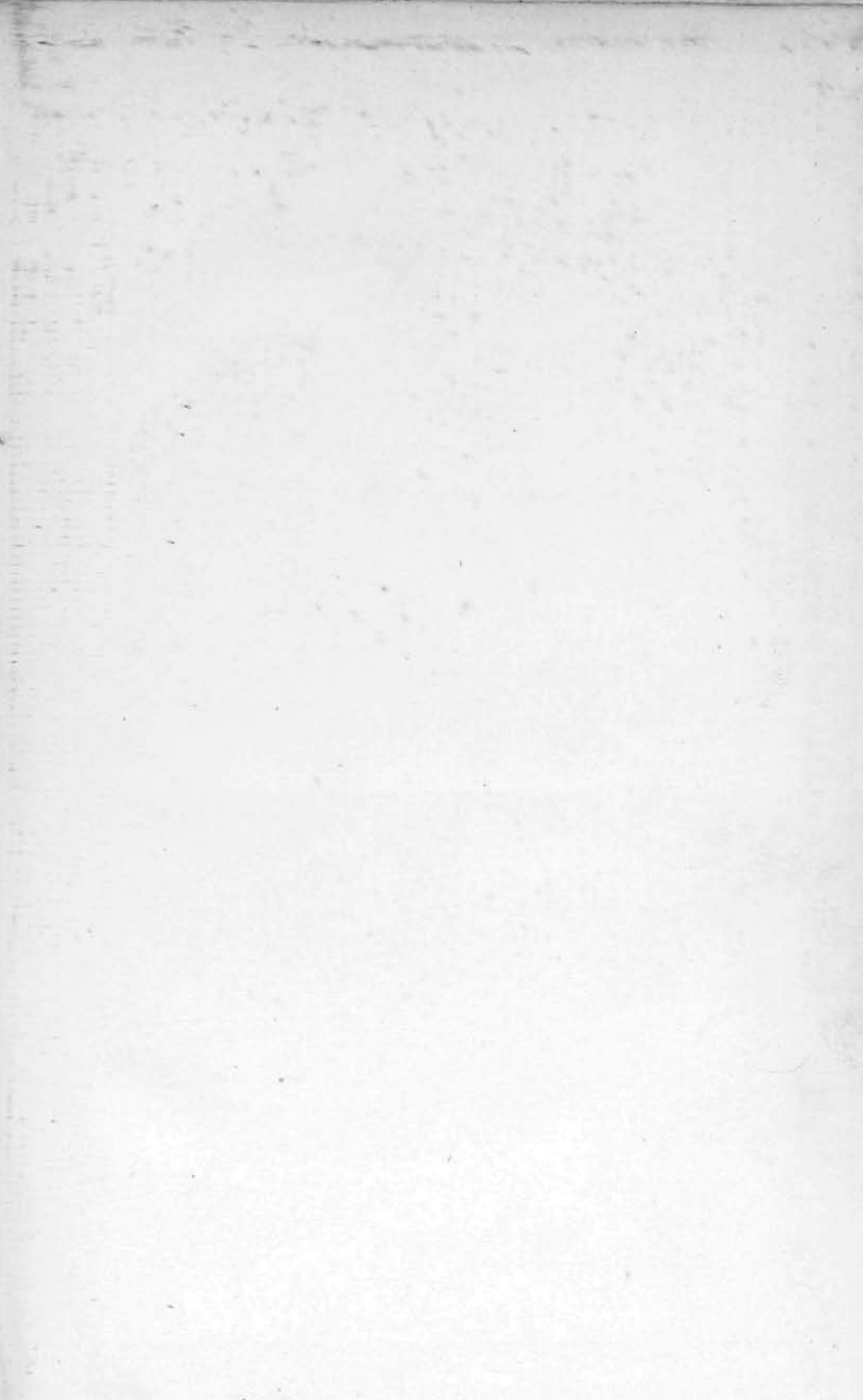
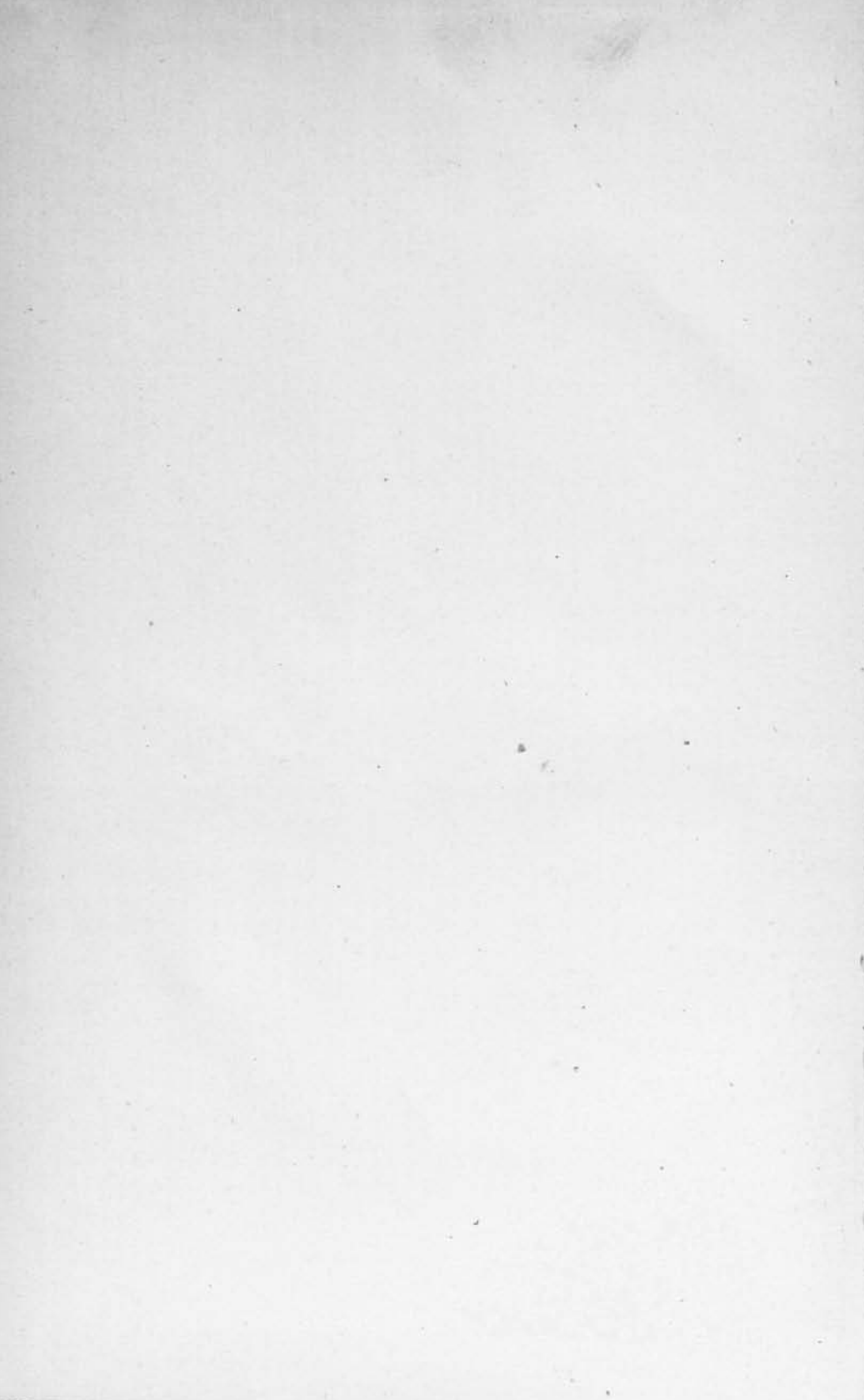


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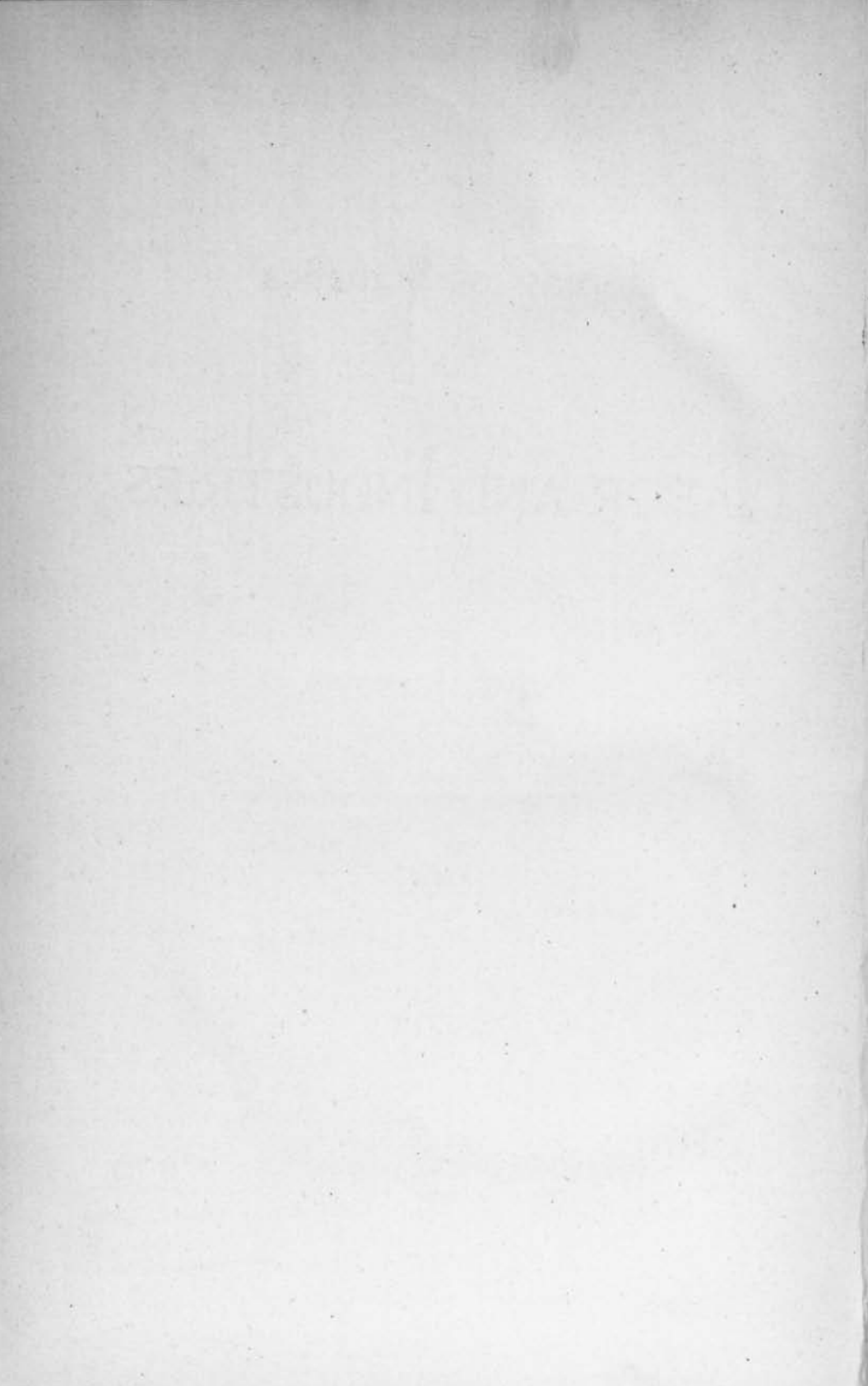
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TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Statistics

OF

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

OF

New Jersey

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st

1900

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CAMDEN, N. J.  
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STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.  
TRENTON, N. J., October 31st, 1900.

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

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

WM. STAINSBY, .  
*Chief.*





# INTRODUCTION.

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The range of subjects treated in this report is wider than has been heretofore undertaken by the Bureau.

The parts into which it is divided and the titles included in each are as follows:

## PART I.

Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey for 1899. Comparisons between 1898 and 1899. Principal articles of raw material used in the various industries, their quantity and cost values. The principal articles of finished product of each industry, their quantity and selling values.

## PART II.

The movement of wages and employment in 1899. The cost of living in New Jersey, and a comparison of the retail prices of household supplies for 1898, 1899 and 1900.

## PART III.

The trade unions of New Jersey; a study of their growth, cost of maintenance and benefit features. The steam railroads of New Jersey; number employed, and classification of labor; number of employes killed or injured during the year. The electric street railways centering in Newark and Jersey City, with classification of labor, wage rates and hours employed per day.

## PART IV.

A review of the glass industry in New Jersey and the company stores. Labor legislation of 1900, and decisions of the higher

courts on cases under the law of master and servant. The Jewish Colonies in South Jersey; a review of their settlement and growth.

The statistics of manufactures contains returns from 1,738 establishments whose reports are complete in every detail. With the exception of about forty firms, who, disregarding the law and the frequently repeated requests of the Bureau for information, have failed to report, this presentation contains every manufacturing establishment in the State conducted on a scale large enough to advance the purpose of these statistics. Only one manufacturer absolutely refused to report, the other delinquents simply took no notice of the blank, or of the many urgent letters addressed to them on the subject by the Bureau. Negligence of this kind (for it is not believed that any defiance of the law was intended) has very greatly increased the labor and expense of the office.

The tabulation of returns has been delayed to so late a period of the year while waiting for those dilatory firms, that the time remaining for examining and making a thorough review of the figures so as to bring out their proper significance is not sufficient.

The blank is prepared in strict accordance with the letter of the law and the questions are limited strictly to those necessary for carrying out its purposes; ambiguous verbiage is avoided and the points of information enumerated in the act made so plain that there would appear to be no occasion for misunderstanding on the part of any one required by law to make these reports. While it seems scarcely possible that a manufacturer who keeps a record of his business should have any difficulty in answering the questions, or would see anything in them that should cause him to hesitate about furnishing the information desired, still there were many who required much urging. Some hundreds of reports were so wanting in details that correction blanks had to be sent to those who made them, in some instances the second or third time, asking for the information that had been either overlooked or withheld.

The foregoing remarks are intended not as complaints, for by far the greater number of manufacturers have treated the Bureau with the most marked courtesy and have shown a willingness and

desire to comply with the law which was not influenced by its mandatory character. The purpose is to convey some idea of the difficulties encountered by the Bureau in securing complete and accurate data relating to the great industries of the State, believing the better these are understood the less they will become. Outside of the United States Census, there is no governmental department in the Nation or in any of the States whose work exceeds in difficulty that which this Bureau must perform in making the Annual Census of Industries, which is practically what the law requires. Of course, it is not pretended that these tables contain absolutely everything in the way of industry that is classed by the United States Census authorities as manufacturing. Small bakeries, custom shoemakers, horseshoers, milliners, dressmakers and other small producers are not included. There are many thousands of these small enterprises coming and going continually, and their number and prosperity depends entirely on the activity of the large manufactories. A study of them would add nothing to the store of knowledge necessary for intelligently setting forth the general condition of the great labor employing industries of the State. Reference was made in the Bureau's report of last year to the great importance of these statistics to the business interests of the State, and it may not be amiss to refer to them here again, especially as it is in this report that for the first time, the number and the size of the establishments included, warrants the assertion that substantially all the State's manufacturing interest, at least all those of a permanent character, are accounted for.

As to the thoroughness of this report, or how near it comes to comprehending all the industries of the State, that may be to some extent determined by comparing a few of the principal items with those of the United States Census of 1890. The Census report gives the number of manufacturing establishments at 9,225, but, as before stated, the thousands of city and village bakeshops, blacksmiths, shoemakers, milliners and dressmakers, scattered all over the State, whose annual product amounted to \$500 or more in value, are included in that number.

