Number whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Rivet works,	2	.....
Railroad repair shops,	3	.....
Rubber works,	*12	1
Refrigerator work,	1	.....
Rigging derricks,	1	1
Sugar refining,	1	.....
Shade roller works,	2	.....
Steam laundry,	2	.....
Shoe making,	2	.....
Smelting (precious metals),	5	2
Steel works,	32	4
Sheet metal works,	5	.....
Slate roofing,	1	.....
Smelting (iron),	2	.....
Stair building,	1	.....
Ship building,	13	3
Silk mills,	‡5	1
Trunk making,	1	.....
Torpedo works,	†6	.....
Tin roofing,	8	3
Thread works,	3	.....
Wire works,	14	2
Watch case engraving,	1	.....
Worsted mills,	‡5	.....
Wheelwrights,	4	.....
Zinc works,	3	2
Totals,	560	76

*One of the injured was a girl 13 years of age.
†All females.
‡One of these is boy 12 years of age.

TABLE No. 8.

Strikes or Lockouts from October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903.

In What Business.	Location of Strike.	Object or Cause of Strike or Lockout.
Bakery,	Newark,	For an increase in wages.
Builders,	Newark,	(Lockout) for failing to keep an agreement entered into with the employers.
Builders,	Atlantic City,	Contractor for whom the men worked employed non-union men.
Boilermakers,	Bayonne,	To compel employers to recognize the union.
Baskets,	Califon,	For an advance of five cents per one hundred peach baskets.
Bridge construction (iron),	Trenton,	Because of being required to work overtime without extra pay.
Bridge construction,	Trenton,	To enforce recognition of the union by the company.
Brick,	New Brunswick,	To compel the reinstatement of a workman who had been discharged.
Brass founders,	Paterson,	Because a boy had been put to work running a lathe.
Caskets and coffins,	Newark,	To compel the firm to sign an agreement recognizing the union.
Carpenters and roofers,	Jersey City,	Dispute between a Jersey City and a New York union as to jurisdiction.
Carpenters and iron workers,	Hoboken,	To enforce the observance of union rules, and the payment of union wages.
Carpenters, etc.,	Hasbrouck Heights,	Because non-union men were employed.
Carpenters,	Jersey City,	Against the employment of non-union painters.
Coal and lumber,	Bergen Point,	For an increase of wages.
Cans, etc.,	Paulsboro,	For an increase of wages.
Cigars,	Trenton,	For an increase of wages.
Contractor,	Trenton,	To enforce a rule of the union which forbids subleting parts of contracts.
Clothing manufacture,	Woodstown,	Strikers are girls. They quit work as a protest against the employment of a man as an operator.
Clothing,	Egg Harbor,	For a reduction in working time to ten hours.
Clothing (underwear),	Red Bank,	As a protest against an imputation of dishonesty.
Cement,	Swartsville,	To compel the reinstatement of men discharged for being absent on Labor Day.
Engines,	Trenton,	Because as alleged, the employers had discriminated against union men.
Electrical work,	Harrison,	For a nine hour work day.
Furniture—school and church,	Trenton,	To compel the employers to recognize the union.
Foundry,	New Brunswick,	Because the company refused to arbitrate some demands made by the men.
Fertilizer,	Perth Amboy,	Increase of wages.

TABLE No. 8.—Continued.

Strikes or Lockouts from October 1st, 1902 to September 30th, 1903.

In What Business.	Location of Strike.	Object or Cause of Strike or Lockout.
Flax,	Paterson,	(Strikers were all boys). They demanded an increase of wages.
Glass,	Minotola,	To compel the firm to recognize the union.
Glass,	Clayton,	To compel the firm to recognize the union.
Glass—mirrors,	Jersey City,	To enforce their demand for the discharge of a non-union man.
Glass—mirrors,	East Rutherford,	To show sympathy with fellow workmen on strike in New York.
Glass—window,	Lakewood,	For an increase in wages.
Hats,	Newark,	To compel the firm to reinstate a foreman who had been discharged.
Handkerchiefs,	Passaic,	For an increase in wages.
Handkerchiefs,	Passaic,	In resistance to a reduction in prices.
Iron work (agricultural),	Bloomfield,	For an increase in wages.
Iron works,	Jersey City,	No reason given.
Iron works,	Trenton,	Bricklayers struck against the employment of a non-union concrete floor finisher.
Iron moulders,	Jersey City,	As a protest against being required to work with Italian laborers.
Iron workers,	Jersey City,	Against working with non-union men.
Jewelery,	Newark,	For a nine hour work day.
Jewelery,	Newark,	For a nine hour work day.
Jewelery,	Newark,	For a nine hour work day.
Jewelry (printing department),	Newark,	Because non-union men were employed.
Knit goods,	Bayonne,	To compel the firm to reinstate a foreman it had discharged.
Laundry,	Hackensack,	Against being required to do extra work without compensation.
Leather,	Newark,	Against the firm's attempt to readjust prices.
Leather,	Newark,	Because of being required to do an increased quantity of work.
Leather,	Elizabeth,	To enforce demands made on the firm for piece work.
Leather,	Elizabeth,	To compel firm to reinstate a workman who had been discharged.
Machinery,	Rutherford,	To enforce a demand made on the firm for the foreman's discharge.
Machinery,	Newark,	To enforce a demand made on the firm for the foreman's discharge.
Machinery,	Newark,	For a nine hour work day and an increase in wages.
Machinery (electrical),	Harrison,	For an increase in wages.
Machinery,	Camden,	To compel a recognition of the union, and for an increase in wages.
Machinery,	Jersey City,	In sympathy with men of the same trade on strike in New York.
Machinery (steam engines),	Jersey City,	For an increase in wages.

Machinery (steam engines and boilers),	Hoboken,	For an increase in wages.
Machinery,	Hoboken,	For an increase in wages.
Machinery,	Trenton,	Moulders demand a full day's pay in cases where work runs out before the time for quitting.
Machinery,	Trenton,	To compel the discharge of a non-union man.
Machinery,	Trenton,	For an eight hour day and an increase of ten per cent. in wages.
Machinery (turbine engines),	Trenton,	For a nine hour work day.
Machinery (locomotives),	Paterson,	To enforce a demand for a Saturday half holiday.
Machinery,	Carteret,	(Strikers were all laborers). They demanded an increase in wages.
Machinery,	Phillipsburg,	For an increase in wages.
Machinery (steam pumps),	Elizabeth,	For an increase in wages.
Mixers (employed by contractor),	Hoboken,	For an increase in wages.
Paper,	Bloomfield,	Because car fare was allowed to some and not to all employees.
Pianos,	Woodbury,	For an eight hour work day.
Printing,	Jersey City,	For an increase of wages.
Pottery,	Trenton,	For an increase of wages.
Pottery,	Trenton,	To compel the reinstatement of men who had been discharged for cause.
Pottery,	Trenton,	As a protest against being required to bake non-union work.
Pottery,	Trenton,	Against a reduction of wages.
Pottery,	Trenton,	For an increase in piece prices on government ware.
Rugs,	Vineland,	To enforce a demand for a written agreement to maintain present wages.
Rugs,	Riverside,	For an increase in wages.
Rubber,	Trenton,	Carpenters employed at Rubber mill refused to work with non-union men.
Rubber,	Trenton,	To compel the reinstatement of two men who had been discharged.
Rubber,	Milltown,	Against an attempted reduction in wages.
Shoes,	Burlington,	Against an attempted reduction in wages.
Shoes,	Lumberton,	Because of dissatisfied faction with new wage scale.
Shoes,	Camden,	For an increase of piece work prices.
Shoes,	Newark,	Against being required to perform extra work.
Shoes,	Bloomfield,	For a nine hour work day.
Shoes,	Burlington,	Against being required to work with non-union men.
Silk,	Burlington,	For an increase in the price of weaving per yard.
Silk,	Bayonne,	For an increase in the quantity of work furnished.
Silk,	Paterson,	For an increase in wages.
Silk,	Paterson,	For an increase in wages.
Silk,	Paterson,	(Thirty boys). An increase in wages and a reduction of working time.
Silk,	Paterson,	For an increase in wages.
Silk,	Sterling,	Against certain factory rules, alleged to be objectionable.
Silk,	Summit,	To compel the firm to recognize the union.
Ship building,	Camden,	Because of a reduction in wages.
Ship building,	Camden,	For an increase of wages.
Ship building,	Elizabeth,	To compel the firm to reinstate a workman who had been discharged for breaking rules.
Ship building,	Elizabeth,	Machinists demanded increase of wages and struck to enforce the claim.
Ship building,	Elizabeth,	(Rivet holders). For an increase in wages.
Ship (repair work),	Elizabeth,	For an increase in wages.
Steam railroad transportation (construction),	Wyoming,	For an increase in wages.
Steam railroad transportation (construction),	Newark,	For an increase in wages.

TABLE No. 8.—Continued.

Strikes or Lockouts from October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903.

In What Business.	Location of Strike.	Object or Cause of Strike or Lockout.
Steam railroad transportation (construction),	Jersey City,	To compel company to discharge a non-union foreman.
Steam railroad transportation (construction).	Jersey City,	For an increase in wages.
Steam railroad transportation (construction),	Phillipsburg,	(Painters). For an increase in wages.
Stokers, oilers, etc.,	Newark,	For a reduction of the hours of labor.
Steel and iron,	Perth Amboy,	For an increase in wages and for a nine hour day.
Steel,	Paterson,	To compel company to adopt a new and more liberal wage scale.
Steel and iron (rolling mill),	Paterson,	For an increase in wages.
Smelting (copper),	Perth Amboy,	For an increase in wages.
Smelting and refining,	Perth Amboy,	For an increase in wages.
Smokeless powder,	Parlin,	For a reduction in working hours.
Trunks, etc.,	Harrison,	To compel the firm to recognize the union.
Wood workers,	Bayonne,	To compel firm to cease supplying non-union firm with goods.
Wood workers,	Jersey City,	No reason given.
Wall paper,	New Brunswick,	Against objectionable factory rules.
Woven goods.	Pompton Lakes,	Against a reduction in wages.
Zinc,	Newark,	To compel the firm to reinstate three men who had been discharged for cause.

TABLE No. 9.

Trade or Labor Unions Organized from Oct. 1st, 1902, to Sept. 30th, 1903.

Trade or Occupation.	Locality where Union was Organized.
Barbers,	Atlantic City.
Barbers,	Camden.
Bakers,	Orange.
Blockmakers,	West New York.
Boxmakers,	Jersey City.
Blacksmiths,	Trenton.
Cement masons,	Newark.
Coach drivers,	Newark.
Carpenters and joiners,	Gloucester City.
Carpenters and joiners,	New Brunswick.
Carpenters and joiners,	Atlantic Highlands.
Carpenters and joiners,	Belmar.
Carpenters and joiners,	Perth Amboy.
Carpenters and joiners,	Red Bank.
Carpenters and joiners,	Plainfield.
Cement and rock asphalt finishers,	Trenton.
Dry tackers,	Newark.
Diggers' union,	Newark.
Dust pressers,	Trenton.
Express drivers,	Newark.
Express drivers,	Jersey City.
Electrical workers,	Long Branch.
Firemen "starting boilers,"	Newark.
Firemen (stationary),	Jersey City.
Hatters,	Newark.
Iron workers (tin and sheet),	Camden.
Iron workers,	Jersey City.
Iron and steel workers,	Paterson.
Iron moulders' helpers,	Jersey City.
Lathers,	Camden.
Lathers,	Asbury Park.
Lumber mill workers,	Newark.
Longshoremen,	Hoboken.
Laborers,	Trenton.
Linemen and trimmers,	Paterson.
Machinists,	Newark.
Metal trades,	Newark.
Oil cloth printers,	Salem.
Painters,	Englewood.
Plumbers,	Camden.
Plumbers,	Newark.
Paper handers,	Camden.
Rubber workers,	Trenton.
Screw makers,	Newark and Orange.
Sheet metal workers,	Trenton.
Steam engines,	Elizabeth.
Teamsters,	Jersey City.
Teamsters and drivers,	Paterson.
Upholsterers,	Paterson.
Window shade painters,	Jersey City.
Ware pressers,	Trenton.
Wood workers,	Paterson.

Labor Chronology.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

October.

Egg Harbor City—

The Liberty Cut Glass Works, capitalized at $125,000, was organized at Egg Harbor City. Plans have been drawn for a large factory, and as the directors hope to enter the Christmas trade, work will be commenced on the building at once.

November.

Hammonton—

The Newville Knitting Company has closed arrangements for opening a branch of its hosiery mills in the factory occupied by the Hammonton Knitting Company. The industry will be in operation in about two weeks and will employ 150 persons.

Egg Harbor City—

The large new plant which is being erected here by the Liberty Cut Glass Company of Philadelphia, is nearly completed and will, it is expected, be in operation January first, 1904.

Atlantic City—

Adam Flack, a carpenter 68 years of age, fell a distance of ten feet from a scaffold on which he was at work, and was seriously injured.

James Malone, a telegraph lineman, died in the hospital to which he was removed, from injuries received while erecting a telegraph pole.

December.

Atlantic City—

A shirt factory, the first manufacturing enterprise in the history of the town, is to be established at Atlantic City.

The drivers and handlers employed by the Adams and United States Express Companies at Atlantic City have asked for an increase of wages; the reason given for pressing their claims being that both companies have advanced rates on small packages.

Vincent DeEramo, a laborer, died from the effects of injuries received while at work on a gravel train.

Ocean City—

M. H. Moore, aged 35 years, was instantly killed by an electric shock received while working on an electric light pole.

January.

Atlantic City—

The Empire Theatre at Atlantic City is being transformed into a machine shop which will contain the latest types of tools for repair and new work. The new establishment will be called the Atlantic Coast Machine Works.

George Mensing, a mechanic, was seriously hurt while at work in the new central fire station at Atlantic City.

John Persells was severely injured by a pile of lumber falling on him while at work in the yard of the Somers Lumber Company of Atlantic City.

March.

Egg Harbor—

The garment makers strike at Egg Harbor has been settled and the men have returned to work with the understanding that hereafter fifty-five instead of fifty-nine hours shall constitute a week's work. The same wages will be continued.

The new factory of the Liberty Cut Glass Company at Egg Harbor has been formally opened for work. Before starting, large numbers of visitors were admitted to the plant and entertained as guests of the company. At present, twenty-five men are employed.

Atlantic City—

The American Federation of Labor organized a new central labor union at Atlantic City.

April.

Atlantic City—

The journeymen painters of Atlantic, about one hundred and twenty-five in number, have gone on strike for a wage rate of $2.50 per day. The

painters are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and other building trades workmen being in sympathy with them will refuse to work with non-union painters who may be engaged to take their places.

The journeymen barbers of Atlantic City, twenty in number, have formed a local union which will be connected with the international organization of that trade.

May.

Atlantic City—

The union painters of Atlantic City have struck for $2.50 per day. The prevailing rate at the time of the strike was $2.25 a day for eight hours. About one hundred men are out.

About one hundred Italian laborers employed by the Atlantic City and Suburban Traction Company in laying tracks struck for a nine hour day with the same pay they were getting for ten hours. After a few hours idleness the men resumed work on the old terms.

June.

Atlantic City—

Sixty-five men of various trades were ordered by the walking delegate to cease work on the new American Hotel at Atlantic City because, as alleged, a contractor had violated an agreement which he entered into, not to employ non-union workmen.

The boys employed in the night gang at the Novelty Glass Works, Elmer, struck on Sunday night, because the manager objected to their singing, to while away the weary hours of night while at work.

July.

Atlantic City—

The Chancellor appointed a receiver for the Atlantic Brick Mfg. Company on application of the First National Bank of Camden, on allegations charging the company with being insolvent.

Hammonton—

The firm of Miskey & Reynolds has leased the Weatherlee Mill at Hammonton Lake and started a new cut glass factory there.

August.

Atlantic City—

The Luber Brothers' soap making works at Atlantic City were destroyed by fire. Loss, $9,000.

Frank Anderson, a lineman for the Postal Telegraph Company, fell from the top of a pole on which he was working at Absecon, and had three ribs broken.

James Monroe, a carpenter, lost a finger through an accident which occurred while he was working on the turnpike drawbridge at Atlantic City.

BERGEN COUNTY.

October.

Rutherford—

The Flintcoke Roofing Company of New York, to manufacture roofing paper, has established foundations for five new factory buildings near Rutherford.

A new factory building is being erected near Rutherford for the New York Rocker and Chair Company.

The Rutherford Vehicle Company was incorporated at Rutherford with $200,000 capital stock.

Lodi—

Four men charged with being responsible for the rioting by the silk dyers and weavers at Lodi last May, were held in bail for trial.

Shadyside—

John Coffee while attending a machine had an arm broken at the Barrett Tar Paper Works at Shadyside.

Grantwood—

An Italian quarryman had his skull fractured by a stone from a blast.

November.

Hackensack—

The girls employed in the shirt department of the Hackensack Steam Laundry struck because of being required to do extra work resulting from a large increase in the business.

The Hackensack Board of Trade held an important meeting for the purpose of formulating plans for bringing the advantages offered by that city, to the notice of manufacturers who desire to locate industrial plants.

Rutherford—

The Boehm, Abendscheim Company, who will manufacture piano hammers, has been organized at Rutherford. Capital $25,000.

Hasbrouck Heights—

The paper box and wax butter dish factory which has been idle for some time will re-open within a few days.

The union carpenters and joiners employed on a building which was being erected for the Standard Coach Horse Company at Hasbrouck Heights refused to work with four non-union carpenters that had been employed by the contractor who could not procure union men. The non union men had to retire.

The works of the Hasbrouck Heights Manufacturing Company which have been closed during the past three months was purchased and re-opened by Chas. F. Fisher. The manufacture of all kinds of paper boxes will be carried on.

Englewood—

A majority of the journeymen painters employed in Englewood have joined the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers. They have formed a union of their own which will be known as Local No. 814.

Shadyside—

A fire broke out in the Barrett Tar Paper Works at Shady Side, caused by a leak in the still which allowed the tar to run into the fire box beneath, where it took fire. The employes directed their efforts to saving the other parts of the plant, and alowed the tar to burn until the fire still was entirely emptied.

December.

Hackensack—

The Hackensack River Brick Company was incorporated with a capital of $200,000.

Shady Side—

Henry Wehnke, 24 years of age, had his right arm and hand injured by being caught in the machinery at which he was working in a glucose factory at Shady Side. Three fingers were amputated.

Wortendyke—

The Granite Linen Company was organized at Wortendyke with the capital stock fixed at $200,000.

Lodi—

The Lodi Chemical Works has been requested by the Local Board of Health to do whatever may be possible to prevent the escape of gasses and objectionable odors from the mill.

February.

Rutherford—

Work on the new rubber factory recently begun at Rutherford has been discontinued because of the death of the chief promoter and financier of the enterprise. The industry which was to be conducted on a large scale involved a new process in manufacture of rubber, which, it was expected, would make the business highly profitable.

Hackensack—

Manufacturing has been begun in the new factory of the American Cigar Box Company whose buildings have just been completed. The establishment is the largest of its kind in New Jersey, having a capacity for 6,000 boxes per day, which will be increased to 10,000 when all the machinery is installed and in working order.

Shadyside—

The Glucose Works, situated at this place, furnishes its employes with beer at cost to prevent their going outside for it during working hours.

March.

Rutherford—

One hundred employes of the Fuchs & Lang Machine Works, at Rutherford went on strike because their demand for the discharge of a foreman, whom they did not like, was refused by the company.

Carlstadt—

A large brick yard is to be established by New York capitalists ... tract of land recently purchased for that purpose at Carlstadt.

Lodi—

The United Piece Dye Works Company has been incorporated at Lodi to manufacture, dye, and finish textile fabrics.

The United States Peroxide Company, to manufacture peroxide of hydrogen, has been organized at Lodi. Capital $125,000.

Ridgewood—

The long abandoned Peckendon Mills near Ridgewood has been purchased by the Brookdale Bleachery Company of Hoboken, and will soon be opened for work.

April.

Hackensack—

The journeymen employed by a boss painter in Hackensack, demanded that he discharge a man who had been in his service for twenty-five years, because of his refusing to join the union. This, the master painter refused to do, and the journeymen thereupon struck.

The painters of Hackensack have taken all necessary preliminary steps, and will organize a local union to be connected with the national brotherhood.

North Bergen—

Clinton Geroido, a workman, had a toe severely crushed while working on a stone breaker at North Bergen.

Union Hill—

Morris Grau, aged 14 years, employed at Schwarzenbach, Huber & Company's silk mill at Union Hill, had his arm caught in a pully, and sustained a severe and painful injury.

May.

Hackensack—

William McKnight, a painter, fell twenty-five feet from a ladder on which he was working, and sustained two fractures of the back bone.

Lodi—

A stock company has been organized in Lodi to operate a new bleachery mill which is being erected there. About 60 hands will be employed.

Ridgewood—

A newly formed company to manufacture chemicals has made all necessary arrangements for starting a plant at Ridgewood.

Carlstadt—

A prominent brick manufacturer of Hackensack is about to start a similar plant in Carlstadt.

June.

Lodi—

The Alexander Dye Works at Lodi, a branch of the United Piece Dye Works, has closed down for a short time because of slackness in the trade.

William Van Duyne, a machinist apprentice, was severely injured by being struck by a rapidly revolving fly wheel.

Hackensack—

The building trades strikes in New York have seriously crippled the brick manufacturers of Hackensack and Little Ferry. There is scarcely any shipments of brick and but little, if any, prospect of an increased demand in the immediate future. The manufacturers state that the business has been falling off steadily, and fuel, as well as all kinds of material used in making brick is much more expensive. Machinery and labor are higher; men are no longer easily handled; they do less work, and cost more than ever before.

Shadyside—

The large fly wheel in the engine room of the Glucose Works at Shady side came off while running at full speed, and crashed through the brick wall of the room. At almost the same time, the main steam pipe burst and Michael Coler, an oiler, was fatally scalded. A panic followed among the eight hundred employes and many were injured in the rush to escape from the buildings.

Kingsland—

The Dempsey & Blum Company of New York is said to have purchased a large tract of land adjacent to the tracks of the D. L. and W. Railroad at Kingsland, with the intention of going into the business of manufacturing brick.

East Rutherford—

Forty employes of the firm of Zahn & Bowley at East Rutherford have gone out on strike because of a disturbance in their line of trade in New York.

July.

Rutherford—

A receiver was appointed by the Court of Chancery for the Hazelton Boiler Company, a New York corporation whose plant is located at Rutherford.

Kingsland—

The firm of Dempsey & Blum of New York has purchased at Kingsland, a tract of land comprising eleven acres, mostly of brick clay, on which they have begun the erection of the buildings necessary for a manufactory of fancy brick and terra cotta. About ninety men will be employed when the works are ready to begin operations.

Nicholas Meyer, an employe of Mill B of the United Piece Dye Works at Lodi, had an arm broken in two places by being caught and drawn in between two cylinders on which he was working.

August.

Carlstadt—

Large tracts of clay lands in and about Carlstadt have been purchased by Paterson capitalists who have installed a plant of fine machinery there for the manufacture of brick.

Hackensack—

Jacob English, Jr., a mason, fell from a chimney on which he was working, and sustained a severe injury to his back, besides having the bones of his right foot broken.

Three laborers working on the excavation for the filtering plant of the Hackensack Water Company were buried under a cave-in of earth and when extricated were all found to be seriously injured.

Michael Kelly, an employe of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, grasped a live wire while ascending a pole in Englewood, and was instantly killed.

September.

Ridgewood—

Seventy-five Italian laborers employed on the Ridgewood water supply mains struck for an increase in wages. Their work was performed in trenches filled knee deep with water. The wages paid them was $1.50 per day and the increase demanded was to pay for rubber boots. The contractors refused to pay the advance demanded and sent for a New York padrone to get them a new gang.

Carlstadt—

Work on the new brick yard near Carlstadt is well along toward completion, and the industry will soon be in running order.

Shadyside—

The plant of the Barett Mfg. Company at Shadyside was destroyed by fire. Loss $75,000.

George Fishbach, a lineman employed by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company was instantly killed while working on an electric light pole by coming in contact with a heavily charged wire.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

October.

Burlington—

Shoe cutters in the Lewis shops, who have been standing out against a reduction of wages, have resumed work.

Burlington Garbage Reduction Company was incorporated at Burlington with a capital of $60,000.

Bordentown—

Charles Ashton, a wheelwright of Bordentown, had a leg broken while repairing a window in his shop.

Beverly—

The Bertram-Bryan Lithographing Company of Philadelphia purchased the building at Beverly, formerly occupied by Hobbs & Company, wall paper manufacturers. The concern will employ 125 hands.

McIlvain & Company were incorporated at Beverly to manufacture clothing and underwear. Capital $20,000.

Mount Holly—

A Spanish leather concern employing over 800 hands is negotiating for the purchase of land for the location of its plant at Mount Holly. The concern caters to the Cuban trade especially.

Riverton—

The Riverton Manufacturing Company, to do inlaid work, began the erection of a new factory building 30x60 feet, two stories high, with more to follow.

November.

Burlington—

Ten members of the Boot and Shoe Workers Uinon were expelled from their organization for refusing to obey the orders of the union which directed them to leave the factory in which they were employed.

December.

Riverton—

Local capitalists are to erect a fruit and vegetable packing factory at Riverton, and employ 60 hands.

Burlington—

A large shoe factory is to be established in Burlington and, it is expected, will be in operation within a month. The business will be on a large scale, employing about 500 persons.

Lumberton—

Because of dissatisfaction with a new wage scale, the employes of the Lumberton Shoe Factory have gone on strike.

Mount Holly—

Zacharia Hincle, a moulder, was badly burned about the body by molten iron escaping from the cupola of the foundry at which he was employed.

January.

Beverly—

The Penn Cordage Works at Beverly has been purchased by William Cox of New York City at assignee's sale. The plant will be started up in a few days and it is expected that about two hundred persons will be employed.

Burlington—

The rubber plant in East Burlington has resumed work after a two months shut down.

Andrew Whiteside, an old employe of the United States Iron Works at Burlington, was crushed to death by the fall of a casting. Whiteside lost an eye and had a foot permanently crippled in former accidents.

February.

Burlington—

The Devlin Iron plant is now in operation and has received its first car load of iron.

Medford—

William Cotton had three fingers severed from his hand while working at a circular saw in a lumber mill at this place.

March.

Mount Holly—

Frank McKeeski, a laborer employed in the Hainsport Iron Foundry, was struck by some falling flasks, which broke a leg and injured him internally.

Riverton—

William Hicks, an employe of the Riverton Mfg. Company, had his right thumb cut off while operating a joiner.

West Palmyra—

A new plant for the separation of clay, sand, and gravel from the soil is being erected at the Hylton Sand and Clay Banks at West Palmyra.

Bordentown—

The employes of the brick yards of Shreve & Graham have had their wages increased ten per cent.

April.

Riverside—

A gasoline tank exploded at the works of the Philadelphia Watch Case Company at Riverside and caused considerable damage to the plant, besides severely injuring several workmen. The explosion was caused by a leak in a pipe leading from the tank to the engine room.

May.

Burlington—

Forty-five weavers at the Burlington Silk Works, who struck for an increase of two cents a yard in piece work prices, have returned to work without having secured the advance.

F. C. Force, an employe of the Burlington Shoe Company, accidently cut an artery in his wrist and nearly bled to death before the flow of blood could be stopped.

June.

Burlington—

Andrew H. McNeal, a stockholder of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, has applied to the Court of Chancery for a receiver for the corporation on the ground of extravagence in the management.

Bordentown—

John Graham, an employe of the Springfield Worsted Mills, had a hand very badly lacerated by being caught in the machinery at which he was working.

July.

Burlington—

The plant of the Consolidated Iron & Steel Company at Burlington has been closed indefinitely and 200 mill hands are thrown into idleness. The shut down is supposed to be due to a movement among the employes for the organization of a union.

Clementine Wehl, an employe at the J. F. Budd & Company shoe factory at Burlington, had an eye pierced by a flying piece of a machine needle.

Hainsport—

The striking foundrymen of Hainsport went back to work under the old scale. The voluntary offer of an advance in wages by the company, which the men refused at the time, has been withdrawn.

August.

Burlington—

A receiver has been appointed by the Court of Chancery for the New Century Rubber Company of Burlington. The liabilities of the company are said to be $7,646.

West Burlington—

The Thomas Develin Mfg. Co., formerly of Philadelphia, opened its new plant at West Burlington. The company will carry on a foundry business and share profits with its employes.

September.

Burlington—

The Standard Shoe Factory at Burlington is idle because of a strike of employes against the presence in the shop of non-union workmen, who resisted every effort made to get them into the union.

Mount Holly—

The Standard-Hicks Hammock Company of Mount Holly are completing the orders which a Philadelphia concern had on hand when its plant was burned out a short time ago.

Richard Fitzpatrick, an employe at the Smithville Iron Works, had two fingers so badly crushed while running a planer that both had to be amputated.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

October.

Camden—

Mertztown Paint and Ochre Company was incorporated at Camden. Capital $125,000.

The Greger Mfg. Company of Philadelphia is negotiating for a piece of property in Camden on which to build a foundry. They will employ 200 hands.

Contract was given out for new buildings for the South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Company at Camden. The buildings will cost $25,000.

Contract was given out for a large brick addition for the Keystone Lathe Company's plant at Camden.

Extensive improvements are being made at the Pavonia Car Shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Camden. The latest improvement is to be a change in the motive power, electricity being substituted for steam wherever practical.

The New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden is erecting a number of houses for its employes.

Alexander Marshall, workman, was seriously injured by a fall of forty feet through an elevator shaft at the Campbell Preserve Company's plant at Camden.

Frank Lee, Horace Hildebidle, M. Satner, and an unknown man were injured at the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company in Camden, by the breaking of a stationary crane.

Oswell Finney's ribs were fractured by the fall of a bail of cork at the Nonpariel Cork Works, Camden.

Chester Berry had his skull fractured and received internal injuries from a fall in the New York Shipbuilding Company's plant, Camden.

John Boyson, ship carpenter, was killed at Dialogue's shipyard, Camden, by a fall from second deck to bottom of steamer, 30 feet below.

Edward Marshall was seriously injured by a fall into the hold of a vessel in the shipyard of Peter Hagan at Camden.

James Jackson, carpenter, was injured by a fall from the second story of a new building in Camden.

George Bell, laborer, was injured by a falling brick at the Mellor, Rittenhouse Licorice Works at Camden.

B. F. Holmes was fatally injured by a fall of 57 feet from a staging in the New York Shipbuilding Company's works at Camden.

William Ewing had both legs cut off by a drill engine at the Wood Iron Works at Camden.

Frank Wilson and Albert B. Bishop, employes of the South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Company at Camden, were badly injured by exploding illuminating gas.

The United States Fireproof Wood Company of Camden was sued in Courts to have the firm declared insolvent.

Laurel Springs—

The employes of Chas. Albertson & Bros., Laurel Springs, have struck for an increase of twenty-five cents per day.

West Berlin—

Edward Anderson, laborer, was fatally injured at West Berlin by the caving of an embankment.

November.

Camden—

Thirty riveters and caulkers left the Dialogue Ship Yard at Camden because of a reduction in pay of about 25 cents per day. The firm explained that the reduction was only temporary. Nearly all the men obtained work elsewhere.

Frank Shaw, aged 45 years, had his back broken by a fall from a scaffold at the yard of the New York Ship Building Company.

Michael Deacon, a lineman employed in stringing wires, fell from a pole a distance of 25 feet, and fractured a shoulder blade.

Richard Cooper, a rigger, fell from a high place at the coke plant in Camden, and died from his injuries.

Fred Worster, aged 30 years, was badly injured at the plant of the Keystone Leather Company where he was employed, through having his clothing caught in the shafting. His body was bruised and lacerated and one of his ears almost entirely torn off before the machinery could be stopped.

Proceedings have been taken looking to the appointment of a receiver by the Court of Chancery for the Camden Mfg. Company. The liabilities of the concern are said to be about $9,000.

The Victor Talking Machine Company is preparing to enlarge its already extensive works at Camden. The addition will be of brick, 40x80 feet and four stories high. The product of the plant is said to be about 5,000 machines per day.

The Keystone Morocco Works at Camden are having extensive additions made to their plant. The factory has been enlarged many times since its establishment here.

The six hundred employes of the American Cigar Company, Camden, mostly girls, have had their wages increased in sums ranging upward to 25 per cent. The increase will add $50,000 annually to the Company's pay roll.

The plant of the Nonpariel Cork Mfg. Company and a part of the McAndrews & Forbes Licorice Works situated at Camden were destroyed by fire. The property consumed is said to amount to $250,000 in value.

Haddonfield—

The erection of a large flour mill to be equipped with the latest and most improved machinery will soon be commenced at Haddonfield.

December.