The report of the Bureau for this year included 1,738 establishments, every one of which is a manufacturing establishment in the generally understood sense. The following figures, taken

from both reports, proves conclusively the wisdom of limiting a study of industry in the State to the great establishments :

Amount of capital invested, United States Census.	\$250,845,745
Amount of capital invested, Bureau Report.....	255,689,550
Operatives skilled and unskilled, United States Census .....	173,778
Operatives skilled and unskilled, Bureau Report..	176,954
Amount paid in wages, United States Census....	\$72,441,118
Amount paid in wages, Bureau report.....	76,088,281
Cost of raw material used, United States Census.	189,365,740
Cost of raw material used, Bureau Report.....	200,901,940
Selling value of product, United States Census..	354,573,571
Selling value of product, Bureau Report.....	355,465,970

In all these items, the figures given by the Bureau report are greater than those of the United States Census of 1890, and cannot, therefore, fall much short of the total volume of industry in the State at the present time. As to the value of a census of the industry of the Nation or of a State, there can be no question; it is the only means of determining the material progress made in the intervals between the time of taking them.

But the expediency of a more frequent inquiry into and report upon the condition of industry has long been recognized by those whose inclinations or interests leads them to study the figures. Censuses, taken at periods of ten years apart, are liable to be very misleading and quite useless for comparisons, for the reason that one decade may end when our industries are in a flourishing condition, while the next may terminate in a year of great depression. Statistics enter largely into scientific and economic research, but they may be very misleading and utterly fail to present the true condition of things, when collected only at long intervals. An annual inquiry, containing but few questions, would present to the manufacturers and the people the data needed relating to capital invested, total product and other important features, so that comparisons could be made through good and bad years alike. This was the view held in the great manufacturing State of Massachusetts regarding the census, when, in 1885, the plan of taking it annually was adopted; the same view was held in our State, and led, in 1896, to the adoption by

the Bureau of the Massachusetts plan, which has since received the sanction of the Legislature. Manufacturing is the State's most important interest. Substantially, all incomes, whether in the form of fees, salaries or daily wages, come directly or indirectly from the mines, factories and workshops, and all our people have, therefore, a profound interest in knowing whether or not the State is holding its own in the industrial competition now going on between the great manufacturing States that are our near neighbors and closest rivals.

In the early history of the State, agriculture was its principal interest; the product of the farms greatly exceeded that of the few factories then in existence. The extent of public interest in agriculture is shown by the frequent references to it in the messages of the Governors, even up to a comparatively recent period, and the numerous acts on the statute books intended for its improvement.

Provisions were made in schools and colleges for teaching scientific methods of farming, and every county in the State had its Agricultural Society working to the same end. In spite of all this earnest effort, the opening of the West and the building of the transcontinental railways has, through the operation of natural law, transferred the farming interests to the West. At the same time manufacturing industry was growing at such a rate as to more than make up the loss. New Jersey has been transformed within the past forty years from an agricultural to a manufacturing State of the first class. The value of its annual product of manufactured goods, which is exceeded by that of only six other States in the Union, amounted in 1890 to \$354,465,970, or \$313.39 per capita of the population at that time. In the same year the total value of all farm products of the State was only \$28,997,375, or \$25.63 per capita. That the comparative importance of agriculture and industry is well understood by the people is shown by the voluntary movement in many of the school districts of the State in favor of making manual training or instruction, in at least the rudiments of some of the mechanical arts, a part of the regular school curriculum. This new departure in the schools, if taken with an understanding of the condition and needs of industry within and without the State, will be productive of much good. The pupil should have, as an aid in selecting the



trade he is to practice, the best information as to the status of each of them in the all important respects of steadiness of employment, remuneration and prospects of advancement. There would be thus flowing from the schools to the shops and factories, to meet the expanding needs of industry, a steady stream of young men already familiar with the tools used in and the simple science underlying their chosen trades. Choice, and not chance, would be the guiding principal in bringing the man and his work together to their mutual advantage, and a long step would have been taken toward that scientific organization of industry which shall at once exalt the workman and dignify his labor.

Such information these annual statistics will unerringly furnish and in the comparisons, which will be made from year to year, the slightest changes occurring in any of the industries may be clearly seen.

A limited comparison is made in this report of the establishments comprising forty-nine of the leading industries for the years 1898 and 1899; the tables are five in number and show the changes that have taken place in management, capital invested, stock or material used, goods made, and amount paid in wages during the year 1898.

A new and highly interesting feature of this year's report is a table giving by name the principal articles of stock or material used in each industry, with cost value and quantity, and also a table giving the principal articles of product with their selling value. It is in connection with this feature of the work that the greatest difficulty has been encountered; many of the manufacturers have made very carelessly drawn reports on material used; in some instances the names of several articles are combined and a price given for all, omitting quantities altogether; vague and unsatisfactory reports on finished product were, generally speaking, received from these same establishments. In the effort to obtain clearer statements on these two points, the work of the office was materially increased; indeed, the correspondence on account of them, very greatly exceeded that which all other features of the report combined required. Several industries are omitted from these tables of material and product, because the majority of the establishments comprising them had made reports which were particularly obscure on these two points.



The statistics of steam railroads and of the electric street railways are both interesting features, showing, as they do, the large number of persons employed in these great industries.

The study of Trade Unionism in New Jersey is continued in this report from last year, but on somewhat broader lines.

The other subjects named before are each accompanied by an explanation of their several points of interest and therefore no extended reference to them is required here.

In conclusion, the Chief takes this occasion to express his sincere thanks to those who willingly, promptly and courteously responded to his requests for the data on which this report is based. Especially does he desire to convey to the manufacturers of the State, the managers of the great railway lines, both steam and electric, and the secretaries of Trade Unions, Brotherhoods and other organizations of labor his grateful appreciation of their assistance.

The office force and the few special agents employed on the outside have, through industry and intelligence of no ordinary kind, displayed, in the performance of their several tasks, earned my thanks and the grateful commendation which should always be extended to public servants whose duties are well done.

WM. STAINSBY,

*Chief.*



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PART I.

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Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey.

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(11)



## PART I.

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# Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey.

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The tables which follow contain reports made to the Bureau from 1,738 establishments, divided into 88 general industries, and one heading, entitled "Miscellaneous," which covers 57 establishments not otherwise classifiable. With the exception of a few, whose reports either were not received or came too late for tabulation, every manufacturing establishment in the State of a size to give it any importance is included in these tables. Although the work of gathering in the reports from manufacturers was begun very early in the year and the blank contained an urgent request that it be filled and returned within thirty days, the reports came in very slowly, and more than one-half of the total number of manufacturers were addressed with two or three reminder notices before finally making their reports; but probably the greatest source of annoyance, and that which most delayed the work of the office, was the large number of reports received from which answers to one or more questions had been entirely omitted. In some instances this was caused by the manufacturer not keeping accounts in a way that would enable him to readily answer, and in others the omission was deliberate, being caused, as was explained in some cases, by a fear that answering the questions completely would be an exposure of their business secrets. Objections of this kind were hardest to overcome, and the correspondence necessary to reassure those who had raised them was long and troublesome. Questions number five and six, as in the past reports, were the ones most generally objected to; although, in every instance the cost value and selling value as

called for by these questions respectively were finally given. The number who refused or neglected to specify, by name, the articles of material used and the goods that were produced, though not large, was yet sufficient to prevent the tables which show these items from including everything that was used in or produced by the manufactories of the State during the year.

Notwithstanding, the year 1899 was one of very great prosperity, the number of manufacturing establishments that have gone out of business during that time was very serious. There has also been some loss through manufacturers moving their plants to other States.

The silk industry has lost thirteen establishments. Of these three have moved out of the State and established their plants elsewhere; three have closed up voluntarily and gone out of business; five were closed by legal process on account of financial difficulties; one closed in consequence of the death of the proprietor, and one has suspended temporarily with prospects of again resuming business. The aggregate number of persons employed in these thirteen establishments was 777. The silk manufacturing firms that moved their business elsewhere, replying to the Bureau's inquiry as to why they had done so, stated in one instance that the move was made to concentrate at Norwich, N. Y., where the firm had been operating a mill for fifteen years past, the object being to reduce the cost of administration by having the business in one place. Another firm gave as their reason for moving that a place large enough and otherwise suitable for their purpose could not be obtained in Passaic, while one was found in every way desirable at Frankford, Pa. The third firm stated that, not owning the mill occupied by them in Paterson, and desiring to build, they chose Philadelphia, which is headquarters for their class of goods. A majority of the silk firms that have suspended voluntarily, or were closed by legal process, assign as the cause of their difficulties the high prices of material, which could not be realized on the sale of the finished product.

Twelve firms engaged in other lines of manufacturing closed, or made assignment, for the benefit of creditors. Of these twelve establishments, two were engaged in production of chemicals, two of shoes, two of carpets and one each of men's clothing, women's clothing, knit goods, bicycles, leather, and sashes, doors and blinds.



Six of these twelve establishments had been in operation for some years and employed between them 266 persons; the others were of comparatively recent origin, and having never reported before, the number of persons employed by them cannot be given.

One of the carpet mills moved its works to Greenboro, N. C., to take advantage of the cheap labor to be found there. The manufacturers of women's clothing left the State because they could not obtain a sufficient supply of the right kind of labor at Dover, where their works were situated. The firm of men's clothing manufacturers explain that they went out of business because the demand for high grade goods which they had always made had fallen off so that their large plant could no longer be run profitably and there appeared to be no opportunity for successful operation on medium or cheap goods, "as these lines are all in the hands of people who work all hours of the day and on Sundays."

The losses are small as compared with the great body of industry carried on in the State and were for the most part caused by the influences which are always operating against those who go into manufacturing with an unsuitable plant, insufficient capital, or other drawbacks that prove a handicap in competition with those in the same industry who are better equipped.

Judging by the number of new factories started and the large additions made to many of the old ones, as shown in their report, the labor displaced through these twenty-five establishments having failed or moved elsewhere, found little or no difficulty in securing employment.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE GENERAL TABLES.

Table No. 1 contains the presentation of private firms and corporations, partners and stockholders; the ownership of each industry, those under corporate, and those under private management are given separately, and the totals of both are given together. Of the 1,738 establishments considered, 934 are owned by private firms and 804 by corporations. The number of partners comprising the private firms is 1,636, among whom are 1,549 males, 63 females, 11 special and 13 estates represented by trustees. The establishments owned by corporations have 28,774

stockholders, of whom 23,362 are males, 4,662 females, and 750 banks, who hold the stock as trustees for minors, or for estates of minors. The aggregate number of partners and of stockholders who own and manage the 1,738 establishments included in the tables is 30,410. In private firms the average number of partners to each establishment is 1.8; among corporations the average number of stockholders to each establishment under that form of management is 35.7.

The following table shows the amount of capital invested in each industry that is controlled by private firms and the amount controlled by corporations. The proportion of the total owned by each form of management, with the average amount invested by partners and by stockholders, is also given.

## STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

17

INDUSTRY.	Manage- ment. Number of	Capital In- vested by	Percent- age of Capital Con- trolled by		Average amount of capital invested by	
			Private firms.	Corporations.	Partners in private firms.	Stockholders in corporations.
Agricultural implements .....	6	\$99,400	\$23,757	31.7	\$16,557	\$3,239
Artisans' tools .....	35	495,646	1,876,617	21.5	14,130	7,246
Artelle .....	2	60,000	248,000	19.5	30,000	22,545
Artificial flowers .....	8	25,250	.....	100	8.5	.....
Awings .....	2	14,000	10,000	68.3	41.7	7,000
Bicycles and bicycle parts .....	5	.....	236,000	.....	100	2,000
Boilers .....	8	264,000	1,383,569	16.3	83.7	7,220
Boxes (wood and paper) .....	12	150,000	397,441	32.8	67.2	19,004
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter) .....	12	848,174	16,917,625	4.7	55.3	25,620
Brick and terra cotta .....	57	1,496,151	5,563,351	21.1	78.9	70,681
Brushes .....	16	100,614	.....	100	26,248	10,973
Buttons (metal) .....	6	37,000	533,000	6.4	93.6	6,288
Buttons (pearl) .....	27	291,500	.....	100	6,197	13,667
Canned goods .....	52	476,884	274,000	63.1	36.9	10,793
Carpets and rugs .....	4	176,000	653,400	21.1	78.9	9,171
Carriages and wagons .....	43	621,500	651,957	48.9	51.1	1,281
Chemical products .....	27	1,716,278	12,082,178	12.4	87.6	43,750
Cigars and tobacco .....	25	494,470	5,573,328	8.2	91.8	14,453
Clothing .....	25	176,000	5,000	97.3	2.7	10,318
Confectionery .....	5	30,000	64,500	31.7	68.3	63,566
Cornices (galvanized iron and copper) .....	3	69,982	204,600	25.4	74.6	19,779
Corsets and corset walists .....	18	332,000	395,000	52.2	47.8	7,040
Cutlery .....	5	230,000	225,800	50.4	49.6	16,000
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing) .....	33	859,097	3,061,500	22	78	18,444
Electrical appliances .....	12	406,560	4,047,343	8.1	91.9	26,633
Perillizers .....	6	88,000	7,216,211	1.2	98.8	27,246
Food products .....	14	68,100	3,846,000	1.1	98.9	13,261
Foundry (brass) .....	16	523,343	1,609,900	24.8	75.2	8,685
Foundry (iron) .....	12	174,210	725,000	19.3	80.7	29,675
Furnaces, ranges and heaters, Glass (window and bottle) ..	28	716,400	2,207,747	24.4	75.6	33,021
Graphic products .....	12	690,000	1,385,462	6.1	93.9	23,675
Hats (felt) .....	62	1,547,215	1,136,300	14.5	85.5	51,786
Hats (straw) .....	5	267,708	608,068	71.7	28.3	20,116
High explosives .....	..	.....	1,773,826	100	100	67,500
Links and miscilage .....	2	68,000	.....	14.2	85.8	21,955
Jewelry .....	113	2,581,295	592,800	13.2	86.8	63,542
Knit goods .....	16	417,750	1,482,000	21.9	78.1	24,983
Leather goods .....	40	384,347	3,824,624	38.2	61.8	14,588
Lamps .....	22	206,000	305,000	54.6	45.4	8,233
Lime and cement .....	3	2,500	1,694,510	10.8	89.2	26,109
Machinery .....	1	1,896,731	1,122,398	3	96.7	12,659
Mattresses and bedding .....	50	60,000	13,726,503	12.1	87.9	17,941
	5	19	67,000	47.2	52.8	3,501
						3,526

## STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY.	Management. Number of		Capital invested by		Percent- age of capital Con- trolled by		Average amount of Capital In- vested by	
	Partners in private firms.	Stockholders in corporations.	Private firms.	Corporations.	Private firms.	Corporations.	Partners in private firms.	Stockholders in corporations.
Metal goods .....	33	460	\$616,544	\$4,685,673	11.6	88.4	\$18,680	\$10,184
Metal novelties .....	12	57	255,000	306,500	45.4	54.6	21,250	5,377
Mining (iron ore) .....	2	752	250,000	3,553,872	6.6	93.4	125,000	4,726
Musical instruments .....	14	100	424,500	1,102,386	27.8	72.2	30,285	11,023
Oil cloth (floor and table) .....	2	32	100,000	1,880,000	5.1	94.9	50,000	58,750
Oils .....	10	3,550	1,046,565	16,296,388	6	94	104,656	4,590
Paints .....	5	211	340,000	830,400	29	71	68,000	3,935
Paper .....	26	415	1,046,181	2,064,109	33.6	66.4	40,238	4,973
Pig iron .....	1	300	150,000	959,250	13.5	86.5	150,000	3,197
Pottery .....	24	548	849,015	4,653,447	15.4	84.6	35,376	8,492
Printing and book-binding .....	15	26	168,023	204,100	45.1	54.9	11,201	7,889
Quarrying stone .....	12	28	128,000	184,486	41	59	10,666	6,587
Roofing (iron and stone) .....	4	50	15,500	781,913	1.9	98.1	3,875	15,638
Rubber goods (hard and soft) .....	4	356	200,000	6,500,548	2.9	97.1	50,000	18,260
Saddles and harness .....	13	13	299,152	94,378	76	24	23,011	7,260
Saddlery harness and hard- ware .....	19	10	279,657	375,500	42.7	57.3	14,719	37,550
Scientific instruments .....	7	153	30,800	1,558,500	2	98	4,200	10,186
Sash, blinds and doors .....	29	27	634,962	316,380	67	33	21,892	11,718
Shoes .....	46	182	915,251	1,404,940	39.4	60.6	19,897	7,719
Shirts .....	41	13	729,000	40,900	94.8	5.2	17,780	3,146
Ship building .....	12	12	348,763	236,861	59.5	40.5	29,064	19,739
Silk (broad and ribbon) .....	124	407	9,220,951	10,516,096	46.7	53.3	74,362	25,838
Silk dyeing .....	12	58	557,190	1,439,000	28	72	46,433	24,810
Silk throwing .....	23	12	531,995	184,175	74.3	25.7	23,130	15,348
Silk mill supplies .....	19	5	433,000	20,000	95.6	4.4	22,789	4,000
Silver goods .....	10	62	105,000	1,241,608	7.8	92.2	10,500	20,031
Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper) .....	2	68	60,000	5,600,000	1.1	98.9	30,000	82,323
Soap and tallow .....	19	71	880,120	547,299	61.6	38.4	46,323	7,708
Steam-pipe covering .....	..	14	103,000	103,000	..	100	..	8,357
Steel and iron (bar) .....	1	34	200,000	281,800	41.5	58.5	200,000	8,357
Steel and iron (structural) .....	12	144	66,450	5,548,520	1.2	98.8	5,538	38,531
Steel and iron (forging) .....	4	181	215,000	2,548,206	7.7	92.3	53,750	14,078
Textile products .....	5	60	119,000	380,000	23.9	76.1	23,800	6,333
Thread .....	2	22	..	2,601,233	..	100	..	11,829
Trunks and traveling bags .....	13	17	115,000	325,000	26.1	73.9	8,846	19,118
Trunks and bag hardware .....	12	4	679,000	25,000	96.5	3.5	56,583	6,250
Typewriters and supplies .....	3	87	180,000	625,000	22.3	77.7	60,000	7,184
Varnishes .....	10	141	277,000	1,970,100	12.3	87.7	27,700	13,972
Watches, cases and material .....	2	334	43,000	2,562,863	1.6	98.4	21,500	7,678
Window shades .....	4	6	65,000	37,000	63.7	36.3	16,250	6,166
Wire cloth .....	..	35	..	502,845	..	100	..	14,367
Wooden goods .....	31	124	446,917	442,884	50.2	49.8	14,416	3,652
Woolen and worsted goods .....	31	286	2,878,283	5,081,334	36.2	63.8	92,848	17,767
Unclassified .....	58	11,349	1,263,715	12,744,271	9	91	217,822	1,123
Total .....	1,636	28,774	\$48,767,189	\$206,922,361	19.1	80.9	\$28,586	\$7,191

The above table shows a membership in private firms of 1,636 partners as against 28,774 stockholders in corporations; \$48,-761,189 of the total capital invested is owned by private firms, against \$206,922,361 in the hands of the corporations.

The percentage of the total capital invested controlled by private firms and by corporations is respectively 19.1 and 80.9 per cent. The average amount of investment by partners in private firms is \$28,586, and of stockholders in corporations \$7,191. Corporate management, with its opportunities for the investment of comparatively small sums in business, distributes the risks incurred and the profits earned among much larger numbers than does the older form of the private firm. It seems to be the beginning of a system of natural co-operation, under which the wage-worker of the future may, if he so desires, have a proprietary interest in the business which employs him.

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

These items are given in the aggregate for all the establishments included in each of the 89 industries.

The capital invested in all the establishments reporting, 1,738 in number, is \$255,689,550; the value of material used, \$200,901,-940, and the selling value of goods made, \$355,465,970.

The industries which show the heaviest average capitalization per establishment are oils, smelting precious ores and brewing; these are respectively \$1,238,782, \$808,571 and \$573,090. The smallest amount of capital per establishment among the large industries is found in hats, \$42,221; shoes, \$48,337, and jewelry, \$48,832. The average amount of capital invested, value of stock used and selling value of finished product is given in the following table for the industries whose finished product amounted in value to \$3,000,000 and over.

INDUSTRIES.	Average amount of capital invested per establishment.	Average amount of material used per establishment.	Average value of finished product per establishment.
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	\$573,090	\$93,144	\$377,129
Brick and terra cotta.....	106,962	20,984	74,725
Chemical products .....	328,535	192,976	328,580
Cigars and tobacco.....	275,809	164,688	318,919
Cotton goods .....	122,206	71,777	151,713
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	347,439	299,200	46,050
Electrical appliances .....	465,513	114,716	243,447
Fertilizers.....	326,008	227,731	344,036
Food products .....	142,549	461,178	546,131
Foundry (iron) .....	91,379	88,472	185,100
Glass (window and bottle).....	175,889	61,595	218,118
Hats (felt) .....	42,260	73,529	148,012
Jewelry.....	48,832	50,056	99,838
Leather .....	112,892	134,449	219,036
Lamps .....	236,813	202,165	424,830
Machinery .....	175,546	70,072	187,587
Metal Goods.....	103,965	126,531	186,024
Oil Cloth (floor and table).....	282,857	328,421	504,952
Oils .....	1,238,782	2,169,384	2,435,928
Paper .....	86,397	79,717	135,068
Pottery .....	183,415	40,595	141,444
Rubber Goods (hard and soft).....	203,047	248,644	377,030
Shoes .....	48,337	76,478	139,228
Silk (broad and ribbon).....	181,074	200,111	344,837
Silk dyeing .....	86,791	96,097	203,816
Smelting and refining (gold, silver).....	808,571	1,332,222	2,490,139
Steel and iron (structural).....	295,525	153,826	300,722
Steel and iron (forging).....	251,200	303,665	457,946
Woolen and worsted goods.....	291,415	233,694	375,537
Unclassified .....	245,403	86,939	158,095

Of the six selected industries, viz., foundry (iron), hats, jewelry, paper, shoes and silk dyeing, the capitalization per establishment is less than \$100,000; in nine others the capitalization is between \$100,000 and \$200,00, and in the other fifteen the capital invested ranges from \$200,000 to \$1,238,782 per establishment; the highest amount being invested in oil refining, and the next highest in smelting and refining the precious metals. The value of material used and of finished product is much greater in these two industries than in any of the others.



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

INDUSTRIES.	Value of annual product per \$1,000 of capital invested.
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	\$658
Brick and terra cotta.....	698
Chemical products .....	1,000
Cigars and tobacco .....	1,156
Cotton goods .....	1,219
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	1,861
Electrical appliances .....	533
Fertilizers .....	1,055
Food products .....	3,831
Foundry (iron) .....	2,026
Glass (window and bottle).....	1,220
Hats (felt) .....	3,503
Jewelry .....	2,045
Leather .....	1,940
Lamps .....	1,794
Machinery .....	1,069
Metal goods .....	1,789
Oil cloth (floor and table).....	1,785
Oils .....	1,966
Paper .....	1,564
Pottery .....	771
Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	1,857
Shoes .....	2,881
Silk (broad and ribbon).....	1,905
Silk dyeing .....	2,349
Smelting and refining (gold, silver and copper).....	3,079
Steel and iron (structural).....	1,018
Steel and iron (forging).....	1,823
Woolen and worsted goods.....	1,321
Unclassified .....	643

Electrical appliances, brewing, brick and terra cotta and pottery show a finished product of less than \$1,000 per \$1,000 of capital invested; eighteen industries have a product of from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per \$1,000 of capital invested, a majority of them closely approaching the larger figures; eight industries show a product per \$1,000 capital invested ranging from \$2,026 to \$3,831 in

value. The proportion of product to capital is greatest in smelting and refining, hats and the food product industry, the amounts being respectively \$3,079, \$3,503 and \$3,831 for each \$1,000 invested. These three industries require a comparatively inexpensive plant of machinery, hence the apparently great returns on the capital invested. It will be found, however, that the wage account of these and other industries, showing high value of product to capital invested, is much greater than in those in which the value of product to capital is relatively lower. The relation to each other of these two elements, capital and product, affords a fair indication of the extent to which labor-saving machinery has been applied in any industry. Where the relative value of product is high, the chief constituent of the plant is labor; where it is low, machinery is in the ascendent.

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

In this table is given the aggregate average number of persons employed in each of the industries; the number employed at periods of the greatest and smallest number, and the excess of greatest over smallest. In the 1,738 establishments reporting, the average number of persons employed is 176,954; the smallest number, 164,970; the greatest number, 185,285, and the excess of greatest over smallest number, 20,315. The number of persons who were idle for some period of time during the year was much less than in 1898, when the reports from only 1,464 establishments showed 26,359 who were not steadily employed throughout that year.

The percentage of the average number employed in 1898 who did not have steady work throughout the year was 17.8, while in 1899 the percentage was only 11.4.

The number of persons employed who were idle some part of the time during the year is given, absolutely and by percentage, in the following table:



INDUSTRIES.	Number of persons idle at some time during the year.	Percentage of the total who were idle.
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	61	3.4
Brick and terra cotta.....	3,773	57.2
Chemical products .....	272	7.1
Cigars and tobacco .....	558	18.5
Cotton goods .....	395	7.9
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	405	10.2
Electrical appliances .....	129	6.1
Fertilizers .....	365	31.5
Food products .....	218	16.6
Foundry (iron) .....	504	13.5
Glass (window and bottle).....	4,925	77.4
Hats (felt) .....	651	11.7
Jewelry .....	455	17.8
Leather .....	234	6
Lamps .....	654	26.6
Machinery .....	2,457	19.3
Metal goods .....	818	18.6
Oil cloth (floor and table).....	136	14.9
Oils .....	183	6.5
Paper .....	293	15.3
Pottery .....	475	12.8
Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	679	15.8
Shoes .....	340	6.9
Silk (broad and ribbon).....	1,863	8.2
Silk dyeing .....	565	14.8
Smelting and refining (gold, silver and copper).....	685	24.1
Steel and iron (structural).....	780	14.5
Steel and iron (forging).....	278	12.2
Woolen and worsted goods.....	1,958	25.6
Unclassified .....	499	8.8

The industries that came nearest to working throughout the year with a uniform number of operatives are brewing, leather, electrical appliances, oils, shoes, chemical products and cotton goods; in these the percentage of the total number employed who were idle some time during the year ranges from 3.4 to 7.9, brewing showing the lowest. The high percentage of idleness shown in the brick and terra cotta trade, and in the manufacture of window glass, is accounted for by the fact that in the former operations cannot be carried on during cold weather, owing to

the liability of the soft clay, which is the basis of the product, becoming frozen, and that the fires in all glass houses are allowed to die out on June 30th, and are not relighted until September 1st, the months of July and August being established as vacation time in the glass trade by long-continued custom. Comparing the percentage of total number who were idle some part of the year with that shown for the same industries in 1898, employment is shown to have been steadier during 1899 in some industries, and not so steady in others.

The following table gives the percentages for both years, with the increase or decrease in 1899, as compared with 1898.

INDUSTRY.	Percentage of the total number employed who were idle for some time during		Increase + or decrease in (—) in 1899 as compared with 1898.
	1898.	1899.	
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	3.9	3.4	—5
Brick and terra cotta.....	48.4	57.2	+ 8.8
Chemical products .....	8.2	7.1	—1.1
Cotton goods .....	13.9	7.9	—6.0
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	12.8	10.2	—2.6
Fertilizers .....	27.0	31.5	+ 4.5
Food products .....	31.9	16.6	—15.3
Foundry (iron) .....	17.7	13.5	—4.2
Glass (window and bottle).....	80.2	77.4	—1.8
Hats (felt) .....	9.4	11.7	+ 2.3
Jewelry .....	17.1	17.8	+ .7
Leather .....	7.8	6.0	—1.8
Lamps .....	30.3	26.6	—3.7
Machinery .....	6.7	19.3	+ 12.6
Metal goods .....	5.6	18.6	+ 13.0
Oil cloth (floor and table).....	14.6	14.9	— .3
Oils .....	14.8	6.5	—8.3
Paper .....	20.6	15.3	—5.3
Pottery .....	9.8	12.8	+ 3.0
Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	12.7	15.8	3.1
Shoes .....	5.8	6.9	+ 1.1
Silk (broad and ribbon).....	6.3	8.2	+ 1.9
Silk dyeing .....	3.5	14.8	+ 11.3
Smelting and refining (precious metals).....	17.4	24.1	+ 5.7
Steel and iron (structural).....	18.0	14.5	—3.5
Steel and iron (forging).....	9.2	12.2	+ 3.0
Woolen and worsted goods.....	7.1	25.6	+ 18.5

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

This table contains the same data as No. 3, reduced to averages by establishments. The average number of persons employed in each of the 1,738 establishments is 102; the smallest number is 95; the greatest, 107, and the excess of greatest over smallest, 12. Fifty-three industries, including 1,048 establishments, employ an average of less than 100 persons; twenty-seven industries, including 499 establishments, employ between 100 and 200, and twelve others, including 192 establishments, employ more than 200.

Table No. 5.—Persons employed by industries, aggregates by months. This table gives the number of persons employed, male and female, and the total of both sexes by months for each industry. The periods of greatest and least activity in each industry will, of course, be that month in which the largest or the smallest number of persons were employed. The proportion of females to the total number of persons employed in each industry should be borne in mind when examining the tables of average wages and yearly earnings, as both are, doubtless, somewhat lower than they would be if the averages were computed separately for males and females. The industries in which female labor is employed at the regular operations of the trade, but not including those that employ them in small numbers as clerks and bookkeepers, are given in the following table:

INDUSTRIES.			
	Average number of persons employed.	Average number of females.	Percentage of females.
Art tiles .....	393	117	29.8
Artificial flowers .....	84	75	89.3
Awnings .....	25	13	52.0
Bicycles and bicycle parts.....	710	38	5.3
Boxes (wood and paper).....	1,053	713	67.7
Brushes .....	246	96	39.0
Buttons (metal).....	564	313	56.4
Buttons (pearl) .....	843	315	37.1
Canned goods .....	1,266	629	50.0
Carpets and rugs.....	1,157	357	30.8
Chemical products .....	3,276	565	17.2
Cigars and tobacco.....	2,701	1,780	65.9
Clothing .....	785	465	59.2
Corsets and corset waists.....	1,817	1,637	90.1
Cutlery .....	614	37	6.0
Cotton goods .....	4,729	3,577	75.6
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	3,687	605	16.4
Electric appliances .....	2,006	129	6.4
Food products .....	1,201	242	20.1
Glass (window and bottle).....	5,148	168	3.3
Graphite products .....	1,233	632	51.2
Hats (felt) .....	5,233	1,404	26.8
Hats (straw) .....	405	310	76.5
Inks and mucilage.....	77	17	22.1
Jewelry .....	2,411	622	25.8
Knit goods .....	1,711	1,010	59.0
Leather goods .....	990	406	41.0
Lamps .....	2,060	1,385	67.2
Mattresses and bedding.....	179	26	14.5
Metal goods.....	4,061	984	24.2
Metal novelties .....	807	169	20.9
Musical instruments .....	1,241	176	14.2
Paints .....	554	62	11.2
Paper .....	1,804	229	12.7
Pottery .....	3,535	539	15.2
Printing and book-binding.....	444	131	29.5
Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	4,034	722	17.9
Saddlery and harness hardware.....	825	102	12.3
Scientific instruments .....	1,296	219	16.9
Shoes .....	4,718	1,660	35.1
Shirts .....	2,317	2,585	77.9
Silk (broad and ribbon).....	21,672	11,188	51.6
Silk dyeing .....	3,574	216	6.0
Silk throwing .....	1,547	849	54.8
Silk mill supplies .....	577	123	21.3

INDUSTRIES.	Average number of persons employed.	Average number of females.	Percentage of females.
Silver goods .....	661	105	15.9
Soap and tallow.....	549	127	23.1
Steel and iron (structural) .....	4,961	123	24.8
Textile products .....	292	131	44.9
Thread .....	5,399	3,865	71.5
Trunks and bags.....	660	41	6.2
Trunks and bags hardware.....	704	167	23.7
Wire cloth .....	553	106	19.1
Woolen and worsted goods.....	6,656	3,284	49.3
Unclassified .....	5,435	1,149	21.1

As before stated, the females enumerated in the foregoing table are employed in the various operations that complete the finished product of these industries. The great changes in the processes of manufacturing that have been going on for years back has opened the way for the employment of female labor in almost every line of industry, and there is every indication that coming changes will open the way to its introduction on a still wider scale.