Camden—

McLaughlin & Crawford, manufacturers of medical preparations, have incorporated at Camden with a capital stock of $50,000.

The H. T. Food corporation has been organized at Camden with $1,500,000 capital stock. The company will manufacture prepared foods and cereals.

The Sharer Dryer & Kiln Company has been organized at Camden. The company is to construct and install plants for making clay, brick, tile, etc., and also manufacture machinery for other purposes.

The Reserve Automobile Company of Camden was incorporated with a capital of $50,000. The company will make automobiles of several distinct types.

A receiver has been appointed for the Camden Manufacturing Company, whose plant was recently burned out.

Charles Focht, an employe of the New York Shipbuilding Company was injured by falling on a bolt which protruded through a plank.

Frank Opurson, 17 years of age, had his left arm badly lacerated and bruised by being caught between two large knives of a machine which he was repairing.

James Hillegas, 28 years of age, had an arm broken by an accident which occurred while he was working at the plant of the gas company.

Charles Vennel, aged 12 years, was crushed in the Highland Worsted Mill, and received what are likely to prove fatal injuries.

Joshua Courter, colored, aged about 47 years, was killed in an accident at the Camden Iron Works.

The plant of the Camden White Lead Works was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $8,000.

The Labor unions of Camden are active in a movement that has for its object the employment of none but union men on the new Court House which is to be erected in Camden.

Journeymen barbers to the number of fifteen, have effected a temporary organization which will soon be followed by a permanent union.

January.

Camden—

The New York Shipbuilding Company has purchased a large tract of land from the Manufacturers' Improvement Company at Camden. The newly acquired property adjoins the present plant and is intended to increase its capacity.

The Nonpariel Cork Mfg. Company, whose plant at Camden was recently burned out, will erect a series of one story frame buildings which will cover 190,908 square feet of ground surface.

Gideon S. Keen was seriously injured while at work by being thrown

from a scaffold. The accident was caused by a chimney being blown over by a high wind.

Edward Tierney fell in front of a steam blower at the Camden Electric Light and Power House and was severely scalded about the legs and body.

A destructive fire in John Lunn's wool scouring establishment at Camden caused a loss of $50,000. Several other manufacturing firms in the same building suffered considerably through the same fire; among them were the Montrose Metal Company; the Artificial Leather Company; and, the Smith & Sinclair Machine Shops, whose valuable plant of machinery was either burned or badly damaged by water.

The Master Plumbers of Camden are about to form an organization.

A local union of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers has been formed at Camden.

The boss barbers of Camden have formed a temporary organization which they hope to make permanent.

Magnolia—

One hundred men and boys are out of work in this place, through the closing down of the Atlantic Window Glass Company's plant. The suspension was caused by inability to procure coal.

February.

Camden—

The new glass factory at Collingswood is complete and will be put in operation early next month.

The Waddell Smokeless Fuel Company, to make and deal in coal briquetts and other articles that can be manufactured into brick form either by compression, chemical or other process, was incorporated at Camden with $200,000 capital.

The United Coke and Gas Company of Camden is about to erect an addition to its buildings which will be of brick, 100x80 feet and two stories high.

Daniel Duffy, an employe of the Camden Iron Works, was instantly killed by a flask weighing three tons falling upon him.

Tony Wiskowskie, a workman, employed at the Nickel Works, was badly burned while working at a cupola by the flames which came through a draught door that had suddenly blown open.

A central labor union is to be organized in Camden which will be composed of delegates from all the local unions.

A local union of tin and sheet iron workers with a membership of seventeen workmen was organized at Camden.

The lathers of Camden have taken measures for organizing a union.

The window glass workers thrown out of employment by the shut

down of the T. C. Wheaton plant, have organized themselves into shop gangs and are going to some western glass houses for work.

March.

Camden—

The trimmers at the shoe factory of Isaac Ferris, Jr., have gone on strike for an increase in the piece prices paid for their work. The demand was for an increase of a quarter of cent in one grade of shoes, and one half cent in another, which the firm refused to grant.

A local organization of carriage and wagon makers, and also a union of carriage and wagon painters, both of Camden, have struck to enforce a demand made on all the firms in the city engaged in the business for a minimum wage rate of $2.50 per day on day work, and an advance of ten percent. in piece work prices.

The Ferrell Flameless Wool Company has been incorporated at Camden. Capital $500,000.

The Monongahela Steel Construction Company, with a capital of $125,000 has been incorporated at Camden.

The Gambrinus Brewing and Bottling Company, with a capital of $$250,000, was incorporated at Camden.

The Bradshaw Electro-Sanitary Odor Company, to make and sell machinery for disseminate odors, has been incorporated at Camden with a capital of $125,000.

The land and machine shops of the C. A. Furbush Company at Camden has been sold to a Philadelphia firm who will establish a varnish factory there.

A gold watch and a Masonic emblem studded with diamonds was presented to J. E. Stein, an employe of the New York Shipbuilding Company, in the presence of the three thousand employes of the yard, for an act of bravery in saving the life of a fellow employe at the risk of his own.

Charles Hinchman, 14 years of age, an apprentice at the Camden Iron Works, was crushed to death while assisting in moving a casting weighing ten tons.

The tin and sheet metal works of Camden have organized a union which, its members expect, will shortly take in all men engaged at the trade in Camden.

A new union called Camden Local Union No. 886, Brotherhood of Paper Hangers has been organized in Camden.

The Camden teamsters have advanced the rates for horse and wagon hire to $3 per day for horse, cart, and driver, and $5 a day for double team and driver; the reasons given for the advance is the increase price of horse feed and other incidentals.

Camden Local No. 382 have had an amicable conference with the Master Plumbers on the subject of an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours. Nothing definite was decided on.

Camden painters have determined to inaugurate a strike for the purpose of enforcing the union scale in all Camden shops, and will be supported in the movement by the Allied Building Trades of the city. The wages demanded is $2.80 per day.

Fourteen local unions of Camden have joined in an application to the American Federation of Trades for the formation of a Central Labor Union in that city.

Winslow Junction—

The United States Nut and Washer Company is negotiating for land at Winslow Junction, with a view to locating its plant there.

April.

Camden—

The union painters employed in Camden shops that have not yet signed the scale have gone on a strike. Their demand is for $2.80 a day of eight hours. The employers are willing to allow the eight hours, but refuse to pay more than $2.50 per day.

The Camden Gas Fixture Company has been organized at Camden, to manufacture gas fixtures and plumbers' supplies. Capital $20,000.

The Wizard Novelties Company has been organized at Camden with a capital of $50,000.

Matthew Glosef, an employe of the New York Ship Building Company at Camden, while bolting plates on a ship, fell from the platform on which he was working, and striking some iron beams five feet below, was instantly killed.

Frederick Cressley, an employee at the Camden Iron Works, fell twenty-five feet and sustained severe lacerations of the hand, and bruises about the body.

William H. Jones, a mason, had a hand badly crushed while at work laying the foundation for a building in Camden.

Henry J. Klosterman, a tinroofer, fell to the ground from the roof of a building in Camden on which he was at work, and was instantly killed.

May.

Camden—

Fifteen carpenters employed on the addition to the main office building of the New York Ship Building Company at Camden, quit work because of a strike declared by a Philadelphia local of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of which they were members. As the contractor was unable to secure other men work on the building had to cease. The strike is to secure an advance in wages, and is general among the build-

ing trades of Philadelphia, many of whose members work and reside in Camden.

A Philadelphia firm who manufactures wrapping, building and roofing paper will erect a large factory in Camden.

The Elevator Fire Casing Company has been organized at Camden. Capital stock $600,000.

The Electric Thermo Vilera Company was incorporated at Camden with a capital of $100,000.

The various local unions of Camden have united in forming a central labor union.

John Cummings, a lineman, was badly injured by a fall from an elevation at which he was placing wires.

All the buildings of the shipyard of John H. Mathias & Company at Cooper's Point, Camden, were destroyed by fire. Loss about $5,000.

June.

Camden—

The shipwrights, caulkers and joiners of Camden have united in a request to their employers for a shorter work day and a slight increase in wages. Until July first is given to meet the demands and if they are not acceded to by that time, a strike which will take place, in which upwards of 700 men will be involved.

The Camden and Philadelphia Soap Company are having a large warehouse erected as an addition to its factory at Camden.

The Atlantic Window Glass Company of Camden have started up the department of their works in which glass eyes for dolls are made. It is understood that the other departments of the works will soon be rebuilt.

Stephen Conomey, a workman employed in the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, fell forty feet from a scaffold on which he was at work, and was instantly killed.

The entire plant of the Atlantic Window Glass Company at Magnolia, ten miles from Camden, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss was fully $75,000.

July.

Camden—

The strike of the ship carpenters and joiners of Camden for a nine hour day at thirty-four cents an hour is practically over; all but about thirty of the strikers, who have for the most part found work elsewhere, returned to the ship yards on the old terms.

Henry Bahrens has established a new ship yard at Camden which has a frontage on the Delaware River of 300 feet. The building of barges and other small vessels, together with repair work, will be the specialties of the yard.

Ernest Giese, an employe of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, had a shoulder broken through an accident which befel him while at work.

Watson Lobuskie, an employe of the Castle Kid Company at Camden, suffered the loss of part of his scalp through getting caught in some machinery on which he was working.

Jesse H. Williams, an employee of the Licorice Works at Camden, had a foot badly bruised and crushed through an accident while at work.

Magnolia—

The Temple Glass Company has opened its furnaces on a part of the site occupied by the Atlantic Window Glass Company's plant which was recently destroyed by fire. The company will manufacture tubes for scientific purposes, gauges for boilers, thermometers, etc.

August.

Camden—

The union machinists employed in the works of Theodore Smith & Sons at Camden, have gone on strike over a question of wages and because, as alleged by them, the firm refuses to recognize their union. Non-union workmen have been employed in their places.

The Keystone Leather Company's plant at Camden has been increased in size by the addition of a four-story brick building, 60x90 feet, which has just been finished.

The General Chemical Company has begun the erection of one brick and one frame factory building at Camden, each to be 60x90 feeet, to replace the structures recently destroyed by fire.

Joseph Sanderson, a lineman employed by the Bell Telephone Company, touched a live wire while working on a pole, and was thrown to the ground, a distance of forty feeet. His injuries were severe, but not fatal.

William Chew, an employee of the Bateman Mfg. Company at Grenloch, had his left hand caught in some machinery on which he was working, and suffered the loss of a finger.

The Works of the General Chemical Company at Camden were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at upwards of $200,000.

September.

Camden—

Jacob Fritz, a night foreman at the Camden Iron Works, was crushed to death in one of the freight elevators of the plant.

George Trimble, an employee of the Vulcanite Paving Company, was severely injured while at work by a swinging chain which struck him on the head.

Scott Dillerd, an employee at the Camden Iron Works, had both feet badly crushd by a heavy block of iron falling upon them.

Simon Roach, an employe of the Camden Iron Works, had his left hand entangled in the chains of a crane that was hoisting a heavy casting and was raised thirty feet from the ground. When released his wrist was found to have been broken.

The retail grocery clerks of Camden have formed a union, the purpose being to secure shorter hours and larger pay.

The glass season, which ended as usual with the factories going out of blast at the latter part of September, was the most successful in the history of the industry in South Jersey.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

November.

Cape May—

A syndicate with a large capital has purchased the local electric lighting plant, paying $95,000 for the property.

January.

Tuckahoe—

Arrangements have been perfected for the erection of a $12,000 canning factory at Tuckahoe, and 400 acres of tomatoes have been contracted for.

May.

Cape May Court House—

The glass factory at Cape May Court House is to be enlarged and an additional force of men put to work.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

October.

Minotola—

The strike of glass workers at Minotola continues. Non-union men employed in the factory appear on the streets armed. Both the strikers and the company appealed to the law, and arrests have been made. Owing to the assaults and riots there has been much excitement. One

man was shot and another stabbed. David C. Applegate, manager of the Jonas Glass Works and postmaster of Minotola, was arrested for shooting an Italian. Harry Dare, a special guard of the company, was also arrested, charged with being an accomplice of Applegate.

Frank Tidmarsh, a picket doing duty in the interest of the striking glassblowers at the Jonas Glass Works, was badly injured by being struck by an express on the West Jersey Railroad.

Bridgeton—

Joseph Bloxsom, employed in the Vanaman & Turners Canning Factory near Bridgeton, was scalded to death by falling in a boiling vat.

Elmer—

Work in the Novelty Glass Works furnace at Elmer is being pushed with all possible speed. The firm is rushed for insulators, the principal ware made.

Beverly—

The Eastlake Woolen Mills at Beverly, recently burned, will not be rebuilt.

Othello—

Fire in the Roonk & Brown basket factory at Othello caused it to shut down. The plant made 70,000 baskets the past season.

November.

Bridgeton—

The Cumberland Glass Company, of Bridgeton, will increase its capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and greatly enlarge its business.

Minotola—

The striking glass workers of the Jonas Glass Works at Minotola have secured an order from a Vice-Chancellor directing the company to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining it from interfering with the legitimate business of the Glass Bottle Blowers of the United States and Canada.

Vineland—

Weavers at the Hirst Rug Mill at Vineland have struck to obtain a written agreement that the present scale of wages shall be maintained.

Millville—

An accident occurred at the works of Whitall, Tatum & Company, glass manufacturers, of Millvillle, by which Daniel Smith was injured.

The Whitall, Tatum & Company have leased their institute building to the workingmen of Millville for a rental of $1.00 per year.

December.

Bridgeton—

The belief is general in Bridgeton that the Somers N. Smith Glass Factory, long idle, will soon be in use for another industry.

Joseph Paterson, aged 13 years, was very severely burned about the legs and body by acid, into which he accidentally stepped while at work in the Cumberland glass plant at Bridgeton.

The Co-operative Chimney Company, operating a small plant at Bridgeton, has closed up and gone out of business.

Millville—

The Whitall-Tatum Company will start another glass factory at its South Millville works.

Quinton—

Joel Mills, a book-keeper, sixty years of age, employed by the glass manufacturing firm of Hires & Co., was attacked by vertigo while at his desk, and fell to the floor in such a way as to break his neck, causing instant death.

Port Norris—

Parties interested in a movement to establish a canning factory at Port Norris are looking up machinery for the plant and otherwise pushing along the necessary preparations for carrying out their plans.

January.

Bridgeton—

The Philadelphia Machine & Manufacturing Company has purchased the plant of the Bridgeton Glass Company, and will manufacture electric and other machinery and fitttings.

A new tomato catsup factory on an extensive scale will soon be erected at Bridgeton. The buildings will cover two acres.

Three telephone girls, employes of the Interstate Telephone Company, went on a strike because they were askd to take turns working nights every third week without extra pay.

Millville—

The Millville Botttle Works was organized at Millville. The capital is $25,000, and the company will manufacture glassware.

Eugene Breslin, a fourteeen-year-old boy, was severely injured while endeavoring to put a large belt upon a running pulley at the cottton mills of R. D. Wood & Company, Millville.

The wrapper factory of H. A. Dix & Son, Millville, was slightly damaged by fire.

Carmel—

The clothing factory at Carmel is to be enlarged by the addition of a two-story building.

February.

Bridgeton—

The business men of Bridgeton are endeavoring to induce the principal owners of the East Lake Woolen Mills, recently destroyed by fire, to erect their new plant in Bridgeton. The construction and equipment of the buildings will involve an outlay of between $150,000 and $200,000.

Manufacturers want to rent a school building in Bridgeton for a wrapper factory.

The Port Norris Canning Company has been incorporated at Bridgeton. Among the products which the company intends making a specialty will be the canning of oysters.

The Court of Chancery dismissed the application of the George Jonas Glass Company of Minotola to have a dozen or more of its late employes who are on strike, committed and fined for contempt for alleged violation of the order restraining them from interfering with workmen who have taken their places.

Rosenhayn—

Two clothing factories at Rosenhayn have beeen closed and the entire plants moved to Philadelphia, because of a strike of their employes, who wanted to unionize the shops.

Millville—

The window glass factory of T. C. Wheaton was put out of blast for the season on February 10th, because of alleged extortionate demands of the men.

Ada Woodland had a hand crushed in the machinery at the Millville Bleachery, where she is employed.

Minotola—

The George Jonas Glass Company is installing blowing machines in its works at Minotola. It is said that one machine turns out about eight times the quantity of work a skillled blower can do.

March.

Bridgeton—

A workman employed at the Cumberland Glass Works, Bridgeton, had an eye burned out by a piece of hot glass which flew into it.

Millville—

The American Federation of Labor has sent organizers to Millville to form, if possible, a union of all the mill workers of that city.

Minotola—

An organization called the Minotola Improvement Company has been formed to look after and advance the industrial interests of that town.

April.

Bridgeton—

The West Jersey Tube Works at Bridgeton have resumed work after an extended period of idleness. Employment will be given 150 men.

Most of the Bridgeton cannneries have started can making for next season's stock.

The Cumberland Glass Company at Bridgeton has advanced the wages of all unskilled labor in its employ. The increase varies from ten to twenty per cent., according to the character of the work done and the amount of wages previously paid. The company has been moved to make this voluntary advance in wages by a conviction that their common labor was being underpaid, according to the cost of living and the larger wages earned by skilled labor; and also in deference to the laboring man's own belief that he is wronged in the distribution of wages, and that the higher wage rates paid to organized skilled labor largely at his expense. The advance will cost the company $15,000 a year.

The Moore Jonas Glass Company of Bridgeton, have voluntarily advanced the wages of two hundred unskilled workmen employed by them in amounts varying from ten to twenty per cent.

May.

Bridgeton—

A silk manufacturing firm has made an offer to the Board of Trade to move its mills to Bridgeton if the land on which to erect buildings is donated.

The Acme Manufacturing Company of Bridgeton has notified its employes that hereafter it will pay sixty hours' wages for fifty-five hours' work.

June.

Millville—

The employes of the Millville Bleachery have received an advance in wages of ten per cent.

Vineland—

The plant of the Capital Hollow Glass Company at Vineland has been destroyed by fire. The conflagration broke out at night while the hands were at work. The loss is $40,000; no insurance.

Bridgeton—

Howard Riley, a workman, was badly injured by a fall from a flag pole which he was at work removing.

July.

Millville—

The largest glass plants in Millville have gone out of blast for the year. Blowers and other workmen employed in the industry agree that the season just closed has been the most profitable to them for many years back.

The Millville Bottle Works has in course of erection a twelve-pot furnace factory. When it is completed the construction of a new one of the same dimensions will be begun.

Laborers are very scarce in Millville, and contractors and manufacturers are seriously anxious about how they are to meet the increasing demands for their work.

Bridgeton—

The glass house of the Parker Brothers at Bridgeton is being put in thorough repair for next season's blast.

Edward Paynter, an employe of the Farracute Machine Company at Bridgeton, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy steel die falling upon it.

Laura Garrison, who had a leg torn off by being caught in a machine at Roadstown, died from her injuries.

Conrad Bock, an employe of J. F. Brady's canning factory at Bridgeton, had a finger of his right hand cut off by some machinery on which he was working.

August.

Millville—

Because of a rush of orders for glass botttles the manufacturers of Millville are about to start their furnaces earlier in the season than usual. The scarcity of help will compel the manufacturers to send West for workmen.

The Whitehall-Tatum Company of Millville will use gas as fuel during the coming blast; experiments have proven that it is not only much cleaner, but also cheaper than coal, wood, or oil.

September.

Millville—

The glass factories of Millville have almost without exception gone into blast. The large new plant of James E. Mitchell has started up with a full complement of men, and before the end of September more than 4,000 residents of Millville will be employed in the manufacture of glass.

Bridgeton—

A syndicate composed partly of Englishmen offer to start a textile industry at Bridgeton in the mills once occupied by the Eastlake Woolen Mill Company. Their doing so is said to be contingent on the people of Bridgeton subscribing $25,000 to the capital of the new enterprise.

The firm of Dix & Son, manufacturers of women's wrappers, has purchased a school building from the Common Council of Bridgeton, and fitted it up as a model manufactory of garments. One hundred sewing machine operators are now employed there.

The large candy factory of L. Sagel at Bridgeton was destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to $30,000, and fifty women who earned their living there are now without employment.

A destructive fire, caused by the bursting of an oil pipe, occurred in the hollowware glass factory of J. Wheldon Moore of Bridgeton. The damage is estimated at $10,000. Several of the workmen were severely burned.

The plant of the Farracute Machine Company at Bridgeton was completely destroyed by a fire which is supposed to have started with an explosion in the boiler room. The loss is fully $100,000.

ESSEX COUNTY.

October.

Newark—

Wm. P. Niew Harness Company was incorporated at Newark. Capital $50,000.

Challenge Mfg. Company, to make carriage and saddlery hardware, was incorporated at Newark. Capital $50,000.

Coalite Mfg. Company, to manufacture artificial fuel, was incorporated at Newark. Capital stock $250,000.

Co-operative Biscuit & Mfg. Company was incorporated at Newark. Capital $50,000.

The Alwil Shop Company, to do printed matter of every description, was incorporated at Newark with $10,000 capital stock.

Imperial Laundry Company, Newark, has given out contracts for a new laundry building.

Contracts are given out for large additions to the plant of the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark.There will be much concrete construction in the building.

Contracts are given out for additions to the plant of the National Lock Washer Company at Newark.

A new building two stories high and of brick will be erected by the Positive Lock Washer Company at Newark.

Contract has been awarded for a three-story extension to the plant of the Valley Forge Cutlery Company at Newark.

Contracts have been drawn for a four-story brick extension to factory of the New Jersey Buttton Company at Newark.

An addition is being made to the plant of the leather factory of John Neider at Newark.

The Spratt Animal Food Company has purchased several lots adjoining the factory for extensions to their plant at Newark.

The Builders' and Traders' Exchange Building Company of Newark intend erecting a six-story structure at the cost of $47,000.

The receiver of the American Oil Products Company was permitted to accept an offer of $6,300 for the stock of the plant.

The New Jersey Agricultural Company of Newark has been declared insolvent and a receiver appointed.

Frederick Wolf, an employe of James A. Coe & Company, was fatally injured by falling down an elevator shaft at the firm's store in Newark.

Frank Murlitt, a workman on the Lackawanna track elevation at Newark, was injured by falling into a trench.

Edward A. Farrell, laborer, was badly burned by hot tar which he was carrying at the new building in course of construction for the American Insurance Company of Newark.

Joseph Irwin, a carpenter, had an arm injured on a meat hook at Newark.

Florence Miller, fourteen years of age, had her right foot badly crushed in the American Buttton Company's factory at Newark. It is feared that amputation will be necessary.

Louis Rowe, a driver, who was carting coal for John S. Geiger & Sons, received injuries to his spine and chest by being crushed between the seat of his wagon and a heavy crossbar at a gateway.

Coleman Kear, an iron worker, was injured by a fall from a three-story roof at Newark.

George O'Brien, a tinsmith, was injured by a fall of thirty feet from the roof of a new building in course of erection at Newark.

Abraham Kellar and Henry Smith, expressmen, were seriously injured by a fall of four stories down an elevator shaft in the shirt establishment of L. Burston, Newark.

The sash, blind and cabinet factory of A. Schraft at Newark was damaged by fire to the extent of $75,000.

Massmeetings were held at Newark to form an organization of hat trimmers.

A new union of machinists, with a membership of 43, has been organized at Newark.

A union of the cement masons organized at Newark.

Representatives of the Essex County United Building League and the Hudson County Building Trades Council have entered into an arrangement for an exchange of working cards.

An amendment has been proposed to the constitution of the Essex Trades Council to allow the discussion of matters of trade connected with politics at meetings of the council.

Secretary Gottlob, of the New Jersey Federation of Labor, received word from President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, that a special organizer will be appointed for New Jersey.

Orange—

Orange Tobacco Company has been incorporated by workingmen in Orange. This will be the first co-operative tobacco factory in the State.

Orange Valley—

Workmen have been set to work to clear away the debris of the fire at the Berg Hat Factory in Orange Valley. A new building will be erected to cost over $100,000. The firm is now using small factories in Orange and Newark to fill their orders.

Nutley—

The Rubel Paper and Ltihographing Company of Nutley was sued by Simon L. Rubel to recover $90,000 said to be due him and other creditors. A receiver has been asked for.

Watsessing—

The United States Butter Extractor Company of Watsessing has awarded a contract for an extension to its plant. The building will be of brick and stone and two stories high.

Millburn—

John Pierson, a laborer employed in building a signal tower on the Lackawanna Railroad at Millburn, fell from a scaffold and broke his shoulder blade.

George Foster was caught in the shafting of machinery in the Lighthipe binder's board mill at Millburn and fatally injured.

Montclair—

Peter Kussmaul, a carpenter, had a foot injured by stepping on a nail while at work in Montclair.

November.

Newark—

Five hundred men employed in Tiffany & Company's jewelry works at Forest Hill, Newark, struck because the firm refused to reduce the working hours from ten to nine per day. The decision of the company was reached after due consideration had been given to request of the employes. The men affected are silversmiths, chasers and finishers. Up to two weeks before the strike, when the men had joined a New York union of silversmiths, all differences between the firm and its employes had been settled without difficulty of any kind. The union's demand for a shorter workday, which had been made on all jewelry firms in the Eastern and Middle States, was refused in every instance.

The employes of the Woodside Sterling Company, who are also silversmiths, asked for and obtained a nine hour day for Saturdays.

One hundred jewelry workers employed by Krementz & Company, of Newark, struck for a nine hour workday at the same rate of wages they had been receiving for ten hours. A demand was also made that piece workers be paid an advance of ten per cent. on present prices.

Some of the employes of the Larter-Elcox firm of jewelry manufacturers went on strike for the same object, viz.—a reduction of the hours of labor from ten to nine.

The movement is general among the silversmith and jewelers of Newark, a majority of them having recently connected themselves with a New York union.

About eight men employed in the piece work department of the Hamburg-Cordovan leather factories at Newark objected to a re-adjustment of prices on some classes of work and went out on strike. The men

regarded the change as a distinct reduction in prices that would seriously affect wages. This the firm managers denied, stating that the change in prices would result in steadier work and larger earnings for the men. After a few days idleness a majority of the strikers accepted the new scale of prices and returned to work.

Fifty Italian laborers employed by the D., L. and W. R. R. Company at Wyoming, where the roadbed is being straightened, went on strike for an increase of wages. The men had been working for $1 per day, and demanded an increase of twenty-five cents.

Fifty employes of the Excelsior Hat Company, Newark, went out on strike because a certain foreman had been discharged; the men returned after a day's idleness without the foreman having been reinstated.

The United Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers held their State convention at Elsner's Hall in Newark; one hundred delegates representing local unions were present. One of the principal subjects of discussion was a proposal to introduce a bill at the next session of the Legislature, making it compulsory to remove old paper from walls before repapering them. The matter was left in the hands of the legislative committee, with insructions to introduce a bill for that purpose if, in their judgment, the interests of the trade would be served by doing so. The question of a wage scale and hours of work were left to the executive committee to decide on. A resolution was passed requesting all steamfittters to stop bronzing steam radiators and steam pipes, as that work belongs to the painters. It was also decided to request master painters to stop the practice of pointing up walls and stopping cracks preparatory to painting them, as such work should be done by masons.

The Newark express drivers, numbering 125 men, have organized a union and received a charter from the national body.

The Essex Trades Council discussed at length the principle of "Trade Autonomy," or allowing the various trades joined in federated bodies the fullest liberty in managing their own local affairs. Resolutions to that purpose were directed to be laid before the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is to be held at New Orleans.

A new organization of hatters called the "Independent Hatters' Union of America" has been formed in Newark. A circular has been sent out by the new organization to the trade and to members of the United Hatters of North America, complaining of the tyranny of the last-named union, and asking for recognition and support against it. The label adopted by the "Independents" is so nearly identical in design with that of the old organization that officers of the latter are going to test in the courts their right to use it.

The "fair" hat manufacturers of Newark are moving toward the formation of an organization of bosses in the trade who employ union labor. The purpose is not to oppose the unions, but by acting together to secure a proper degree of influence in the regulation of wage scales and the adoption of shop regulations.

The local plumbers' unions of New Jersey have held a convention in the city of Newark, and formed a State organization of the trade. There

is said to be two thousand journeymen plumbers in New Jersey, not half of which number are in the unions. A resolution was passed by the convention and will be presented to the next Legislature asking that body to pass a law creating a State Board of Examiners, and to compel all journeymen plumbers to pass a practical and theoretical examination before they are allowed to do any plumbing work in the State. The State Board of Health will be requested to remove all incompetent plumbing inspectors now employed by the boards of health in all cities.

The barbers of New Jersey, represented by their delegates, met in Newark to organize a State association of the Trade.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters of Newark have taken steps toward organizing new branches in Summit, Harrison, Hoboken and Elizabeth.

The American Chicle Company of New York will soon begin the erection of a factory at Newark, in which the manufacture of pepsin gum will be carried on. The dimensions of the factory as planned will be 75x85 feet and four stories high.

The old factory of the Ferry & Napier Hat Company has been opened as branch manufactory of the American Cigar Company. The building has been thoroughly renovated and changed so as to be perfectly adapted to its new use.

The Perfection Undergarment Company filed its articles of incorporatiion at the office of the clerk of Essex County in Newark. The new concern will manufacture goods at No. 78-80 Mechanic street, Newark. Authorized capital, $20,000.

The Huri Manufacturing Company filed incorporation certificate at the office of the clerk of Essex County. They will manufacture paint, varnish, etc. Authorized capital, $20,000.

The Newark Independent Ice Company was organized with a view to doing a line of business indicated by its title. The capital stock is $50,000, of which $10,000 is paid in.

The Gearless Motor Vehicle Company has been organized with a capital of $125,000. The company will manufacture motor driven vehicles. The office and works will be in Newark.

The C. A. Thompson Machine Company has been organized at Newark. Capital, $150,000. The new concern will make a special type of machine.

L. H. Best & Company, manufacturers of children's underwear have begun the erection of a fine factory at the corner of Second street and Central Avenue, Newark. The structure will be of brick, 63x93 feet, and two stories high. The buildings will be ready for occupancy about January, 1904.

Johnson & Hannock, hat manufacturers of Newark, are erecting a one story factory on Avon Avenue. The building will be of wood.

The John Simmons Company are having a new forging shop erected; the cost will be about $2,000.

The firm of Schwarz & Son are having a large and fine building erected on William street, Newark. The structure will be of brick, 33x100 feet,

and three stories high. The business of manufacturing candy with the use of the best modern machinery will be carried on.

The firm of C. L. & R. E. Smith, leather manufacturers, is about to begin the erection of a large factory near the foot of Hamburg Place, Newark. The building will cost about $12,000 and will be equipped with the latest types of machinery for the manufacture of leather.

The following named manufacturing establishments in Newark were damaged by fire during the month of November—The Jaenecke Ink Works; damage $500; Ice cream factory of Samuel J. Campbell & Co., damage $4,000; Lafayette Hat Company, damage slight.

Marina Romonale, 18 years old, and William Habis, 27 years old, both of Newark, were badly burned at Balbach's Smelting and Refining Works where they are employed. It was at first feared that both men would loose their eyesight entirely, but after treatment at St. James' Hospital, it was found that such was not likely to be the case.

Peter Kenny, 29 years old, had his right foot severely crushed by a heavy piece of iron falling upon it, while at work in a scrap iron yard at Hawkins street and the Central Railroad. It seemed to the surgeons, probable that the man's foot would have to be amputated.

Joseph Goeller fell twenty feet from a scaffold to the sidewalk while at work on a house in Ferry St., Newark. He landed on his feet and had one leg broken.

Nicholas Bruens, 45 years old, while at work on a building on Chestnut Street, Newark, slipped on a wet plank and fell to the ground, a distance of 25 feet. He received severe internal injuries and was taken to his home in a police ambulance.

Angelo Calebruse was injured while at work tearing down an old building at Monroe and Ferry Streets, Newark, and died shortly after being taken to the hospital.

Frank Walter Hills, a lineman employed by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, was instantly killed by falling from a pole at the corner of South Fourteenth Street and Gould Avenue, Newark.

William Chapman, a workman employed on a new building at Commerce Street, Newark, fell from a scaffold a distance of forty feet, and received very severe internal injuries.

James Flannagan, Patrick Green and a third man known as "Harry" were all severely injured while at work on an extension to the Newark Post Office by falling from a scaffold to the cellar of the building—a distance of thirty feet.

William Barriman, 35 years of age, while at work at the Atha Steel plant, Newark, fell and broke his right leg. He was taken to St. James' Hospital in an ambulance.

An employe of the David M. Meeker Foundry, Newark, had his right arm caught in a tumbling barrel. He suffered such severe laceration that the physicians regard amputation of the arm as being necessary to save his life.

Lillian Liebold, aged 16 years, had her right hand badly injured by being caught in a folding machine in the Osborn Art Calendar works where

she was employed. Two of the girl's fingers were lacerated by being caught between the blades of a machine which she was cleaning at the time the accident occurred.