A comparison of the percentage of female labor employed in 1898 and 1899 is given in the following table: The figures show a small reduction in some of the industries which may be accounted for by the extra pressure under which most of them worked during the latter year through the unusual activity of business.

INDUSTRY.	Percentage of females employed during	
	1898.	1899.
Art tiles .....	31.2	29.8
Artificial flowers.....	91.5	89.3
Awnings.....	38.	52.
Boxes (wood and paper).....	69.7	67.7
Brushes .....	41.9	39.
Buttons (metal) .....	63.4	56.4
Buttons (pearl).....	42.	37.1
Canned goods .....	98.1	84.0
Carpets and rugs.....	29.4	30.8
Chemical products .....	21.3	17.2
Cigars and tobacco.....	66.4	65.9
Clothing .....	58.1	59.2
Corsets and corset waists.....	93.2	90.1
Cotton goods .....	75.	75.6
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	18.7	16.4
Electrical appliances .....	6.1	6.4
Food products .....	23.5	20.1
Graphite products .....	51.5	51.2
Hats (felt) .....	27.2	26.8
Hats (straw) .....	76.	76.5
Inks and mucilage.....	25.	22.1
Jewelry .....	27.1	25.8
Knit goods .....	59.5	59.
Leather goods .....	34.	41.
Lamps .....	55.6	67.2
Mattresses and bedding.....	21.8	14.5
Metal goods .....	29.5	24.2
Metal novelties .....	19.2	20.9
Musical instruments .....	17.3	14.2
Paper .....	14.4	12.7
Pottery .....	18.4	15.2
Printing and bookbinding.....	31.	29.5
Rubber goods, hard and soft.....	19.1	17.9
Saddlery and harness hardware.....	13.1	12.3
Shoes .....	35.4	35.1
Shirts .....	78.2	77.9
Silk (broad and ribbon).....	50.6	51.6
Silk dyeing .....	9.5	6.
Silk throwing .....	55.8	54.8
Silk mill supplies.....	22.7	21.3
Soap and tallow.....	23.2	23.1
Textile products .....	37.8	44.9
Watch cases and materials.....	23.4	24.1
Wire cloth .....	18.8	19.1
Woolen and worsted goods.....	49.4	49.3
Unclassified .....	29.2	21.1



Table No. 6.—Wages paid and average yearly earnings by industries. This table shows the aggregate amounts paid in wages during the year by each of the industries. The average yearly earnings of employes are also given.

The range of yearly earnings is from \$257.57 in silk throwing to \$805.34 in the brewing industry. In canned goods, the average yearly earnings as given in the table, is only \$169.59, which is much less in amount than that earned at silk throwing; but the time employed is not much more than twelve weeks of the year, and the earnings shown are, therefore, good, the time employed considered. In the following industries the average yearly earnings are under \$300 per year: Artificial flowers, bicycle parts, canned goods, corsets and corset waists, cotton goods, graphite products, knit goods, shirts, silk throwing and steam pipe covering. Three hundred dollars, but under four hundred dollars: Boxes (wood and paper), brushes (metal), buttons (pearl), carpets and rugs, cigars and tobacco, clothing, cutlery, hats (straw), leather goods, lamps, mattresses and bedding, metal goods, metal novelties, mining (iron ore), quarrying stone, shoes, silk mill supplies, textile products, thread, trunk and bag hardware, wooden goods and woolen and worsted goods. Four hundred dollars, but under five hundred dollars: Agricultural implements, boilers, brick and terra cotta, chemical products, confectionary, cornices, cotton goods (dyeing and finishing), fertilizers, food products, foundry (brass), glass (window and bottle), hats (felt), high explosives, leather, lime and cement, musical instruments, oil-cloth, paints, paper, pig iron, printing and bookbinding, rubber goods, saddles and harness, saddlery hardware, scientific instruments, silk (broad and ribbon), silk (dyeing), smelting and refining precious metals, soap and tallow, steel and iron (bar), steel (structural), trunks and travelling bags, watch cases and materials, window shades and unclassified.

Five hundred dollars, but under six hundred dollars: Artisan's tools, awnings, carriages and wagons, electrical appliances, foundry (iron), inks and mucilage, jewelry, oils, pottery, roofing (iron and stone), sashes, blinds and doors, steel and iron forging and typewriters and supplies.

Six hundred dollars and over: Furnaces, ranges and heaters, ship building, silver goods, varnishes, wirecloth and brewing.

The aggregate amount paid in wages by all industries, comprising the entire 1,738 establishments, is \$76,088,281, and the average yearly earnings per individual is \$438.55.

Table No. 7.—Classified weekly wages by industries. In this table the classified weekly wages are given with the number, male and female, who receive the various rates in each industry separately. There is also a classification for all industries which shows the total number and equivalent percentage of males and females who receive these wage rates.

The total number of employes, male and female, for whom classified wages are reported, is 196,984. Of these 34,364, or 17.45 per cent., receive under \$5 per week; 15,456, or 7.85 per cent., receive \$5, but under \$6 per week; 16,923, or 8.59 per cent., receive \$6, but under \$7 per week; 20,069, or 10.19 per cent., receive \$7, but under \$8 per week; 17,008, or 8.63 per cent., receive \$8, but under \$9; 20,890, or 10.61 per cent., receive \$9, but under \$10 per week; 32,017, or 11.18 per cent., receive \$10, but under \$12 per week; 22,511, or 11.43 per cent., receive \$12, but under \$15 per week; 19,585, or 9.93 per cent., receive \$15, but under \$20 per week, and 8,161, or 4.14 per cent., receive \$20 and over per week.

A study of this table in detail will convey a very accurate knowledge of prevailing wage rates in all the principal industries of the State. Giving, as it does, a separate classification for males and females employed in each industry, with the actual number of each sex receiving the rates per week, the standard wages are shown more clearly than they could be by any other form of presentation.

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

The average number of days in operation in all industries, as shown in this table, is 289.32; the average number of hours employed per day is 9.73, and the average proportion of business done is 79.09 per cent., or 20.91 per cent. less than the full productive capacity of the 1,738 establishments comprised in the table. Deducting Sundays and all recognized holidays, there remain 306 working days in the year, which number is assumed to be the standard for full time.



Among the 89 industries, there are eight that worked more than 306 days; all the others fall short of full time variously from 1 to 86 days. The highest average number of hours employed per day by any of the industries is 12, in the manufacture of pig iron; the lowest is 8.62, reported by the manufacturer of lamps. Seventeen industries report the hours of employment at exactly 10 per day; all the others work on the average some small fraction below that figure down to the lamp industry, the working time in which, as above noted, is 8.62 hours per day. Only one industry, pig iron, reports having run up to its full productive capacity, although the mining of iron ore, which was 99.57 per cent., may be said to have done all that, practically, its plants were capable of doing. Quarrying stone shows the smallest proportion of business done, 64.23 per cent.

The following table gives the number of days in operation, the number not in operation and the percentage of unemployment for the principal industries:

INDUSTRIES.	Average number of days employed during year.	Average number of days not employed during year.	Average percentage of unemployment during the year.
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	310.00		
Brick and terra cotta.....	237.72	68.28	22.3
Chemical products .....	319.07		
Cigars and tobacco.....	250.86	55.14	18.0
Cotton goods .....	286.34	19.65	6.4
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	290.00	16.00	5.2
Electrical appliances .....	301.62	4.38	1.4
Fertilizers .....	282.50	23.50	7.6
Food products .....	293.46	12.54	4.1
Foundry (iron) .....	290.40	15.60	5.1
Glass (window and bottle).....	251.74	54.26	17.7
Hats (felt) .....	271.76	34.24	11.1
Jewelry .....	288.73	17.27	5.6
Leather .....	292.20	13.80	4.5
Lamps .....	261.87	44.13	14.4
Machinery .....	297.12	8.88	2.9
Metal goods .....	293.53	12.47	4.1
Oil cloth (floor and table).....	343.71		
Oils .....	271.50	34.50	11.2
Paper .....	285.47	20.53	6.7
Pottery .....	296.20	9.80	3.2
Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	280.27	25.73	8.4
Shoes .....	277.18	28.82	9.4
Silk (broad and ribbon).....	290.01	15.99	5.2
Silk dyeing .....	292.00	14.00	4.6
Smelting and refining (gold, silver and copper) ..	332.71		
Steel and iron (structural).....	303.95	2.05	.7
Steel and iron (forging).....	297.54	8.46	2.7
Woolen and worsted goods.....	292.43	13.57	4.4
Unclassified .....	295.12	10.88	3.6

Table No. 9 is simply a special presentation of particular industries, important because of their being among the principal ones carried on in the State in the matter of capital invested, number of persons employed and the value of their product. All the data relating to them are taken from the general tables and brought together in this one for convenient review.

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders, by Industries, 1899.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Number of private firms.	Partners.					Number of corporations.	Stockholders.				Partners and Stockholders.	Aggregates.
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Banks as trustees.	Total.		
1	Agricultural implements.....	6	4	5	1	.....	.....	6	2	66	.....	.....	66	72	
2	Artisan's tools .....	30	17	34	1	.....	.....	35	13	198	41	20	269	294	
3	Art tile .....	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	11	.....	.....	11	13	
4	Artificial flowers .....	3	2	6	2	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
5	Awnings .....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	3	.....	5	7	
6	Bicycles and bicycle parts..	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	41	.....	.....	41	41	
7	Boilers .....	11	5	7	.....	.....	1	8	6	60	8	3	71	79	
8	Boxes (wood and paper)....	28	26	39	1	.....	.....	40	2	11	1	.....	12	52	
9	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter) .....	31	8	12	.....	.....	.....	12	23	499	33	2	534	546	
10	Brick and terra cotta.....	66	39	53	4	.....	.....	57	27	374	118	15	507	564	
11	Brushes .....	11	11	15	.....	.....	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	
12	Buttons (metal) .....	6	3	6	.....	.....	.....	6	3	28	11	.....	39	45	
13	Buttons (pearl) .....	15	15	27	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	
14	Canned goods .....	41	32	50	2	.....	.....	52	9	211	20	1	232	284	
15	Carpets and rugs .....	8	3	4	.....	.....	.....	4	5	48	10	.....	58	62	
16	Carriages and wagons.....	36	29	41	1	.....	.....	43	7	45	12	1	58	101	
17	Chemical products .....	42	13	26	.....	.....	1	27	29	695	393	82	1,171	1,198	
18	Cigars and tobacco.....	22	18	25	.....	.....	.....	25	4	339	223	4	566	591	
19	Clothing .....	19	18	24	1	.....	.....	25	1	3	1	1	5	30	
20	Confectionery .....	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	11	6	.....	17	20	
21	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper) .....	9	4	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	17	8	.....	25	30	
22	Corsets and corset waists...	10	7	17	1	.....	.....	18	3	15	8	.....	23	41	
23	Cutlery .....	6	4	5	.....	.....	.....	5	2	20	6	.....	26	31	
24	Cotton goods .....	32	22	31	2	.....	.....	33	10	103	6	3	112	145	
25	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing) .....	18	7	12	.....	.....	.....	12	11	59	9	4	72	84	
26	Electrical appliances .....	16	4	6	.....	.....	.....	6	12	429	119	12	560	566	
27	Fertilizers .....	12	5	14	.....	.....	.....	14	7	241	109	14	364	378	
28	Food products .....	15	8	16	.....	.....	.....	16	7	60	8	.....	68	84	
29	Foundry (brass) .....	11	8	11	1	.....	.....	12	3	14	.....	.....	14	26	
30	Foundry (iron) .....	32	17	27	.....	.....	1	28	15	366	204	33	603	631	
31	Furnaces, ranges and heaters .....	13	5	11	1	.....	.....	12	8	49	12	8	69	81	
32	Glass (window and bottle).	23	6	10	1	.....	1	12	17	103	4	2	109	121	
33	Graphite products .....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	103	60	16	179	179	
34	Hats (felt) .....	51	36	60	.....	1	1	62	15	84	14	.....	98	160	
35	Hats (straw) .....	3	3	3	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
36	High explosives .....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	64	5	2	71	71	
37	Inks and mucilage.....	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4	21	7	.....	28	30	
38	Jewelry .....	65	50	107	6	.....	.....	113	15	56	16	.....	72	185	
39	Knit goods .....	14	11	16	.....	.....	.....	16	3	108	51	5	164	189	
40	Leather .....	55	29	42	4	.....	3	49	26	267	47	4	313	367	
41	Leather goods .....	15	12	22	.....	.....	.....	22	3	11	6	.....	17	39	
42	Lamps .....	8	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	6	288	127	69	484	487	
43	Lime and cement.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	116	42	16	174	175	
44	Machinery .....	89	41	55	3	.....	1	59	48	433	162	42	637	696	
45	Mattresses and bedding....	7	3	5	.....	.....	.....	5	4	19	.....	.....	19	24	
46	Metal goods .....	51	20	33	.....	.....	.....	33	31	356	95	9	460	493	
47	Metal novelties .....	13	7	12	.....	.....	.....	12	6	49	8	.....	57	69	
48	Mining (iron ore) .....	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	5	424	214	114	752	754	
49	Musical instruments .....	14	8	14	.....	.....	.....	14	6	92	7	1	100	114	
50	Oilcloth (floor and table)..	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	5	30	2	.....	32	34	
51	Oils .....	14	5	9	.....	1	.....	10	9	1,883	1,571	96	3,550	3,560	
52	Paints .....	12	3	4	.....	.....	.....	5	9	160	43	8	211	216	
53	Paper .....	36	12	20	3	.....	.....	26	24	316	98	1	415	441	
54	Plg iron .....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	221	54	25	300	301	
55	Pottery .....	30	10	24	.....	.....	.....	24	20	374	132	42	548	572	
56	Printing and bookbinding...	13	9	14	1	.....	.....	15	4	23	3	.....	26	41	
57	Quarrying stone .....	13	7	10	2	.....	.....	12	6	27	1	.....	28	40	

\*Two establishments have not reported.

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders, by Industries, 1899.—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.
58	Roofing (iron and stone)...	9	2	4	.....	.....	.....	4	7	42	7	1	50	54
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft) .....	33	2	4	.....	.....	.....	4	31	276	75	5	356	390
60	Saddles and harness.....	11	8	10	3	.....	.....	13	3	11	2	.....	13	26
61	Saddlery and harness hardware .....	14	12	18	1	.....	.....	19	2	6	1	3	10	29
62	Scientific instruments .....	10	3	6	1	.....	.....	7	7	138	13	2	153	160
63	Sash, blinds and doors.....	22	17	27	2	.....	.....	29	5	25	2	.....	27	56
64	Shoes .....	48	26	43	2	.....	1	46	22	145	36	1	182	228
65	Shirts .....	24	21	40	1	.....	.....	41	3	11	2	.....	13	54
66	Shipbuilding .....	11	8	12	.....	.....	.....	12	3	11	1	.....	12	24
67	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	109	57	119	2	3	.....	124	52	360	41	6	407	531
68	Silk dyeing .....	23	9	12	.....	.....	.....	12	14	53	5	.....	58	70
69	Silk throwing .....	20	17	23	.....	.....	.....	23	3	11	1	.....	12	35
70	Silk mill supplies.....	14	13	16	2	.....	.....	19	1	3	2	.....	6	24
71	Silver goods .....	9	4	8	2	.....	.....	10	5	39	21	2	62	72
72	Smelting and refining, gold, silver, copper, etc.....	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	6	62	5	1	68	70
73	Soap and tallow.....	14	7	14	4	1	.....	19	7	61	10	.....	71	90
74	Steam pipe covering.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	1	.....	14	14
75	Steel and iron (bar).....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	26	3	5	34	35
76	Steel and iron (structural) .....	19	8	12	.....	.....	.....	12	11	134	6	4	144	156
77	Steel and iron (forging).....	11	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	7	114	53	14	181	185
78	Textile products .....	7	2	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	53	6	1	60	65
79	Thread .....	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	*5	13	1	3	22	24
80	Trunks and traveling bags.....	10	8	12	.....	1	.....	13	2	10	6	1	17	30
81	Trunks and bag hardware...	8	7	12	.....	.....	.....	12	1	4	.....	.....	4	16
82	Typewriters and supplies...	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	75	8	4	87	90
83	Varnishes .....	18	5	10	.....	.....	.....	10	13	103	33	5	141	151
84	Watches, cases and material .....	10	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	8	260	60	14	334	336
85	Window shades .....	4	2	3	1	.....	.....	4	2	5	1	.....	6	10
86	Wire cloth .....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	29	6	.....	35	35
87	Wooden goods .....	30	19	31	.....	.....	.....	31	11	103	21	.....	124	155
88	Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	13	30	1	.....	.....	31	15	217	53	16	286	317
89	Unclassified .....	57	29	58	.....	.....	.....	58	28	11,300	42	7	11,349	11,407
		1,738	934	1,549	63	11	13	1,636	804	23,262	4,662	750	28,774	30,410

\*One establishment has not reported.

TABLE No. 2—Capital Invested, Stock or Material Used, Goods Made, or Work Done, by Industries, 1899.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital Invested.	Value of stock or material used.	Value of goods made or work done.
			Amount.	Total Cost.	Total Value.
1	Agricultural implements .....	6	\$313,157	\$168,611	\$374,655
2	Artisans' tools .....	30	2,364,263	746,587	1,912,296
3	Art tile .....	2	308,000	39,398	167,600
4	Artificial flowers .....	5	25,250	20,372	60,869
5	Awnings .....	3	24,000	89,322	135,275
6	Bicycles and bicycle parts.....	8	296,000	224,955	541,104
7	Bollers .....	11	1,617,560	1,426,245	2,835,901
8	Boxes (wood and paper).....	28	457,441	684,403	1,334,073
9	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)....	31	17,765,799	2,887,462	11,681,016
10	Brick and terra cotta.....	66	7,059,502	1,384,955	4,931,848
11	Brushes .....	11	100,614	127,595	317,777
12	Buttons (metal) .....	6	570,000	267,013	761,194
13	Buttons (pearl) .....	15	291,500	342,798	793,582
14	Canned goods .....	41	740,884	708,780	1,143,929
15	Carpets and rugs.....	8	828,400	874,154	1,475,366
16	Carriages and wagons.....	36	1,273,457	888,301	2,312,746
17	Chemical products .....	42	13,798,456	8,104,981	13,800,362
18	Cigars and tobacco.....	22	6,067,798	3,622,701	7,016,231
19	Clothing .....	19	181,000	394,150	755,722
20	Confectionery .....	6	94,500	244,524	345,773
21	Corncrises (galvanized iron and copper)...	9	274,582	214,512	495,587
22	Corsets and corset waists.....	10	637,000	742,640	1,818,323
23	Cutlery .....	6	455,800	134,335	539,525
24	Cotton goods .....	32	3,910,597	2,303,279	4,854,826
25	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	18	4,453,903	5,385,571	8,286,900
26	Electrical appliances .....	18	7,304,211	1,835,468	3,895,152
27	Fertilizers .....	12	3,912,100	2,732,775	4,128,436
28	Food products .....	15	2,138,243	6,917,669	8,191,961
29	Foundry (brass) .....	11	899,210	683,532	1,227,896
30	Foundry (iron) .....	32	2,924,147	2,829,841	5,923,189
31	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	1,479,000	1,006,018	2,492,416
32	Glass (window and bottle).....	23	4,045,452	1,416,693	4,936,726
33	Graphite products .....	3	1,136,300	*227,194	*538,779
34	Hats (felt) .....	51	2,155,283	3,750,012	7,548,645
35	Hats (straw) .....	3	267,708	251,916	521,746
36	High explosives .....	8	1,773,826	1,668,141	2,910,551
37	Inks and mucilage.....	5	475,900	142,076	304,048
38	Jewelry .....	65	3,174,095	3,253,708	6,489,470
39	Knit goods .....	14	1,889,750	1,096,744	1,883,712
40	Leather .....	55	6,209,174	7,394,687	12,047,017
41	Leather goods .....	15	672,347	827,040	1,463,353
42	Lamps .....	8	1,894,510	1,617,320	3,398,631
43	Lime and cement.....	6	1,134,898	486,414	844,555
44	Machinery .....	89	15,623,634	6,236,477	16,695,256
45	Mattresses and bedding.....	7	127,000	215,313	356,104
46	Metal goods .....	51	5,302,217	6,453,068	9,487,237
47	Metal novelties .....	13	561,500	518,314	1,145,265
48	Mining (iron ore).....	7	3,803,872	197,390	649,430
49	Musical instruments .....	14	1,526,886	841,005	1,939,646
50	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	7	1,980,000	2,299,018	3,534,665
51	Oils .....	14	17,342,953	30,371,378	34,102,998
52	Paints .....	12	1,170,400	1,628,836	2,540,976
53	Paper .....	36	3,110,290	2,869,810	4,863,516
54	Pig iron .....	3	1,109,250	851,800	1,120,853
55	Pottery .....	30	5,502,462	1,217,864	4,243,341
56	Printing and bookbinding.....	13	372,123	244,434	578,497
57	Quarrying stone .....	13	312,486	206,576	561,728
58	Roofing (iron and stone).....	9	797,413	750,519	1,437,276

\*Two establishments have not reported.

TABLE No. 2—Capital Invested, Stock or Material Used, Goods Made, or Work Done, by Industries, 1899—Continued.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital Invested.	Value of stock or material used.	Value of goods made or work done.
			Amount.	Cost. Total.	Total Value.
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	33	\$6,700,548	\$8,205,344	\$12,441,996
60	Saddles and harness.....	11	393,530	250,682	461,718
61	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	14	655,157	454,393	1,249,416
62	Scientific instruments.....	10	1,589,300	775,462	1,661,977
63	Sash, blinds and doors.....	22	951,342	762,878	1,334,255
64	Shoes.....	48	2,320,191	3,670,981	6,682,954
65	Shirts.....	24	769,900	1,235,106	2,467,985
66	Shipbuilding.....	11	585,624	264,574	699,928
67	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	109	19,737,047	21,812,149	37,587,209
68	Silk dyeing.....	23	1,995,190	2,210,237	4,687,778
69	Silk throwing.....	20	716,170	621,222	1,094,418
70	Silk mill supplies.....	14	453,000	213,155	600,060
71	Silver goods.....	9	1,346,608	532,461	1,272,188
72	Smelting and refining, gold, silver, copper, etc.....	7	5,660,000	*8,325,557	*17,430,973
73	Soap and tallow.....	14	1,427,419	1,408,015	2,084,906
74	Steam pipe covering.....	3	103,000	53,157	123,198
75	Steel and iron (bar).....	4	481,800	527,493	800,489
76	Steel and iron (structural).....	19	5,614,970	**2,922,704	**5,713,715
77	Steel and iron (forging).....	11	2,763,206	3,340,322	5,037,411
78	Textile products.....	7	499,000	497,345	882,302
79	Thread.....	6	***2,613,233	***633,476	***1,277,223
80	Trunks and traveling bags.....	10	440,000	576,760	1,152,022
81	Trunks and bag hardware.....	8	704,000	404,962	750,129
82	Typewriters and supplies.....	5	805,000	237,733	730,762
83	Varnishes.....	18	4,247,100	****891,716	****1,781,502
84	Watches, cases and material.....	10	2,605,863	1,210,866	2,420,722
85	Window shades.....	4	102,000	224,900	355,900
86	Wire cloth.....	4	502,845	404,267	963,305
87	Wooden goods.....	30	889,801	578,296	1,497,546
88	Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	7,959,617	6,543,420	10,515,033
89	Unclassified.....	57	14,007,986	*****5,055,510	*****9,011,394
	All industries.....	1,738	\$255,689,550	\$200,901,940	\$355,465,970

\*Two establishments have not reported these items.

\*\*One establishment has not reported these items.

\*\*\*Three establishments have not reported these items.

\*\*\*\*One establishment has not reported these items.

\*\*\*\*\*One establishment has not reported these items.



**TABLE No. 3.—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates, 1899.**

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 .....	6	225	148	303	155
2	Artisans' tools .....	30	1,452	1,363	1,536	173
3	Art tile .....	3	393	384	400	16
4	Artificial flowers .....	5	84	12	148	136
5	Awnings .....	3	25	18	31	13
6	Bicycles and bicycle parts.....	8	709	557	850	293
7	Boilers .....	11	795	644	964	320
8	Boxes (wood and paper).....	28	1,053	969	1,198	229
9	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)....	31	1,736	1,703	1,764	61
10	Brick and terra cotta.....	66	5,001	2,816	6,589	3,773
11	Brushes .....	11	245	221	259	38
12	Buttons (metal) .....	6	564	479	688	209
13	Buttons (pearl) .....	15	843	805	895	90
14	Canned goods .....	41	1,266	121	5,212	5,091
15	Carpets and rugs.....	8	1,157	1,079	1,234	155
16	Carriages and wagons.....	36	1,090	1,023	1,151	128
17	Chemical products .....	42	3,275	3,128	3,400	272
18	Cigars and tobacco.....	22	2,701	2,446	3,004	558
19	Clothing .....	19	785	733	838	105
20	Confectionery .....	6	101	78	120	42
21	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper)...	9	336	290	417	127
22	Corsets and corset waists.....	10	1,817	1,746	1,893	147
23	Cutlery .....	6	615	596	636	40
24	Cotton goods .....	32	4,728	4,571	4,906	395
25	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	18	3,695	3,536	3,941	405
26	Electrical appliances .....	16	2,006	1,950	2,079	129
27	Fertilizers .....	12	944	794	1,159	365
28	Food products .....	15	1,201	1,089	1,307	218
29	Foundry (brass) .....	11	770	661	826	165
30	Foundry (iron) .....	32	3,536	3,220	3,724	504
31	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	1,216	1,107	1,418	311
32	Glass (window and bottle)*.....	23	5,148	1,432	6,357	4,925
33	Graphite products .....	3	1,241	1,102	1,311	209
34	Hats (felt) .....	51	5,233	4,907	5,558	651
35	Hats (straw) .....	3	405	137	561	424
36	High explosives .....	8	810	663	907	244
37	Inks and muclage.....	5	77	70	86	16
38	Jewelry .....	65	2,410	2,204	2,659	455
39	Knit goods .....	14	1,711	1,618	1,791	173
40	Leather .....	55	3,775	3,642	3,876	234
41	Leather goods .....	15	990	933	1,041	108
42	Lamps .....	8	2,060	1,811	2,465	654
43	Lime and cement.....	6	429	329	503	174
44	Machinery .....	44	11,648	10,261	12,718	2,457

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

TABLE No. 3.—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates, 1899—Continued.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate average number of persons employed.	Aggregates of persons employed at periods of employment.		Excess of greatest over Smallest number.
				Smallest Number.	Greatest Number.	
45	Matresses and bedding.....	7	179	170	185	15
46	Metal goods .....	51	4,061	3,574	4,392	818
47	Metal novelties .....	13	807	719	935	216
48	Mining (iron ore).....	7	1,103	1,026	1,393	367
49	Musical instruments .....	14	1,241	1,192	1,327	135
50	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	7	855	772	908	136
51	Oils .....	14	2,682	2,614	2,797	183
52	Paints .....	12	554	499	595	96
53	Paper .....	36	1,804	1,619	1,912	293
54	Pig iron .....	3	405	265	624	359
55	Pottery .....	30	3,535	3,230	3,705	475
56	Printing and bookbinding.....	13	444	394	483	89
57	Quarrying stone .....	13	590	240	801	561
58	Roofing (iron and stone).....	9	306	242	368	126
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	33	4,034	3,619	4,298	679
60	Saddles and harness.....	11	296	254	322	68
61	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	14	825	789	846	57
62	Scientific instruments .....	10	1,296	1,081	1,453	372
63	Sash, blinds and doors.....	22	673	610	702	92
64	Shoes .....	48	4,718	4,541	4,881	340
65	Shirts .....	24	3,317	2,808	3,492	684
66	Shipbuilding .....	11	489	393	544	151
67	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	109	21,672	20,795	22,658	1,863
68	Silk dyeing .....	23	3,574	3,255	3,820	565
69	Silk throwing .....	20	1,547	1,427	1,617	190
70	Silk mill supplies.....	14	577	560	599	39
71	Silver goods .....	9	661	617	709	92
72	Smelting and refining, gold, silver, copper, etc .....	7	2,527	2,157	2,842	685
73	Soap and tallow.....	14	549	528	592	64
74	Steam pipe covering.....	3	94	88	98	10
75	Steel and iron (bar).....	4	516	449	580	131
76	Steel and iron (structural).....	19	4,961	4,570	5,350	780
77	Steel and iron (forging).....	11	2,156	1,994	2,272	278
78	Textile products .....	7	292	236	350	114
79	Thread .....	6	5,399	5,317	5,471	154
80	Trunks and traveling bags.....	10	660	597	715	118
81	Trunks and bag hardware.....	8	704	600	782	182
82	Typewriters and supplies.....	5	649	558	701	143
83	Varnishes .....	18	246	237	251	14
84	Watches, cases and material.....	10	1,621	1,549	1,662	113
85	Window shades .....	4	105	97	112	15
86	Wire cloth .....	4	553	535	563	28
87	Wooden goods .....	30	1,077	1,034	1,130	96
88	Woolen and worsted goods.....	23	6,656	5,605	7,623	1,958
89	Unclassified .....	57	5,435	5,160	5,659	499
	All industries .....	1,738	176,954	164,970	185,285	20,315



TABLE No. 4.—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Person Employed, by Industries—Averages, 1899.