Thomas Dwyer, a painter, while at work on a building in Newark, fell from a scaffold and suffered injuries that are likely to prove fatal. His skull was fractured and both legs broken.

Theodore Hare, also a painter, fell from a scaffold while at work on a Newark house and was severely injured.

An agreement was entered into between the retail butchers of Newark and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union which provides that only members of the union shall be employed at cutting meat, and that when vacancies occur they are to be filled by union men.

Orange—

A movement on the part of the Orange Typographical Union is in progress for the purpose of taking printers from Bloomfield and Montclair into that organization.

Local brotherhoods of Carpenters and Joiners in the Oranges are notified that the lumber mill workers are now organized and have a label, and that hereafter, union carpenters must refuse to handle lumber on any job unless it bears that mark.

The American Tobacco Company has leased a large factory property at Orange, and will soon begin the manufacture of Egyptian cigarettes. About one hundred persons will be employed.

The Orange Automobile Company filed articles of incorporation at the county clerk's office. The company is formed to manufacture automobiles. Capital, $100,000.

William Schwarz, a lumber mill employe, had his right hand caught in a planing machine. He was taken to the hospital, where two fingers were amputated.

Felix Potts, an Italian laborer, employed by the North Jersey Street Railway Company, was severely injured while at work by a heavy rail falling upon him.

Belleville—

Charles Amandinger, a steam fitter, fell from a bridge connecting the front and rear buildings of Napier & Michells Hat Factory in Belleville, and suffered severe internal injuries.

December.

Newark—

The Newark Stair Rod Company was organized at Newark. Capital stock, $25,000.

The L. D. Pond Company to manufacture jewelry, was incorporated at Newark with $50,000 capital stock.

The Hamburg Button Company has filed its certificate of incorporation at Newark. The company will manufacture pearl buttons and novelties.

The Rock Spring Water Company, to manufacture areated water, was incorporated at Newark. Capital $125,000.

The Consolidated Chemical Company, to manufacture chemicals, colors, etc., was incorporated at Newark with its capital stock fixed at $200,000.

The New Jersey Button Company, to manufacture and deal in pearl and ivory buttons, was incorporated with a capital of $125,000.

The New Jersey Agricultural Company has gone out of business. The land and buildings formerly occupied by the company at Newark have been sold.

The Otto H. Oppenheimer Company, Newark, is about to build a large factory in that city.

The Court of Chancery has granted a temporary injunction and an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Eaton Wagon Works Company. Both injunction and order were granted on the application of a stockholder.

The silversmiths formerly employed by Tiffany & Company at their Forest Hill factory, who have been on strike for five weeks for nine hours a day, have made application for reinstatement on the old terms. The men had been working ten hours but wanted nine at the same rate per day. They agreed to the return of such of the strikers as were willing to disavow allegiance to the union.

John Hogel, an aged workman of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company at Newark, fell from a ladder in the factory, and died in the hospital from his injuries.

Thomas Agar, 71 years old, was scalded by the bursting of a steam pipe at the Tea Tray Company, Newark. Agar was an employe and attending his duties when the acident occurred.

William Kaes, 35 years old, an employe of the Celluloid Company, fell from a ladder in the works and fractured his skull.

David O'Connor, a painter, fell from a ladder while at work and was badly injured.

Joseph Fillippone, a painter 29 years old, fell a distance of thirty feet to the ground and broke his neck. The accident was caused by the collapse of the scaffold on which he was working.

Michael Kelley, an iron worker employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad track elevation at Newark, fell from a tressel and had three ribs broken.

John Walsh, 39 years old, was struck by a hook which fell from a hoisting crane in a stone yard in which he was employed, and had his thigh severely gashed.

John Merkle, 40 years old, an employe of Ferry & Wellers Hat Factory

at Newark, was caught by a rapid running shaft while at work and was instantly killed.

A union of firemen of stationary boilers has been formed in Newark.

A state organization of journeymen plumbers has been formed in Newark. The object is to have a bill passed by the next Legislature which will compel all journeymen plumbers to be licensed after passing an examination by a State board.

Differences about hours of work between journeymen jewelers and manufacturers of Newark were satisfactorily adjusted. A concession of an hour a day without decrease of wages was granted to the men.

A call has been issued for a meeting of all carriage and wagon workers of Newark for the purpose of forming a union. The meeting is under the auspices of the Essex Trades Council.

The Essex Trades Council passed resolutions declaring that if any union man under its jurisdiction had a child working under the legal age limit, steps would be taken by that body to insure his obeying the law.

Representatives of the Building Trades Leagues of Essex and Hudson Counties have agreed to form an organization which will include all the various unions of their kind in the state.

Judge Lintoff in the Second District Court of Newark decided that an employing carpenter engaging a union journeyman must pay union wages wehere there is no agreement to the contrary.

Governor Murphy gives his Newark factory a sum equal to five per cent. of their wages, and to managers, a percentage of the earnings.

Samuel J. Campbell & Company's ice cream factory at Newark was damaged by fire to the extent of $4,000.

Michael O'Keep, a workman employed by John M. Schmidt, a manufacturer and repairer of automobiles, brought suit against his employer to recover $5,000 for injuries sustained by him, through the bursting of a gas tank. The presiding Judge directed that a non suit be entered, on the ground that the accident was due to the plaintiff's carelessness.

Frederick C. Beachlin, of Newark, has perfected and secured patents on a tobacco stripping machine.

Orange—

The Hat Trimmers of Orange Valley have formed a temporary organization.

January.

Newark—

One hundred and twenty-five employes of the Joseph S. Mundy Company of Newark, struck because of dissatisfaction growing out of the appointment over them of an unpopular foreman. On the removal of the objectionable appointtee, the men resumed work.

Twenty men of the Boyden Shoe Company of Newark, who had been

on strike for a week because of a disagreement between themselves and the company over extra work, returned to their places after a satisfactory agreement had been reached.

The jewelers union has accepted the nine hour work day offered by the manufacturers. The new scale goes into effect immediately, and all firms involved in the recent controversy over hours with their employes, will resume work.

The Lidgerwood Mfg. Company, builders of hoisting engines, has purchased a tract of land in Newark, on which to erect a large factory building; its plant now in Brooklyn, N. Y., will be moved there.

The Hedden Iron Construction Company of Newark, has begun business in that city, having purchased the plant, contracts, etc., of the business formerly carried on by Eugene B. Hedden. The concern will furnish structural and ornamental iron and steel work for building purposes.

The United Tobacco Company, of Newark, has added new machinery to its plant, and increased its working force to fifty men.

A new corporation to be known as the Domestic Sewing Machine Company has filed its articles of incorporation, and will take over the property and business of the New Domestic Sewing Machine Company at Newark. It is the intention of the new corporation to increase its working force to 1,000 hands within a short time.

C. M. Russell & Son will erect a three story factory at Newark, which will cost $10,000.

A fire occurred in the factory of Nemesek & Kodrlik, manufacturers of pearl buttons, at Newark, which damaged the plant to the extent of $500.

A destructive fire which involved an entire block of buildings in Newark, caused much damage to several manufacturing plants that were located in the district over which it extended; among them were John Reddel & Company, manufacturers of cut glass, jewelry and silverware; Dawson & Company, manufacturers of experimental machinery; Frank Rossmessel, electroplater, and the American Electric Plate Company.

The Newark Electrical Contractor's Association and the local branch of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have come to an agreement on hours of labor and wages which is to remain in force for two years.

The Master Carpenters Association of Newark has agreed to give the local members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, forty-one cents an hour for forty-four hours a week, or $18.00 for a week's work of 44 hours.

The Essex Trades Council at Newark has appointed a committee to inquire into the feasibility of a plan submitted to it, for raising money with which to purchase or erect a building to be named and used as a labor temple. The plan in outline is to tax each member of every labor union in the council's jurisdiction five cents per month, payment of which to be enforced by expulsion from the union in case of refusal. The tax to be collected until enough has been paid in to carry out the project.

A committee representing the painters, decorators, and paperhangers of Newark has requested a conference with their employers for the purpose of submitting a new scale of wages and hours of work. The proposition to be submitted calls for 44 hours work per week, at 41 cents an hour.

George Smith, 40 years old, fell to the ground from a roof which he was shingling, a distance of thirty feet, and was severely bruised and otherwise injured.

Charles Aichle, 32 years old, sustained a fracture of the right leg, through the falling of a derrick at a new building on which he was working.

Robert McCanoe, an employe of the Clark Thread Company at Newark, had his right leg broken by a fall while at work.

John Polazia, a workman employed by the Tea Tray Company, had a leg broken through being caught between a freight elevator and the floor.

Clarence Farley, a shipping clerk employed by M. S. Mork & Company fell to the bottom of a freight elevator shaft in consequence of the rope which sustained the elevator, breaking.

Frank Rime, a mason, fell from a scaffold on which he was working at a new building, and received severe bruises and cuts about the body and head.

A number of workmen employed on sinking a pier for the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge over the Passaic River, were precipitated into the icy waters by the collapse of the tressle on which they were standing.

Herman Tuitelbaum, 16 years old, had his left arm caught in a revolving pulley at the factory of the Progressive Paper Box Company, Newark. His arm was badly mangled, the bone having sustained a compound fracture.

William Frazer, a bricklayer, fell to the street from the top of a four story building on which he was at work, a distance of fifty feet, and sustained injuries from which it is probable he will not recover.

Sidney Knight, son of Thomas Knight, proprietor of the Eagle Japanning Works at Newark, was instantly killed, and John Mindrich had his skull fractured in an explosion which occurred in the works.

Orange—

J. C. Taylor of the Cigar Makers' Union, and Richard Armstrong of the Typographical Union, spoke before the Citizens Union of East Orange on the advantages of Trade unionism.

The Federated Trades Council of the Oranges held an extended discussion on the subject of child labor, and concurred in the recommendation regarding it, put forth by the twenty-fourth annual congress of the State Federation of Labor. At the same meeting, delegates from the bakers, and the hatters unions reported progress in the work of perfecting the organizations of their crafts. The official organizer reported the hack drivers and the laundry workers were preparing to form unions.

A new local union of bakers, with fifteen charter members, has been started in Orange.

John Cunningham, an employe of the Edison Works at West Orange, was severely burned by the explosion of naptha which he was using to cleanse a copper caldran in which the wax for phonograph records is boiled.

The work of tearing down the remains of the old hat factory of F. Berg & Company, which was burned, has begun. When the debris is cleared away a new structure will be erected, and operations resumed.

Millburn—

The Burt Mfg. Company which has carried on the business of making pool balls, poker chips, and celluloid novelties at Millburn for the past twelve years, has closed its factory there. The machinery is being moved to Bridgeport, where the company has a new plant.

February.

Newark—

Employes of the Mangel & Schmidt Bread Company of Newark, who had been on strike for an advance in wages, received the amount demanded and resumed work.

The Wagner Pastry Company, to manufacture pastry of all kinds, was organized at Newark. Capital stock, $10,000.

A five story brick building, fireproop and containing the latest fire escapes, is to be erected on the corner of Lafayette and Liberty Streets, Newark, and rented in space to suit to manufacturers.

The ice cream dealers of Newark are investigating the feasibility of having their cream made in one plant which shall be owned by them jointly.

The Federal Hat Company, to manufacture hats, has been organized at Newark. Capital $125,000.

The firm of T. J. Dunn & Company, to manufacture hats, has been organized at Newark. Capital stock $500,000.

Allsopp Brothers, manufacturers of jewelry, have begun the erection of a new factory in Newark which will be completed in about three months.

A five story brick factory building is being erected on Lawrence Street, Newark; estimated cost $12,000.

John Toler Sons Company of Newark, are building a one story brick building; estimated cost $3,800.

Deeds of assignment for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Register's office by Stephen J. Meeker, iron founder, and by the Smillie Coupler Mfg. Company, of which Mr. Meeker is the principal stockholder.

Augustus Goertz, manufacture of brass goods, is having a factory

building erected, the dimensions of which will be 50x50 feet, and five stories high.

Henry Arndt, lock and novelty manufacturer, is having a factory building erected at Elm and Van Buren Streets, Newark, which will be 35x 150 feet and three stories high.

The refrigerating department of Ballantine & Sons Ale Brewery is being extended by the addition of a two story building 25x30 feet, which when finished will contain a seventy-five ton refrigerating machine made by DeLa Vergne.

The Cooper, Wigand, Cook Company, iron founders, is said to be contemplating the erection of a large plant for the production of steel castings by an improved process.

Peter Foy, a smokestack painter, fell a distance of about 45 feet from where he was working, but escaped with some injuries to his hip and right arm.

Percy Hieres, a workman employed at the Grant & Williams factory, Newark, was caught in some belting which he was repairing and thrown over the shafting several times before the power could be shut off, receiving injuries which are likely to prove fatal.

A fire in the Weatherill Separating Company's plant at Newark caused damages to the extent of $400.

A fire in the Bash & Greenfield Wool Factory at Newark caused damage to the amount of $1,600.

The Metal Trades Council, a body composed of representatives of the various metal trades unions in Essex County has been reorganized at Newark.

The workmen employed as screw makers in Newark and Orange have formed a union under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor.

The dry tackers of the leather industry in Newark have organized a branch of the Amalgamated Leather Workers Union of America.

Orange—

A new scale of prices has gone into effect at the Orange hat factories to cover the work of the hat trimmers. It is a woman's branch and all engaged in the industry have recently organized.

A fire broke out in the E. V. Connett Hat Factory at Orange Valley which after doing some damage was extinguished by the employes.

A fire occurred in what is called the "dark room" at Edison Works in West Orange, and was extinguished after it had done damage to the extent of $500 or $600.

Bloomfield—

About one dozen girls employed in the packing room of the Diamond Paper Company at Bloomfield struck because the firm paid some few

girls in the same department, car fare to and from Millburn where they reside, in addition to their regular wages.

Montclair—

The masons of Montclair have notified the boss builders that on April first, $4.40 per day of eight hours will be the standard wages in their trade. Other building trades are said to be about to demand higher wages. Those interested in building are therefore apprehensive of many strikes during the spring.

March.

Newark—

Twenty-five casket coverers and trimmers employed by the Morris Manufacturing Company at Newark, went on strike because the firm refused to sign an agreement which provided for a full recognition of the union, the adoption and use of its label, and the abolition of all piece work. Under the terms of the agreement "all around men" were to receive not less than $3.50 a day, benchhands, $3, and steamers and inspectors, $2.50. There were also regulations providing for cumulative pay for overtime.

Hoisting engineers employed on the Pennsylvania track elevation at Newark, and also the masons and laborers on the stone work, struck for an increase in wages. About two hundred men in all were involved.

About fifty employes of the Berry Guerin Company at Newark were locked out for having, as the company charges, broken faith in failing to return to work at the time agreed on, after receiving an advance in wages for which they had gone on strike. The men are all members of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

The union carpenters, plumbers, masons, electricians and laborers employed on the new Builders and Traders Exchange Building at Newark went out on strike because a number of metal ceiling workmen, said to be non-union men, were employed. The men were called out by the walking delegates of the various unions.

The Lidgewood Mfg. Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., has purchased a piece of land embracing many acres on the southern side of Newark and adjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad, on which a large plant to cost upwards of $2,500,000 will be erected. The company will manufacture hoist-engines and other machinery on a large scale, and will employ 3,000 men. Application has already been made to the Board of Works on behalf of the company for closing some streets which intersect the property, but are not graded and are seldom used.

A new factory building to be occupied by the Transparent Cellulose Product Company is being erected on Malvern St., Newark.

Peter Bossart, an employe of the Domestic Machine Company at

Newark received a severe cut on the head through an accident which occurred while he was at work in the yard of the factory.

Herman Muench, a painter, fell twenty-five feet to the sidewalk from a scaffold, which he was assisting a fellow workman to construct, and sustained a fracture of the right thigh bone.

Philip Reilley and Michael McKenna, both young boys, were severely scalded by falling into a vat of boiling water in the American Crucible Company's plant at Newark, where they were employed.

James Yors, a carpenter, fell from a ladder on which he was standing while hanging doors at the leather factory of Blanchard & Lane at Newark, and suffered a fracture of the right leg.

Beck Ober, a workman employed in the Atha & Illingworth Company's plant at Newark, was crushed to death by a large piece of steel, which broke the chains by which it was suspended from a crane and fell upon him.

Andrew Koralsky, a workman employed at the plant of the American Crucible Company at Newark, had his right leg broken and badly crushed by a heavy block of steel falling upon him.

Edward Clark, an employe of the Hay Foundry at Newark, had a finger of his left hand badly crushed while working on a press.

Fire caused $40,000 damages to a building on Market Street, Newark, which was partly occupied by a brush manufacturer.

Montclair—

Pasquale Gionetta and another man, name unknown, while working on a building in Newark, were thrown from a scaffold to the cellar of the structure, by a large stone which slipped from its place on the wall and shattered the tressel on which they were standing. Both were very severely injured.

At a conference between the master masons and journeymen, the wages of the latter, it was agreed, should be $4.40 per day after April 1.

Orange—

Eighty employers, representing the building trades of the Oranges have formed an organization in anticipation of having to act together to meet strikes on the part of their employes.

The Painters and Paper Hangers, and the Plumbers' Union of the Oranges, persist in their determination to exact an increase in their wages from April first. The carpenters and the masons have withdrawn their demands previously made for higher wages, fearing that any material increase now in the cost of labor would deter people contemplating building from beginning work.

April.

Newark—

One hundred and twenty machinists employed by Joseph S. Mundy struck for a nine hour work day and some concessions relating to wages and pay for overtime; after being out one day, all the workmen returned under an agreement with Mr. Mundy which conceded substantially all that was asked for.

The painters, decorators, and paperhangers of Newark entered on a general strike for an increase of twenty-five cents a day in wages. Several of the small bosses, employing between them about 100 men, agreed to pay the advance demanded, and their men returned to work.

The union bricklayers, stonemasons, and plasterers of Newark have demanded an increase of five cents an hour in their wages, and threaten a strike on May first if the same is not agreed to by the bosses.

The Rosendale-Reddaway Belting & Hose Company of Newark is about to begin the erection of an extension to its plant, at an estimated cost of $4,000.

The American Platinum Company was incorporated at Newark to do a general business as refiners and manufacturers of platinum and other metals. Capital stock, $70,000.

The Spencer Optical Company, which has a large fctory on New Jersey Railroad Avenue, Newark, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court.

Servia Castaldo, an employe of the hat manufacturing firm of F. Berg & Company, had his left ankle fractured through an accident which befell him while at work.

Bernard Warman had his hands badly crushed while at work on a press in a factory at 216 McWhorter Street, Newark.

Matthew O'Brien injured his right leg by a fall through a skylight while at work in a leather factory at Newark.

Oscar Evans, an employe at the Atha Steel Works, Newark, was struck on the head by a heavy iron bar which he and another workman were engaged in breaking up, and sustained a fracture of the skull from which he died soon after.

A fire in the japan shop of Hugh Smith & Sons, Newark, caused damage to the amount of $15,000.

A fire in the four story factory building at No. 22 Commerce Street, Newark, occupied by the Royale & Aiken Wire Mfg. Company, the Compound Specialty Company, and the Phoenix Lock Company, resulted in damage to the amount of $2,000.

The Preston Leather Company's plant at Newark was damaged to the extent of $30,000 by a fire which started in the engine room.

The Western Mfg. & Oil Company's plant at Newark was completely destroyed by fire. The loss was $50,000. The buildings were all of wood.

The United Building Trades Council of Essex County has sent out

notices that on and after May first none of the members of the unions affiliated with it will be allowed to work where non-union men are employed. It is expected that this move will cause numerous strikes on construction jobs.

An effort is being made in the city of Newark to organize a branch of the National League of Independent Workmen of America. The organization has for its objects the protection of workmen's rights to independence, to sustain high wages by skillful and energetic co-operation with employers, to establish reasonable hours of labor according to the exigencies of the trade, to promote intelligent understanding of work, to furnish favorable conditions for training apprentices, so that boys may become successful workmen, to compel labor unions to obey the laws and respect the rights of those who do not choose to become members of them, and to protect members against unjust treatment by due process of law. There are said to be branches of the league in every large city in the United States.

Fourteen members of Garment Workers Union No. 24, of Newark, have left that organization and formed a co-operative association. They have purchased a shop and are now doing business without any rules other than those established for their own government. The new organization is called the Independent Co-operative Coatmakers Protective Association.

The Master Horseshoers Protective Association of Newark has agreed to give the employes of its members a Saturday half holiday during the months of June, July and August.

Fifteen men formerly employes of the Newark Licorice Works, assert that they have been discharged because they refused to change their boarding places from hotels to private houses as ordered to do by the company. It was admitted that the company desired to remove the men from the temptation to drink, which often unfitted them for work.

The New Jersey Aluminum Company has put its employes on 9 and 1-2 hours per day with pay the same as for ten hours hitherto in vogue.

Orange—

The journeymen plumbers, tinners, painters and paperhangers of Orange have struck because the employers refused to consider their demands for an increase of wages, which amounted to fifty cents a day for each of the trades.

By the collapse of several heavy timbers used in shoring up the ditch at the new reservoir in Orange Valley, Selice Terrico, an Italian laborer, was killed.

Montclair—

The masons and mason's helpers of Montclair have received an advance in their wages which brings them to fifty-five and thirty-five cents a day respectively.

The painters of Montclair are on strike for a wage rate of $3 per day. Two of the master painters have conceded the demand, and their men have resumed work.

Bloomfield—

The laborers of the American Brake Shoe Company in Bloomfield who were on strike for nine hours a day, have returned to work, the company agreeing to the reduction in time.

May.

Newark—

After a strike which has lasted several months, the silver chasers in the Tiffany Jewelry factory at Forest Hill, Newark, returned to work. They gained the ten per cent. in wages which was the original cause of the strike. The apprentice boys who went out in sympathy with the silver chasers were all taken back with forfeiture of the $100 which each boy is to receive at the termination of his apprenticeship.

Fifty men employed as stokers, oilers, etc., in the powerhouses of the Public Service Corporation at Newark, went on strike for shorter hours of labor without decrease of wages, returned to work after a few hours idleness, all their demands having been granted.

A temporary settlement of the masons strike which began a month ago in Newark was effected at a conference representing the Master Builders Association and the Masons union. The journeymen returned to work at the old rate of fifty-five cents an hour pending a final decision on the wage question.

Members of the Iron Moulders Helpers Union demanded an increase in wages to $1.75 a day, which was refused. The helpers in several shops to the number of 300, went out on strike.

The Textile Leather Company was organized at Newark with a capital of $100,000.

The Concrete Paving Company was incorporated at Newark with a capital of $25,000. The company will manufacture concrete for paving and flooring purposes.

Moore & Son is the title of a firm organized in Newark to manufacture jewelry. Their capital is fixed at $250,000.

The Adams branch of the American Chicle Company is to move its factory from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Newark. A building for its use is now ready for occupancy.

F. O. Schoeller & Company filed articles of incorporation at Newark. The capital is $25,000, and the firm will manufacture leather.

The Standard Nut & Belt Company was incorporated at Newark with a capital of $500,000.

John W. Reddall & Company of Newark, manufacturing jewelers, have

made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Liabilities $31,700, and assets, $20,000.

A new three story brick factory building is being erected in Newark for the George Zucker Company.

William Ost, sixteen years of age, had one of his hands badly lacerated in a machine while at work in a Newark bakery.

Jesse Pruden, a carpenter, while employed on a building in Newark, fell from a ladder and had an arm and one his hips broken.

A fire in the fur cutting establishment of Jacob W. Katz at Newark, caused damages to the extent of $15,000.

A union of coach drivers consisting of thirty-four members has been organized at Newark.

The Diggers Union, an organization containing upwards of 400 members mostly Italians, has been formed in Newark. The new organization intends to demand better conditions of work and higher wages.

Delegates from all the building trades unions in New Jersey met at Newark and organized a State Building Trades Council. The purpose is to organize all building trades unions into one body which will be the governing power throughout the State in all trade matters.

Anton Sockman, seventeen years of age, was instantly killed at Lienau Sons Iron Works where he was employed. The boy was struck by a piece of emery wheel which had burst.

Vincessio DiMaio, a laborer, while engaged in work at the Lackawana Railroad in Newark, was struck by a beam and received a fracture of the skull from which he died.

The International Typographical Union, through the Allied Trades Council of Newark, has begun suit against a printing company of that city for illegal use of its label.

Orange—

After having been on strike for five weeks, the journeymen painters of Orange went back to work. The minimum wage scale will be $2.80 per day.

Iron workers employed on the building of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company at Orange, struck because a contractor had employed some carpenters and laborers from New York instead of hiring men affiliated with either the Orange or Newark unions. On the contractor agreeing to employ local men, the strike was called off.

David Lyons, a painter while at work on a building in Newark, was taken with an attack of painters colic, and died soon after.

Bloomfield—

The employes of the Hedden Architectural Iron Works in Bloomfield, who struck for more pay and shorter hours, are gradually returning to work on the old terms, which are $1.75 a day for laborers and $3 a day for finishers.

A new brick factory structure is being erected in Bloomfield, which it is said, will be occupied by a firm at present doing its manufacturing business in New York.

Soho—

The large factory buildings formerly occupied as a manufactory of print cloths by the firm of Worthen & Aldrich at Soho, has been sold to a New York firm who will soon begin work there.

Montclair—

The striking plumbers of Montclair succeeded in inducing four non-union journeymen who had been hired in New York to return home without going to work.

June.

Newark—

The referee, Rev. W. H. Morgan, to whom the questions in dispute between the Journeymen masons and bricklayers were referred by both sides, has made an award by which wages are to be 57 and 1-2 cents an hour until May first, 1904. No less time than fifteen minutes to be paid for. Various other union matters were also settled through the efforts of the referee.

One hundred and twenty-five furnacemen and "wheelers" employed by the New Jersey Zinc Company in Newark, quit work because three other employes had been discharged, as they claimed—unjustly, and refuse to return until these men are reinstated.

A new firm, by name—Kelley & McLaughlin, has opened a leather manufacturing plant at Wright Street and Avenue A, Newark.

The Rockstroh Mfg. Company has been organized in Newark to manufacture printing machinery. The company is a foreign one and is capitalized at $1,000,000.

The Newark Art Metal Company has transferred its business from the present quarters on Market Street to a large building it recently purchased on Mulberry Street.

August Branschwitz, an employe at the Atha Steel Works in Newark, had his right arm broken by the falling of a large piece of steel, while he was at work.

Willard Ward, seventeen years of age, was very badly scalded while at work cleaning out hot water pipes at the Woodside Japanning Company's shops at Newark.

Adolph Meyer and Michael Constanciene, both employed at the Hamburg Cordovan Tannery in Newark, were severely burned by the explosion of a kettle of naptha.

John Slater, a painter, fell 100 feet from a scaffold at a grain elevator, and was so severely injured that he died within a few hours after.

John Brown, a workman engaged in making some repairs to the power house on River Street, Newark, fell from a scaffold and was severely cut about the head besides being injured internally.

Charles Warner, an employe of the Phoenix Lock Company at Newark was severely burned by the overturning of a pot of molten metal which another workman was carrying.

John Romain, a carpenter, fell from a new building on which he was at work and sustained a fracture of the skull from which he died.

George Smith, an employe at Maher & Lockhart's Iron Foundry, was painfully burned by some hot metal which was accidentally spilled on him.

The japan shop of the Charles Smyth Leather Factory at Newark was almost totally destroyed by fire. The loss was about $4,000.

A foreman employed in a Newark hat factory was placed under suspension by the hatters union of which he was a member, and a fine of $999.99 imposed upon him, as a result of his having been adjudged guilty of systematically extorting $2 a week each from a number of men employed in the same factory who worked under him. The fine carries with it practical suspension from the union, as members will not work in any shop where he is employed.

The employing slate and tile roofers of Essex County and all Hudson County outside of Jersey City, held a meeting in Newark to consider the demand made on them by the journeymen for an increase in wages from $3.50 a day of eight hours to 50 cents an hour.

The Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters Association of Newark has filed articles of incorporation in the County Clerk's office. The objects set forth are "Protection against strikes and against dishonest and intemperate employes; also, to foster trade and commerce among the members; to reform abuses, and to secure freedom from unlawful exactions."

Bloomfield—

Many of the journeymen plumbers of Bloomfield, who have been on strike since April first, have resumed work on terms offered by the employers, which, in the matter of wages, provides for a graduated scale of $2.75 to $3.25 a day.

The Hudson Rolling Mill Company of Bloomfield has begun the erection of a new building in that place. The structure will be of brick one story high, and the product will be cold-rolled copper.

Orange—

The large factory buildings in East Orange formerly occupied by the McGall Hat Mfg. Company have been purchased by the Pike Adding Machine Company of St. Louis, Mo. The Pike Company will manufac-

ture adding and calculating machines for use in banks and other financial establishments. Work will be started within a few days and from 500 to 600 men will be employed.

The tin and sheet metal workers employed by John Daum of West Orange, have returned to work at a wage rate of $3 a day, which is an advance of twenty-five cents a day on the wages previously paid.

The mason's helpers of the Oranges, who struck on May first, for an advance in wages from thirty cents an hour to thirty-five, have accepted a compromise which gives them thirty-two cents an hour and gone to work. The journeymen masons who were obliged to remain idle because of the helpers strike have, therefore, been enabled to resume work.

Belleville—

Four moulders employed in the foundry of the Eastwood Mfg. Company at Belleville, quit work owing to differences between them and the Superintendent. The force employed in the foundry has been recently cut down by the firm because of dissatisfaction with the members of the foundry helpers' union. The company has decided to discontinue foundry work for the present, except what is needed for its own use.

Employes of the DeWitt Wire Cloth Company of Belleville, the pioneer manufacturers of their line in the United States, the plant having been established in 1820, have been offered the opportunity to become preferred stockholders in the business. Many of them have taken advantage of the company's generous offer, and most of the stock allotted to them has been subscribed for.

Montclair—

The journeymen plumbers of Montclair who, like their fellow craftsmen of Bloomfield, have been on strike since, April first, accepted the scale of wages offered by the bosses, ranging from $2.75 to 3.25 a day, and have resumed work.

July.

Newark—

The Hebrew journeymen bakers of Newark went on strike after having submitted their claims to an arbitration committee which decided against them. After being idle three days the strikers returned to work on the "bosses" terms. The strike was caused by the refusal of the bake shop owners to close up on Saturdays.

The strike of the slate and tile roofers of Essex County, which lasted several weeks, has come to an end and the men have returned to work. They are to receive hereafter 47 and 1-2 cents an hour and will work eight hours a day with a half holiday on Saturdays.

The Paterson Bros. Silk Company was organized at Newark. Capital $50,000.

A factory building in Newark containing Engleberger's plumbers supply works, a planing mill, and some other small industries was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is $10,000.

A copper boiler exploded in the hat factory of David Greenbaum, at Wallace Street, Newark, and completely wrecked the interior of the shop.

A fire broke out in the storage room of J. H. Halsey & Smith's leather factory at Newark, which caused damage to the amount of $200.

The formal organization of the New Jersey State Building Trades Association has been perfected at a meeting of delegates held in Newark. The association was formed several months ago, the aim being to harmonize the efforts of the various central labor bodies of the state. Seventeen counties are represented in the new organization.

Belleville—

Charles Levison, an employe of the Hardiman Rubber Company, had a hand severely lacerated by being caught in the rolls of a grinding machine on which he was working.

Contracts have been awarded for additions to the Napier & Mitchell soft hat manufacturing plant at Belleville, and the work of driving piles for the foundation of the new buildings has been begun.

Orange—

The strike of the journeymen plumbers of Orange which was started on April first, seems likely to be settled soon through an agreement between the journeymen and the master plumbers to submit all matters in dispute between them to arbitration.

August.

Newark—

A strike of Newark coach drivers and livery employes seems likely to take place on September first, unless the demand which the men have made for an increase of $2 a week in their wages is acceded to before that time.

The Garment Workers Union of Newark is hopeful of having its wage scale and general agreement signed by the three manufacturers who alone have stood out against it thus far. The attitude of the latter is explained to be caused, not by a disinclination to pay the wages demanded but because the unions demand that they shall furnish a real estate bond as security that the wages shall be paid.

A tank of naptha exploded in the boiler room of Stengel & Rothschild's leather factory in Newark. Much damage was done to the plant,

and Walter Joerman, a "boiler" received what will probably prove to be fatal burns from the blazing liquid.

Twenty-two employes of the printing department of the Tiffany & Company factory at Forest Hill, quit work because nine non-union workmen were employed on the presses. The strikers are members of the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers Association and are, they say, forbidden by the rules of the union to work with non-union men.

Orange—

A representative of the Orange Bricklayers and Masons Union appeared before the Orange Common Council and protested against the employment of non-union men on mason work done for the city, and asked that a clause be inserted in all contracts requiring that only union men be employed on that class of work.