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 .....	6	38	25	50	25
2	Artisans' tools .....	20	48	45	51	6
3	Art tile .....	3	131	128	133	5
4	Artificial flowers .....	5	17	3	30	27
5	Awnings .....	3	8	6	11	5
6	Bicycles and bicycle parts.....	8	89	70	106	36
7	Boilers .....	11	72	59	88	28
8	Boxes (wood and paper).....	28	38	35	43	8
9	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)....	31	56	55	57	2
10	Brick and terra cotta.....	66	76	43	100	57
11	Brushes .....	11	22	20	24	4
12	Buttons (metal) .....	6	94	80	115	35
13	Buttons (pearl) .....	15	56	54	60	6
14	Canned goods .....	41	31	3	127	124
15	Carpets and rugs .....	8	145	135	154	19
16	Carriages and wagons.....	36	30	28	32	4
17	Chemical products .....	42	78	74	81	7
18	Cigars and tobacco.....	22	123	111	137	26
19	Clothing .....	19	41	39	44	5
20	Confectionery .....	6	17	13	20	7
21	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper)....	9	37	32	46	14
22	Corsets and corset waists.....	10	182	175	189	14
23	Cutlery .....	6	103	99	106	7
24	Cotton goods .....	32	148	143	155	12
25	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	18	205	196	219	23
26	Electrical appliances .....	16	125	122	130	8
27	Fertilizers .....	12	79	66	97	31
28	Food products .....	15	80	73	87	14
29	Foundry (brass) .....	11	70	60	75	15
30	Foundry (iron) .....	32	110	101	116	15
31	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	94	78	108	30
32	Glass (window and bottle)*.....	23	212	62	276	214
33	Graphite products .....	3	413	367	437	70
34	Hats (felt) .....	51	103	96	109	13
35	Hats (straw) .....	3	135	46	187	41
36	High explosives .....	8	101	83	113	30
37	Inks and mucilage.....	5	15	14	17	3
38	Jewelry .....	65	37	34	41	7
39	Knit goods .....	14	122	116	128	12
40	Leather .....	55	69	66	71	5
41	Leather goods .....	15	66	62	69	7
42	Lamps .....	8	258	227	308	81
43	Lime and cement.....	6	72	55	84	29
44	Machinery .....	44	265	233	289	56

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

TABLE No. 4.—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries—Averages 1899—Continued.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Number of persons employed in each establishment.			
			Average number.	Smallest number.	Greatest number.	Excess of greatest over smallest number.
45	Mattresses and bedding.....	7	26	24	27	3
46	Metal goods .....	51	80	70	86	16
47	Metal novelties .....	13	70	55	72	17
48	Mining (iron ore).....	7	159	147	199	52
49	Musical instruments .....	14	89	85	95	10
50	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	7	122	110	130	20
51	Oils .....	14	192	187	200	13
52	Paints .....	12	46	42	50	8
53	Paper .....	36	50	45	53	8
54	Pig iron .....	3	135	88	208	120
55	Pottery .....	30	118	108	124	16
56	Printing and bookbinding.....	13	34	30	37	7
57	Quarrying stone .....	13	45	18	62	44
58	Roofing (iron and stone).....	9	34	27	41	14
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	33	122	109	130	21
60	Saddles and harness.....	11	27	23	29	6
61	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	14	59	56	60	4
62	Scientific instruments .....	10	130	108	145	37
63	Sash, blinds and doors.....	22	31	28	32	4
64	Shoes .....	48	98	94	102	8
65	Shirts .....	24	138	117	145	28
66	Shipbuilding .....	11	44	36	49	13
67	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	109	198	190	208	18
68	Silk dyeing .....	23	155	140	166	26
69	Silk throwing .....	20	77	71	81	10
70	Silk mill supplies.....	14	41	40	43	3
71	Silver goods .....	9	73	68	78	10
72	Smelting and refining, gold, silver, copper, etc .....	7	361	308	406	98
73	Soap and tallow.....	14	39	37	42	5
74	Steam pipe covering.....	3	31	29	33	4
75	Steel and iron (bar).....	4	129	112	145	16
76	Steel and iron (structural).....	19	261	240	282	42
77	Steel and iron (forging).....	11	196	181	207	26
78	Textile products .....	7	42	34	50	16
79	Thread .....	6	900	886	912	26
80	Trunks and traveling bags.....	10	66	59	71	12
81	Trunks and bag hardware.....	8	88	75	98	23
82	Typewriters and supplies.....	5	130	112	140	28
83	Varnishes .....	18	14	13	14	1
84	Watches, cases and material.....	10	162	155	166	11
85	Window shades .....	4	26	24	28	4
86	Wire cloth .....	4	138	134	141	7
87	Wooden goods .....	30	36	34	38	4
88	Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	238	202	272	70
89	Unclassified .....	57	95	91	99	8
All industries .....		1,738	102	95	107	12

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	253	2	255
February .....	271	3	274
March .....	291	3	294
April .....	300	3	303
May .....	274	2	276
June .....	229	2	231
June .....	161	1	162
August .....	147	1	148
September .....	156	1	157
October .....	175	1	176
November .....	200	2	202
December .....	222	2	224

## ARTISANS' TOOLS—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	1,344	19	1,363
February .....	1,356	19	1,375
March .....	1,388	19	1,407
April .....	1,418	19	1,437
May .....	1,407	19	1,426
June .....	1,422	19	1,441
July .....	1,428	19	1,447
August .....	1,455	19	1,474
September .....	1,481	19	1,500
October .....	1,482	19	1,501
November .....	1,501	19	1,520
December .....	1,516	20	1,536

## ART TILE.—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	267	118	385
February .....	265	119	384
March .....	276	119	395
April .....	277	118	395
May .....	275	118	393
June .....	274	118	392
July .....	281	119	400
August .....	279	119	398
September .....	280	116	396
October .....	277	115	392
November .....	282	116	398
December .....	277	112	389

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	9	87	96
February .....	12	97	109
March .....	12	109	121
April .....	12	136	148
May .....	11	101	112
June .....	6	30	36
July .....	1	11	12
August .....	3	38	41
September .....	7	50	57
October .....	12	75	87
November .....	15	77	92
December .....	14	88	102

## AWNINGS.—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	8	10	18
February .....	10	11	21
March .....	10	11	21
April .....	11	14	25
May .....	14	16	30
June .....	15	16	31
July .....	15	16	31
August .....	13	12	25
September .....	12	12	24
October .....	12	12	24
November .....	11	15	26
December .....	11	14	25

## BICYCLES AND BICYCLE PARTS.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	776	31	807
February .....	786	39	825
March .....	799	41	840
April .....	809	41	850
May .....	725	47	772
June .....	610	41	651
July .....	592	42	634
August .....	529	40	569
September .....	523	34	557
October .....	559	40	599
November .....	694	34	728
December .....	656	28	684

TABLE No. 5 —Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## BOILERS.—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	644	.....	644
February .....	658	.....	658
March .....	687	.....	687
April .....	679	.....	679
May .....	671	.....	671
June .....	673	.....	673
July .....	755	.....	755
August .....	857	.....	857
September .....	890	.....	890
October .....	923	.....	923
November .....	941	.....	941
December .....	964	.....	964

## BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	325	693	1,018
February .....	324	703	1,027
March .....	331	639	970
April .....	334	641	975
May .....	336	646	982
June .....	332	637	969
July .....	340	649	989
August .....	345	662	1,007
September .....	346	779	1,125
October .....	353	840	1,193
November .....	355	841	1,196
December .....	350	828	1,178

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

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	1,701	*2	1,703
February .....	1,712	2	1,714
March .....	1,732	3	1,735
April .....	1,754	10	1,764
May .....	1,724	5	1,729
June .....	1,751	6	1,757
July .....	1,747	5	1,752
August .....	1,758	6	1,764
September .....	1,731	5	1,736
October .....	1,722	3	1,725
November .....	1,727	14	1,741
December .....	1,704	9	1,713

\*All the females appearing in this table as being employed in Brewing, are in the service of a firm of Malt Extract Manufacturers.

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## BRICK AND TERRA COTTA.—SIXTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	2,954	12	2,966
February .....	2,806	10	2,816
March .....	3,299	5	3,304
April .....	4,845	20	4,865
May .....	5,835	21	5,856
June .....	6,224	21	6,245
July .....	6,529	21	6,550
August .....	6,569	20	6,589
September .....	6,335	21	6,356
October .....	5,844	26	5,870
November .....	4,708	27	4,735
December .....	3,851	10	3,861

## BRUSHES.—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	150	99	249
February .....	145	104	249
March .....	147	99	246
April .....	153	104	257
May .....	155	104	259
June .....	143	93	236
July .....	135	86	221
August .....	138	86	224
September .....	163	92	255
October .....	151	97	248
November .....	155	93	248
December .....	160	96	256

## BUTTONS (METAL).—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	160	307	467
February .....	198	303	501
March .....	215	264	479
April .....	237	299	536
May .....	229	289	518
June .....	243	312	555
July .....	263	283	546
August .....	249	303	552
September .....	263	341	604
October .....	289	399	688
November .....	280	345	625
December .....	295	368	663

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## BUTTONS (PEARL).—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	507	298	805
February.....	539	306	845
March.....	512	304	816
April.....	503	309	812
May.....	504	313	817
June.....	518	317	835
July.....	515	320	835
August.....	519	321	840
September.....	546	322	868
October.....	563	332	895
November.....	556	326	882
December.....	542	323	865

## CANNED GOODS.—FORTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	120	1	121
February.....	150	6	156
March.....	183	6	189
April.....	237	6	243
May.....	393	149	542
June.....	484	468	952
July.....	316	228	544
August.....	1,214	1,618	2,832
September.....	2,257	2,955	5,212
October.....	1,469	1,549	3,018
November.....	643	479	1,122
December.....	191	77	268

## CARPETS AND RUGS.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	748	334	1,082
February.....	740	339	1,079
March.....	758	332	1,090
April.....	755	346	1,101
May.....	746	348	1,094
June.....	864	370	1,234
July.....	795	361	1,156
August.....	822	363	1,185
September.....	839	362	1,201
October.....	844	368	1,212
November.....	846	380	1,226
December.....	843	378	1,221



TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.—THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,025	.....	1,025
February.....	1,023	.....	1,023
March.....	1,049	.....	1,049
April.....	1,110	.....	1,110
May.....	1,133	.....	1,133
June.....	1,140	.....	1,140
July.....	1,151	.....	1,151
August.....	1,127	.....	1,127
September.....	1,107	.....	1,107
October.....	1,082	.....	1,082
November.....	1,067	.....	1,067
December.....	1,070	.....	1,070

## CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.—FORTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	2,583	545	3,128
February.....	2,608	524	3,132
March.....	2,645	510	3,155
April.....	2,687	544	3,231
May.....	2,732	565	3,297
June.....	2,726	608	3,334
July.....	2,683	573	3,256
August.....	2,709	591	3,300
September.....	2,759	588	3,347
October.....	2,798	581	3,379
November.....	2,802	598	3,400
December.....	2,798	552	3,350

## CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
December.....	877	1,803	2,680
January.....	923	1,850	2,773
February.....	955	1,893	2,848
March.....	1,014	1,990	3,004
April.....	1,056	1,931	2,987
May.....	1,016	1,945	2,961
June.....	871	1,776	2,647
July.....	882	1,704	2,586
August.....	894	1,655	2,549
September.....	876	1,590	2,466
October.....	857	1,613	2,470
November.....	835	1,611	2,446



TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## CLOTHING.—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
December.....	310	423	733
January.....	313	440	753
February.....	321	468	789
March.....	365	446	751
April.....	310	440	750
May.....	343	475	818
June.....	305	467	772
July.....	335	475	810
August.....	333	491	824
September.....	339	499	838
October.....	304	481	785
November.....	328	471	799

## CONFECTIONERY.—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	53	30	83
February.....	76	39	115
March.....	77	40	117
April.....	77	37	114
May.....	53	27	80
June.....	53	26	79
July.....	49	29	78
August.....	51	28	79
September.....	76	39	115
October.....	73	47	120
November.....	75	43	118
December.....	75	40	115

## CORNICE (GALVANIZED IRON AND COPPER).—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	308	12	320
February.....	302	12	314
March.....	405	12	417
April.....	342	12	354
May.....	314	11	325
June.....	279	11	290
July.....	295	11	306
August.....	288	11	299
September.....	353	11	364
October.....	294	11	305
November.....	339	11	350
December.....	370	19	389

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregate by Months, 1899—Continued.

## CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	174	1,572	1,746
February.....	177	1,580	1,757
March.....	179	1,638	1,817
April.....	183	1,683	1,866
May.....	181	1,659	1,840
June.....	178	1,653	1,831
July.....	178	1,630	1,808
August.....	177	1,643	1,820
September.....	178	1,591	1,769
October.....	183	1,710	1,893
November.....	181	1,661	1,842
December.....	181	1,634	1,815

## CUTLERY.—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	560	36	596
February.....	564	36	600
March.....	569	38	607
April.....	584	36	620
May.....	576	36	612
June.....	565	36	601
July.....	563	38	601
August.....	575	36	611
September.....	590	36	626
October.....	593	36	629
November.....	598	38	636
December.....	591	38	629

## COTTON GOODS.—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,133	3,475	4,608
February.....	1,125	3,446	4,571
March.....	1,199	3,460	4,659
April.....	1,165	3,464	4,629
May.....	1,175	3,512	4,687
June.....	1,162	3,528	4,690
July.....	1,152	3,508	4,660
August.....	1,133	3,540	4,673
September.....	1,125	3,662	4,787
October.....	1,138	3,739	4,877
November.....	1,143	3,792	4,935
December.....	1,167	3,799	4,966

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING).—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	2,950	608	3,558
February.....	2,964	600	3,564
March.....	3,003	616	3,619
April.....	3,118	625	3,743
May.....	3,088	614	3,702
June.....	3,075	639	3,714
July.....	2,997	539	3,536
August.....	3,106	549	3,655
September.....	3,079	586	3,665
October.....	3,192	584	3,776
November.....	3,232	638	3,870
December.....	3,276	665	3,941

## ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,835	115	1,950
February.....	1,856	121	1,977
March.....	1,872	128	2,000
April.....	1,887	137	2,024
May.....	1,927	146	2,073
June.....	1,934	145	2,079
July.....	1,896	145	2,041
August.....	1,886	128	2,014
September.....	1,855	121	1,976
October.....	1,861	123	1,984
November.....	1,853	119	1,972
December.....	1,867	120	1,987

## FERTILIZERS.—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	846	23	869
February.....	894	23	917
March.....	1,137	22	1,159
April.....	1,121	22	1,143
May.....	936	23	959
June.....	868	23	891
July.....	826	11	837
August.....	1,000	11	1,011
September.....	1,017	13	1,030
October.....	855	20	875
November.....	772	22	794
December.....	826	21	847

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## FOOD PRODUCTS.—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	961	246	1,207
February.....	951	235	1,186
March.....	904	185	1,089
April.....	919	201	1,120
May.....	920	199	1,119
June.....	931	195	1,126
July.....	961	212	1,173
August.....	947	193	1,140
September.....	1,047	353	1,400
October.....	976	301	1,277
November.....	976	297	1,273
December.....	999	308	1,307

## FOUNDRY (BRASS).—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	627	34	661
February.....	665	35	700
March.....	684	38	722
April.....	702	37	739
May.....	743	35	778
June.....	743	33	776
July.....	753	32	785
August.....	789	33	822
September.....	768	33	801
October.....	787	32	819
November.....	777	36	813
December.....	790	36	826

## FOUNDRY (IRON).—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	3,252	10	3,262
February.....	3,210	10	3,220
March.....	3,351	10	3,361
May.....	3,525	12	3,537
May.....	3,524	12	3,536
June.....	3,558	14	3,572
July.....	3,523	14	3,537
August.....	3,617	14	3,631
September.....	3,635	15	3,650
October.....	3,684	15	3,699
November.....	3,709	15	3,724
December.....	3,685	15	3,700

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS.—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,107	.....	1,107
February.....	1,130	.....	1,130
March.....	1,169	.....	1,169
April.....	1,246	.....	1,246
May.....	1,242	.....	1,242
June.....	1,293	.....	1,293
July.....	1,294	.....	1,294
August.....	1,376	.....	1,376
September.....	1,415	.....	1,415
October.....	1,418	.....	1,418
November.....	1,415	.....	1,415
December.....	1,390	.....	1,390

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

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	6,117	171	6,288
February.....	6,115	177	6,292
March.....	6,159	187	6,346
April.....	5,611	180	5,791
May.....	5,531	188	5,719
June.....	5,316	188	5,504
July.....	1,814	122	1,936
August.....	1,339	93	1,432
September.....	4,200	136	4,336
October.....	5,426	172	5,598
November.....	5,982	197	6,179
December.....	6,158	199	6,357

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS.—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	554	548	1,102
February.....	565	584	1,149
March.....	568	605	1,173
April.....	597	623	1,220
May.....	589	626	1,215
June.....	606	633	1,239
July.....	628	650	1,278
August.....	644	663	1,307
September.....	642	648	1,290
October.....	635	669	1,304
November.....	639	663	1,302
December.....	644	667	1,311