The strike of the Orange plumbers for a uniform wage rate of $3.50 a day which began April first, has been settled by a compromise which gives a wage scale ranging from $2.75 to $3.25 a day according to the skill displayed by the journeyman.

Irvington—

The factory of Van Dorn & Company and the buildings of the Irvington Mfg. Company at Irvington were badly damaged by a hurricane of wind which swept over the town.

September.

Newark—

About 100 japanners employed at the leather works of Blanchard Bros. & Lane in Newark, went on strike because, as alleged by them, certain of the sub-bosses wanted them to do a much greater quantity of work without corresponding increase of wages. A conference between the strikers and representatives of the firm, held the day after the workmen went out, resulted in an amicable undrstanding and a resumption of work by the men.

The union printers formerly employed at Tiffany & Co.'s Forest Hill factory in Newark, and who were on strike, succeeded in persuading the men who took their places to join the union, after which, they were called out on strike.

The firm of M. Straus & Sons, manufacturers of patent leather, are erecting a one story brick structure, 20x40 feet, as an addition to its Newark plant.

The John Toler Sons Company, furnace founders, are adding a structure, 40x98 feet, to its plant at Newark. A new boiler and engine room

are also in course of erection; the cost of all will be $30,000.

A new building, 27x72 feet, is being erected by Henry Lang & Co., leather manufacturers, as an addition to their Newark factory.

The Weston Electrical Instrument Company at Waverly Park is erecting a $9,000 addition to the boiler house of its plant.

Michael Kelly, aged 18 years, had his right foot crushed while at work at the plant of the American Crucible Steel Company.

John Miller, a carpenter, fell to the ground from the second story of a building on which he was employed and sustained severe injuries about the head and body.

Frank Hoyt, a carpenter engaged in repairing a building at Newark, fell to the ground from the third story, and had both legs broken at the ankles.

Orlando Fourout, a tinsmith, fell from the roof of a three story building on which he was working and striking the sidewalk head first was instantly killed.

William Winters, an engineer, was so badly injured by an explosion in the boiler room of the Hanson & Van Winkle Company at Newark, that he died the next day after it occurred.

Orange—

Virgil Cox, a painter, fell thirty feet to the ground from a scaffold on which he was standing while painting a house at Orange. He received painful but not serious injuries.

The Frederick I. Quimby Company, of Boston, Mass., who now conduct a large printing and binding establishment in that city, has purchased a tract of land in Orange and began the erection of factory buildings to which when completed, its entire business will be transferred.

Arlington—

Walter Spencer, a lineman employed by the New York & New Jersey Telephone Company, fell from a pole on which he was working and sustained a fracture of his left arm, and some injury to the spine.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

October.

Clayton—

The Penn Shirt Company of Philadelphia, which will employ 150 girls, purchased ground at Clayton for a plant.

An overall factory, glass factory and iron foundry are expected to locate at Clayton in the near future.

Gloucester—

The works of the Gloucester Mfg. Company of this place which has been shut down for six months, will resume operations this months.

A tank of chemicals in the Welsbach Light Works, Gloucester, exploded. The flames were soon controlled and but slight loss entailed.

Swedesboro—

The Swedesboro Gas Company, with $35,000 capital, was incorporated at this place to manufacture gas, etc.

November.

Woodbury—

One of the largest furnaces of the Woodbury Glass Company, which has lain idle for some months past, has been started up.

December.

Clayton—

It is expected that a large iron foundry will soon be located at Clayton.

Glassboro—

The Glassboro Board of Trade are making an effort to induce a large shoe manufacturing company to locate its plant at Glassboro.

Gloucester City—

The employees of the packing department of the Welsbach Light Company have received an announcement that their wages will be increased from ten to twenty per cent.

January.

Woodbury—

Several woodcarvers employed at the Blasius Piano Works at Woodbury went on strike for an eight hour day. The men are members of a Philadelphia union of woodcarvers.

March.

Gloucester City—

The New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden has purchased the old Gloucester Iron Works, and, it is said, will make its own armor plate there hereafter.

Clayton—

A syndicate is said to be negotiating for the Moore Bros'. Glass Company's plant at Clayton, which is one of the largest in the State.

Paulsboro—

Charles Titus, Henry Williams and John Hinman were thrown to the ground and severely injured by the breaking of a scaffold on which they were standing while working on a building

Janvier—

The rug workers in the mill of J. P. Fries at Janvier have had their wages increased twelve per cent. The rug mill is the principal industry in the town and employes one hundred hands.

April.

Clayton—

The strike of the "snapper-up" boys in the Moore Glass Company's works at Clayton has ended with the boys returning to work under pressure of their parents.

May.

Clayton—

As the result of a strike in the glass works of Moore Bros. at Clayton the firm has installed a bottle blowing machine, which, if it works satisfactorily, will soon be followed by others.

The "snapping-up" boys at the Woodbury Glass Works have received an increase of ten per cent. in their wages.

Gloucester—

A local union of carpenters and joiners was organized in Gloucester City, with a membership of forty.

June.

Paulsboro—

The employees of the American Can Company at Paulsboro struck for an advance in wages of twenty-five cents a day. Every man employed in the plant except the watchman and chief engineer joined in the strike. The company offered an advance of fifteen cents, which was rejected.

Williamstown—

It is stated, apparently on authority, that the glass works at Williamstown, which for a year back had been operated by a receiver, were sold to the Cumberland Glass Company of Bridgeton. Upwards of $200,000 have been spent improving the works in the past year.

July.

Williamstown—

The Williamstown Glass Mfg. Company was incorporated at the county seat. The new plant will, it is said, be operated from the office of the Cumberland Glass Company at Bridgeton.

September.

Glassboro—

All of the boys employed at the Whitney Glass Works went on strike because of an alleged shortage in their wages. The strike throws about seventy-five blowers out of employment.

Williamstown—

One factory of the glass plant at Williamstown has gone into blast; this is a continuous tank, and equal to two furnaces. One hundred hands will be employed and other furnaces will be started up as soon as men and boys can be secured.

HUDSON COUNTY.

October.

Jersey City—

The Jersey City Printing Company employees are on strike and picketing the plant of the company; they demand an increase of wages.

Five hundred drivers and helpers employed by the various express companies of Jersey City have organized for higher wages and a nine hour work day.

The Rossman Electric Company was incorporated at Jersey City to manufacture electrical devices. Capital $2,000.

The Bouker Chemical Company and the Bouker Medicine Company, two separate corporations with the same incorporators, were incorporated at Jersey City. Capital stock of each $50,000.

Veltung Harness Cushion Company, to manufacture patented horse harness, was incorporated at Jersey City. Capital stock $100,000.

American Licorice Company was incorporated at Jersey City with $100,000 capital stock.

A large leather manufacturing concern is negotiating for a tract of land at Jersey City for the erection of a factory. The company will employ over 2,000 men.

Negotiations are being carried on by a brass manufacturing company in New York for a site for a factory on Jersey City Heights. They will employ 500 hands.

The National Bread Company of Jersey City has leased a large brick building as an addition to its plant.

Padis Kasati, while at work in a bed factory in Jersey City, had three fingers crushed in a polishing machine.

Eugene Weatherby's wrists were badly cut while at work in Randall's saw mill, Jersey City Heights.

Martin O'Rourke, laborer in Jersey City, was badly injured by timber falling on him.

An explosion of a naphtha tank occurred in the dyeing establishment of Peter Beautus at Jersey City Heights, causing a slight loss by fire.

Hoboken—

Eradeline Mfg. Company was incorporated at Hoboken to manufacture cleansing fluid. Capital $200,000.

The American Automatic Chair Company, with $500,000 capital, was incorporated at Hoboken.

Charles Tucker had a leg broken by the fall of an iron pin from his wagon in Hoboken.

Charles Lippert, employed in the Erie Railroad machine shops at Hoboken, was badly crushed by a piston rod falling on him.

John Simpson, a loom fixer in Givernaud's silk mill, West Hoboken, was badly injured by having his head caught in the belting of a loom.

Hugo Von Schweinitz, a traction car inspector, received an electric shock which caused him to fall from the car to the street, receiving injuries thereby.

Edward Cole, a printer, was seriously injured by a printing press falling apart at Hoboken.

Harrison—

International Pump Company has commenced the erection of a new plant at Harrison, to be ready for occupancy in October, 1904. They will employ 3,000 hands.

Walter Green had the right hand badly mangled in a machine in the Driver, Farris Wire Factory in Harrison.

Joseph Zoppo had a finger amputated while working a foot press at the Newark Rivert Works in Harrison.

Bayonne—

Wood workers in the mill of A. W. Booth & Company, in Bayonne, were called out because of the delivery of work to a concern which had been declared unfair by the affiliated building craft of the county.

Eric Johnson, carpenter, received a painful injury while razing an old building of the General Chemical Works at Bayonne.

William J. Garret, a driver, had a leg broken at Bayonne.

In the trial of Michael Meaney against the Standard Oil Company a verdict of $3,000 for the plaintiff was given. Meaney, while employed in the company's works at Bayonne, was ordered to assist in the still room. He did not understand the work, and pulled out certain plugs in a tank, from which the escaping gas almost overcame him. He staggered to the door, falling against a railing, which gave way, precipitating him to the ground, thereby receiving permanent injuries.

Union Hill—

R. & H. Simon, silk manufacturers at Union Hill, are to enlarge their plant by an addition, measuring 50x100 feet, and which will be five stories high. The concern now employs 1,000 hands.

Hudson County Consumers' Brewing Company and the United States Brewing Company, of Union Hill, have consolidated, the Hudson County Company absorbing the other.

Thomas Klosky, a plasterer, died of internal injuries, the cause of which is unknown, but it is thought he was hurt while at work, or crushed between wagons and a ferryboat.

A big iron concern has taken possession of a tract of land near Bergen Point for the erection of a large factory to cost $275,000, and will be built of brick and steel.

West New York—

The Palisade Silk Company purchased a large tract of land in West New York, with factory and plant formerly used by a silk concern. The company was incorporated last May with $100,000 capital.

Angelo Mucco, a laborer, had two ribs broken by a piece of curved pipe while working on a sewer in West New York.

Kearny—

Joseph Yanoctch had an ankle crushed in a factory in Kearny.

North Bergen—

Phillip Miller was internally injured by a cooling machine falling on him at the Old Roland Brewery in North Bergen.

Shadyside—

Frederick May, employed by the Glucose Works at Shadyside, had two fingers crushed in the machinery. He will institute a suit for $10,000 damages.

Grantwood—

William Shaw, a painter, at Grantwood, broke his leg by a fall from a scaffold.

Edward Anderson, a carpenter, was seriously injured by a fall from a scaffold at Grantwood.

November.

Jersey City—

The American Steel and Copper Plate Company has decided to build a large factory in Jersey City. The building will be of brick, 50x100 feet, and three stories high. The new concern is regarded as a valuable addition to the manufacturing industries of the city, and will tend greatly toward building up the unimproved property near the foot of the hill, where it will be located.

The Franco-American Food Company has purchased land adjoining its plant in Jersey City, and will soon erect thereon an addition to its already large factory buildings.

The American Type Founders' Company of America are now erecting a large factory in the Lafayette section of Jersey City. The building will cost $110,000. Another large factory building will shortly be begun in the same part of the city for the American Elevator Company.

Edward Fleckenstein has obtained a permit to reconstruct a building on Central avenue, Jersey City, with a view to its use for a frankfurter factory. Residents of the neighborhood have protested against it.

A large silk mill will soon be opened on Avenue E, Jersey City. When all the machinery which is now being installed is ready to start, fully one thousand persons will be employed.

The following named corporations have been formed in Jersey City and intend to carry on their various lines of manufacture there—Bembers Machine Mfg. Company, capital stock, $125,000; Great American

Automatic Vending Machine Company, capital stock, $100,000; American Oil Vapor Company, to manufacture oil vapor and appliances for the use of the same, capital stock, $150,000; Russell Manufacturing Company, to render animal matter, capital stock, $50,000; Raw Silk Assorting Company, capital stock, $100,000; Long Curtain Fitxure Company, to manufacture curtain fixtures, capital stock, $125,000.

A new union of window shade painters, which will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has been formed in Jersey City.

Laborers Union No. 2, has filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk at Jersey City.

A local union of Stationary Firemen has been organized in Jersey City; it will be affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

A mass meeting of paper makers of Hudson County was held at Butlers Hall, Jersey City, the purpose being the formation of a local union of that craft.

A new union of teamsters was organized in Jersey City, and application will be made for a charter to the International Team Drivers Union.

Some union iron workers who were on strike, attacked the men who had taken their places on the sugar house at Washington Street, Jersey City. Bricks and stones were thrown but no one was seriously injured.

The Hudson County Building Trades Council through its legislative committee is preparing a bill to be introduced at the next session of the Legislature, which is intended to prevent outside mechanics from being brought into its jurisdiction and placed at work to the exclusion of local workmen.

James Brodell, 19 years old, an employe at Lea's Box Factory, had a thumb crushed in a machine at which he was working.

Morris Wilds, a gas fitter aged 28 years, was overcome by escaping gas while at work, and taken home by a fellow workman.

Manuel Bryant, a negro employed at the sugar house, Jersey City, accidentally broke his left ankle while at work.

November.

Hoboken—

John Hardnett, a laborer employed on a steamship pier, met with an accident while at work that resulted in a fractured skull. He was taken to a hospital of which his wife and son were already inmates—the former suffering from consumption and the latter with a broken leg.

John Ryan and George Schippea, employes of the Hudson County Gas Company, were overcome by gas which escaped from a main on which they were at work, and nearly asphyxiated.

Weehawken—

George Belmer, a dock builder had his toes crushed to a pulp while working on a West Shore Railroad pier at Weehawkin.

Bayonne—

Joseph Diza, an employe of the Standard Oil Cmpany at Bayonne, had his right hand severely briused by being caught between two barrels.

Harrison—

John Darch, an employe of the Peter Hauck Brewing Company had his right hand badly injured while at work in the brewery at Harrison.

Arlington—

Fidelis Batsch, a baker 28 years old, was badly scalded while at work by a pan of boiling grease, which was accidentally spilled on him.

West New York—

The Blockmakers of Upper North Hudson held a meeting in West New York for the purpose of forming a union of their calling.

December.

Jersey City—

D. Wolf & Company of Newark have started a manufactory of toy torpedoes.

The Dairymen's Manufacturing Company, a New York corporation, has increased its capital stock from $60,000 to $250,000, and will build a large factory in Jersey City. The building will be of brick, five stories high, and will cost $125,000.

Denario Rusconi, a silk worker, was convicted of assaluting an officer during the silk strike of last summer.

Albert Gubelman, a painter, was injured by falling from a scaffold while at work on a building in Jersey City.

Edgar Lecor, an engineer employed by the National Bedstead Company, was caught in some swiftly revolving machine and badly mangled about the body, legs and arms. Lecor is not expected to recover.

Leonard Foot, a mason, was seized with convulsions while at work on a scaffold and fell to the sidewalk. He received a severe scalp wound.

Adam Stein, a laborer, had his right leg caught and badly crushed between a float and the bridge an which he was at work.

Henry Frost, a painter, fell from the roof of a house on which he was at work in Jersey City, and sustained a compound fracture of the right leg.

Sebastian Leber, a workman employed at Ames & Company's Spike Works, Jersey City, was struck by a flying piece of steel and had his neck badly lacerated.

John Estegan, a slate roofer, fell to the ground from a roof on which he was working. A leg was broken and some minor bruises sustained.

The walking delegates of the Hudson County Building Trades Council, Electrical Workers, Painters, and Plumbers protested to the Jersey City Fire Commissioners against allowing firemen to work on repairs to department houses.

The striking iron workers of the Griffing Iron Works, Jersey City, have formed a temporary union.

The Stationary Firemen of Jersey City have formed a union and joined the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

The Building Trades Councils of Hudson and Essex Counties have taken the workmen of the same trades in Passaic County into their combination, pending the formation of a State League.

The Iron Moulders' Helpers of Jersey City have formed a union and applied for a charter to the American Federation of Labor.

Machine Coopers' Union No. 178 has been chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

A suit instituted by Joseph Rooney against Charles H. Sulk, a tinsmith, drew from the Court an interpretation of what is meant by "steady work" in the eyes of the law. The plaintiff produced letters signed by the defendant offering him steady work if he would come from Washington, D. C., where he was then living, to Jersey City. Rooney came, and after working two months was discharged because his new employer had no more work for him to do. He sued for the time he had lost up to the beginning of the action, thirteen days and six hours in all, and was awarded a judgment for the full amount claimed.

A non-suit was entered by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the case of Richard Flice, thirteen years old, against the Albert Datz Printing Company. Flice, through his guardian, claimed $10,000 damages for the loss of a leg which was crushed on a freight elevator on which he was riding to an upper floor. The contention of the defendant was that the boy had no business on the elevator which was not for passenger traffic.

William S. Luckey sued his employer, George A. Sofield, a trunk manufacturer, for $3,000 damages for the loss of three fingers which were severed from his hand by a buzz saw. Luckey was shifting from a low to a high speed. A verdict for the full amount was returned by the jury.

Hoboken—

The longshoremen employed on the North German Lloyd piers at Hoboken have organized a union. The new organization will be

affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Marine and Transport Workers' Association.

The Central Labor Union of Hoboken unanimously endorsed the petition of the United Building Trades Council for the enactment of a state law to prevent the employment of mechanics from other states in local public work.

Leonard Weise, a watch case engraver, was struck in the face and badly bruised by a piece of flying iron that came from a machine near which he was standing while at work.

Emil Dahlberg, a sawmill employe, slipped while at worked and fell against a circular saw running at full speed in such a position that the muscles of his arm were torn from the bone, and the arteries were severed.

Twenty-two men engaged in setting and riveting a cornice on the shore end of the Bremen line pier structure at Hoboken were precipitated to the street in consequence of the scaffold falling under them. Two were killed and all the others more or less seriously injured.

Harrison—

Property in Harrison has been purchased by parties from Cincinnati for the purpose, it is believed, of erecting a large woolen mill.

The employes of the Story Motor Company at Harrison who had been out on strike, returned to work after settling in an amicable manner all matters in dispute between themselves and their employers.

Elsie Pike, sixteen years old, an employe of the General Electric Company, Harrison, had both eyes badly injured while at work blowing glass bulbs.

Charles Schultz, a plumber, fell from a ladder while at work in the Marine Engine Works, Harrison, and had both ankles broken.

Alexander Engleson, seventeen years old, had his right arm badly injured while at work in the Clark O. N. T. Mills.

Michael Hannan, 48 years old, was bruised about the body while at work in the Crucible Steel Works at Harrison.

James Richardson, nineteen years old, was struck on the left side of the neck by a bar of red hot steel which burned through, almost severing the head from the body. He died fifteen minutes after the accident.

James Wiley, a watchman employed by the Clark O. N. T. Company, while making his rounds at night, made a misstep by which he fell down one entire flight of stairs, receiving severe injuries about the back and spine.

Bayonne—

The employes of the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company at Bayonne have instituted a relief fund for the benefit of sick and disabled workmen.

Alexander Belcbuh, an employe of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne, was overcome by the oil fumes while cleaning the inside of a tank, and fell to the bottom. He would have drowned but for the timely assistance of fellow workmen.

A fire occurred at the Standard Oil Company plant at Bayonne which burned property to the value of $15,000.

West New York—

John Thieger, a boy, while at work in the Wilcox Lard Refinery at West New York, was caught in the belting of some machinery and dragged around the pulleys. One of his arms was broken and he was otherwise injured about the body.

January.

Jersey City—

The New York Veneer Seating Company has bought land adjacent to its works in the Lafayette section of Jersey City, and will use it for an extension to its plant.

A new factory is about to be erected in the Lafayette section of Jersey City for the manufacture of cloth lined paper and tarpaulines used in shipping goods to South America.

The Pinney, Casse & Lackey Shade Company has completed its new factory in Jersey City, which is planned for an output of 9,000 yards of shade cloth a day. The company will employ 100 men and 50 women in the future.

The H. C. Reese Company, to finish, dye, and refinish lace goods and other fabrics, was incorporated at Jersey City. Capital stock $30,000.

The Trinidad Bituminous Asphalt Company has sold its plant in Jersey City to the Stowell Manufacturing Company, which is the owner of a large and prosperous asphalt factory adjoining the Trinidad plant. The Trinidad Company is said to be having a large plant erected at Maurer, N. J., in which to resume business.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver for the C. A. Woolsey Paint and Color Company, whose works are located at Jersey City.

Edgar Lecor, an engineer employed at the National Bedstead Company at Jersey City, was caught in the belting and died from his injuries.

Three laborers employed in excavating for the laying of pipe for Jersey City's new water supply, were buried beneath a cave-in. When rescued by fellow workmen, all were found to be unconscious.

The treasurer of the Carpenter's Council of Jersey City was arrested on charge of misappropriating money belonging to the union.

Operative Platerer's Union No. 29, at its last meeting, decided that the increase of wage rates from $4 to $4.50 per day should go into effect on April first.

Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 274 has renewed its agreement for one year with the Essex County organization of the craft, for an exchange of cards.

Hoboken—

The organization committee of the Central Labor Union of Hudson County is moving for the purpose of organizing the bluestone cutters of the County into a union.

The Fagan Iron Works are to be moved from Hoboken to Jersey City and the buildings formerly occupied by the company will be taken possession of by a firm who will manufacture architectural instruments.

A panic occurred among the operatives in the mills of the Schwarzenbach-Huber Company at Hoboken, caused by a small blaze in the engine room. Quiet was restored without any one having been hurt.

The Rapid Safety Saddle Girth Company was incorporated at Hoboken with a capital of $100,000.

The Ferguson Brothers Company was incorporated at Hoboken with a capital of $250,000.

Bayonne—

The Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company are said to be about to erect a new iron foundry as an addition to its plant at Bayonne.

The International Tin Company has purchased the grounds of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Bayonne and have commenced work on a large plant to be erected there.

James McCabe and Charles Shockly, both employes of the Tidewater Oil Works at Bayonne, were burned, it is thought fatally, by the explosion of a tank.

Harrison—

Victor Mortier, 35 years old, was killed while at work in the factory of the Marine Hoisting Engine Company at Harrison by the blowing out of a steel cylinder air tank.

William Jamcuskey, 29 years old, had his right knee injured by an accident while at work in the Nairn Linoleum Mill at Harrison.

Arlington—

Frederick Buckley, an employe of the Arlington Company, was caught in some shafting while at work, and sustained a compound fracture of the leg and some bruises about the body.

Arthur Dunn, an employe of the Arlington Company, had his right leg broken by some iron pipes which he was unloading, rolling upon it.

The Kempshell Manufacturing Company has closed its works for a

few days, and is meanwhile rushing operations on a new and much larger building which it will occupy when completed.

Union Hill—

The Structural Supply Company has decided to build a new brick factory building for its works at Union Hill.

New Durham—

A fire occurred in the works of the Peerless Rubber Company at New Durham, which caused damage to the amount of $2,500. It was extinguished by a fire brigade composed of employes.

February.

Jersey City—

The laborers in the section gangs on the Erie Railroad at Jersey City had their wages increased from $1.10 to $1.30 per day, by vountary action of the company.

The American Cutlery Company, to manufacture cutlery, machinery, etc., has been organized at Jersey City. Capital stock, $300,000.

The McClave Lumber Company has purchased land at the foot of Eighth St., Jersey City, and will move its business there from New York city.

A bedstead and mattress manufacturer of Brooklyn N. Y., has leased a large factory building on Montgomery Street, Jersey City, and will transfer his entire plant from Brooklyn there. The building has 30,000 feet of floor space, and upwards of 400 men will be employed.

The American Steel and Copper Plate Company, a New York corporation, is about to erect a two and a half story building on Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City. The new plant will be completed in about three months and, it is said, will give employment to about 400 hands.

About two hundred Italian laborers in the employ of the Erie Railroad struck because of some dissatisfaction with a "padrone" who furnishes the railroad with Italian labor.

Thomas Enright brought suit in the Supreme Court against the Oliver & Burr Refrigerator Company of Jersey City for damages for injuries received while working for them which, he claims, are permanent.

Nathaniel Lenhardt, an employe of the Griffin Iron Works at the Lafayette Section of Jersey City, was carrying molten metal when the pot overturned and the metal splashed over his head, arms, and legs, inflicting burns from which it is doubtful if he will recover.

A large number of iron moulders employed in the Griffin Iron Works at Jersey City refused to work because of the presence of Italian laborers in the moulding room.

Seventy-five carpenters and metal roofers employed on the new

freight pier of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Jersey City, struck because of a dispute between a local and a New York union of metal roofers over the employment of men. The carpenters quit work in sympathy with the local union.

The Pan-American Motor Company has bought the factory buildings of the Automobile Company of America, in the Marion District of Jersey City. The new company's capital stock is $100,000.

Hoboken—

Forty glass polishers employed at the United Bavarian Looking Glass Works, Hoboken, struck because the firm refused to discharge a man who had refused to join the union.

One hundred and fifty carpenters employed on the new North German Lloyd's pier at Hoboken, struck because of some rules regarding the time and wages which were at variance with the union regulations, and a number of structural iron workers also struck out of sympathy with them.

Kearny—

The Nairn Linoleum Company of Kearny has contracted for the erection of a new building adjoining its present works.

Harrison—

George Hunter, while at work on the roof of the new freight station of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at Harrison, fell to the ground and sustained severe internal injuries.

An explosion in a torpedo factory at Harrison resulted in six women employes being more or less seriously burned.

Bayonne—

Boilermakers of the Standard Oil Company and the Tide Water Oil Company at Bayonne struck to force the two companies named to recognize the union.

March.

Jersey City—

The strike of boilermakers employed by the Standard Oil Company which has lasted one month was ended by the men returning to work.

The National Silk Mills Company of Jersey City has had its charter amended so as to permit it to absorb or merge with other concerns and also to engage in general silk manufacturing. The capital stock of the company is $500,000.

The Eagle Printing Company of New York has purchased a tract of land on the shore front of the Greenville section of Jersey City, and are about to begin the erection of a factory building of brick, two stories high, and 30x80 feet ground dimension.

Francois Richards of New York City, who represents several French business houses in this country, has purchased a vacant factory in Jersey City and will begin the manufacture of a new style of water colors.

Arlington—

A fire in the works of the Arlington Company, caused by the explosion of a quantity of pyraline, caused $25,000 damages to the works.

Hoboken—

The employers in the various building trades who carry on business in Hudson County have formed an association for the protection of their business against interference by trades unions. The Hudson County organization is part of a general movement among building employers throughout the State for the establishment of a protective league.

Frederick Elliott, a machinist, employed by the Kuffel & Esser Company at Hoboken, was struck on the head by a fragment of an emery wheel which had burst, and sustained a fracture of the skull from which he is now dying.

Weehawkin—

Louis Sladirim, 15 years old, employed at the beer bottling establishment in Hoboken, met with an accident while at work by which his right arm was fractured.

Bayonne—

Thomas Donovan, an employe at the Safety Insulated Cable Works, had several ribs fractured, and sustained a wound of the lungs, in a fall while at work. He died shortly after being removed to the hospital.

Harrison—

Thomas Heffeman was seriously injured by a flying piece of metal at the Atha Steel Works at Harrison, where he was employed.

The International Steam Pump Company has made the necessary contracts for the erection of buildings for its mammoth plant at Harrison. These comprise foundry, pattern shop, machine shop, erecting shop, power house, and a number of smaller buildings.

Kearny—

Frank McFeely, an employe at the Lovell Metal Woorks, had his right hand crushed in a machine at which he was working.

April.

Jersey City—

About two hundred and fifty men employed in the Hudson River tunnel at Jersey City have struck because the company refused to discharge a non-union foreman.

Almost the entire force of inspectors and repairers in the car shops of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Jersey City have struck because the company had refused their demand for an increase in wages.

The International Security Manufacturing Company was organized at Jersey City with a capital fixed at $500,000. The company will manufacture and deal in telephone, telegraph, gas and other similar supplies.

Thomas Hill, a wagon manufacturer of Jersey City, is building several structures which he expects to rent for manufacturing purposes.

The Chas. E. Woolsey Company's paint plant and color works at Jersey City were sold at auction for $42,500 to the Jersey City Paint Works.

Daniel O. Reeve, a carpenter, was severely bruised and injured internally by a fall from a building on which he was working in Jersey City.

John Regan, a laborer, was struck on the head by a falling block while at work driving spiles at the site of the old City Hall, Jersey City, and received a severe scalp wound.

Samuel Maskel had three fingers cut off while at work in Hollingshead Moulding Mill, in Jersey City.

Martin Reilley, a lamp trimmer of the Jersey City Electric Company, was shocked to death while at work fixing an electric arc lamp.

Bayonne—

The Standard Oil Company has filled the places of the three hundred boiler makers who struck at their Bayonne Works, one month ago.

Harrison—

A fire at the Edison General Electric Works at Harrison caused a small loss.

Kearny—

Friction of the cylinders of a spinning frame caused a fire at the Marshall Thread Works in Kearny, which was extinguished speedily and with very little loss.

May.

Jersey City—

The union horse shoers of Jersey City have established a wage scale of $4 a day for men working at fires, and $3.50 for floor men. They have also secured recognition of their union by a majority of employers.

A union composed of box makers employed in the several paper box manufactories in Jersey City has been organized with a membership of forty. The new organization will ask for admission to the American Federation of Labor.

Bayonne—

The drivers of A. W. Boothe & Co. of the Bergen Point section of Bayonne have gone on strike for a wage scale of $12 per week for a single horse, and $13 for team drivers.

Hoboken—

Edward White had two fingers of his right hand cut off, and Maurice O'Donnell had his right hand severely bruised while working on a hoisting machine in the shaft of the Hudson River Tunnel.

The "mixers" employed by a contractor on the North German Lloyd piers at Hoboken have gone on strike for an increase in wages.

Harrison—

The dress suit case makers employed by Headley, Farmer & Co. of Harrison struck to compel the firm to recognize their union and to give them the right to say who should be employed in the shops. The firm refused to grant either demand, and the men returned to work, after a few days idleness.

Joseph Parasko, a moulder's helper employed at the Marine Engine Works at Harrison, swore out a warrant for the arrest of the leader of the striking helpers, charging him with assault. On hearing the complaint in Court, the arrested man was discharged.

The machinists employed at the General Electric Company's works at Harrison have gone on strike for a nine hour day and a minimum wage rate.

An altercation occurred between the men at work on the new International Pump Works plant at Harrison and some strikers who were trying to induce the men at work to quit, the foreman of the gang at work fired a revolver at one of the strikers and wounded him severely.

William Winget, an employe of the Hartshorn Shade Roller Company at Harrison, had his left leg broken and badly crushed by a heavy box falling upon it.

Shady Side—

James Newman, foreman at the Barrett Paper Works at Shady Side, and two laborers, also employed there, were so severely injured by the explosion of a barrel of tar, that it is expected all three will lose their lives.

June.

Jersey City—

The strike of the union woodworkers at the Woodhouse Mill in the west end section of Jersey City, which at one time threatened to involve nearly all the allied building trades of Hudson County, has been amicably settled by arbitration and the men have resumed work.

The union machinists employed in the boiler works of Theodore Smith & Co., Jersey City, went on strike out of sympathy with the New York members of the union, who are also on strike to enforce a demand for an increase in wages.

The machinists at the Fletcher Iron Works, and the Consolidated Iron Works, have gone on strike to enforce their demand for $3 a day, which the companies refuse to pay. The men are now being paid from $2.25 to $2.75 per day.

The iron workers on the new North German Lloyd piers at Jersey City went out on strike because a sub contractor put two non-union men to work on a skylight.

The journeymen horseshoers of Jersey City, after being on strike six weeks, have decided to establish a system of co-operative shops to give employment to their idle men. The first of these has been opened at Grand and Grove streets, and two others will be started within a week.

Jacopo Salvatore, an employe of the Hudson Steam Laundry at Jersey City, while working at a wringer had his right arm caught in the gearing and twisted off at the elbow.

The American Mechanical Cashier Company has leased a factory building in Jersey City and has a large force of skilled machinists at work building model machines. When these are completed, it is the intention of the company to erect a large building of its own.

The Joseph S. Mack Silk Company of Allentown has addressed a letter to the Hudson County Board of Trade stating that it desires to start a branch mill in or about Jersey City, and asking for information regarding an available factory.

The Fagan Iron Works Company has had to place a guard about the plant to protect it against the striking laborers formerly employed there.

The Italian union laborers of North Hudson have returned to work on a compromise basis with regard to wages that is entirely favorable to them. The contractors have agreed to pay $1.75 to diggers and $2 a day to rockmen.

Harrison—

The Stewart Hartshorn Company of Harrison has announced to its employes that hereafter each year, beginning April first and endng October thirty-first, the employes will be given a half holiday on Saturdays. The circular issued to the hands by the company states that the new move is an experiment and that the output must at least equal that under the ten hour rule; if the output is reduced, the old system will be restored.

The one story brick building of the Diamond Compound Company at Harrison has been totally destroyed by fire, which originated, it is supposed, in the oil in the boiler becoming overheated.

Stephen Kosack, employed at the Crucible Steel Company's plant at Harrison, had his left arm broken and sustained other injuries through being struck by a freight car which was being drilled into the company's yard.

Benjamin Richardson, 22 years old, was severely hurt about the head, body and legs, by an explosion that occurred in the foundry of Reuther Brothers at Harrison, where he was employed. His chances of recovery are doubtful.

Thomas Hayes, 17 years old, had the first finger severed from his right hand while at work in the Hartshorn Shade Roller factory at Harrison.

Bayonne—

Two hundred girls employed at the silk mill of Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co. at Bayonne struck because, as alleged, they were not getting work enough to earn a living.

The plumbers of Bayonne have been on strike for several weeks with no apparent prospect of an agreement between them and their employers being reached. The master plumbers are putting non union journeymen to work as fast as they can be secured. If the strike is not soon settled it will cause a general tie-up in building operations.

The firm of Dennison & Mercer of Brooklyn, N. Y., have purchased land in Bayonne and commenced the erection of a two story factory building which will be run as a linen plant.

July.

Jersey City—

The John Wood Mfg. Company was incorporated at Jersey City. Capital $35,000. The company will manufacture and deal in plumbers' and steam fitters' supplies.

The plant of the Carey Asbestos Company at Jersey City was almost totally destroyed by fire. The loss is about $150,000.

Davis &Sons Oakum Mill at Jersey City was partly destroyed by fire; the damages amounted to $5,000.

Hoboken—

On application of counsel representing the W. W. Fletcher Machine Company of Hoboken, the Court of Chancery has enjoined the striking machinists formerly employed by the Fletchers, against interfering with other workmen who have taken their places.

Andrew Anderson, a ship carpenter, had a hand so badly bruised through an accident while at work that two fingers had to be amputated.

Henry Heidt, of an old Hoboken firm of coopers, has purchased a large tract of land in the west end of Hoboken, and will erect thereon an immense cooperage plant with spurs to the railroad, which is only a short distance away.

Arlington—

Charles J. Erickson, foreman in the acid department of the Arlington Manufacturing Company, was seriously burned about the face and body by acid used in manufacturing certain products of the works.

Bayonne—

James Murray, an employe of the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company, met with an accident while at work which resulted in a broken wrist and contusions of the back.

Seventy-five men and girls went out on strike from the Bayonne Knitting Mills because a forewoman of the women's department had been discharged.

William Kennedy, a mason in the employ of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne, was set upon by two strikers after leaving his home in the evening, and beaten into insensibility. Kennedy was among a number who had left the Standard Oil Company on strike, but returned to work after an idleness of several weeks.

August.

Jersey City—

The carpenters employed on a Jersey City school house struck because some non union painters were put to work on the building. Later they returned, the non union men having been discharged.

George Smith, an employe in a Jersey City iron foundry, had his left foot crushed by an iron moulder's flask falling upon it.

John Cutthart, a carpenter, fell from a three story building on which he was working and received severe injuries.

David Voorhees, a pipe fitter, broke his right ankle while at work in the Central Railroad shops, by letting a heavy pipe fall upon it.

Hoboken—

Daniel Barrett and Frederick Mercom, painters, were precipitated to the ground by the breaking of a swinging scaffold on which they were working. Both men received serious and possibly, fatal injuries.

Joseph Szyminsky, a carpenter, fell to the ground from the roof of a three story building on which he was employed, and received very severe injuries.

The Court of Chancery has issued an injunction restraining the striking machinists of the W. & M. Fletcher Company in Hoboken from interfering in any way with its newly employed men.

Bayonne—

Thomas Glover, 25 years old, an iron worker employed on the buildings of the International Pump Company's plant at Harrison, was struck by a heavy iron beam while working forty feet from the ground. The blow swept him from his place to the floor where he died a few minutes after the fall.

Michael Brown, 14 years of age, employed at the Babcock & Wilcox boiler works at Bayonne, was caught in the cog wheels of a large wood planing machine and instantly killed. At the time of the accident, the boy was riding on the table of the machine, as he was in the habit of doing frequently, although often warned of the danger incurred thereby.

The wrapper factory of Warnsky & Levin at Bayonne was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is $7,500.

September.

Jersey City—

The jelly and preserve factory of the Charles Israel Bros. at Jersey City was partly burned out by a fire which started at midnight. The loss was $10,000.

John Toinell, an employe at the Barber Asphalt Works, Jersey City, was caught in the fly wheel and so severely injured that he died.

Hoboken—

The machinists who have been on strike at the Morgan Iron Works at Hoboken, returned to work; the firm has agreed to the minimum wage rate $3 per day, and also promise to consider the request for an advance of 5 per cent in all wages, and allow it if the quantity of work produced should be found to justify such a course.

An organization to be known as the Women's Label League has been formed in Hoboken. The members are pledged to purchase goods stamped with the union label where they can be had.

Bayonne—

Employes of the Insulated Wire Company at its Bayonne plant have asked for a nine hour day. The company has agreed to a reduction of working time to nine and a half hours, which apparently, is not satisfactory to the men.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

October.

Flemington—

The National Cereal Company of New York has purchased the Stover Mill near Flemington Junction.

Machinery for the new cut glass factory at Flemington is being put into position.

C. S. Hummel, Theodore Hunt, E. R. Geary, Wm. L. Apgar, and Joseph Chamberlain, Jr., were injured in various ways while at work for the Taylor Iron and Steel Company at Flemington.

Glen Gardner—

James Mowrey, a painter, had a leg broken and sustained other injuries by a fall from a window at Flemington.

High Bridge—

Daniel Fritts had his eye badly injured in the steel works at High Bridge; also John J. Beam, and Asa Parks each had a foot badly injured in the same place.

Lambertville—

Simpson Whitehead, painter, was seriously injured at Lambertville by a fall from a roof.

Anton Demorro, an Italian quarryman, was fatally injured at Lambertville.

Califon—

It is reported that a powder works is to be established at Trimmer's traprock quarries between Califon and Middle Valley.

Frenchtown—

It is reported that a silk mill will locate at Frenchtown, and employ a large number of hands.

Brookville—

James Gordon had his right leg crushed in the stone quarries at Brookville.

November.

Flemington—

The new cut glass factory at Flemington will begin operations within a few days. The works is one of the largest in the place and will give employment to many hands.

The Flemington Industrial and Improvement Company are negotiating with a large manufacturing firm for the purpose of inducing it to build a factory in that town.

Clinton—

The "Stover Mill" near Flemington Junction has been purchased by the National Cereal Company of New York. Additions much larger than the original mill are in course of erection and will be finished early in the winter. The company will manufacture sterilized goods.

Horwitz & Levy, a New York firm of shirt manufacturers are said to be about to move their factory to Clinton.

January.

High Bridge—

Henry Seals, an employe of the High Bridge Steel Works, had a foot painfully burned by a quantity of molten iron falling into his shoe.

Lambertville—

George W. Smith, an employe of the Lambertville Spoke Mill, had a thumb severed from his hand while operating a circular saw.

Dawstown—

William Tomer, an employe of the Dawstown Mill, had an arm caught in a machine and severely injured while at work.

Frenchtown—

The White Sash Factory at Frenchtown was partly destroyed by fire.

Flemington—

The Conklin Mills property is being equipped with necessary machinery for the manufacture of foundry castings.

In anticipation of an extra large peach crop, the growers have placed orders for baskets with manufacturers all over the country.

February.

Califon—

The Califon Limestone Company has increased its capital stock $5,000. The full amount was taken by the directors.

Flemington—

Michael Mangen, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was painfully injured while at work in the repair shops at Flemington.

Glen Gardner—

Frederick Houston, employed in the steel works at High Bridge, had an eye injured by a piece of flying steel.

March.

Flemington—

The Foran Foundry and Mfg. Company of this place has added a brass moulding department to its plant.

Theodore Skinner had his foot painfully injured by a heavy casting falling upon it, at the foundry of the Foran Company, Flemington.

Bloomsbury—

Abraham Sofake, an employe of the Alpha Portland Cement Works near Bloomsbury, was killed while on duty by a piece of flying machinery which struck him and fractured his skull.

April.

Califon—

The stave sorters and nailers at the Neighbor Peach Basket Manufactory, Califon, have gone on strike to enforce their demands for an advance of five cents per hundred in piece work prices.

Flemington—

The plant of the National Cereal Company at Flemington is advertised to be sold by the sheriff.

Junction—

The Central Railroad Company's cold storage plant at Junction has been closed, temporarily, it is believed, A large force of workmen are thrown into idleness thereby.

Lambertville—

Arrangements have been made at the Lambertville Spoke Works to commence work hereafter at 6:30 A. M. and close Saturdays at noon.

May.

Junction—

The Board of Trade is said to have closed arrangements with the Tremont Mfg. Company, under which the latter will move its plant to Junction from Massachusetts. The company manufactures tools and will employ about 200 men.

Flemington—

The Empire Cut Glass Company has increased the number of employes in its Flemington plant to seventy-eight, and arrangements are being made whereby many more men will be employed.

Tunis Johnson, a carpenter, died from lockjaw which was caused by a nail being driven into his left thumb. The wound did not properly heal.

High Bridge—

William Hoffman, while working at the shops of the Taylor Steel & Iron Company at High Bridge, had the first finger of the right hand crushed by an accident.

Peter Goff had his right eye badly burned while working at a furnace in the Taylor Steel & Iron Company at High Bridge.

Andrew Housel, a mason, suffered a compound fracture of his right leg while at work on a school building at High Bridge.

The Taylor Iron & Steel Company have decided to erect several dwellings near its works at High Bridge for the accommodation of employes.

Lambertville—

A girl aged 13 years, while working at one of the grinding mills in the Lambertville Rubber Company's works, had her right hand caught in the machinery and so badly bruised and crushed that it had was necessary to amputate all the fingers.

Ray Welch had a finger cut off while at work in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Lambertville.

Edward Hunt, employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Lambertville, had an eye severely injured by a flying piece of steel.

Employes of the Union Paper Mill at Lambertville have had their wages increased ten per cent.

Andrew W. Lenox was awarded a verdict for $6,000 in the Court of Common Pleas, against the Lambertville Rubber Company for injuries received while at work in its mill.

June.

High Bridge—

William Smith, a fireman at the Taylor Iron & Steel Company's works at High Bridge, was severely cut and injured by glass from a bursted water gauge.

July.

Lambertville—

The Lambertville Rubber Works are closed for stock taking and will not re-open for two weeks.

August.

Whippany—

The United Box Board and Paper Company have shut down their three large mills at Whippany. When they will be opened again for work is not known.

Clinton—

A large turbine waterwheel is being put in position at the "old red mill' at Clinton. It is said the structure with its new equipment is to be used as a power house for a new line of trolley cars.

High Bridge—

Milton Oaks, an employe of the Steel Company at High Bridge, had his feet badly crushed by a heavy mass of iron falling upon them.

Frederick Houston, an employe of the Steel Works at High Bridge, had his left hand badly crushed by an accident which occurred while he was at work.

September.

High Bridge—

The Taylor Iron & Steel Company has reduced its working force by laying off a number of hands for a short period of time.

MERCER COUNTY.

October.

Trenton—

The Trent Mfg. Company, to make cotter pins, was organized at Trenton. Capital $50,000.

The Louis W. Reeder Company was incorporated at Trenton. Capital $50,000. They will manufacture automobiles and carriages.

The Modern Rubber Mfg. Company of Trenton will build a new mill at once to replace the factory destroyed by fire.

The Home Rubber Company of Trenton is enlarging its plant and making extensive improvements.

The United and Globe Rubber Company of Trenton is enlarging its plant with new buildings and machinery.

The Trenton plant of the South Jersey Gas, Electrical and Traction Company is to be abandoned. The gas and electric supply will be brought from Camden. The plant was erected three years ago at a cost of $100,000.

The new smyrna rug factory at Trenton will be finished in November. It will have double the capacity of the present buildings.

The Whitehead Bros. Rubber Company at Trenton voluntarily advanced the wages of their employes five per cent. This advance follows a similar raise of five per cent made by the United and Globe Rubber Company.

The Munger Automobile Tire Company has gone into the hands of a receiver.

Benjamin Beach has sued the New Jersey School and Church Furniture Company of Trenton for damages for an accident to his hand in the company's factory.

Jacob Stanawiz had an eye injured by a piece of steel striking him while at work in the Malleable Iron Company's works at Trenton.

John Lyden and Chas. South were injured while at work in the Crescent Pottery at Trenton.

John Krause, employed by the Trenton Fire Brick and Clay Company, has blood poisoning, caused by a splinter in his hand.

Herman Moore, machinist of Trenton, had fingers mashed while repairing a lathe.

Philip Palerun, a brickworker at Trenton, had a thumb cut off by machinery in the Trenton Fire Brick Works.

Thomas Melville had an arm injured in the Enterprise Pottery at Trenton.

William Pinnict, employed by the Equitable Pottery Company, Trenton, had an arm crushed by a heavy weight falling on it.

Louis Salamandra, an apprentice painter, was badly burned by a gasoline burner exploding at Trenton.

Pennington—

The Pennington Foundry & Heater Company, Pennington, increased its stock from $50,000 to $130,000.

Henry Servis and John Kenny were burned around the ankles by a ladle breaking and allowing molten iron to spill in the Pennington Foundry and Heater Company.

Princeton—

The Princeton Gas Lighting Company, the Princeton Electric Light Works, and the Hopewell Electric Light, Heat and Power Company were purchased by a syndicate.

November.

Trenton—

A strike which occurred among the carpenters employed at the Eureka Rubber Company's new plant at Trenton, was settled by the construction company agreeeing to discharge a non-union contracting carpenter.

A strike of iron moulders at the William R. Thropp Machine Works, which had been on for the past two months was settled by the firm agreeing to allow a full day's wages where work run out before the close of the day.

A dispute as to whether stone masons or stone cutters should set the stone in the new Senate Chamber in course of erection at Trenton resulted in a strike, which was settled by the contractors agreeing to employ only masons for that purpose.

Two hundred employes of the Trenton Trolly Company have received an increase of five per cent in wages, which will take effect at once.

The Colonial Woolen Mill, Trenton, was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,000. The fire was extinguished chiefly through the exertions of a volunteer fire company composed of employes.

Through the exertions of the machinists union, the employes of the

DeLaval Steam Turbine Works have secured a nine hour work day, which goes into effect Sept. 1, 1903.

The master sheet metal workers of Trenton have organized a union.

The rubber workers of Trenton are moving with a view to the formation of a union of all the workmen engaged in the industry.

The Trenton Board of Trade is endeavoring to secure the establishment in that city, of a factory of the United States Milk Food Company.

The John E. Thropp & Sons Company has purchased the entire plant of the old Phoenix Iron Works at Trenton, and after some necessary alterations are made, will operate it for foundry purposes only, starting with about eighty men.

The additions to the Roebling plant and the new Mott Iron Works, both at Trenton, will, when ready for business, give employment to about five thousand men.

The leaders in the movement to combine all the larger malleable iron works in the country are said to be endeavoring to secure an option on the large plant of the Trenton Malleable Iron Company.

Vice Chancellor Reid has appointed a receiver for the Munger Automobile Tire Company of Trenton. The company's assets and liabilities, it is said, will come near balancing.

John Hammond, a painter, fell from a scaffold on which he was at work, a distance of thirty-two feet, and was seriously injured.

Steven Wentzel, a woolen mill employe, had his hand severely bruised while at work.

John Kirk, an employe of the Willets Pottery, was badly injured while at work. The ladder on which he was standing while repairing a kiln slipped, precipitating him to the ground.

Lorenzo Starsolin, an Italian employed at the Roebling works, had his left foot crushed by a heavy piece of iron falling on it.

John Wood, an employe of the Trenton Malleable Iron Company, had a gash four inches long cut into his left forearm, through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Thomas F. Wood, a lineman, was severely shocked by electricity while at work upon a pole, and fell to the ground—a distance of 18 feet.

Lawrence Watson, a lineman of the Bell Telephone Company, fell from the top of a pole on which he was at work and was severely injured.

Jesse Banney, an employe of the Hill Refrigerator Company, had his hands badly lacerated by being caught between the blades of a machine.

Walter Buckley, a shipyard employe, had a forearm broken by being struck by a swiftly moving hoisting bucket.

Benjamin F. Wood, a carpenter, lost a finger through an accident which occurred while he was at work at the Trenton Brass and Machine Co's. plant.

Joseph Barker, a kilnman, fell from the top of a kiln which he was repairing at the Coal Port Pottery, and injured one of his legs badly.

George Guye, employed at Valentine & Weedens Wagon Works, was caught under a wagon body while repairing it, and severely injured.

Chas. Hartzell, an employe of the DeLaval Steam Turbine Company, Trenton, had the index finger of his right hand badly crushed by being caught between a grindstone and the guard.

William Sigler, an employe of the Enterprise Pottery, met with a painful and dangerous accident while at work. The man was working on one of the large kilns, when from some unknown cause a heavy plank fell a distance of twelve feet striking him on the forehead.

Yardville—

Work has been commenced on the new plant of the Century Leather Company at Yardville. The building will be 60x550 feet. The company now has its works at Germantown, Pa., and the purpose in moving to Yardville is to enlarge the plant.

Hightstown—

Milton R. Levy will open his new shirt factory in the Norton Building at Hightstown within a week.

L. Goldstein of Philadelphia has purchased the machinery and equipments of the shirt factory recently operated at Hightstown by Rowley & McCreery. The factory may be reopened.

December.

Trenton—

Three hundred and fifty workmen of the American Bridge Company at Trenton struck because as claimed, the company refused to pay employes for overtime. The men were immediately discharged and notified to call at once at the company's office for such wages as were due them.

The striking iron moulders at the plant of the Trenton Malleable Iron Works are anxious to get back to work and have taken steps to settle the strike.

The carpenter's unions of Trenton have a resolution pending which fixes forty-one cents an hour as the wages to be demanded on and after April first, 1903.

The directors of the DeLaval Steam Turbine Works are considering a change in the wage scale which, it is proposed, shall go into effect January 1, 1903. The new scale slightly reduces the wages of employes receiving thirty-five cents and over per hour, and increases the wages of employes getting less than that amount.

The Leonard Engine Company, to manufacture engines and other machinery, was organized at Trenton. Capital stock, $50,000.

The Morris & Wilmore Art Pottery Company will be organized at Trenton the first of January, 1903. The capital stock will be $100,-

000. The present shops will be greatly enlarged, and the company will manufacture a more extensive line of art goods than heretofore.

The sale of the woolen mills of the Samuel K. Wilson estate was set aside by the Court of Errors and Appeals, the price paid at the sale being less than one-fifth of the appraised value of the plant and, therefore grossly inadequate.

The Grieb Rubber Company at Trenton has purchased an adjacent tract of land on which to erect buildings for an extension to the present works.

Louis W. Reeder & Company's carriage factory at Trenton was damaged by fire to the extent of $3,000.

Two fires of probably incendiary origin occurred in the American Tobacco Company's factory at Trenton. While the firemen were working on the conflagration in the cellar, flames broke out on the top floor without any apparent means of communication between the two fires.

The Skillman Hardware Company has made its quarterly sharing of profits. Five and one-half per cent of the quarter's earnings were divided among the eighty employes. The Skillman employes do not belong to any union.

The movement for the formation of an organization among the one thousan men employed in the rubber industry at Trenton is still active, and will, it is expected, result in the establishment of a union in the near future.

The counter suits instituted by the Jonas Glass Company of Minotola against the Glass Blowers' Association of The United States and Canada, and vice versa, is up for argument before the Court of Chancery. The company seeks to have a number of members of the association declared in contempt for violating an injunction of the Court enjoining them from interfering with the men wishing to work at the company's plant. The strikers retaliated by applying for an injunction restraining the company from interfering with the union.

Anton Estgen, a slater, fell from a roof on which he was at work and received severe injuries.

John Carnevle, a laborer, was caught by a caving in of earth while working in a trench, and sustained a broken leg.

Frank Mangiapanie, a moulder's helper, employed at the Trenton Malleable Iron Works, was badly burned by the upsetting of a bucket in which he was carrying molten metal to the moulds.

Owen McIlvaine, a workman in the Willets Pottery, Trenton, was severely injured by a door which parted from its fastenings and fell, striking him on the head.

Isaac S. Williams, a painter, fell from the ladder while at work and sustained a compound fracture of the skull from which the doctors say he cannot recover.

George Fulton, an employe of the Trenton Oilcloth and Linoleum Works, had an arm crushed by being caught in the cogs of a machine which he was engaged in running.

Joseph Drugan and William Crews, the former a mason and the latter a hod carrier, were injured by the collapse of a scaffold on which they were working. Both men fell to the ground—a distance of 20 feet.

January.

Trenton—

The strike at the plant of the American Bridge Company at Trenton for the reinstatement of a discharged man, which had been in operation for about three weeks, is practically broken. About twenty of the strikers presented themselves at the company's office and asked to be taken back.

The differences between the Reeves Engine Company and the Machinists' Union have been settled after a disagreement extending over several months. The company agrees not to discriminate against union men in engaging workmen.

The strike of the John A. Roeblings Company's employes engaged in putting in the fireproofing at the new Mercer County Court House at Trenton ended, having lasted only a few days. They demanded more pay, but as the work was not skilled the company would not grant the increase. Several strikers returned to work and the required number was made up of new men who willingly went to work at the old prices.

The Trenton Oilcloth and Linoleum Company has increased its capital from $100,000 to $500,000.

Local Union No. 111, Tin, Sheet Iron and Metal Workers, have served notice on their employers that on and after April first, the wages of all men employed at the trade in Trenton shall be $3 a day, the working hours 8 per day, with a half holiday on Saturday.

The union carriage and wagon makers of Trenton have asked their employers for an increase of wages.

The lathers union of Trenton have asked for an increase of piece price to $2 per thousand, and 40 cents an hour for day work.

Trenton carpenters have announced that from April first, their wages must be 41 cents an hour.

Uriah Coffee, an employe of the Hill Refrigerator Works at Trenton, was caught in some shafting he was engaged in oiling, and bruised so badly as to render him unconscious.

John McConnell, a lineman, fell from a telegraph pole and was severely injured.

John Gravinsky, a workman, had the first finger of his left hand cut off, while working at the Electric Porcelain Insulator Works at East Trenton.

John Welsh, an employe of the Home Rubber Mill, had three fingers badly mangled by being caught in a machine.

Charles Clark, a bricklayer, had three ribs broken by a fall from a four story building on which he was working.

Charles Moorhouse had an arm badly mangled by being caught in a machine at West's Bakery in Trenton.

James Kelly, a laborer, fell from a wall of the new Court House and had two ribs broken.

Samuel Vaughn, an employe of the Empire Rubber Company, had his left hand severely mangled by being caught in a machine which he was trying to adjust while it was in motion.

Richard Proctor, an employe of the Armstrong Box Factory at Trenton, had two fingers cut off by a circular saw on which he was working.

Imperfect insulation of an electric wire caused a fire in the Trent Tile Works at Trenton, which caused damages to the extent of $2,500.

The jiggermen and dishmakers of the Trenton Potteries have joined the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters. The hollow ware pressers are considering the expediency of following their example.

The brickmakers of Trenton are moving toward the formation of an union.

With the passing of the jiggermen from the Knights of Labor to the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, the first named order has gone out of existence in Trenton.

Seventy-five men employed in the rubber mills of Trenton have formed a union, which they hope will become the nucleus of an organization embracing every workman engaged in the industry in that city.

February.

Trenton—

Seven die makers employed at the McFarland shops in Trenton struck because a non union man had been employed by the Superintendent. The places of the strikers were promptly filled.

The strike of union carriage and wagon workers at Trenton was ended by the men voting unanimously to go back to work at the old scale of wages.

After four years idleness, the old Wilson Woolen Mills at Trenton, are about to be started again. It is said that about 700 hands will be employed.

The United and Globe Rubber Company is making the first rubber lined cotton hose produced in this section of the country. Machinery and expert mechanics needed in the manufacture of this commodity have been secured, and the new product has begun to appear.

The Eureka Rubber Company, the latest addition to Trenton line of rubber plants, has begun operations in full. All manner of supplies and appliances in mechanical rubber goods are being produced.

The power house and engine sheds of the Strauss Woolen Mills at Trenton are nearly completed. With the added power and new machinery recently installed, the capacity of the plant will be trebled.

The Equitable Pottery Company at Trenton is having new kilns built of the modern type such as are used for burning sanitary ware, particularly fine bath tubs.

The Home Rubber Company's new building at Trenton, 219x33 feet,

will soon be completed. The factory will be one of the finest of its kind in the city.

The Trenton Rubber Company has taken up the manufacture of the Farrier patent rubber mats for horse's feet.

John Eisenback was scalded by the overturning of a kettle of boiling water while at work in the Thropp Machine Shop at Trenton.

Frederick Datter, 14 years of age, was severely injured while at work in the Roebling mills, by a piece of iron falling on his foot.

A fire which occurred at the Colonial Woolen Mills, Trenton, caused damages to the amount of about $1,000.

The dust pressers of Trenton have formed a permanent union under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor.

Princeton—

Gordon Coy, a negro 29 years old, was killed by the falling of a scaffold while working upon the new gymnasium of the university.

March.

Trenton—

Fifty carriage workers at Trenton, who struck for a nine hour day and a uniform wage scale, have returned to work on the old terms.

The building trades and laborers unions of Trenton have notified the bosses that unless an increase of wages and a reduction of hours is given them, a general strike will take place on April first. The lathers ask for $2 a thousand, piece work, and forty cents an hour, day work; the carpenters want an increase of $1.50 per week; hod carriers, an increase of five cents an hour; stone masons, a decrease in the number of hours from forty-eight to forty-four per week.

A factory building fronting on Carroll Street, Trenton, has been leased by a firm who will commence immediately the manufacture of gas stoves and appliances.

Ground has been broken for a three story stone and brick addition to the United & Globe Rubber Company's plant at Trenton. The new structure will add about fifty employes to the working force of the mill, and will be used exclusively for the manufacture of hose and belting.

The Joseph Stokes Rubber Company of Trenton is building an addition to its plant.

The Kline Barber Chair Company has doubled the capacity of its plant at Trenton, and is now working full time.

The East Trenton Machine Works is having a new building erected which will double the floor space of the plant.

James Lownie, a workman employed by the American Bridge Company, while operating a cold saw, was struck in the right eye by a piece of metal and will probably lose the sight of both eyes.

Henry Brister, a lineman, while on a pole repairing a defective wire

dug one of his spurs through the covering of an insulated wire and received a shock which killed him instantly.

John Wentmore, an employe of the Keystone Pottery, lost the ends of his fingers by having them caught in a revolving wheel.

John Hildebrandt, an employe in Goldings Flint and Spar Works at Trenton, was caught in a belt which he was putting on a pulley, and hurled to the ceiling. His clothing was completely torn from his body but the injuries sustained were not serious.

James W. Scott, a painter, while at work on the ceiling of a church at Trenton, slipped and fell from the scaffold to the floor—a distance of twenty feet. His injuries, which were of an internal character, are serious.

Frank Dean, a carpenter, was caught by a revolving shaft in the Roebling mills at Trenton, where he was at work, and drawn to the ceiling. He was severely bruised about the head and body.

William Watson, a machinist, while working at the Trenton Brass Company plant had an eye severely burned by a small piece of red hot steel which flew into it.

William F. Muhs, an employe of the Globe Rubber Company at Trenton, severely gashed four fingers of his right hand while stripping hose with a sharp knife.

John Zabolio, an employe of the Bloom & Godley Mattress Works at Trenton, fell while at work in the carding room, and severely injured his head.

William Young, a resident of Trenton and long identified with its pottery industry as an employer, is dead.

A new union of general ware pressers, with sixty members to be connected with the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, has been organized at Trenton.

Two members of the brewery workers union at Trenton have been arrested on complaint of a fellow member who charges them with conspiracy. The trouble has grown out of some disagreement over the management of the union to which all belong.

April.

Trenton—

The painters in Trenton who have been on strike, returned to work, the master painters having yielded unconditionally to their demands, which included wages at the rate of thirty-seven and one-half cents an hour, an eight hour day, and a Saturday half holiday.

The strike of the structural iron workers on the new Pennsylvania railroad bridge over the Delaware River at Trenton is practically ended, the contractors having succeded in getting a new force of men to take the strikers' places.

The brass workers of the Trenton Machine and Brass company, who had been on strike, returned to work; the firm signed an agreement conceding an eight hour work day and an advance in wages equal to ten per

cent. The only firm that has thus far refused to comply with the union's demands is the Clark Lamp, Brass and Copper Company, whose brass workers are still out.

The master sheet and metal workers, and the master plumbers of Trenton have acceded to the demands of their respective employes for $3 a day and a half holiday on Saturdays.

The biscuit kilnmen of the Anchor Pottery at Trenton, who struck because the company refused to allow an increase of pay for placing large ware, have returned to work pending an adjustment of their claims by the company.

A strike was declared on two buildings in course of erection at Trenton because one carpenter and one slater did not have union cards.

The sanitary pressers at the Keystone Pottery, Trenton, who were on strike, returned to work; the company consenting to reinstate two men recently discharged, and conceding other claims which led to the strike.

The Loomis-Pettibone Gas Machine Company has been organized in Trenton. Capital stock $2,000,000. The company will manufacture engines and machinery for supplying gas and electricity.

Two of the great buildings of the Jordon L. Mott Iron Company at Trenton will be enlarged; the discovery having been made that the present demands on the plant are beyond its capacity as originally planned.

The John A. Roebling Company will erect two large buildings as an addition to its plant at Trenton. One structure will be 35x270, and the other 50x60 feet.

Aneseto Tapurnadie, a laborer employed in the Roebling plant at Trenton, met with an accident while at work that resulted in a broken leg.

Robert McNeill, a bricklayer, fell from a scaffold while at work on a building in Trenton, and was severely injured.

Frederick Jackson, an employe of the Trenton Malleable Iron Works, had his right eye severely burned by molten metal which splashed into it from a ladel which he was carrying.

James Adams, employed at William R. Thropp's machine shop in Trenton, was struck on the head by a rapidly revolving crank and sustained a severe scalp wound.

Leonard Ridly, employed at the American Bridge Company's plant at Trenton, had his foot crushed by a heavy load of iron which fell upon it through the breaking of the wheels of a truck.

Slight fires occurred in the wire rope shop of the Roebling plant, and in the Globe Rubber Works; in neither case was the loss very great.

About five hundred laborers of Trenton have been organized into a union by an official of the American Federation of Labor.

Steps are being taken by the journeymen upholsterers of Trenton to organize themselves into a union. The classes of workmen to be included are: upholsterers, mattressmakers, drapery and carpet makers, carriage trimmers, and pad makers. The shirt waist and laundry workers of Trenton are also moving toward the formation of a union.

The laborers employed by the John A. Roebling Company at Tren-

ton have been notified of an increase in their wages of from eight to ten per cent.

May.

Trenton—

Forty machinists employed by the DeLaval Steam Turbine Company at its works in Trenton, struck to enforce a demand they had made for a nine hour day and the union scale of wages. The cessation of work had to some extent crippled the plant's operations.

The New Jersey School Furniture Company, whose works are in Trenton, shut their factory down for an indefinite period, and announced to their employes that when opened again, it would be equipped with labor saving machinery which would displace many workmen now employed. The company is said to have adopted this course because of a threatened strike of its carpenters and other wood workers for a reduction of working hours and an increase in wages.

Eighteen cigar makers employed by the Enterprise Cigar Company at Trenton struck for an increase in wages. After being out a few days seven of the strikers returned to work under the old terms. Eight stripper girls joined the eleven cigar makers who were still out and the factory work was practically brought to a standstill.

The members of the International Union of Steam Engineers, working in Trenton, have secured an advance of wages under threat of striking in a body if their demand for an increase was not acceded to by May first.

The employes of the Anchor Pottery at Trenton, who were on strike to compel four jiggermen to join their union, have returned, the unwilling workmen having been persuaded to go into the union. Work at the plant was resumed in full.

The carpenters employed by the John A. Roebling's Sons Company on a new building connected with their plant in Trenton, struck because the company had refused to recognize their union. The strike resulted in one hundred and fifty other workmen being thrown into idleness.

A strike at the American Porcelain Works at Trenton, which lasted a few days, ended in the men returning to work, the cause of the trouble having been satisfactorily settled.

The slate and tile roofers of Trenton have demanded $3.25 a day and forty-four hours per week; the new scale to go into effect on June 1.

The J. L. Mott Company was incorporated at Trenton with a capital of $3,000,000. The company's plant in Trenton is now nearing completion.