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## HATS (FELT).—FIFTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	3,621	1,296	4,917
February.....	3,629	1,278	4,907
March.....	3,748	1,410	5,158
April.....	3,749	1,428	5,177
May.....	3,775	1,413	5,188
June.....	3,824	1,360	5,184
July.....	3,838	1,360	5,198
August.....	4,069	1,489	5,558
September.....	4,015	1,511	5,526
October.....	4,037	1,515	5,552
November.....	3,819	1,402	5,221
December.....	3,825	1,389	5,214

## HATS (STRAW).—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	123	429	552
February.....	119	418	537
March.....	114	407	521
April.....	102	337	439
May.....	94	329	423
June.....	66	120	186
July.....	41	170	211
August.....	57	80	137
September.....	80	221	301
October.....	104	338	442
November.....	124	428	552
December.....	121	440	561

## HIGH EXPLOSIVES.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	658	5	663
February.....	666	5	671
March.....	706	5	711
April.....	743	5	748
May.....	829	5	834
June.....	850	6	856
July.....	870	5	875
August.....	894	4	898
September.....	813	7	820
October.....	859	7	866
November.....	899	8	907
December.....	868	8	876

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## INKS AND MUCILAGE.—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	59	11	70
February.....	60	14	74
March.....	62	17	79
April.....	63	17	80
May.....	61	16	77
June.....	60	15	75
July.....	58	16	74
August.....	57	20	77
September.....	58	21	79
October.....	62	24	86
November.....	59	17	76
December.....	59	15	74

## JEWELRY.—SIXTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,656	548	2,204
February.....	1,731	580	2,311
March.....	1,733	602	2,335
April.....	1,750	589	2,339
May.....	1,761	592	2,353
June.....	1,720	583	2,303
July.....	1,726	581	2,317
August.....	1,801	608	2,409
September.....	1,771	661	2,432
October.....	1,929	688	2,617
November.....	1,942	706	2,648
December.....	1,945	714	2,659

## KNIT GOODS.—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	623	1,000	1,623
February.....	686	1,010	1,696
March.....	700	1,020	1,720
April.....	666	952	1,618
May.....	699	996	1,695
June.....	684	983	1,667
July.....	698	998	1,696
August.....	695	1,000	1,695
September.....	735	1,036	1,771
October.....	735	1,042	1,777
November.....	741	1,050	1,791
December.....	747	1,037	1,784



TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## LEATHER.—FIFTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	3,719	103	3,822
February.....	3,702	101	3,803
March.....	3,694	101	3,795
April.....	3,706	98	3,804
May.....	3,710	83	3,793
June.....	3,668	88	3,756
July.....	3,572	88	3,660
August.....	3,547	95	3,642
September.....	3,648	88	3,736
October.....	3,695	89	3,784
November.....	3,743	89	3,832
December.....	3,790	86	3,876

## LEATHER GOODS.—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	546	418	964
February.....	546	420	966
March.....	543	428	971
April.....	552	440	992
May.....	536	427	963
June.....	535	423	958
July.....	538	423	961
August.....	556	440	996
September.....	564	449	1,013
October.....	568	467	1,035
November.....	564	477	1,041
December.....	560	461	1,021

## LAMPS.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	769	1,143	1,852
February.....	740	1,071	1,811
March.....	734	1,103	1,837
April.....	766	1,124	1,890
May.....	797	1,100	1,897
June.....	852	1,099	1,951
July.....	899	1,032	1,931
August.....	890	1,162	2,052
September.....	902	1,375	2,277
October.....	947	1,466	2,413
November.....	981	1,484	2,465
December.....	972	1,475	2,447

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## LIME AND CEMENT.—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	357	.....	357
February.....	329	.....	329
March.....	369	.....	369
April.....	397	.....	397
May.....	442	.....	442
June.....	478	.....	478
July.....	452	.....	452
August.....	465	.....	465
September.....	503	.....	503
October.....	498	.....	498
November.....	482	.....	482
December.....	375	.....	375

## MACHINERY.—FORTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	9,968	293	10,261
February.....	10,174	293	10,467
March.....	10,802	295	11,097
April.....	10,994	292	11,286
May.....	11,579	294	11,873
June.....	11,663	294	11,957
July.....	11,839	293	12,132
August.....	11,506	199	11,705
September.....	11,170	298	11,468
October.....	12,016	296	12,312
November.....	12,211	294	12,505
December.....	12,422	296	12,718

## MATTRESSES AND BEDDING.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	145	25	170
February.....	146	25	171
March.....	148	27	175
April.....	154	27	181
May.....	157	27	184
June.....	157	26	183
July.....	159	26	185
August.....	155	25	180
September.....	157	26	183
October.....	154	26	180
November.....	155	25	180
December.....	156	25	181

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## METAL GOODS.—FIFTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	2,708	866	3,574
February.....	2,758	884	3,642
March.....	2,952	955	3,907
April.....	3,016	898	3,914
May.....	3,003	1,016	4,019
June.....	3,016	1,015	4,031
July.....	3,055	1,026	4,081
August.....	3,109	1,015	4,124
September.....	3,286	1,045	4,331
October.....	3,319	1,046	4,365
November.....	3,351	1,041	4,392
December.....	3,343	1,008	4,351

## METAL NOVELTIES.—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	590	129	719
February.....	611	139	750
March.....	599	155	754
April.....	608	154	762
May.....	633	153	786
June.....	638	172	810
July.....	629	172	801
August.....	628	153	781
September.....	669	197	866
October.....	716	219	935
November.....	699	203	902
December.....	633	184	817

## MINING (IRON ORE).—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,028	.....	1,028
February.....	1,044	.....	1,044
March.....	1,041	.....	1,041
April.....	1,044	.....	1,044
May.....	1,014	.....	1,014
June.....	1,026	.....	1,026
July.....	1,051	.....	1,051
August.....	1,071	.....	1,071
September.....	1,101	.....	1,101
November.....	1,128	.....	1,128
November.....	1,293	.....	1,293
December.....	1,393	.....	1,393

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,022	168	1,190
February.....	1,018	174	1,192
March.....	1,066	177	1,233
April.....	1,053	176	1,229
May.....	1,047	177	1,224
June.....	1,029	177	1,206
July.....	1,037	177	1,214
August.....	1,065	177	1,242
September.....	1,080	182	1,262
October.....	1,103	176	1,279
November.....	1,113	178	1,291
December.....	1,148	179	1,327

## OILCLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE).—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	779	.....	779
February.....	772	.....	772
March.....	805	.....	805
April.....	851	.....	851
May.....	848	.....	848
June.....	851	.....	851
July.....	894	.....	894
August.....	891	.....	891
September.....	908	.....	908
October.....	899	.....	899
November.....	890	.....	890
December.....	875	.....	875

## OILS.—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	2,643	.....	2,643
February.....	2,672	.....	2,672
March.....	2,614	.....	2,614
April.....	2,633	.....	2,633
May.....	2,702	.....	2,702
June.....	2,797	.....	2,797
July.....	2,791	.....	2,791
August.....	2,637	.....	2,637
September.....	2,633	.....	2,633
October.....	2,762	.....	2,762
November.....	2,672	.....	2,672
December.....	2,633	.....	2,633

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## PAINTS.—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	443	56	499
February.....	451	57	508
March.....	485	65	550
April.....	508	68	576
May.....	525	70	595
June.....	506	70	576
July.....	492	66	558
August.....	472	63	535
September.....	492	58	550
October.....	504	57	561
November.....	517	56	573
December.....	511	59	570

## PAPER.—THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,595	245	1,840
February.....	1,609	240	1,849
March.....	1,624	239	1,863
April.....	1,614	243	1,857
May.....	1,629	208	1,837
June.....	1,546	193	1,739
July.....	1,454	202	1,656
August.....	1,467	213	1,680
September.....	1,442	177	1,619
October.....	1,651	261	1,912
November.....	1,650	258	1,908
December.....	1,626	264	1,890

## PIG IRON.—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	265	.....	265
February.....	266	.....	266
March.....	265	.....	265
April.....	272	.....	272
May.....	271	.....	271
June.....	277	.....	277
July.....	402	.....	402
August.....	447	.....	447
September.....	538	.....	538
October.....	620	.....	620
November.....	624	.....	624
December.....	618	.....	618

TABLE No. 5—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## POTTERY.—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	2,720	510	3,230
February.....	2,818	511	3,329
March.....	2,861	536	3,397
April.....	2,983	537	3,520
May.....	3,008	545	3,553
June.....	3,042	542	3,584
July.....	3,021	523	3,544
August.....	3,058	530	3,588
September.....	3,113	555	3,668
October.....	3,101	558	3,659
November.....	3,132	573	3,705
December.....	3,096	552	3,648

## PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING.—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	282	112	394
February.....	296	115	411
March.....	301	118	419
April.....	311	134	445
May.....	314	128	442
June.....	297	136	433
July.....	300	131	431
August.....	312	137	449
September.....	328	138	466
October.....	337	141	478
November.....	332	140	472
December.....	335	148	483

## QUARRYING STONE.—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	279	.....	279
February.....	240	.....	240
March.....	356	.....	356
April.....	552	.....	552
May.....	706	.....	706
June.....	752	.....	752
July.....	778	.....	778
August.....	801	.....	801
September.....	743	.....	743
October.....	694	.....	694
November.....	638	.....	638
December.....	541	.....	541

**TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.**

**ROOFING (IRON AND STONE).—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.**

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	245	11	256
February .....	231	11	242
March .....	242	13	255
April .....	242	15	257
May .....	241	15	256
June .....	264	15	279
July .....	351	12	363
August .....	331	17	348
September .....	341	21	362
October .....	315	20	335
November .....	337	20	357
December .....	356	12	368

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

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	2,929	690	3,619
February .....	3,087	812	3,899
March .....	2,831	637	3,468
April .....	3,231	705	3,936
May .....	3,444	778	4,222
June .....	3,436	727	4,163
July .....	3,582	704	4,286
August .....	3,345	651	3,996
September .....	3,421	694	4,115
October .....	3,439	746	4,185
November .....	3,462	755	4,217
December .....	3,527	771	4,298

**SADDLES AND HARNESS.—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.**

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	229	25	254
February .....	243	30	273
March .....	254	30	284
April .....	275	30	305
May .....	280	30	310
June .....	285	29	314
July .....	295	27	322
August .....	269	26	295
September .....	275	29	304
October .....	276	29	305
November .....	271	26	297
December .....	266	24	290



TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE.—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	692	97	789
February.....	698	98	796
March.....	713	102	815
April.....	722	102	824
May.....	717	102	819
June.....	729	103	832
July.....	725	103	828
August.....	729	103	832
September.....	742	103	845
October.....	743	103	846
November.....	735	103	838
December.....	735	103	838

## SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	869	212	1,081
February.....	883	212	1,095
March.....	929	212	1,141
April.....	880	212	1,092
May.....	1,093	209	1,302
June.....	1,143	219	1,362
July.....	1,125	217	1,342
August.....	1,158	222	1,380
September.....	1,201	226	1,427
October.....	1,223	230	1,453
November.....	1,213	228	1,441
December.....	1,212	228	1,440

## SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	609	7	616
February.....	603	7	610
March.....	627	7	634
April.....	668	7	675
May.....	684	7	691
June.....	694	7	701
July.....	695	7	702
August.....	688	7	695
September.....	675	7	682
October.....	687	8	695
November.....	687	8	695
December.....	674	8	682

**TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.**

**SILK MILL SUPPLIES.—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.**

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	438	122	560
February.....	448	126	574
March.....	461	136	597
April.....	475	124	599
May.....	463	120	583
June .....	462	120	582
July.....	439	128	567
August .....	449	121	570
September .....	449	117	566
October .....	453	118	571
November.....	450	128	578
December .....	451	122	573

**SILVER GOODS.—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.**

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	509	108	617
February.....	532	107	639
March.....	542	109	651
April.....	535	98	633
May.....	543	105	648
June .....	553	101	654
July.....	528	100	628
August .....	555	105	660
September .....	582	100	682
October .....	597	107	704
November.....	599	110	709
December .....	596	112	708

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

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	2,157	.....	2,157
February.....	2,197	.....	2,197
March.....	2,284	.....	2,284
April.....	2,421	.....	2,421
May.....	2,417	.....	2,417
June .....	2,536	.....	2,536
July.....	2,622	.....	2,622
August .....	2,737	.....	2,737
September .....	2,654	.....	2,654
October .....	2,728	.....	2,728
November.....	2,728	.....	2,728
December .....	2,842	.....	2,842

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## SOAP AND TALLOW.—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	421	121	542
February .....	426	120	546
March .....	424	118	542
April .....	423	134	557
May .....	421	121	542
June .....	420	122	542
July .....	419	122	541
August .....	418	110	528
September .....	420	119	539
October .....	423	127	550
November .....	426	146	572
December .....	429	163	592

## STEAM-PIPE COVERING.—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	85	10	95
February .....	79	11	90
March .....	78	10	88
April .....	80	11	91
May .....	81	11	92
June .....	85	9	94
July .....	85	13	98
August .....	86	12	98
September .....	86	9	95
October .....	84	10	94
November .....	85	10	95
December .....	85	10	95

## STEEL AND IRON (BAR).—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	449	.....	449
February .....	480	.....	480
March .....	525	.....	525
April .....	542	.....	542
May .....	516	.....	516
June .....	526	.....	526
July .....	455	.....	455
September .....	463	.....	463
September .....	538	.....	538
October .....	566	.....	566
November .....	557	.....	557
December .....	580	.....	580

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued

## STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL).—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	4,455	115	4,570
February.....	4,609	117	4,726
March.....	4,668	114	4,782
April.....	4,724	119	4,843
May.....	4,766	114	4,880
June.....	4,749	117	4,866
July.....	4,819	128	4,947
August.....	4,867	125	4,992
September.....	4,948	137	5,085
October.....	5,065	132	5,197
November.....	5,168	129	5,297
December.....	5,226	124	\$5,350

## STEEL AND IRON (FORGING).—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	1,987	7	1,994
February.....	2,063	7	2,070
March.....	2,107	7	2,114
April.....	2,134	7	2,141
May.....	2,265	7	2,272
June.....	2,137	7	2,144
July.....	2,124	7	2,131
August.....	2,126	7	2,133
September.....	2,166	7	2,173
October.....	2,192	7	2,199
November.....	2,235	7	2,242
December.....	2,254	7	2,261

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	109	136	245
February.....	150	131	281
March.....	210	140	350
April.....	222	118	340
May.....	216	130	346
June.....	157	137	294
July.....	116	120	236
August.....	158	135	293
September.....	146	130	276
October.....	142	131	273
November.....	152	133	285
December.....	154	136	290

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## THREAD.—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	1,526	3,825	5,351
February .....	1,514	3,803	5,317
March .....	1,521	3,826	5,347
April .....	1,520	3,801	5,321
May .....	1,563	3,833	5,396
June .....	1,532	3,867	5,399
July .....	1,535	3,903	5,438
August .....	1,542	3,912	5,454
September .....	1,542	3,929	5,471
October .....	1,554	3,908	5,462
November .....	1,524	3,898	5,422
December .....	1,533	3,875	5,408

## TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	556	41	597
February .....	559	40	599
March .....	593	40	633
April .....	599	40	639
May .....	633	41	674
June .....	640	41	681
July .....	667	41	708
August .....	674	41	715
September .....	673	42	715
October .....	634	42	676
November .....	607	42	649
December .....	595	40	635

## TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	458	142	600
February .....	486	144	630
March .....	520	101	621
April .....	531	165	696
May .....	539	183	722
June .....	538	177	715
July .....	530	165	695
August .....	559	183	742
September .....	587	195	782
October .....	573	192	765
November .....	565	180	745
December .....	555	183	738

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	551	7	558
February .....	571	8	579
March .....	589	8	597
April .....	602	10	612
May .....	637	9	646
June .....	663	8	671
July .....	675	8	683
August .....	669	8	677
September .....	673	8	681
October .....	688	8	696
November .....	693	8	701
December .....	679	8	687

## VARNISHES.—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	225	12	237
February .....	228	12	240
March .....	231	12	243
April .....	235	13	248
May .....	238	13	251
June .....	236	13	249
July .....	235	13	248
August .....	233	13	246
September .....	230	13	243
October .....	230	13	243
November .....	237	13	250
December .....	238	13	251

## WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	1,192	357	1,549
February .....	1,225	382	1,607
March .....	1,235	387	1,622
April .....	1,235	384	1,619
May .....	1,235	388	1,623
June .....	1,227	392	1,619
July .....	1,202	370	1,572
August .....	1,245	394	1,639
September .....	1,238	400	1,638
October .....	1,238	406	1,644
November .....	1,250	411	1,661
December .....	1,243	419	1,662

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.