The Home Rubber Company has added a two story building 35x200 feet to its plant at Trenton. Seventy additional men will be employed.

The Grieb Rubber Company has built an addition to its plant at Trenton, and is now erecting another building in which to manufacture a new product.

The Equitable Pottery Company has completed a fine new building by which the capacity of its plant at Trenton has been about doubled.

The Globe Rubber Company has begun a new addition to its plant at Trenton, which when completed will afford a great increase in floor space.

The Trenton Fire Clay and Porcelain Works have been doubled in size by the new five story building which is now occupied as part of the plant.

The East Trenton Machine Works has been enlarged by the addition of a new building.

The Reeves Machine Company has completed the erection of a three story addition to its plant at Trenton, which doubles its former capacity.

John Kelty, a lineman, had two ribs broken and suffered other severe injuries by the falling of a telegraph pole on the top of which he was working.

John Jachetti, an employe at the Stokes Rubber Mill, at Trenton, had an arm caught in some machinery and broken; his hand was also badly crushed.

Isaac Schenck, a paperhanger, fell from a platform on which he was at work, and had three ribs broken.

David Bumster, an employe of the Eureka Rubber Company, Trenton, had his left arm broken and nearly pulled from its socket by being caught in a revolving wheel.

The McCaudel Wagon factory at Trenton was slightly damaged by a fire which started in the boiler room.

Chas. E. Adams, a cigarmaker of Trenton, was held for the Grand Jury by a Justice of the Peace, for having assaulted a fellow workman who had refused to take part in a strike.

A laborer's union composed principally of Italians employed by the John A. Roebling Company has been organized at Trenton.

The Trenton Metal Trades Council is the name of a new union of metal workers recently organized in Trenton. The principal object of the new union is to discourage strikes by having uniform contracts in every branch of the metal trades. The workmen eligible to membership are pattern makers, coremakers, moulders, metal polishers, brass workers, boiler makers, grinders, and all other metal workers not connected with a union.

June.

Trenton—

Seventy-five rubber workers employed in the plant of Whitehead Brothers at Trenton went on strike because two fellow workmen had been discharged for what, they claimed, was a trivial offence. The strikers resumed work on the men being reinstated.

Forty carpenters and an equal number of masons and of hod carriers

started to work on the Buckthorn plant of the John A. Roebling Company at Trenton. These men take the places of those who struck three weeks ago because the company refused the demand of the carpenters for recognition of the union, and payment of the union scale of wages.

The cigar makers of the Enterprise Cigar Company at Trenton, eighteen in number, returned to work after a strike which had lasted six weeks. The strike was for an increase in wages and the establishment of union rules in the factory; both these demands were acceded to by the company before the men returned to work.

The kilnmen of the Glasgow Pottery at Trenton have refused to bake the ware glazed by the dipper of the works because he is not a member of the Potter's Brotherhood. The dipper had applied for membership in the union but was rejected because as claimed, he had not served as apprentice in the regular prescribed manner. Work in the pottery was entirely suspended in consequence of the kilnmen's action.

Eleven bricklayers employed on the erection of the new theatre at Trenton struck because the contractors had sub-let a part of the mason work, a practice which the rules of their union condemns as leading to the employment of non-union men.

Nearly one hundred wood workers who had gone on strike from the plant of the New Jersey School Furniture Company has returned to work as individuals; the firm refusing to recognize their union or grant them any of the demands made by them when the strike began.

One of the machinists on strike at the plant of the DeLaval Turbine Engine Works at Trenton interfered with a non union employe of the works and was arrested. The Justice imposed a fine of $5, which the Machinists' Union paid under protest.

The dust pressers of the Trenton Porcelain Works struck because, as alleged, the firm had reduced prices.

The Crescent Belting and Packing Company has added a three story brick building to its plant at Trenton, which will cost $15,000.

Work has been discontinued in all departments of the United States Pottery Company at Trenton, except in the decorating division. The plant will not resume work fully until the middle of July.

The Oakland Mfg. Company was incorporated at Trenton with a capital of $100,000. The company will make general pottery ware and sanitary specialties.

The New Jersey Wire Cloth Company at Trenton has projected improvements and extensions of their plant which will make it the largest and finest in the world. The improvements call for expenditures aggregating $500,000.

Winfield Cadwalder, an employe at the John A. Roebling plant, had a hand badly bruised while at work.

Albert Cordell, 18 years of age, had the end of the first finger of his left hand cut off by a turning machine on which he was working at the Trenton Tile plant.

The laundry workers of Trenton have started a movement toward the organization of a union.

Structural Wire Cloth Weavers' Union No. 11,211, affiliated with the

American Federation of Labor, was organized at Trenton. The members, thirty-five in number, are employed at the plant of the John A. Roeblings Sons Company.

July.

Trenton—

Sixty bricklayers employed on the construction of the Jourdan L. Mott Iron Works at Trenton struck because the contractors had employed a concrete floor finisher whom the bricklayers claimed had no right to lay concrete floors. The bricklayers demanded the discharge of the man, which was refused. The strike involved 125 other mechanics and laborers employed on the buildings and who went out in sympathy with the bricklayers. After two weeks' idleness the men returned to work, and the concrete finisher was not displaced.

Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Trenton have gone on strike for a forty-four hour week and forty-one cents an hour. Their wages has been $2.50 per day, and the working time fifty-four hours per week.

Five per cent extra pay on the total earnings of each employe during the months of January, February and March has been given to its workmen by the Skillman Hardware Company of Trenton. This division of profits has been a custom of the company for some years back. All the employes, one hundred in number, participate in the dividend.

A company now carrying on a large glass and lamp works in Central Ohio has purchased a tract of land on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad between the fair grounds and the city of Trenton, on which a large plant to employ upwards of 700 hands will be erected. Dwelling houses for the employes will also be constructed.

The plant of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company at Trenton has been equipped with a system of water pipes and pumps which renders it practically immune from fires.

Edward Poth, an employe at the DeLaval Steam Turbine Works, had a hand badly mangled by its being caught between the rest and the grindstone on which he was sharpening a chisel.

The non union carpenters of Trenton have taken steps to form an organization to protect themselves and their right to work against the union.

The cement and rock asphalt finishers of Trenton, sixteen in number, have former a union.

August.

Trenton—

The strike of laborers at the Trenton Malleable Iron Company's plant at Trenton was brought to a close by the men returning to work without

having gained any concession whatever. Nearly all the stikers were taken back.

Demands made last April by the iron moulders and core makers of Trenton for a nine-hour day without reduction in wages have been acceded to by employers generally throughout the city. By the agreement, the moulders and the core makers will receive $2.75 and $2.50 a day respectively for nine hours' work.

The potters uinon has placed the Keystone Pottery at Trenton on the unfair list because the managers of the plant refuse to re-employ a dipper who had been discharged for incompetency.

The Eastern Glass Mfg. Company is the title of a new firm that will, it is said, erect a factory in Trenton some time during the fall months.

The Colonial Tile Company has been organized at Trenton to manufacture and sell wall and floor tile. Capital stock $1,000,000.

The Hamilton Rubber Company is having an artesian well sunk at its mill in Trenton, which will be from 300 to 500 feet deep.

An organization of blacksmiths composed of fifty members was formed at Trenton. It is the intention of the new union to join the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

September.

Trenton—

The workmen employed on Government ware in the International Potteries at Trenton demanded an increase of 25 per cent in prices for that class of ware. The company refused to pay the advance, and averted a strike by stopping for the time being all work on Government contracts. The entire force of the plant was put to work on general ware, about which there was no dispute as to prices.

Members of the bricklayers' and plasterers' unions who struck work on the Wilkinson building at Trenton are still out although public sentiment in the city condemns their action as unjust.

Five men employed in the Alryan Woolen Mills at Trenton left their places because a foreman whom they favored had resigned. Their action caused a suspension of work in the spinning department for one day.

The Trenton Iron Company is carrying on a systematic renovation of its power plant; old machinery is being taken out and new electrical motors to operate the wire making appliances are being put in.

Edward McCurran, a carpenter, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy plank which fell upon it from an elevation.

Two men died through inhaling gas from a cesspool at the John A. Roeblings plant in Trenton. The men were working on thirty minute shifts, the character of the place being known to be dangerous; they were lowered by ropes and succumbed to the poisonous gas immediately after reaching the bottom of the pool.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

October.

Perth Amboy—

It is expected that the new cable works building at Perth Amboy will be finished by Christmas. Some of the machinery is already installed.

Michael Brunner, employed by the American Smelting & Refining Company at Perth Amboy, died from lead colic contracted in the works.

George Rogers, who lost the thumbs and fingers of both hands while at work in the plant of the Standard Underground Cable Company, Perth Amboy,, received $3,000 damages.

New Brunswick—

The moulders at the Empire Foundry Company, New Brunswick, who returned to work in September after a strike, pending arbitration, were ordered out again because the National Founders Association had refused to meet the representatives of the Iron Moulders Union for arbitration. Efforts were mutually made by the company's representatives and the labor leaders to have the trouble compromised. The men returned to work with concessions.

A carpenters union was organized at New Brunswick to secure an eight hour day. The union will serve notice on contractors that the eight hour day must go into effect May first, next.

The Eastern Clay Company at New Brunswick was incorporated to operate the Edgar Clay Works at South River. Authorized capital $1,000.

The Paper Box Manufactory of the late Rudolph Fliedner at New Brunswick was purchased by a new concern to continue the business.

The plant of the Dickens Mfg. Company was sold at auction by the receiver.

The American Stoker Company abandoned its plant at New Brunswick and returned to Erie, Penna.

Three Italian laborers helping to unload a car for a contractor at New Brunswick were injured by the fall of a rail.

Sayreville—

The Sayre & Fisher Company at Sayreville is erecting a large tank at their new plant.

A Pole, employed by Sayre & Fisher at Sayreville, had a leg broken by an engine, near the works.

George Griggs, carpenter, was injured at Sayreville while at work.

Menlo Park—

A new company organized to develop the Menlo Park Copper Mines

is making progress. Plans have been adopted for a large addition to the plant, including fire house and pumping station.

Plainsboro—

The Walker Gordon Laboratory Company purchased land for an enlarged plant at Plainsboro.

Milltown—

The plant of the old Milltown India Rubber Company, which was purchased by Frederick L. Smith of Providence, R. I., at auction, is for sale again. Some of the machinery has been disposed of. The owner in disposing of the property stipulates that it shall not be used for the manufacture of rubber boots, or shoes. The closing of the factory threw many people out of work at Milltown.

November.

New Brunswick—

A gang of thirty-three laborers employed by a contractor and working on Burnet St., struck because their hours of labor were increased. After a few hours idleness, the strike was settled by the restoration of the old hours.

Susan Street, 17 years old, an employe of the Hughes Steam Laundry of New Brunswick, was caught in a belt which she was trying to adjust on a machine and so severly injured that she is likely to die.

William Henry, a carpenter, was severely hurt by falling from a ladder a distance of 20 feet, while at work putting in a window casing.

The new cigar factory of Hirshcorn, Mack & Co., at New Brunswick which has been in course of construction since early in the spring is now nearing completion and will probably be entirely finished in about a month. The new building will be one of the most modern and best equipped factory structures in the State.

Articles of incorporation were filed at the County Clerk's office, New Brunswick, by the Steinbach Marble Company. The Capital stock is $250,000, divdided into shares of $1,000 each.

An ironmoulder employed at the Empire Foundry, New Brunswick and a member of the local moulder's union whose members were recently on strike for a couple of weeks, has disappeared from town. The man was treasurer of the union, and according to statements made by the other officers has taken with him all the money belonging to it, amounting to $68.

The Board of Freeholders of Middlesex County has passed a resolution requiring that all county printing shall bear the union label, and that advertisements appear only in papers which display the union label.

Menlo Park—

The Menlo Park Mining Company, Ltd., has filed articles of partnership in the County Clerk's office. Capital $5,000

Milltown—

The Milltown India Rubber Company's plant has been sold by piecemeal, and no more business will be carried on there.

Hightstown—

The plant of the bankrupt shirt firm of Rowley & McCreery has been sold at auction. Enough money was realized to pay all back wages due to employes.

December.

New Brunswick—

The Kilbourn Knitting Machine Company will be merged with the Middlesex Knitting Company at New Brunswick, and the business of both concerns will hereafter be conducted together.

Burton & Richardson, block cutters, have purchased the property they now occupy, and will increase their plant.

The New Brunswick Button Company has closed down its works, and will soon be dissolved.

Four men were severely injured by a fall from a trestle at the easterly end of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at New Brunswick.

William Rehil, an old employe of the Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Company, had his right hand severely injured in a machine in the picking department.

The Trades and Labor Federation of New Brunswick have adopted resolutions calling on all union men to use only union made goods.

The New Brunswick Common Council has repealed the ordinance requiring the union label on all printing.

Sayreville—

An old fireproofing plant at Sayreville that has been idle for years is to be revived under the name of the National Fireproofing Company.

January.

Perth Amboy—

The Cheesebrough Mfg. Company have selected a site at Perth Amboy

for the erection of a large plant. It is said that the business will give employment to 1,000 men.

The Barber Asphalt Company has purchased fifteen acres of land at Perth Amboy and has made plans for the erection of what will probably be the largest manufactory of that character in the world. A wharf 50 feet wide and 400 feet long has been built to facilitate shipments by water. The Barber plant now in operation at Newton Creek in Brooklyn will be abandoned as soon as this one is in running order.

Five Perth Amboy painters quit work because the contractor did not pay them the same wages as were given to some Newark painters employed on the same job.

New Brunswick—

Proceedings have been instituted to foreclose the mortgage on the property of the Carteret Steel Company which owns an extensive plant at Carteret. The Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York, which held a large amount of the steel company's bonds on which no interest has been paid since 1900, are the complainants.

The carpenters, masons, painters, plumbers, and other building trades have made a demand for higher wages and a shorter work day, to go into effect March first.

George Clinton, an employe of the National Pyrogranite Works at South River, was caught by a belt which he was connecting, and carried round the shaft. His body was thrown against the ceiling at every revolution; when released, he was taken to the hospital where he died.

February.

New Brunswick—

The strike of workmen in the wall paper factories of Janeway & Co, and Janeway & Carpender, which began in 1902, was settled, it is said, in favor of the strikers. The Janeway & Company's mill has been unionized and all the printers employed there have returned to work. The strike was caused by the institution of factory rules, which the union alleged to be against its interests.

The New Brunswick Button Company has sold its machinery to parties who, it is said, have purchased it for the Janeway Button Company of the same place.

Hirschorn, Mack & Company, cigar manufacturers, are now producing goods at their new factory at New Brunswick.

The new buildings of the National Water Tube Boiler Company, near Mile Run, New Brunswick, are nearly completed and ready for occupancy. Some of the machinery is now in place.

March.

New Brunswick—

The new time and wage schedule of the painters of New Brunswick has gone into effect; hereafter their pay will be $2.50 per day for eight hours work.

Perth Amboy—

Three hundred employes of Liebig's Fertilizer plant at Perth Amboy, who were on strike for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 a day, have returned to work, their demand having been acceded to by the firm.

The Hibbard-Rodman-Ely Safe Works at Perth Amboy were closed; the machinery and other parts of the plant have been moved to a much larger factory which the company has had erected in Plainfield. The reason for leaving Perth Amboy is that superior railroad facilities were found at Plainfield.

Maurer—

Ignatz Bodner, a workman employed at the terra cotta plant at Maurer, died from a fall down an elevator shaft which broke his neck.

South Amboy—

Six Polish laborers, employed on the coal docks at South Amboy, were caught in the machinery used in storing coal in piles; two were instantly killed, and all the others were very severely crushed and mangled.

April.

New Brunswick—

A threatened strike of iron moulders at the plant of the National Water Tube Boiler Company at New Brunswick has been averted by a compromise which will give the men a nine hour day and makes changes in the wage scale which will bring the average up to nearly $2.50 per day.

The Purete Rubber Company was incorporated at New Brunswick and will manufacture rubber articles at Menlo Park. The capital stock is fixed at $25,000.

The Marsh Knitting Works at New Brunswick have been destroyed by a fire which was started by a spark from the engine room. The knitting machinery was badly damaged.

The Akron Rubber Company has taken possession of the old Washington Street rubber plant at New Brunswick and will soon commence

work there. A force of men are now employed putting the machinery in order.

A man employed in the press room of the Consolidated Fruit Jar Works at New Brunswick, had two fingers cut off and a third badly crushed while working on a power press.

Perth Amboy—

The machinists employed at the C. Pardee Works at Perth Amboy have gone on strike for a nine hour workday and an increase in wages. At present they are paid $2.50 for a ten hour day.

Four hundred of the laborers employed at the Raritan Copper Works at Perth Amboy went out on strike for an increase of wages. The strikers attacked some men employed in another department as they were leaving the works at quitting time because they refused to go out with the strikers. Four of the ringleaders were taken to jail by the police and most of the others returned to work next day.

One of the large plants belonging to the National Fireproofing Company at Keasby, near Perth Amboy, formerly operated by the Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company, was almost completely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

The dispute between the Pressers and Finishers Union and the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company has been settled by the latter agreeing to pay the men by the cubic foot instead of by the piece.

The plumbers of Perth Amboy have received an increase of wages which now makes their pay $3.50 a day for eight hours work. The painters have asked for an increase of seventy-five cents a day, and conferences are now being held in an effort to effect a compromise.

South Amboy—

The South Amboy Terra Cotta Company has been organized at South Amboy. Capital $50,000. The company will manufacture various clay products.

The carpenters union has notified all carpenters of South Amboy that a strike for a reduction of working hours is now on against the International Smokeless Powder Company at Parlin.

Metuchen—

The manufacture of artistic ceremic ware at West Metuchen will be begun soon by a new firm who are now erecting kilns for that purpose.

May.

New Brunswick—

Members of the Hodcarriers Union of New Brunswick have gone on

strike because their demand for an increase in wages from $2 to $2.25 per day was refused.

Elmer Halstead, a plumber's apprentice, fell from the Pennsylvania Railroad's elevated platform at New Brunswick, where he was at work putting the plumbing fixtures in the new station. The fall was twenty-five feet to the street below, and Halstead was severely injured.

L. & A. B. Meyer, manufacturers of muslin underwear, are to establish a branch of their Newark factory at New Brunswick. About one hundred girls will be employed.

Perth Amboy—

The Perth Amboy lathers have demanded $2.25 per thousand laths as piece price, and the bosses refusing to pay it, have gone on strike.

Pending a decision between the carpenters union and the non union carpenters employed at the Raritan Copper Works in Perth Amboy, the masons who were called out in sympathy by their walking delegate, have been allowed to return to work.

The members of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators Union No. 144, the Masons Tenders and Concreters Union No. 10,159, and the Machinists at the American Smelting & Refining Works, all of Perth Amboy, have gone on strike. The painters, etc., have made a demand for $2.75 a day and eight hours, the masons helpers want $2.25 a day and nine hours, and the Machinists want a general advance in wages for all their members of 25 cents a day.

Dunellen—

The Levering & Garrigues factory at Dunellen has resumed work and will continue running three days a week until the strike in New York is settled.

June.

New Brunswick—

The old Washington Street rubber factory at New Brunswick is undergoing a complete renovation preparatory to their occupancy by the India Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio. There are three buildings of the old plant, 38x10, 38x150, and 50x130 feet respectively. These will yield in all 75,000 square feet of floor space, and new maple flooring will be laid in all the buildings.

The American Undergarment Company, whose main factory is in Newark, has started a branch of its works in New Brunswick in which 100 operators are employed.

The Raritan Dry Dock Company at New Brunswick has a machine in use for painting boats, that does the work of four men.

The United States Rubber Company has advertised in the local papers

for 100 workmen. The firm has a large number of orders in hand and has not been able to get the required number of workmen.

Perth Amboy—

The painters of Perth Amboy struck to enforce their demand for higher wages. The master painters are getting all the non union help they require and the striking journeymen have mostly secured employment in the nearby towns of Tottenville, Woodbridge, and Maurer.

Work on the large buildings of the Cheesebrough Vaseline Company at Perth Amboy has been begun. The largest number of masons ever employed on a single building in that city are now at work to hasten the completion of the plant.

John Johnson, an employe of the Standard Underground Cable Company at Perth Amboy, was caught in a machine at the works and had a foot so badly mangled that it had to be amputated.

Hightstown—

The new factory of Herman, Aukam & Company at Hightstown is running full force. The firm manufactures a fine line of handkerchiefs.

Dunellen—

Work on the buildings for the Aluminum Press Company at Dunellen which had been suspended on account of strikes is now progressing.

July.

New Brunswick—

The Janeway & Company wall paper plant at New Brunswick which was shut down for a month has reopened to use up the stock of paper on hand and to fill all out standing orders.

A part of the plant of the Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Company at New Brunswick is shut down for the purpose of making repairs to the machinery. The suspension will last one week.

About one hundred and fifty employes of the Ostrander Brick Works at New Brunswick struck because one of their number had been discharged, as alleged, without cause.

The Anderson Planing Mill at New Brunswick has been leased by a firm who will establish a piano factory in the old building.

Joseph Munlouf an employe of the Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Company, was burned it is thought fatally in a fire that occurred in the works.

Six workmen on trial in New Brunswick for inciting a riot during a late strike at the Raritan Copper Company's works at Perth Amboy were acquitted by the jury.

Milltown—

A number of girls employed in the splicing department of the rubber tire factory at Milltown, went out on strike because of a reduction in their wages.

August.

New Brunswick—

Janeway & Company, wall paper manufacturers, have closed their large factory at New Brunswick and retired from business. The industry was one of the largest and most important of those carried on in the city.

John Laughton, employed in a sash and blind manufactory at New Brunswick, had a finger of his right hand cut off while working on a machine.

Perth Amboy—

The Court of Chancery has appointed a temporary receiver for the Perth Amboy Ship-building Company. The treasurer of the company, on whose application the receiver was appointed, alleges that its liabilities are far in excess of the assets.

Andrew Mattison, a carpenter, while working on the new bridge across the Raritan River at Perth Amboy, fell twenty feet to the bottom of a caisson and suffered a fracture of the skull which resulted in death.

September.

New Brunswick—

The India Rubber Company, which is moving its business from Akron, Ohio, to New Brunswick, has planned a large addition to the old Washington Street rubber mill which it is to occupy.

Perth Amboy—

The masons employed on a church building in Perth Amboy have gone on strike and tied up all work that was being done on the structure.

South River—

The Dupont Powder Company of Delaware is negotiating for the purchase and transfer of the International Smokeless Powder Works near South River. The plant is now being run to its full capacity on government orders.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

October.

Red Bank—

A new clothing factory that will employ 300 hands is being erected by Sigmund Eisner at Red Bank.

Asbury Park—

The George W. Cole Company, manufacturers of three-inone oil have abandoned their plant at Asbury Park, and removed to Rahway.

Owing to the increased cost of household expenses and unusual high prices of coal, Buchanan & Smock, lumber firm, voluntarily increased the wages of their employes, ten per cent.

Freehold—

Frederick K. Morris had a hand injured by a circular saw in a file factory at Freehold.

Atlantic Highlands—

Carpenters at Atlantic Highlands are organizing a union. It is understood that they will ask for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per day, but be content with the nine hour day.

Sayreville—

The brick works of William F. Fisher at Sayreville has closed indefinitely.

Middletown—

Gordon, Horton & Company's lumber and coal plant, and the Middletown Beef Company's plant, both of Middletown, were destroyed by fire. Estimated loss, $30,000, which is partly covered by insurance.

November.

Long Branch—

Peter Weiler, a workman employed on the construction of a building at Long Branch, fell, while at work, a distance of thirty feet, and sustained a severe fracture of the right leg and left arm.

John Williams, a workman engaged in tearing down the old United States Hotel at Long Beach, was buried under the debris of a part of

the building that unexpectedly collapsed; he was taken out without having received any serious injury.

Asbury Park—

A fire broke out in the extensive plant of the Asbury Park Building and Supply Company and consumed about $40,000 worth of material before it was extinguished.

Asbury Park Union No. 694 Painters and Decorators, has given notice to all contractors in that vicinity that on and after March 3, 1903, the union scale of wages will be $2.50 per day of eight hours work.

Ashton Reeves, an employe of the Buchanan & Smock Lumber Company had a finger badly lacerated while adjusting a circular saw.

Belmar—

The carpenters of Belmar have organized a local branch of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Asbury Park—

A stock Company composed of residents of Asbury Park has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing a new explosive.

December.

Red Bank—

The girls employed by the New Jersey Underwear Company at Red Bank have struck because of an alleged imputation of dishonesty on the part of employes made by the Red Bank representatives of the firm.

Asbury Park—

Edward J. Buckley, superintendent of the Buchanan & Smock Mill, was fatally injured by the bursting of an emery wheel. Several pieces had penetrated the skull to the brain.

Unterberg's Shirt Factory was destroyed by fire with its contents, including 100 sewing machines. The loss is $30,000, and seventy hands are out of employment.

Long Branch—

The International Union of Electrical Workers has been organized and starts with a membership of forty-five.

Perth Amboy—

Carpenters of Perth Amboy have formed a union.

January.

Long Branch—

The carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, and other union men working upon upwards of one hundred cottages between Atlantic Highlands and Point Pleasant, struck in an attempt to compel the contractors to discharge all non union men. The contractors have refused to comply with the demand.

Asbury Park—

The Smith & Mabley Company, American agents for a French automobile company, is negotiating with the Asbury Park Board of Trade for a site on which to erect a large factory for the manufacture of American machines after the French models; only male help will be employed, and 25,000 square feet of floor space will be required.

The newly organized union of lathers of Asbury Park will become affiliated with the Trades Council.

Tinton Falls—

John H. McCook, proprietor of a saw mill at Tinton Falls, had three ribs and a thigh bone broken through being caught in the driving wheel to which he was adjusting a belt.

February.

Long Branch—

The lathers of Monmouth County have formed a union with headquarters in Long Branch.

Red Bank—

The carpenters of Red Bank have formed a union with about forty members.

Locust Point—

Thaddeus Wells, a mason, fell from a building on which he was working at Locust Point and sustained a fracture of the skull.

Eatontown—

The Federal Hat Company of Newark has purchased the Eatontown hat factory and will take immediate possession.

April.

Long Branch—

The lathers union of Long Branch demanded an increase of fifty cents per thousand for lathing by piece work, and $3.50 a day for day work, and the men working for such bosses as refuse to pay these amounts have gone on strike.

Red Bank—

The old Broadmeadow Canning factory on West Front Street, Red Bank, has been converted into a bottling establishment.

The Masons Detachable Tooth Company has been placed in the hands of a receiver by the Court of Chancery, on petition of its former secretary. The company was incorporated in 1896, and established a plant at Red Bank for the manufacture of dental supplies.

May.

Asbury Park—

The union carpenters employed on the new board walk at Asbury Park struck for the union scale of $3 a day and eight hours work.

Keyport—

The carpenters and joiners union has made an agreement with the contractors that hereafter wages shall be $2.70 per day of nine hours.

Eatontown—

Edward Kelly, an employe of the Rocky Hill Construction Company, was killed by becoming entangled in the steam roller, while working on a stone road, which is being put down at Eatontown.

Red Bank—

An explosion at Waters and Osborn's Mills in Red Bank caused by the valve of a steam glue pot having become clogged up, shattered the roof and a part of the side walls of the building.

June.

Keyport—

John Ivinson, employed at the National Fireproofing plant at Keyport, had his left foot badly crushed by a heavy block which fell upon it.

July.

Eatontown—

The Eatontown Hat Factory building is being prepared for conversion into a tile factory which will be started there as soon as the necessary changes have been made.

Farmingdale—

The old Dupont Powder Mill at Farmingdale has been leased by a company who will manufacture paints.

August.

Eatontown—

The machinery and other fixtures of the Eatontown Hat Factory have been sold off piecemeal. The loss to the firm and to the Local Improvement Company that was instrumental in settling the plant there, has been very heavy.

September.

Freehold—

An explosion occurred at the Phoenix Powder Works near Farmingdale which demolished one of the mixing houses and all the machinery it contained.

Long Branch—

A carpenter who fell to the ground from a building on which he was working at Long Branch and was severely injured thereby, has brought suit against his employer to recover $10,000 damages, charging that the accident was due to poor material and improper construction of the scaffold.

Daniel Carney, a wood worker employed in a carriage factory at Long Branch, lost one joint of the third finger of his right hand while at work on a wood planing machine.

MORRIS COUNTY.

October.

Morristown—

George Van Auken, carpenter, was severely injured while working on

a new house. He took a support from under new brickwork and the bricks fell upon him, burying him up to the chest.

Joseph Miltberger, painter, was badly bruised by a fall from the top of the Morristown Library Building.

Moorestown—

James T. Sipple, manager of the H. W. Daughton agricultural implement plant at Moorestown, was seriously injured internally by a fall down an elevator shaft.

Landing—

William Sperry was killed by an explosion in the Forcite Powder Works, near Dover.

Hamilton—

The building of the Modern Rubber Company at Hamilton was destroyed by fire. Loss $10,000.

November.

Boonton—

Frank Ciccone, an Italian workman, had both legs so severely injured in an accident that they had to be amputated, which operation resulted in the death of the man.

Mount Hope—

Two miners were killed at the iron mines at Mount Hope by falling down a shaft two hundred feet deep; five others had a narrow escape. They were ascending from the mine, when the skip in which they were being hoisted, was overturned; all but the two who fell to the bottom, succeeded in grasping the side timbers of the shaft and thus saved themselves.

Madison—

The blacksmith and woodworking shop of C. W. Mattox at Madison was, with all its contents, destroyed by fire. There appears to be some reason for believing that the fire was of incendiary origin.

December.

Morristown—

Carpenters employed on the construction of a house at Morristown struck because two non union men had been employed.

Through the exertions of the Morristown Board of Trade, it is expected that a large silk mill will be located there which will give employment to many persons.

The title of the Musconetcong Iron Works at Netcong, recently purchased by the Singer Mfg. Co. of Elizabeth, has been perfected. The Singer Company is having a modern furnace and foundry erected.

Rockaway—

Henry Blanchard was instantly killed at the Wharton Mine near Rockaway, by the breaking of a chain cable. He was thrown from the skip one hundred feet to the bottom.

An Italian laborer, employed on the dam which is being built at Boonton for the Jersey City water supply was shockingly mangled by being caught in the cogwheels of the mixer, and drawn in until his legs were crushed to the hips.

January.

Dover—

Tinsmiths of Dover and vicinity have won a strike for an eight hour work day, and an increase of wages of 25 cents a day. Machinists and patternmakers of that place have gained a reduction of working time without striking.

Hopewell—

Robert Williamson, an employe of the Conover Bartley Lumber Company near Hopewell, had parts of the third and fourth fingers of his right hand cut off by a circular saw, while at work. About a year ago the man received similar injuries to his left hand while employed at the same kind of work.

February.

Rockaway—

The large flywheel in the plant of the Liondale Bleach, Print, and Dye Works, broke while in motion, and flew into fragments. The buildings were damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars, but no one was hurt.

March.

Boonton—

Ground has been broken for a large hat factory at Boonton which will, it is said, be run by the Mercy Bros. Company of Newark.

Hudson Blanchard, a workman in the rolling mill, was instantly killed by being caught in a belt which drew him into the machinery.

Millington—

John Merticket, employed in the harraw factory at Millington, lost a finger from his right hand by having it caught in the machinery.

April.

Morristown—

One of the employing painters of Morristown has withdrawn from the master painters organization and agreed to give the journeymen $3 a day, the amount for which they were on strike.

Nearly two hundred carpenters and about ninety hod carriers have gone on strike in Morristown to enforce their demand for an increase in wages. The carpenters want an advance of fifty cents and the hod carriers thirty cents per day. If conceded, the former will then be receiving $3, and the latter, $2.40 per day.

Boonton—

The foundations of Mercey Brothers & Company's new hat factory at Boonton are completed. The buildings will be 50x250 and 50x220 feet.

William Laverty, a workman employed in a quarry at Boonton, had a foot so abrly crushed at work, that it had to be amputated.

Chester—

The Arrowsmith Mfg. Company is placing new modern machinery in its factory at Chester, and will soon employ a full force of workmen. The New York Surgical Appliance Company of the same place are also making many improvements.

Rivervale—

James L. Gardenier, a builder, was struck upon the head by a falling ladder while he was inspecting some buildings that were being erected under his supervision, and sustained a fracture of the skull.

May.

Dover—

The Yankee Girl Knitting Company has been incorporated at Dover to manufacture hosiery. Capital stock $50,000.

Boonton—

An Italian laborer was fatally injured while at work on the back wall of the Jersey City Reservoir at Boonton.

The manufacturing firm of Pruden & Burk have voluntarily increased the wages of all their employes, twenty-five cents a day.

June.

Dover—

The former general manager of the Dover Iron Company of New Jersey has purchased the stock holdings of all other members of that corporation and will, hereafter, operate the plant himself. New buildings are to be erected and the works otherwise improved and enlarged.

July.

Boonton—

The Boonton Iron Works has been closed down for the purpose of making repairs to the machinery.

Dover—

The Richardson & Boynton Stove Works has been closed down for the annual stock taking.

Mine Hill—

Charles Foley, an employe of the Whorton Furnace at Mine Hill was fatally crushed between a locomotive and the platform on which he was working.

William Senar, employed at the Whorton Furnace had the second finger of his left hand cut off and the first finger so badly crushed that amputation was necessary. The accident was caused by the hoisting machinery for raising buckets being started before he was ready.

September.

Landing—

An explosion occurred in the Atlantic Powder Works at Landing which tore the shipping house where it started, to pieces. The storage house was also burned to the ground.

Boonton—

Three Italian laborers employed in a stone quarry at Boonton were

struck by an elevator which fell through the breaking of its supporting rope, and sustained injuries which are likely to prove fatal.

Dover—

The Empire Steel & Iron Company of Dover and the Basic Iron Company of Buttzville have posted notices of a reduction of 10 per cent in wages to take effect October first. The reason given by the companies for their action is the low price of pig iron.

OCEAN COUNTY.

December.

Lakewood—

The nitro glycerine mill of the Dittmar Powder Company at Maxim, six miles from Lakewood, was wrecked by an explosion. One man was badly hurt by flying debris.

February.

Lakewood—

The window glass plant of T. G. Wheaton & Company at Lakewood was shut down in the middle of the blast because the demands of the men in the matter of wages were unreasonable.

April.

Tuckerton—

The Tuckerton Mfg. Company filed its corporation papers with the clerk of Ocean County. The business to be carried on is the manufacture of marine gasoline engines.

September.

Lakewood—

Thomas Lallahan, a carpenter, fell to the ground through the collapse of a scaffold on which he was working, and sustained fractures of the shoulder and collar bones.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

October.

Paterson—

Fifteen hundred men employed in the Rogers Locomotive Works in Paterson quit work because the company refused to give them a half holiday Saturday afternoon. The men returned to work without any concession.

Carpenters on the new Kinsella building in Paterson struck against the employment of non-union carpenters. The strike was settled with compromise.

Several anarchists who were prominent in the silk strike riot last June were arraigned in Court. They pleaded not guilty to the charges preferred. They will be tried later.

Mayhew-Dynan Silk Company was incorporated at Paterson. Capital $50,000.

David G. Rogers Company was incorporated at Paterson to manufacture and sell cordage and binder twine. Capital $50,000.

The Traction Company of Paterson have plans for a transforming house at Sandy Hill.

The Paterson and Passaic Electric Company has awarded contracts for a new office building.

George Schut, carpenter, was killed at Paterson while at work on Henry Muh's new refrigerator.

John J. McCarthy, a watchman in the silk mill of the Wm. Strange Company, Paterson, died in the hospital from burns received in a gasoline explosion in the factory.

James Burns, George Baker and William Campbell, laborers, were badly bruised and shaken up by the collapse of a scaffold at the trolly car sheds at Paterson, while at work.

John McGrogan, a bridge builder, was crushed about the legs by the fall of a derrick in Paterson.

Charles McIlvain, a workman, in the Quackenbush Department Store, in Paterson, was fatally injured internally by a fall down two stories.

William Carroll, a laborer, had the right foot crushed at Rogers Locomotive Works by the fall of a heavy iron weight.

Paul Seidel, workman, fell from a scaffold, 30 feet from the floor, at the East Jersey Pipe Works in Paterson, and died later in the hospital.

James Avery, a driver, of a mineral water wagon, was seriously injured by collision with a trolly car in Paterson.

Charles Miller had his jaw and arm fractured at the East Jersey Pipe Works at Paterson, by the giving way of a scaffold.

I. G. Demarest, a workman, fell from St. Joseph's Church building in Paterson and was seriously injured.

Charles Sprick, employed by the Rogers Locomotive Works, Paterson, had a leg broken.

The woodworkers of Paterson have organized a union to be known as Woodworkers Union No. 245, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Passaic—

New York and New Jersey capitalists intend starting a trunk factory in Passaic. A tract of land has been purchased for the erection of the factory.

Riverside—

James B. Ryer & Sons, tapestry manufacturers, have leased the large mill at Riverside, formerly occupied by the Oldham Mills. The plant will be greatly enlarged.

November.

Paterson—

A new silk manufacturing company is in course of formation at Paterson, in which the leading man will be a practical silk worker lately identified with the Loomfixers and Twisters Unions. One Hundred Thousand Dollars is spoken of as the amount of capitalization.

The Victory Silk Company, organized to manufacture silk goods, filed its incorporation papers with the county clerk. The capital stock is fixed at $50,000, divided into 100 shares at the par value of $100 each.

The Hough Blasting Powder Company of New Jersey has been organized in Paterson. Capital stock, $50,000.

The throwing machinery contained in the Albion Mill is being sold and upwards of 24,000 of 40,000 sq. ft. of floor space which the building contains has been sold.

The LaFavorite Rubber Company has had to enlarge its plant.

A boy, name unknown, employed at Hartmeier & Sons factory, Paterson, had an arm fractured by being caught in a sand paper roller.

George Barowski, an employe of the Passaic Rolling Mill, Paterson, had the bones of his right leg below the knee fractured by a heavy iron beam falling upon it.

William Martin, a silk worker, was attacked by a hemorrhage while at his loom, and removed to the hospital, where he died.

Three young women, who claim that part of their wages was withheld by a silk company from whose service they were discharged, have begun suits in the district court of Paterson for the amounts claimed.

Henry O'Hagen, charged with criminal libel in having circulated and pasted up in conspicuous places, notices or labels urging that only bread bearing the union label be bought and used, and particularly naming a certain bakery whose products should be avoided, was placed on trial in the circuit court of Paterson.

Passaic—

John Frederick sued the Manhattan Shirt Ironers Association for damages in having expelled him from the organization. Frederick was at that time an employe of a mill in Paterson. He was accused of having boarded men at his house who were brought into the city to take the places of striking silk dyers. Without being given a chance to explain, the union expelled him. The Court awarded Frederick $100 damages and costs.

The girls employed in the Passaic factory of the American Cigar Company are to have an increase of wages, which will be voluntarily given them by the company.

George Moreland, an employe of the New York Belting and Packing Company, Passaic, lost a hand through its being caught in a set of powerful rollers at which he was working.

The Dundee Textile Company has made contracts for the erection of two large buildings at Passaic, which will increase the capacity of its plant two fold.

December.

Paterson—

The jury in the case of six Italians, charged with assaults and rioting in the dyehouse strikes during the early summer, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The Produce Powder Company, to manufacture explosives, has been incorporated at Paterson.

The certificate of incorporation of Laird, Percy & Company has been filed in Paterson. The firm will manufacture broad silk and tie novelties.

The John Hand & Son's Company was incorporated at Paterson. The capital stock is placed at $500,000, $388,000 of which is paid in. The new firm succeeds the old one—John Hand & Sons, manufacturers of silk goods.

The old Hamil Mill located at Mill and Market Streets, Paterson, was sold to a firm of raw silk importers for $26,000.

Most of the large silk mills at Paterson are so busy that overtime is worked, as the only means of keeping up with orders.

The Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson will soon be one of the largest and best equipped plants of its kind in the world. The company has just completed the building of new erecting shops, the capacity of which is two locomotives per day. The new building has two monster electric cranes, their hoisting capacity being 100 tons and 40 tons respectively.

Reports are current that one of the old silk firms of Paterson has made arrangements to move its plant from that city to Lestershire, a suburb of Binghamton, N. Y.

William Diffin, a workman employed on the new Court House at Paterson, fell to the floor through a scaffold giving way, and was severely injured.

Charles Soux, a bell hanger while working in the Carleton Hill Bleachery, was thrown to the floor by the ladder on which he was standing giving way. His skull was fractured and he died within a few hours.

James Mahoney, a trimmer employed by the Paterson and Passaic Gas & Electric Company, fell from a ladder while attending to some electric wires at the Rogers Locomotive Works and was seriously injured.

James McIlvain was injured by a fall from a scaffold in the new Court House at Paterson.

The factory of Simon & Cohen, overall manufacturers at Paterson, was slightly damaged by fire.

A suit to recover compensation for services rendered in connection with the formation of the Silk Dyers' Trust has been begun in Paterson by Philip E. Karcher against Emil Geering. The amount claimed is $5,600.

The administrators of Anton Winnac of Phillipsburg instituted suit against the Passaic Rolling Mill Company of Paterson for alleged infringement of a patent, granted to Winnac on a feed table for rolling mills.

Passaic—

The certificate of incorporation of the Alexander Silk Mills of Passaic has been filed. The capital stock is placed at $50,000. The company already operates a mill in this city, and the incorporation is made to enlarge it.

The Dundee Woolen Manufacturing Company has filed its certificate of incorporation. The capital is placed at $100,000.

The Rutherford Manufacturing Company has purchased a building in Passaic and will open it for business without delay.

January.

Paterson—

The recent sale of the old Hamil Mill at Paterson was set aside by the Court of Chancery and a new sale ordered at which the property brought $30,000, or $4,000 more than at the previous sale.

The Union Ribbon Company, to manufacture and deal in cotton goods, silks and ribbons, was organized at Paterson with a capital of $60,000.

The tinsmiths of Paterson have demanded a uniform wage rate of $21 per week with a Saturday half holiday. They are now receiving $18 per week of forty-eight hours.

Twenty-six rug setters of the Lemond & Robertson rug factory at Riverside, Paterson, went on strike because an increase of wages which they had demanded was refused by the firm.

The Board of Trade of Meriden, Conn., has appointed a committee to visit a Paterson silk mill which is understood to be desirous of changing its location and in need of financial assistance. The committee will make the company an offer on behalf of Meriden.

James Doyle, a workman employed on the United States Bank Building at Paterson, fell through the beams from the third story and was so severely injured that he is not likely to recover.

John Burkboo, a workman employed at the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, fell from the roof of one of the buildings to the ground—a distance of twenty-five feet, and had his right arm, shoulder and right leg broken.

Hart Blarken, while working at the First National Bank of Paterson, was struck on the head by a brick which dropped from some part of the wall, and received an ugly scalp wound.

A change in the system of organization of the various branches of the United Silk Workers of Paterson has been decided upon; instead of shop unions, the men will be organized into what may be termed nationality unions. The Italians, Germans, French, etc., will each have organizations of their own.

Isaac Bannagan, who has been engaged in the manufacture of silk at Paterson since the early sixties, died at Lakewood.

Passaic—

Peter Petrie, an employe of the Passaic Woolen Mills at Passaic, lost his right hand by its having been caught in a machine.

A workman employed at the Waldrich Bleachery at Passaic fell twenty feet from a scaffold on which he was working when he lost his footing, and sustained severe injuries.

Pompton Lakes—

The weavers employed by the German Artistic Weaving Company at Pompton Lakes, struck on being notified of a reduction in prices.

February.

Paterson—

Workmen of the various trades employed on the new United States Bank Building at Paterson struck because union men from New York, employed to do electrical work, refused to join the local union of electricians as required by its rules. The trades council called out all the building trades workmen. The New York electricians were discharged after work had been suspended for one whole day, and men belonging to the local union employed in their places.

The Champion Silk Company has been organized at Paterson to manufacture and sell broad silks. Capital $25,000.

The Cooper, Wigand & Cook Company has been incorporated at Paterson. It has a paid in capital of $400,000, and will make steel castings.

The Passaic Steel Mills Company of Paterson has increased its capital stock to $5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares with a par value of $100 each.

The Manhattan Silk Company has been incorporated at Paterson taking over the plant and business of a silk mill which had been running under the management of a private firm. The capital stock is $5,000, of which sum $4,000 is already invested in the business.

The United Ribbon Company of Unionville, N. Y., is negotiating for a mill property in Paterson with the intention, if successful in securing a satisfactory place, of moving its plant there. The principal reason for making the change is to get near the centre of the silk industry, where trained labor can be secured.

A syndicate composed of men long known and prominent in the silk industry of Paterson has purchased the Bamford Bros. Silk plant at Wilkesbarre, Pa. The intention, is said to be, to turn the plant into a great throwing mill to supply thrown silk to firms that are now having that work done on commission. The plant is the largest in America for silk throwing. It has 55,700 spindles and a weekly capacity of 12,000 pounds of tram and organzine.

Andrew Dunlop, an employe of the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, had an ankle fractured while at work by having a heavy bar of iron falling upon it.

Christopher Bergen, a slate roofer, while working on the roof of the Katz Brewery at Paterson, slipped and fell to the ground. He died shortly after being picked up.

A large part of the interior of the carpet factory of Lemond & Robertson at Paterson was destroyed by fire. Two floors filled with valuable carpet machinery were completely burned out. The loss is $40,000.

The Barnes Chemical Works at Paterson was almost totally destroyed by a fire which had its origin in an explosion of chemicals which occurred in the storehouse of the plant. The direct loss through fire and the damage to stock by water will amount to $20,000.

The master painters of Paterson and the largest dealers in paints have formed an association for the protection of mutual interests.

Passaic—

Owing to the reorganization of the office force, a number of clerks in the Passaic branch of the New York Belting and Packing Company have been discharged; the work they have been doing will hereafter be done at the office in New York.

The Italian laborers who struck against the extortion of a padrone, who charged them $2 a month for sleeping in a box car on a siding, and compelled them to buy all their groceries, provisions, and clothing from his stores along the line of the railroad, have returned to work under a compromise arrangement.

Ground has been purchased near the tracks of the D., L. & W. R. R. and work will soon be started on buildings for a large steel and iron rolling mill at Passaic.

March.

Paterson—

Tinsmiths of Paterson, members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union, have made demand upon their employers for an increase in wages from $3 to $3.50 per day, and for a reduction in working hours from forty-eight to forty per week. Another demand is that no tinsmith be allowed to do any metal work. Employers have been given until March first to decide what to do.

The flier hands of the Cedar Cliff Silk Mill at Paterson asked for an increase of fifty cents a week in their wages, and went out on strike because the firm would not agree to give it.

The Helvetia Silk Mill, one of the largest ribbon mills in the country, is going to extend its plant by the erection of a large addition to the present mill buildings. When the new part of the plant is in full operation, the mill's yearly product of finished silk goods will approximate One Million Dollars.

The McNab & Harlan Company of Paterson have purchased a large piece of land and will, in the near future, erect a new foundry thereon.

Mr. Henry Doherty of the silk manufacturing firm of Doherty & Wadsworth has opened two new mills, one in the Hall Mill Building with 140 looms, and another in the old Hamill Mill with 250 looms. In connection with the latter plant, there will be a fully equipped finishing department.

Andrew Pollock, an employe of the Rogers Locomotive Company at Paterson, was badly crushed about the chest by being caught between the arm and mast of a crane that was being used to hoist out iron slag.

Carl Nigno, a workman employed in the Weidmann Dye Works at Paterson, had two fingers severed from his right hand by a circular saw, on which he was working in the carpenter shop of the mill.

A two and one-half story building used as the varnishing and finishing departments of the Hartmeier Furniture Works, was almost totally destroyed by fire which started by the explosion of a can of benzine. The loss was $12,000.

A union of linemen and trimmers has been organized at Paterson, with forty charter members. The new organization will be under the control of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have submitted to the master carpenters association, a list of fifteen demands to go into effect May first, and they have been in turn submitted to a committee of five bosses who will report back to the association.

The tapestry weavers employed in the Ryewaner Tapestry Company's mills at Riverside have petitioned the firm for an increase in their wages.

The request has been taken under consideration; the manner in which the matter was brought to their attention was very pleasing to the firm, and the men received a promise that prices would be increased if more was being paid in any other mill for the same class of work.

Thomas Kelly, a fireman, has brought suit against the Henry Muhs Company for $50,000 damages for personal injuries received by him while working to extinguish a fire in Muh's packing house on the night of September 29, 1901. Kelly was an inmate of a hospital for eight months after the injuries were received, and since then has been unable to do any work and is now being supported by the fireman's relief fund.

Passaic—

O. H. Winterwerth, the proprietor of a large handkerchief factory in New York City, is looking for a mill site in Passaic with a view to locating his works there.

Two hundred girls employed in the Heller & Long handkerchief factory at Passaic demanded an increase of pay, and went on strike on receiving a refusal from the firm.

Forty girls employed in the Acheson-Harden handkerchief factory at Passaic went on strike because, as alleged, they had been notified of the firm's intention to cut their prices from seventy to fifty cents per thousand handkerchiefs. The girls are all machine ironers and have to do their work very carefully.

The Passaic Roller Mill Company is building two fifty-ton open furnaces which, when completed, will be followed by eight more of the same capacity. These improvements will lead to the employment of 600 additional men, and make the plant one of the largest in the country engaged in structural steel work.

April.

Paterson—

The strike of tinsmiths of Paterson which has been in progress for eight weeks, was settled by the men accepting a wage rate of $3 per day for forty-four hours per week as the standard working time. All other demands were waived.

The union bricklayers of Paterson have notified the "bosses" that after May first, they will demand a wage rate of fifty-five cents per hour. A majority of the employers refused to pay this amount, and strike is expected.

The Mason Silk Company's Mills at Paterson, in which two hundred persons are employed were closed by the managers because a strike was feared on account of the discharge of a union workman for having refused to handle silk that had been worked in a non union shop.

The weavers in the Aronsohn Silk Mill at Paterson struck for an increase in their wages which were, they claimed, lower than the rates paid at other mills. By agreement between Mr. Aronsohn and the dis-

satisfied weavers, the question of how the wages compared with those paid elsewhere was referred to a committee, and while awaiting their report, the men resumed work.

About one hundred boys employed as doffers and in other departments of the Barbour Flax Spinning Mill at Paterson are on strike for an advance in wages of five per cent.

The Paterson Paper Tube and Can Company has been incorporated at Paterson to manufacture paper mailing tubes. Capital $10,000.

The Ramsey & Gore Silk Mfg. Company's plant at Paterson is running to its full capacity, and the firm is considering inducements offered them to start an annex at Clarksburg, W. Va. The company would enlarge the Paterson mill if it were possible to get all the hands that would be required.

Peter Demorest, an employe of the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, had his right ankle fractured by a heavy iron frame falling upon it.

Charles D. Thayer, a carpenter, had a leg badly wrenched and bruised by the collapse of the front porch of a building on which he was working at Paterson.

Peter Lyons, a boiler maker employed at the Cook Locomotive Works, had a hand badly crushed by an accident which befell him while on duty.

The demand of the team drivers union of Paterson for $2 a day and ten hours work for its members, has been presented to the team owners who are willing to give the wages and the hours, but refuse to sign an agreement to continue the arrangement for one year, notwithstanding, the drivers offer to pledge themselves that there shall be no strike or new demand of any kind during the year for which the agreement is to run.

The master builders of Paterson have decided to accept the new wage scale—fifty-five cents per hour proposed by the bricklayers union and authorized the officers of the association to sign an agreement to that effect for one year.

The master plumbers association and the journeymen's union of Paterson have reached an agreement after a conference on the subject, by which wages will remain the same as last year, but the working hours are reduced to forty-four per week. The new arrangement goes into effect on May first, and will continue for one year.

The employing masons, plumbers, painters, carpenters, and electricians have formed an organization to be known as the Association of Master Builders of Paterson.

Little Falls—

The Jackson Mills at Little Falls have passed into the possession of a silk manufactory company. The new machinery is being placed in position and, it is said, about three hundred men will be employed.

May.

Paterson—

The strike of masons helpers at Paterson is still in progress. The masons union is not in sympathy with the helpers and will insist on their living up to their original agreement made and signed two weeks before the strike took place.

Workmen in the bar mill of the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson have gone on strike because the company would not adopt the scale of wages in force at Boonton.

Local Union No. 44 of the Inside Architectural Bridge & Iron Workers has requested the Passaic Steel Company to grant them a half holiday on Saturdays; they also ask that on legal holidays no work be done at the mills unless the men are paid double time, and further that the wages of all workmen receiving $1.50 per day be advanced ten per cent. After due consideration the half holiday was agreed to by the company. There was no strike.

Thirty boys employed in the Brandee Silk Mill at Paterson struck for an eight hour day and an increase in their wages.

The coal team drivers at Paterson struck for $2 a day and 30 cents an hour for overtime. Almost all the coal dealers in the city have agreed to pay the amounts demanded, and their drivers have returned to work.

The detectives employed by the Erie Railroad Company have formed a union and demand an increase in wages under a threat to strike if it is not granted.

The Banner Silk Mill in Paterson has closed down for a month on account of dullness in the silk trade. Many other mills in Paterson are running on short time and with a reduced number of looms.

The members of Electrical Workers Union No. 102 of Paterson have gone on strike because the employers failed to take any notice of their demands for a new wage scale to go into effect May first.

The Hamilton Soap Company, to manufacture soap, was organized in Paterson. Capital $25,000.

The firm of McNab & Harlin of Paterson has contracted with the Paterson Building Company for the erection of a large foundry building to cost $20,000. When finished, the new foundry will furnish employment for a large additional force of men.

The Smith & Maurier Silk Company was incorporated at Paterson. The firm will lease the Murry Mill, and engage in the manufacture of silk fabrics. The capital stock is $250,000.

The United Shoe Tree and Shank Company was organized in Paterson. The company will engage in the manufacture of shoe trees, lasts, toe stretchers, and other appliances for making shoes. Capital stock $100,000.

An agreement of consolidation and merger between the Passaic Rolling Mill Company and the Passaic Steel Company has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The capital of the concern is $5,000,000.

The silk throwing and braid manufacturing plant of Charles F. Roeher at Paterson was partially destroyed by fire.

The plant of the Hayes Manufacturing Company, coppersmiths of Paterson, was almost completely destroyed by fire. The loss is about $20,000.

The master plumbers and sheet metal workers of Paterson have signed an agreement with the journeymen by which the latter are to be paid $18 for a week of forty-four hours.

A new local of the Upholsterers International Union of North America has been organized at Paterson.

Passaic—

William Lake had a leg fractured in two places by a barrel of rubber sheeting falling on it while he was taking the same from the Manhattan Rubber Works.

Frank Silphowsky, an employe of the New Jersey Belting and Packing Company at Passaic, had his right hand caught in a mill grinder and so severely lacerated that it had to be taken off.

June.

Paterson—

Two hundred and seventy-five machinists, brass finishers, and apprentices employed in the works of the McNab & Harlan Machine and Foundry Company at Paterson went on a strike that lasted one day, because a boy was put to work running a lathe. On the firm's promise to settle the matter agreeably to their wishes, the strikers returned to work. This was the first strike that has occurred in the plant of the McNab & Harlan Company.

A union composed of the drivers of lumber wagons, dirt carts, and similar vehicles, recently organized in Paterson, has presented to the employers of its members a schedule of wages calling for $2 a day for team drivers and $10 a week for drivers of carts. They also asked for a fifty-five hour week. A strike is threatened if the demands are not complied with.

The organized bakers and confectioners of Paterson have induced a majority of the employers in their line to sign an agreement limiting a day's work to ten hours, and suspending operations entirely on legal holidays.

The puddlers, roll hands, helpers, and heaters employed at the Passaic Rolling Mills, Paterson, about sixty-five men in all, have gone on strike because the firm refused their demand for an advance in wages. In consequence of the strike, work in the puddling and some other departments of the mills is very much impeded.

A receiver has been appointed for the Bolton Brothers Silk Dyeing Company, who will close up its affairs. The company, which was incorporated in 1894, recently filed a petition in bankruptcy, which resulted in the appointment of the receiver.

The Boiler Makers Union of Paterson has decided to make a demand for an increase in wages of three and one-half cents an hour to take effect July first. They also demand that all overtime between 7 and 10:15 P. M. shall be counted as time and a half, and all work after 10:15 P. M. be counted as double time.

The Bakers Union of Paterson have requested their employers to give an increase of $1 per week to all second and third class men in shops where four or more hands are employed. The request has been generally complied with by the boss bakers.

Thomas Doyle, a foreman laborer in the Passaic Rolling Mill, was almost instantly killed through being struck on the head by a heavy piece of metal which fell to the ground while being moved by a crane. The accident was caused by the breaking of a chain which connected the arm of the crane with the upright.

Adam Peruke, an employe of the Passaic Rolling Mills at Paterson was struck in the abdomen by a mass of scrap iron which swung against him while suspended on a derrick. The man's injuries were regarded by physicians as being likely to prove fatal.

Practically all the iron workers in Paterson not before connected with a union have been organized in Passaic Lodge No. 1, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The new union has 570 members; nearly all are employes of the Passaic Steel Company.

A special convention of the United Silk Workers of America has been called to meet in Paterson to consider the proposition of joining forces with a hitherto rival body—The Textile Workers of America.

Passaic—

Edward Jones, an employe of the Read and Barry Mills at Passaic, died from blood poisoning which followed an injury he received while at work.

The McLaughlin-Miller Paper Box Company was incorporated in Paterson and have commenced the erection of a factory in Passaic. The capital stock is $50,000.

July.

Paterson—

The question of who should do the structural iron work on buildings where only a small quantity of it is required, which has been a subject of dispute between the carpenters and the building iron workers at Paterson, was settled by the Building Trades Council which decided that all such work must be done by members of the Structural Iron Workers Union.

The weavers of the Mason Silk Company have gone on strike for an increase in the scale of prices.

The Surety Silk Company was organized in Paterson to manufacture and deal in silk fabrics. Capital stock $100,000.

The silk mill of Stearn & Pohly at Paterson was unroofed by the hurricane which devastated a part of that city, and a large quantity of silk stored on the top floor was lost.

Paterson silk mills have, generally speaking, been slowing down on production since the latter part of April.

The receiver appointed by the court has offered for sale the full equipment of the silk dyeing plant recently operated by the Bolton Brothers of Paterson.

The H. H. Seaton Company has been formed in Paterson to engage in the business of silk throwing.

Because of dullness in the trade, the hours of labor have been abridged in many of the silk mills of Paterson. Some plants close at 4 P. M. and make a full holiday of Saturday.

Frank Carrell, an engineer employed in the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, had the toes of his right foot crushed by a hoist loaded with iron dropping on them. The toes were so badly injured that all five had to be amputated.

The organization of silk workers has decided against the proposal to amalgamate with the Textile Workers of America, which they are required to do as a condition precedent to their admission to fellowship in the American Federation of Labor.

Passaic—

An organization called the Builders Association has been formed in Passaic to protect the interests of the building trades. Its membership comprises employing carpenters, masons, plumbers, painters, and others engaged in the various branches of building construction and equipment. One of the objects of the association is to keep members informed regarding those for whom work is done who do not pay their bills.

The factory of the Hayden Chemical Company in the borough of Garfield was destroyed by fire. The loss was $250,000.

The Heller & Long Handkerchief Factory at Passaic is being enlarged by the addition of an annex of 50x200 feet which will cost $15,000.

The Robertsford Mill at Passaic has been raised two stories and a new boiler house of greater capacity than the old one has been added to the plant.

August.

Paterson—

The Columbia Ribbon Company's mill at Haledon was completely destroyed by a fire which started in the boiler room and spread to the main building with great rapidity. The loss is $150,000.

Joseph Lill and Jacob Norman, carpenters, have begun suit for $5,000 damages against a former employer in whose service both were so badly injured by the breaking of an insecure scaffold, as not to have since been able to work.

The blacksmith shop of the Wonham-Magor Engineering Company at a point on the D., L. & W. road between Passaic and Athenia was destroyed by fire. Loss $2,000.

The journeymen painters of Paterson are threatening to tie up work because a master painter whom they fined $100 for engaging a man to work at less than the union rate of wages, refuses to pay over the amount.

Twenty-five iron workers were discharged at the demand of a walking delegate from a building in Paterson on which they had been working, because of their not being members of a union.

The American Locomotive Company and the Rogers Locomotive Works, are both very busy and have work enough ahead to carry them through the coming winter. The first named company has just received an order for sixty-eight locomotives.

Passaic—

The Handkerchief Factory, the Passaic Print Works, and the Manhattan Print Works are all being run overtime.

John Stephens, an employe of the United States Dyeing and Finishing Company at Passaic, was very severely injured by a packing case which broke from the slings in which it was being hoisted and struck him as it fell to the ground.

September.

Paterson—

The Ramsey & Gore Silk Company of Paterson has made a reduction in wages because of the extreme dullness of the silk trade. The firm had increased the pay of its employes on two occasions without having been asked to do so, because trade was prosperous, and will restore what it has been obliged to take from them as soon as business revives.

The workmen employed on the day nursery building in Paterson threatened to strike because a non union man had been appointed foreman of the iron workers. Matters quieted down when the man was discharged.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employes Alliance, a branch of the Bartenders International Alliance, has been organized in Paterson with 250 charter members.

The American Locomotive Company of Paterson has received an order from the Erie Railroad for 106 locomotives of the old fashioned straight boiler type. The order will keep the locomotive plant busy for about one year.

SALEM COUNTY.

October.

Salem—

James Witsell had an arm broken while at work in the Salem Oil Cloth Works at Salem.

Fort Mott—

Walter Stift, a colored painter, was fatally overcome by gas while at work at Fort Mott.

November.

Woodstown—

The girl operators of a clothing factory at Woodstown quit work in a body because a male operator had been put to work on a machine. The firm has not been able to procure enough operatives to profitably run the factory, and it is now closed down.

December.

Elmer—

The manufacture of Italian cheese has been begun at an Elmer factory.

Salem—

The oilcloth printers of Salem have formed a union.

Pennsville—

It is stated on good authority that work on a new powder plant is about to be begun at this place.

February.

Salem—

The Salem Tin Company was incorporated at Salem. The Corporation is capitalized at $1,000,000, and will make tin cans and buckets as well as deal in mineral and metalic compounds.

Salem is now enjoying a high degree of prosperity; all its industries are running to their full capacity, and there is not an untenanted house in the town.

Davis & Lippincott, fruit and vegetable canners, have begun the production of cans for next season's pack.

Pennsgrove—

Charles Seaman, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working, and broke an ankle and three ribs.

Elmer—

Thaw Stiles received a severe gash in the face through the slipping of a knife which he was using in cutting a hole in a belt.

April.

Salem—

The Craven Glass Works at Salem were shut down for part of a day because of a strike among the carrying in and snapping up boys.

May.

Salem—

Sheppard Charles, an employe in Stanley's Iron Foundry at Salem was killed outright, and Fred Zeagley seriously injured by the bursting of an emery wheel.

July.

Salem—

The men on strike at the Novelty Glass Company's plant returned to work after three days idleness without having gained any of the things for which they went out.

The bricklayers of Salem have succeeded in establishing a wage scale of forty ecnts an hour or $3.60 for eight hours work.

August.

Salem—

There is much concern in Salem County about the tomato crop on which the local canneries will have to depend very largely for this season's pack. The vines are not entirely healthy in some localities and the prospects are not regarded as altogether favorable.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

December.

Somerville—

The Somerville Board of Trade through a committee of its members has made a contract with the New York Agricultural Works for the removal of its plant from Boonton, where it now is, to Somerville. The town gives the company a factory site, and $6,000 toward moving expenses.

Bound Brook—

The Weston Piano Company's works at Bound Brook are now in successful operation. The plant will soon be enlarged and it is expected that before Spring, 250 men will be employed.

Bernardsville—

John Lahey, a workmen, was pricipitated to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet by the breaking of a scaffold on which he was at work.

January.

Bound Brook—

Frank Gregory, a workman employed by the Standard Paint Company at Bound Brook, accidentally slipped and plunged his right arm into a cauldron of boiling pitch. The arm will, probably, have to be amputated.

March.

Basking Ridge—

The carpenters and joiners of Basking Ridge and of Bernardsville have demanded $3 a day, and declare their intention to strike if it can be obtained in no other way.

Lincoln—

The Atlas Mineral and Machine Company has been incorporated at Lincoln. Capital stock, $5,000. The new company will manufacture grinding machinery.

April.

Somerville—

About one hundred Slav laborers on the Duke farm at Somerville struck for an increase in wages, and attempted to stop a gang of Hungarians on their way to work on the same farm. The Slavs held possession of a bridge across which the other laborers had to pass on the way to work, and attacked them with clubs and stones. The rioters were finally driven off, and a few of them returned to work.

July.

Bound Brook—

The works of the Ideal Cash Register Company at Bound Brook have been closed for an indefinite time.

Somerville—

The syndicate controlling the large candy manufactory at Belle Mead are said to be contemplating the removal of the business from that place to Somerville; the reason given for the change is the difficulty of securing the necessary help in Belle Mead.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

October.

Sterling—

A general strike has been declared in the mill of the Sterling Silk Company on account of rules. About fifty strikers returned to work after much violence had been shown.

The Sterling Silk Company has removed many of its looms to Brooklyn, where it is opening a branch factory.

Newton—

The Hart & Iliff Company has been incorporated at Newton to carry on building operations and buy and sell building materials. Capital, $50,000.

Hamburg—

William Kent, a painter, fell and broke his ankle while painting the school house at Hamburg.

November.

Newton—

The Victory Silk Mill Company has filed its certificate of incorporation, and will shortly begin the manufacture of silk goods and fabrics composed in whole or part of silk. The capital stock is $50,000.

December.

Oxford—

Employes of the Empire Steel and Iron Works at Oxford are to receive a voluntary given increase of ten per cent in their wages.

January.

Newton—

The plant and equipment of the Newton Shoe Company will be sold at auction by the receiver.

Henry B. Lee, an employe in the lasting department of the Merriam Shoe Factory at Newton, died at his machine from heart failure.

Franklin Furnace—

The New Jersey Zinc Company, which operates mines at this place, has announced an increase of ten per cent in the wages of all its employes to take effect January first.

February.

Franklin Furnace—

Two men employed by the New Jersey Zinc Company at Franklin Furnace, lost their lives through being suffocated by gas while cleaning the dust pipes which are used for catching the dust made by the crushing of rock.

April.

Stanhope—

The Singer Mfg. Company of Elizabeth have recently purchased a large tract of land adjoining the Stanhope Mines, which are also their property. It is said that the Company intend erecting a large steel plant on the newly purchased ground in which all the iron and steel used in the manufacture of its sewing machines will be produced.

Newton—

Charles Wright, an employe of a shoe manufacturing concern in Newton, had two fingers of his left hand badly crushed while at work on a machine.

May.

Sussex—

The South Bethlehem Steel Company has purchased the old Grinnel Burt Lime Quarries in Vernon township. The stone taken out will be shipped to the steel company's plant at South Bethlehem and used for manufacturing purposes.

Branchville—

A new power house is to be erected at Branchville in which electricity will be generated by the use of water from Culvers Lake to light the borough and furnish light and power to Newton.

Manning Long, while working on a large circular saw in the yard of Decker and Simmons of Branchville, met with an accident by which his left hand was cut off.

July.

Newton—

The Merriman Shoe Company at Newton notified its employes that the factory would be run for twelve hours each day, so as to keep up with orders. One hundred and twenty-five female employes informed the management that they would not work more than the customary number of hours, and their action was at once endorsed by the men who also refused to work. The plan of working overtime was abandoned by the company.

August.

Franklin Furnace—

Three men were killed and a fourth seriously injured while working in a shaft of the New Jersey Zinc Company's mine at Franklin Furnace. The disaster was caused by the falling of a large block of ore which gave way and struck the men without a moment's warning. Of the three men who were killed, one leaves a wife and nine children, another a wife and three children, and a third—a Hungarian—is survived by a wife and five children, who are still in his native land.

September.

Newton—

Levi H. Kays, a fireman at the silk mills of Valentine & Bentley, accidentally came in contact with the fly wheel of the engine and received a fracture of the bone of his right arm besides several severe scalp wounds.

UNION COUNTY.

October.

Elizabeth—

Negotiations are being made by a representative of the United States Steel Corporation for the purchase of over 500 acres of land between Elizabeth and Plainfield for the erection of a new plant. At present the mill employs 2,000 hands but in case of removal, the present capacity would be enlarged.

The Singer Sewing Machine Mfg. Company of Elizabethport assumed control of the mining plant of the Musconetcong Iron Company of Stanhope in order to produce its own pig iron. The company will also build a rolling mill at Stanhope to be used in connection with the furnace.

Charles Berkowitz, employed in the powerhouse of the Singer Sewing Machine Factory, was badly scalded by escaping steam.

The chemical works of the George Leuders & Company at South Elizabeth was totally destroyed by fire. Estimated loss $30,000 to $50,000.

Anthony Shirbe, rubber manufacturer, was killed by a locomotive at Elizabeth, while on his way home from the Jenkins Rubber Works.

Plainfield—

The new factory building of the Pedrick-Ayer Company at Plainfield is partly completed, and it is expected that by cold weather the exterior will be entirely finished.

Walter Bennett, an employe of the Plainfield Electric Light Company, was injured by a heavy piece of timber falling on his back.

Two unknown laborers employed by the H. S. Kerbaugh Company, Plainfield, were injured while loading rail.

Carpenters at Plainfield organized a union for an eight hour, instead of the present nine hour day.

The Plainfield Moulders Union has an agreement with the Empire Foundry Company for an increase of their wages in accordance with the new union scale.

Bound Brook—

S. B. Kelso & Company of New York are to establish a piano factory between Bound Brook and Lincoln.

Short Hills—

The striking carpenters at Short Hills have returned to work. The strike was a mistake, the matter not having been properly reported to the union before action was taken.

November.

Elizabeth—

The Morey & LaRue Laundry Company, has installed a plant in their place at Elizabeth for softening water, thereby doing away with the use of alkali in washing clothes.

The A. & F. Brown Company, manufacturers of machinery, are planning a large addition to their plant at Elizabethport.

The planing mill of L. & A. Heidritter at Elizabeth was partially destroyed by fire.

August Anderson, an employe of the Grasselli Chemical Works was badly burned by upsetting a pail of hot tar which he was carrying along the roof of one of the buildings.

Plainfield—

Joseph Higgins was severely injured while at work in a safe factory at Plainfield by a heavy casting whcih fell upon his right foot.

Charles Myers, an employe of the Potter Press Company at Plainfield, had his left hand badly crushed by an accident which occurred while he was at work.

The Hibbard-Rodman-Ely Safe Company of Plainfield has purchased a large tract of land for the purpose of extending their works at that place.

The Pond Tool Works and the Crescent Embossing Company, both of Plainfield, are erecting extensive additions to their present plants.

Dunellen—

A workman employed in Levering & Garrigues factory at Dunellen had a foot caught in some machinery and sustained severe injuries.

Rahway—

The workmen employed on the new building for the Rahway National Bank are still on strike, and repeated efforts made by the contractors to end the tie up has been without aavil.

The painters, decorators, and paperhangers of Rahway have started a movement directed toward the formation of a union of their craft.

December.

Elizabeth—

Because the managers of the Crescent Shipbuilding Company refused to reinstate a man who was caught in a serious infraction of the rules, 43 pipe fitters and helpers went out on strike, and declared they would not go back until the man was reinstated.

The Quartz Ice Company are erecting buildings in Elizabeth in which to establish a plant with a capacity of 50 tons of ice per day.

The Lustral Leather Company's new plant at Elizabeth will be opened for productive work on January first, 1903.

John Johnson, a carpenter living at Bayonne, was killed at Cartaret by a fall while working on a structure for the Wheeler Condenser Company.

The fat rendering factory of Robert C. Maurer, at Elizabeth, was totally destroyed by fire.

The W. H. Rankin Patent Roofing Works at Elizabeth was slightly injured by fire.

Plainfield—

Albert C. Rogers, a Plainfield carpenter, has started a union among workingmen, the object of which is to secure more stringent immigration and naturalization laws. The plan also contemplates prohibiting American workmen from working with unnaturalized foreigners.

John De Nice, a Plainfield mason, fell from a ladder while at work and was severely injured.

James Hurley, an employe of the Potter Press Works at Plainfield, lost a part of a finger from contact with a circular saw while at work.

William Robinson fell from the roof of a house in Plainfield on which he was at work, and received severe injuries.

Benjamin Evans, an employe of the Scott Press Works at Plainfield, had a finger very severely bruised through an accident.

January.

Elizabeth—

The forty-three steam-pipe fitters and their helpers who have been on strike at the Crescent Ship Yard at Elizabeth to secure the reinstatement of a man who had been discharged for a violation of the yard rules, returned to work without having succeeded in their purpose.

The customary suspension of work at the plant of the Singer Manufacturing Company at Elizabeth for the purpose of taking stock entailed a wage loss to its 6,000 employes of about $120,000 for the ten days during which the factory was shut down.

Plainfield—

The local painters union have decided to demand an increase of wages from $2.75 to $3 per day. The disposition among employers seems to be to refuse the advance.

Steps are being taken by the stockholders to secure leave to sell the property of the Hygeia Ice Company at Plainfield, it having been found by experience that the business cannot be run at a profit.

Wrangling among themselves over the question of which union an initiation fee should be paid to, has caused a tin shop in Plainfield to suspend work.

Frank McDermott, an employe of the Levering & Gerrague Company, was so injured by an explosion of an air compressor that he may lose the sight of both eyes.

Howard Doty, an employe at the safe works, Plainfield, fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, from a crane on which he was working, and broke his right wrist in two places.

John Hope, an employe of the Scott Press Works, had a finger badly crushed by being caught in a machine.

Helen Gill, an operator in the silk mill at Plainfield, was struck on the head and rendered unconscious, by a steel bobbin which flew from the machine on which she was working.

Rahway—

The Sinkerine Manufacturing Company, to make a cleansing preparation, has been organized at Rahway. Capital stock $75,000.

Garwood—

The polishers employed at the Aeolian Organ Works at Garwood, objected to some hands in their department who came from New York, and caused them to be discharged.

February.

Elizabeth—

Joseph Blanford, a foreman in the Townsend & Downey Ship Yard at Shooters Island, was assaulted in Elizabethport, while on his way home from work, by former employes of the company who were on strike.

An explosion of chemicals in a shed attached to the buildings of the New York Chemical and Refining Company at Elizabeth, caused much excitement but little damage.

Rahway—

Fire started by a bolt of lightning which struck one of the buildings of the Uniform Steel Works at Rahway, caused a loss of $30,000. Nearly all the workshops were burned to the ground.

A corporation with $50,000 capital has bought property in Rahway for the purpose of establishing a plant for the production of all kinds of prepared cereals.

Scotch Plains—

The establishment of a large wooden box factory at Scotch Plains will take place in the near future, if the parties behind the project find that timber of the right kind for the purpose can be found in that locality.

Plainfield—

John Schenck, a lineman, was severely shocked and otherwise injured while repairing some electric wires in Plainfield.

March.

Elizabeth—

The employes of the Grasselli Company; the Williams & Bowker Company; the Waclark Wire Works, and the Mountain Copper Company, all of Elizabeth, have demanded from the several firms employing them, an advance in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per day. The Bowker, and the Waclark companies are said to have agreed to pay the higher rate.

Elizabeth Master Builders have formed a protective association in anticipation of possible difficulties with the unions when building begins in Spring.

A new company to carry on the business of canning fruit and preserves, and putting the same on the market, has leased the building and ground formerly occupied by the Riker Automobile Works at Elizabethport. Special machinery for the work to be done has been imported from Italy.

With a view to making itself entirely independent of any outside manufactory, the Singer Sewing Machine Company has decided to add a steel producing mill to its great plant at Elizabeth, which is already the largest manufacturing establishment in the world. The Singer Company now owns its own iron mines and blast furnaces.

Frank Geteruck, Peter Bock, and John Dittio, employes of the Worthington Pump Works at Elizabethport, were severely scalded while on duty, by the bursting of a cauldron of boiling tar.

Plainfield—

The Hygiea Ice Plant at Plainfield was erected at a cost of $50,000, but was sold at auction for $11,000. The company was bankrupt.

Work on the Lascher-Pray Color Company's factory at Plainfield has been pushed so rapidly that the plant will be ready for operation about the first week in April. The company will manufacture high grade colors called "sun fast," never made in this country before, and by a special secret process.

The Rushmore Dynamo Company has leased the former carpet factory building in Plainfield and began the installation of its machinery. It is said that the firm will employ one hundred skilled workmen. At present the company's factory is in Jersey City, but larger quarters were needed, and the Plainfield factory was selected. Among the products of the company are search lights, and an advertising device by which illuminated letters can be seen high in the air at night.

Carteret—

The employes of the Liebig Fertilizers Works at Carteret have been given an increase of twenty-five cents a day.

Five hundred employes of the Wheeler Condenser Works at Carteret have gone on strike to enforce a demand of the laborers for an increase in their wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per day. The laborers are almost entirely Poles and Hungarians, and the machinists and other mechanics joined in the strike partly out of sympathy, and to some extent because they could not work without the laborers.

Summit—

Edward Buschor, a plumbers' helper, had his eyes and face badly burned by molten lead, which was accidentally splashed upon him from the melting pot.

April.

Elizabeth—

The masons, carpenters, and plasterers who were ordered out on strike in sympathy with the plumbers, have returned to work. The tinners are still on strike, although desirous of returning to work, but the Trades Council refuses to allow them to go back, because they are employed by the same men as the plumbers who are still out.

The buffers of the David Moffat Leather Works went out on strike to have the time of starting work in the morning changed from 6.30 to 7 A. M., and from 12.45 to 1 P. M. The present arrangement of hours has been made to make up for the Saturday half holiday. The strikers also demand that they be placed on piece work.

The plumbers of Elizabeth have gone out on strike for an increase of fifty cents a day in their wages. The men have been receiving $3 a day, and made the demand for an increase two months ago. The employers' offer of an advance of twenty-five cents a day has been refused.

An addition to the A. & F. Brown machine shop and foundry at Elizabeth will be a building 80x200 feet, constructed of iron and brick. The plans and specifications are now being drawn up.

Representatives from ten building trades leagues from as many cities in New Jersey, met in Elizabeth and formed a State organization. The purpose is to unify the various labor councils in the State so that they may concentrate their joint efforts for the betterment of each, and also to bring their united power to bear on legislative matters.

Plainfield—

William Milliken, an employe of the Scott Press Works at Plainfield, had a hand badly crushed in a machine on which he was working.

The Cushing Gough Company, to manufacture clothing, was organized at Plainfield. Capital $20,000.

The Lasher-Prey Company, a new corporation, have commenced operations. When in full running order, about fifty hands will be employed.

The Plainfield Tool and Equipment Company, a new organization, will soon begin the manufacture of machines tools, special machinery, and punches and dies. To begin with, a force of twenty-five skilled machinists will be employed.

Rahway—

More new machinery is placed in position in the plant of the Uniform Steel Company at Rahway. The orders now on hand are sufficient to keep the works running for three months. One order recently received is for 20,000 pieces of one kind for machinery purposes.

A fire which started in the oil storage house of the Uniform Steel Company at Rahway, was subdued by the workmen employed at the plant; little damage was done, and the operation of the works was not interrupted.

Summit—

The master carpenters of Summit have given their workmen an advance of twenty-five cents a day in wages. The journeymen carpenters want also a Saturday half holiday throughout the year and threaten to strike if it is not conceded. The bosses are willing to allow the half holiday for six months in the year.

May.

Elizabeth—

The rivet heater boys and holders on employed at the Crescent Ship-

yard at Elizabeth, struck for an increase in prices which they succeeded in getting.

The moulders employed in the Worthington Pump Works at Elizabeth struck for an advance in wages of thirty cents per day. After being out some time, they returned to work under the old scale.

A compromise has been effected between the brewers and their employers at Elizabeth, under the terms of which engineers and firemen are to have an eight hour day, and be paid respectively $21 and $18 per week. The inside workmen are to have a nine hour day and the drivers ten hours, with pay for overtime.

The leather workers of the David Moffatt Leather Works in Elizabeth have returned to work on the old conditions of both hours and wages.

The masons in Elizabeth who had been receiving $4 a day struck for $4.40, and refused a compromise offer of twenty-four cents increase which had been tendered by the company.

The Loomis-Pettibone Gas Machine Company of New York City has purchased the grounds of the Linden Race Track at South Elizabeth, and will erect large factory buildings thereon. It is said that when finished the plant will be the largest in New Jersey, covering eighty acres, and that 10,000 men will be employed. The buildings and equipment will cost not less than $5,000,000.

The Elizabeth Wagon Company, to manufacture wagons and other vehicles, has been organized at Elizabeth. Capital $25,000.

The barbers union of Elizabeth are asking the boss barbers to adopt the union closing hour, which is eight o'clock. Members of the union who are employed in shops that refuse to close at that hour are throwing up their jobs.

Peter Schneider, an employe in the David Moffatt Leather Works at Elizabeth, had his scalp torn off and his skull slightly fractured, through having thrust his head out of the side of an elevator on which he was riding.

William Parnella, an employe in the Donner & Company fur works at Elizabeth, was caught in some machinery at which he was working and had a leg and an arm badly fractured, besides being severely bruised and cut about the body and head.

Moore Bros. Foundry and Machine Shops at Elizabeth were slightly damaged by a fire which started in a room above the core ovens.

A union of bootblacks, formed in Elizabeth about two months ago, has dissolved because the organized workmen of the city gave its members no support.

Elizabeth Typographical Union, No. 150, has entered a strong protest against the unwarranted action of the Union County Trades Council in boycotting the Elizabeth Journal and Evening Times, two strong union offices, both of which use the typographical label and comply with all union rules.

Theodore Haber, an employe of the Jenkins Rubber Company of Eliz-

abeth, is suing that firm to recover damages for injuries received while at work.

Rahway—

Almost the entire force of workmen employed by the Uniform Steel Company in its works at Rahway, has been laid off because of the electrical power which was recently installed there, not working satisfactorily.

Summit—

About one hundred carpenters of Summit quit work because their employers would not concede an advance in wages of twenty-five cents a day, and a Saturday half holiday for nine months in the year. The bosses were willing to allow the increase in wages and the half holiday for six months in the year.

June.

Elizabeth—

The tinners of Elizabeth who were called out on strike in sympathy with the plumbers, on April first, have returned to work; the proposition to do so was voted on at a meeting of their union and carried by a small majority.

The masons' strike in Elizabeth has been settled by the employers winning every disputed point; the strike lasted six weeks and was for an increase of forty cents a day in wages.

Two men convicted of having asaulted workmen employed at the Townsend & Downy Ship Yard at Shooters Island, where there was a strike in progress, were sentenced by the court—one to the Reformatory, and the other to four months in the county jail.

One hundred carpenters, joiners, and fasteners employed in the works of the New Jersey Dry Dock Company, quit work because the firm refused their demand for an increase in wages of five cents an hour. Notice of the contemplated action was served on the company on May first.

All the machinists employed in the Crescent Shipyard at Elizabeth, about fifty in number, have gone on strike for a minimum wage rate of $3 a day. As the joiners, carpenters, drillers, and tappers were then on strike, work ceased and the yard was practically shut down.

The plumbers of Elizabeth have refused an offer of the bosses to pay them $3.25 a day on condition that all shops in the city be declared fair. The reason given by the plumbers for their decision is that the proposal of the bosses would require them to work with non-union men which, they declare, they will never do.

The Elizabeth Board of Trade have been requested by a New York

manufacturing firm to find them a suitable location for a factory within the city limits of Elizabeth. About three acres of land are wanted, and the company promises that at least three hundred men will be employed by them.

Joseph Thompson, an employe of the Mountain Copper Company at Elizabeth, was severely and perhaps fatally burned while removing molten copper from a furnace. Three other workmen were injured, but less seriously than Thompson.

Paul Wallush, an employe of the Central Railroad shops at Elizabeth, had a leg caught between cog wheels and broken below the knee.

The employes in the power house of the United Electrical Company at Elizabeth, have been given an eight hour day.

A new organization to be known as the International Union of Steam Engineers has been formed at Elizabeth. Many engineers of Elizabeth and surrounding towns became members.

July.

Elizabeth—

The strike of Elizabeth plumbers, which has been going on since April first, ended in a compromise, which gives the men $3.50 a day and also requires them to work on non-union contracts when necessary.

After a strike lasting six weeks, the ship carpenters and joiners in the Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabethport, have returned to work on the old scale of wages.

The new Rankin paper plant at Elizabeth, is being equipped with the latest types of paper-making machinery, and preparations are being made for a large increase in production.

The A. & F. Brown machine shop at Elizabeth, is to be enlarged by the addition of a new building 100 feet long.

The Garwood Foundry and Machine Company has commenced a 30x50 feet building for the storage of patterns.

Joseph Zenna, an employe of the DeLamar Copper Company, received burns of such severity, through an accident, while at work, that he died a few days after the occurrence.

William Walter had the fleshy part of his arm partly torn away by being caught in machinery on which he was working in the Ball & Wood engine works at Elizabeth.

George Munn, a carpenter, fell from the roof of a house in Elizabeth, on which he was working, and sustained a compound fracture of the arm.

Plainfield—

David Maginnis had the first finger of his right hand crushed while at work in the factory of the Aluminum Press Company at Plainfield.

Frank Dentz, an employe of the Pond Tool Company at Plainfield,

was dangerously injured by a heavy casting falling upon him after it had slipped from its fastenings on a crane.

The Aluminum Press Company is erecting several presses for turning out color work in printing.

The Pedrick-Ayres Company of Plainfield, has started a night gang to work, because of a great rush of orders.

The Rushmore Dynamo Company is increasing its working force at the Plainfield plant.

Alfred B. Marsh, an employe at the Potter Press Works in Plainfield, had a hand caught in a gear cutting machine, and severely injured.

Royal Elington, employed in the Pond Tool Works at Plainfield, had a hand caught in some machinery on which he was working and so severely lacerated that the amputation of one finger was necessary.

A night gang was started to work at the plant of the Walter Scott Press Company in Plainfield.

Rahway—

The Wilner Wood Works plant at Rahway is being enlarged.

August.

Elizabeth—

The hat factory on Orchard street, Elizabeth, which has been out of use for many years, is being refitted with new floors and windows by a Brooklyn, N. Y., firm, who are going to start a silk ribbon mill in the old building.

The Ball & Wood Engine Works at Elizabeth, are being run overtime to meet the largely increasing orders coming to the company from all parts of the country.

The Trumbul Street File Factory at Elizabethport, has been enlarged to about twice its original size.

Charles H. Matthews, a carpenter, fell to the ground from a building on which he was employed, and broke an ankle, besides sustaining severe bruises about the body and head.

The Lustral Leather Works Company at Elizabeth, refuse to take back any of the men who struck to compel the reinstatement of a man who had been discharged.

The striking tinsmiths of Elizabeth have gone back to work on an agreement which gives them $3 a day, and will run until May first, 1905. The tinsmiths had demanded $3.25 per day.

Plainfield—

James Haverly, a slate roofer, fell from the roof of a building in Plainfield on which he was working and sustained several dangerous cuts and bruises about the head and body.

September.

Elizabeth—

The American Sanitary Works Company at Bayway, is already running its iron pipe manufacturing plant, and in the near future will begin the erection of a shop for the production of lead pipe.

Summit—

The weavers of the Summit Silk Mills, who have been on strike for a month back because the company refuses to recognize their union, has caused a general suspension of work throughout the plant. Nearly 700 men and women are idle. It is said that when the mill re-opens only non-union help will be employed.

Plainfield—

The Walter Scott Press Company has recently installed a new Corliss-Ross Compound Condensing Engine of 500 horse power, at its plant in Plainfield.

The Watchung Knitting Mills at Plainfield, which have been closed for some time, are about to be re-opened and work resumed in them.

The Plainfield Tool and Equipment Company has been formed in Plainfield to manufacture fine machine tools. The capital stock is $100,000. A force of thirty machinists is now employed.

The Aluminum Press and Plate Company is having large factory buildings erected at Dewey Park, a suburb of Plainfield, and will move its entire plant there when the construction is finished. The main building in which machinery operations will be done is 100x300 feet. About 600 hands will be employed.

William O'Laughlin, an employe at the Potter Press Works at Plainfield, met with an accident while at work, that resulted in a very badly lacerated hand.

Hugh Gray, a pattern maker, lost the middle finger of his left hand through an accident while working on a hand saw.

Lincoln—

One side of the Lincoln Chamoise Factory was blown in by a heavy gale of wind. Work is suspended until repairs can be made.

WARREN COUNTY.

October.

Phillipsburg—

The Phillipsburg Glass Company, a new enterprise, will start operations on November third, with about 50 employes.

Frederick Curtis, a bridge builder, was killed at Phillipsburg by the falling of a derrick and stationary engine. Patrick Jeremiah, also was fatally injured in the same accident.

Hackettstown—

Hackettstown Mining Company was organized with $100,000 capital to develop the Cramer mines.

Blairstown—

The new company organized a year ago to work the old copper mine in Pahaquarry Township, is meeting with unexpected success. Rich ore is being taken out in quantities. A compressed air plant will be installed to operate the drills, and the company intends to erect at the mine, a separator and crusher.

Delaware—

H. E. Engleman, had his left thumb sawed off in the bending works at Delaware.

John Rader, of Delaware, who is employed at the Portland Agricultural Works, caught his right hand in one of the machines. Several fingers were badly mashed.

Stewartville—

A serious accident occurred to two engines, one of high and the other of low pressure, at the Vulcanite Cement Works, and will cost several thousand dollars to repair.

November.

Belvidere—

It is expected that two new cement plants will soon be located here. Options on two tracts of land have been obtained by parties who are interested in the project.

Phillipsburg—

Joseph Wharton has purchased the Andover Iron Company's large furnace at Phillipsburg, and has a large force of men employed on the property making improvements.

Oxford—

The Empire Steel and Iron Company's large furnaces at Oxford has

been placed in blast after being cold, while repairs and additions were being made during the last six months.

Nelson Nelson, an employe of the Empire Steel and Iron Company at Oxford, was very severely burned about the body by hot ashes having been accidentally thrown upon him.

December.

Changewater—

The employes of the Skerry Woolen Mills at this place have had an increase in wages given them of ten per cent.

Columbia—

The water has been let into the dam at Paulins Kill, Columbia, where the Consolidated Ice and Power Company has built a power house at a cost of $250,000. The turbines worked perfectly and the entire plant will be in operation in less than one month.

Samuel Snyder, an employe of the Edison Cement Works at New Village, stepped upon a rusty nail, which penetrated his foot. He is in consequence threatened with lock jaw.

Washington—

A union of carpenters and joiners of Washington have given notice that on and after April 1st, 1903, they will work but nine hours, and will demand a minimum wage rate of $2.25 per day.

January.

Washington—

The factory of Joseph A. Lundy, manufacturer of clock cases, was destroyed by fire; loss $15,000. The works will be rebuilt. The product of the Lundy factory is an extraordinary fine line of mahogany cases for parlor and hall clocks.

Anton Shilling's piano supply factory at Washington, was destroyed by fire; loss about $7,000.

The Washington Board of Trade has offered help to the firms in that place who suffered losses from the fire, not covered by insurance.

Hackettstown—

The Simon Heater and Manufacturing Company, to manufacture and sell a steel heater, was organized at Hackettstown. Capital stock, $50,000.

New Village—

The Edison Cement Company has reduced its working force at this place by laying off twenty men.

February.

Phillipsburg—

About one hundred laborers in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Phillipsburg, struck for an increase of wages from $1.25 to $1.35 per day.

Washington—

The Washington Manufacturing Company's piano back factory will be reopened under the management of one member of the old firm.

The Joseph A. Lundy clock frame factory at Washington, which was recently burned, is to be rebuilt in proportions double the size of the former plant. Work has been begun on the first building which will be 50x150 feet, and three stories high. The company is far behind its orders, and a very busy time is expected when the new factory gets into operation.

Belvidere—

The Alpha Cement Company has increased the size of its plant at Alpha, Warren county. The Superior Cement Company of Chicago is also erecting a large plant in the same place, which is expected to be in operation by the middle of Summer.

Buttsville—

The project of erecting a cement plant at this place has been abandoned because an examination of the deposits showed the presence of too much magnesia and silica to make them useful for cement.

High Bridge—

The Taylor Iron & Steel Company at High Bridge has reduced the working hours at its works to nine per day, and will continue to pay the same wages as under the ten hour scale.

The employes of the Pequest Furnace have received an increase of wages; the inside men will get ten, and the outside men fifteen cents a day more than heretofore.

March.

New Village—

An explosion in the binns where the pulverized bituminous coal dust, which is fed to the fires by blowers is stored at the Edison Portland Cement Works, resulted in the instant death of six men, and more or less injury to twenty others.

Phillipsburg—

Thirty laborers employed in the Warren Foundry at Phillipsburg, struck for an increase of wages from $1.35 to $1.50 per day.

The New Jersey Cement Company has been incorporated here with a capital of $1,000,000. The works will be erected at New Village.

Washington—

The factory of Schilling, Wandling & Bibbinger, truss and pillister manufacturers, which was destroyed by fire last January, will be rebuilt at Washington without delay.

Hughsville—

The proprietors of the Warren Paper Mills have invited their employes to sign an agreement, binding themselves not to join the paper-makers' union during the next two years.

Belvidere—

New quarries of cement rock have been opened at Belvidere, and a cement plant will soon be erected.

April.

Phillipsburg—

The Ingersoll-Seargent Drill Company has given out contracts for the erection of a large plant at Phillipsburg. The foundry will be of brick 68.5x500 feet, and 46 feet high, with wings 45.11x500 feet, and 27 feet high.

Thomas Murphy, an employe of the Ingersoll-Seargent Drill Company, had his left foot crushed through an accident while at work.

Thomas Hunter, an employe of the Warren Foundry, was severely injured through an accident while at work.

New Village—

A new coal grinder has been installed in the plant of the Edison Port-

land Cement Company at New Village. The machine will be operated by steam, instead of electricity, as an additional precaution against an accident similar to that of a few weeks ago, when the fire that caused the explosion was believed to have been caused by a spark from the dynamo.

Stewartsville—

The National Portland Cement Company are about to begin the erection of a $300,000 plant at Stewartsville, and expects to begin manufacturing operations by October first. The company was induced to locate here through the efforts of the Board of Trade.

Washington—

The Empire Steel & Iron Company is putting their two mines—the Washington and the McKinley, in good order with a view to active work. A cobbing and separating plant is being installed at the Washington mine.

May.

Washington—

A Philadelphia syndicate of capitalists has purchased a large tract of land in Washington containing cement rock and, it is said, they will erect a large cement manufacturing plant upon it.

An explosion occurred at the Martins Creek Cement Mills near Washington, by which one man was killed and three others very seriously injured. The disaster was caused by the accidental ignition of a heap of pulverized coal.

Hackettstown—

Plans for the new factory building of the Lackawanna Leather Company are in the hands of the builders. The Hackettstown Board of Trade secured the new industry.

Port Murry—

The old Pidcock mine near Port Murray, which has been lying idle for thirty years, is now being put in condition for raising ore. This mine was first worked before the Revolutionary War.

June.

Washington—

The Schilling Piano Truss, Pilaster and Panel Factory, which was

burned out in January, will not be rebuilt there. The firm lost heavly through the fire which destroyed the factory, and efforts to secure financial assistance from the business men of the city to enable them to rebuild and continue work seems to have produced no results.

Levina Schultz, an employe of the silk mill at Washington, had a hand severely bruised and mangled in cogwheels while at work.

Stanley Walton, an employe of the piano back factory at Washington, had the thumb and two fingers of his right hand badly lacerated while working on a circular saw.

R. M. Petty, proprietor of the Piano Back Factory at Washington, will add piano trusses and pilasters to his other product, and employ the men who formerly worked at the Schilling factory.

Hackettstown—

The Hackettstown hat factory is being enlarged by the erection of a new forming mill now in course of construction.

New Village—

The men injured by the explosion at the Edison Portland Cement Works, sued the company for $100 each and were awarded that amount by the verdict of the jury before whom the cases were tried. The widows of the men who were killed in the same catastrophy, settled with the company for $500 each.

July.

Washington—

A factory is to be built in Washington to take the place of the one owned and managed by J. A. Lundy, which was destroyed by fire early in the year. The business of making clock cases will be continued in the new establishment.

Portland—

There is a project on foot to erect a knitting mill at Portland, which will be carried out if enough male help to operate the plant can be secured there.

Phillipsburg—

The Phillipsburg Silk Company is erecting an addition to its mill, which will furnish accommodations for an additional one hundred hands.

August.

Washington—

Ground has been broken at Washington for a three-story brick building, 43x96 feet, which will be used by the Stevens Cabinet Company as a manufactory of clock cases.

New Village—

The Edison Portland Cement Company has resumed operations with a force of three hundred men after an enforced idleness of six months, caused by the disasterous explosion which demolished the works and caused the death of several workmen.

Changewater—

Uriah Garey, a foreman at the Changewater Worsted Mill, had a hand badly bruised by being caught in some machinery.

September.

Phillipsburg—

The foundry of the great Ingersoll plant at Phillipsburg is practically completed; the necessary machinery is set in position and everything ready for the start which will be made before the end of September.

The painters employed on the Lehigh Valley Railroad Bridge at Phillipsburg struck for an advance in wages from $2 to $2.50 per day. Twenty men are involved.

Swartsville—

All the union men employed at the Edison Portland Cement Works at Swartsville struck because some of their number, who had absented themselves from work on Labor Day without permission, were discharged. The strike followed the company's refusal to reinstate the men.

Washington—

Six workmen at the Alpha Portland Cement Works were injured by the fragments of a bursted fly wheel. One of the men subsequently died from his injuries.

Jesse Deremer, a pattern maker at the Edison Cement Plant, lost a finger and was otherwise cut and bruised through an accident which occurred to him while working on a circular saw.