## WINDOW SHADES.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	94	3	97
January .....	98	5	103
March .....	99	5	104
April .....	99	6	105
May .....	102	9	111
June .....	98	5	103
July .....	99	3	102
August .....	97	3	100
September .....	100	3	103
October .....	104	4	108
November .....	108	4	112
December .....	109	3	112

## WIRE CLOTH.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	434	101	535
February .....	434	104	538
March .....	440	104	544
April .....	444	110	554
May .....	453	110	563
June .....	453	110	563
July .....	443	116	559
August .....	448	104	552
September .....	452	104	556
October .....	453	104	557
November .....	453	104	557
December .....	454	107	561

## WOODEN GOODS.—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	1,029	5	1,034
February .....	1,034	5	1,039
March .....	1,088	5	1,093
April .....	1,039	5	1,044
May .....	1,093	5	1,098
June .....	1,042	5	1,047
July .....	1,076	6	1,082
August .....	1,056	4	1,060
September .....	1,061	7	1,068
October .....	1,121	6	1,127
November .....	1,102	5	1,107
December .....	1,124	6	1,130



**TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1899—Continued.****WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.**

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	2,887	2,778	5,665
February.....	3,076	2,862	5,938
March.....	3,186	2,961	6,147
April.....	3,226	3,007	6,233
May.....	3,241	3,062	6,303
June .....	3,297	3,130	6,427
July.....	3,379	3,335	6,714
August .....	3,463	3,453	6,916
September .....	3,584	3,531	7,115
October .....	3,671	3,651	7,322
November.....	3,693	3,782	7,475
December .....	3,763	3,860	7,623

**UNCLASSIFIED.—FIFTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.**

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	4,122	1,038	5,160
February.....	4,112	1,058	5,170
March.....	4,211	1,084	5,295
April.....	4,342	1,141	5,483
May.....	4,386	1,193	5,579
June .....	4,263	1,190	5,453
July.....	4,211	1,110	5,321
August .....	4,221	1,142	5,363
September .....	4,341	1,197	5,538
October .....	4,404	1,250	5,654
November.....	4,448	1,211	5,659
December .....	4,377	1,173	5,550

**ALL INDUSTRIES.—ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.**

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	119,442	45,528	164,970
February.....	121,362	46,143	167,505
March.....	124,943	46,566	171,509
April.....	127,694	47,153	174,847
May .....	131,121	46,441	177,562
June .....	132,247	47,316	179,563
July.....	127,580	46,367	173,947
August .....	129,805	47,895	177,700
September .....	133,260	50,292	183,552
October .....	135,399	49,886	185,285
November.....	134,631	49,215	183,846
December .....	134,091	49,071	183,162

TABLE No. 6.—Wages Paid and Average Yearly Earnings,  
By Industries, 1899.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Average yearly earnings.
1	Agricultural implements .....	6	\$96,523	\$428 99
2	Artisans' tools .....	30	784,334	540 17
3	Art tile .....			
4	Artificial flowers .....	5	21,562	256 69
5	Awnings .....	3	12,911	516 44
6	Bicycles and bicycle parts.....	8	190,161	268 21
7	Boilers .....	11	389,935	490 99
8	Boxes (wood and paper).....	28	334,129	317 31
9	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	31	1,398,075	805 34
10	Brick and terra cotta.....	66	2,013,843	402 68
11	Brushes .....	11	90,295	368 55
12	Buttons (metal) .....	6	195,885	347 31
13	Buttons (pearl) .....	15	287,370	340 89
14	Canned goods .....	41	214,713	169 59
15	Carpets and rugs.....	8	347,931	300 71
16	Carriages and wagons.....	36	598,370	548 96
17	Chemical products .....	42	1,572,793	480 24
18	Cigars and tobacco.....	22	834,042	308 79
19	Clothing .....	19	251,767	320 72
20	Confectionery .....	6	47,741	472 68
21	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper).....	9	141,590	421 39
22	Corsets and corset waists.....	10	531,760	292 65
23	Cutlery .....	6	244,125	396 95
24	Cotton goods .....	32	1,333,739	282 09
25	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	18	1,511,761	409 13
26	Electrical appliances .....	16	1,081,470	539 11
27	Fertilizers .....	12	456,569	483 65
28	Food products .....	15	525,678	437 70
29	Foundry (brass) .....	11	320,376	416 07
30	Foundry (iron) .....	32	1,860,871	526 26
31	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	793,658	652 67
32	Glass (window and bottle).....	23	2,438,246	473 63
33	Graphite products .....	3	352,892	284 36
34	Hats (felt) .....	51	2,559,917	489 18
35	Hats (straw) .....	3	134,927	333 15
36	High explosives .....	8	374,388	462 20
37	Inks and mucilage.....	5	38,675	502 27
38	Jewelry .....	65	1,364,846	566 32
39	Knit goods .....	14	449,287	262 58
40	Leather .....	55	1,781,478	471 91
41	Leather goods .....	15	343,423	346 89
42	Lamps .....	8	759,612	368 74
43	Lime and cement.....	6	213,472	497 60
44	Machinery .....	89	6,763,362	579 78
45	Mattresses and bedding.....	7	64,630	361 06
46	Metal goods .....	51	1,612,894	397 16

TABLE No. 6.—Wages Paid and Average Yearly Earnings,  
By Industries, 1899—Continued.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Average yearly earnings.
47	Metal novelties .....	13	312,315	394 44
48	Mining (iron ore).....	7	392,664	356 00
49	Musical instruments .....	14	587,134	473 11
50	Oilcloths (floor and table).....	7	411,320	481 07
51	Oils .....	14	1,679,242	588 86
52	Paints .....	12	263,973	476 48
53	Paper .....	36	816,386	452 54
54	Pig iron .....	3	170,659	421 38
55	Pottery .....	30	1,981,118	560 43
56	Printing and book-binding.....	13	185,492	417 77
57	Quarrying stone .....	13	211,989	359 80
58	Roofing (iron and stone).....	9	165,148	539 69
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	33	1,739,918	431 21
60	Saddles and harness.....	11	135,474	457 68
61	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	14	394,820	478 57
62	Scientific instruments .....	10	535,424	413 13
63	Sash, blinds and doors.....	22	348,176	517 35
64	Shoes .....	48	1,755,945	372 18
65	Shirts .....	24	892,731	269 13
66	Ship-building .....	11	318,989	652 33
67	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	109	8,727,789	402 72
68	Silk dyeing .....	23	1,531,874	428 61
69	Silk throwing .....	20	398,474	257 57
70	Silk mill supplies.....	14	222,160	385 02
71	Silver goods .....	9	397,450	601 23
72	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)..	7	1,190,651	471 17
73	Soap and tallow.....	14	219,746	400 26
74	Steam-pipe covering .....	3	27,161	288 94
75	Steel and iron (bar).....	4	235,960	457 23
76	Steel and iron (structural).....	19	2,196,177	442 68
77	Steel and iron (forging).....	11	1,181,005	547 77
78	Textile products .....	7	116,002	397 26
79	Thread .....	6	1,743,599	322 94
80	Trunks and traveling bags.....	10	295,097	447 11
81	Trunk and bag hardware.....	8	252,673	358 91
82	Typewriters and supplies.....	5	349,373	538 22
83	Varnishes .....	18	164,305	672 78
84	Watches, cases and material.....	10	758,552	467 96
85	Window shades .....	4	44,279	420 70
86	Wire cloth .....	4	345,269	624 25
87	Wooden goods .....	30	402,395	373 62
88	Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	2,040,666	306 59
89	Unclassified .....	57	2,316,581	426 23
	All industries .....	1,735	\$76,088,281	\$438 55

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1899.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	24	.....	24
\$5, but under \$6.....	7	.....	7
6, but under 7.....	22	.....	22
7, but under 8.....	97	.....	97
8, but under 9.....	23	.....	23
9, but under 10.....	21	.....	21
10, but under 12.....	30	3	33
12, but under 15.....	52	.....	52
15, but under 20.....	32	.....	32
20 and over.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	312	3	315

## ARTISANS' TOOLS—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	213	9	222
\$5, but under \$6.....	52	2	54
6, but under 7.....	91	3	94
7, but under 8.....	128	.....	128
8, but under 9.....	119	3	122
8, but under 9.....	142	.....	142
10, but under 12.....	205	.....	205
12, but under 15.....	307	.....	307
15, but under 20.....	185	.....	185
20 and over.....	99	.....	99
Total.....	1,541	17	1,558

## ART TILE—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	24	38	399
6, but under 7.....	12	20	62
7, but under 8.....	27	22	32
8, but under 9.....	49	18	49
9, but under 10.....	36	10	67
10, but under 12.....	20	10	46
12, but under 15.....	33	.....	30
15, but under 20.....	37	.....	33
20 and over.....	30	.....	37
	13	.....	30
Total.....	281	118	13

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	4	50	54
\$5, but under \$6.....	2	10	12
6, but under 7.....	1	2	3
7, but under 8.....	1	19	20
8, but under 9.....		5	5
9, but under 10.....		17	17
10, but under 12.....	1	20	21
12, but under 15.....	3	6	9
15, but under 20.....			
20 and over.....			
Total.....	12	129	141

## AWNINGS—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	4	1	5
\$5, but under \$6.....		6	6
6, but under 7.....	1	7	8
7, but under 8.....	1	2	3
8, but under 9.....		1	1
9, but under 10.....	1	2	3
10, but under 12.....	1	1	2
12, but under 15.....	6		6
15, but under 20.....			
20 and over.....			
Total.....	14	20	34

## BICYCLES AND BICYCLE PARTS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	69	25	94
\$5, but under \$6.....	48	3	51
6, but under 7.....	53	6	59
7, but under 8.....	63	2	65
8, but under 9.....	35	3	38
9, but under 10.....	61		61
10, but under 12.....	65	1	66
10, but under 12.....	75		75
15, but under 20.....	58		58
20 and over.....	15		15
Total.....	542	40	582

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## BOILERS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	32	.....	32
\$5, but under \$6.....	18	.....	18
6, but under 7.....	35	.....	35
7, but under 8.....	86	.....	86
8, but under 9.....	90	.....	90
9, but under 10.....	123	.....	123
10, but under 12.....	126	.....	126
12, but under 15.....	195	.....	195
15, but under 20.....	176	.....	176
20 and over.....	96	.....	96
Total.....	977	.....	977

## BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER.)—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	58	344	402
\$5, but under \$6.....	23	177	200
6, but under 7.....	16	156	172
7, but under 8.....	36	62	98
8, but under 9.....	22	42	64
9, but under 10.....	30	36	66
10, but under 12.....	40	7	47
12, but under 15.....	100	3	103
15, but under 20.....	36	.....	36
20 and over.....	7	.....	7
Total.....	368	827	1,195

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—THIRTY-ONE ESTAB-  
LISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	48	7	55
\$5, but under \$6.....	21	3	24
6, but under 7.....	19	1	20
7, but under 8.....	12	.....	12
8, but under 9.....	39	.....	39
9, but under 10.....	25	.....	25
10, but under 12.....	61	.....	61
12, but under 15.....	355	.....	355
15, but under 20.....	1,088	.....	1,088
20 and over.....	165	.....	165
Total.....	1,833	11	1,844



TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SIXTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	411	24	435
\$5, but under \$6.....	240	3	243
6, but under 7.....	732	2	734
7, but under 8.....	1,413	.....	1,413
8, but under 9.....	1,396	.....	1,396
9, but under 10.....	945	.....	945
10, but under 12.....	722	2	724
12, but under 15.....	409	.....	409
15, but under 20.....	288	.....	288
20 and over.....	127	.....	127
Total.....	6,683	31	6,714

## BRUSHES—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	44	48	92
\$5, but under \$6.....	7	19	26
6, but under 7.....	12	14	26
7, but under 8.....	8	10	18
8, but under 9.....	11	4	15
9, but under 10.....	16	2	18
10, but under 12.....	16	1	17
12, but under 15.....	33	.....	33
15, but under 20.....	24	.....	24
20 and over.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	175	98	273

## BUTTONS (METAL)—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	48	189	237
\$5, but under \$6.....	19	67	86
6, but under 7.....	10	53	63
7, but under 8.....	9	55	64
8, but under 9.....	5	16	21
9, but under 10.....	7	11	18
10, but under 12.....	45	11	56
12, but under 15.....	25	6	31
15, but under 20.....	55	4	59
20 and over.....	39	.....	39
Total.....	262	412	674



TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## BUTTONS (PEARL)—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	111	79	190
\$5, but under \$6.....	32	166	198
6, but under 7.....	32	45	77
7, but under 8.....	32	35	67
8, but under 9.....	35	6	41
9, but under 10.....	38	.....	38
10, but under 12.....	98	5	103
12, but under 15.....	120	.....	120
15, but under 20.....	71	.....	71
20 and over.....	15	.....	15
Total.....	584	336	920

## CANNED GOODS.—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	189	285	474
\$5, but under \$6.....	95	317	412
6, but under 7.....	134	308	442
7, but under 8.....	231	274	505
8, but under 9.....	126	149	275
9, but under 10.....	74	87	161
10, but under 12.....	124	5	129
12, but under 15.....	83	.....	83
15, but under 20.....	17	1	18
20 and over.....	6	1	7
Total.....	1,078	1,427	2,506

## CARPETS AND RUGS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	95	162	257
\$5, but under \$6.....	82	99	181
6, but under 7.....	105	60	165
7, but under 8.....	80	21	101
8, but under 9.....	199	30	229
9, but under 10.....	111	20	131
10, but under 12.....	74	3	77
12, but under 15.....	43	.....	43
15, but under 20.....	41	.....	41
20 and over.....	5	.....	5
Total.....	835	395	1,230

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	75	.....	75
\$5, but under \$6.....	27	.....	27
6, but under 7.....	56	.....	56
7, but under 8.....	59	.....	59
8, but under 9.....	119	.....	119
9, but under 10.....	158	.....	158
10, but under 12.....	193	.....	193
12, but under 15.....	197	.....	197
15, but under 20.....	226	.....	226
20 and over.....	46	.....	46
Total.....	1,156	.....	1,156

## CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—FORTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	188	330	518
\$5, but under \$6.....	75	120	195
6, but under 7.....	106	93	199
7, but under 8.....	144	46	190
8, but under 9.....	216	32	248
9, but under 10.....	614	4	618
10, but under 12.....	620	7	627
12, but under 15.....	618	2	620
15, but under 20.....	314	2	316
20 and over.....	82	.....	82
Total.....	2,977	636	3,613

## CIGARS AND TOBACCO—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	174	725	899
\$5, but under \$6.....	80	322	402
6, but under 7.....	103	527	630
7, but under 8.....	89	174	263
8, but under 9.....	91	103	194
9, but under 10.....	148	114	262
10, but under 12.....	140	76	216
12, but under 15.....	144	30	174
15, but under 20.....	119	7	126
20 and over.....	21	.....	21
Total.....	1,109	2,078	3,187

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## CLOTHING—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	26	182	208
\$5, but under \$6.....	12	124	136
6, but under 7.....	27	157	184
7, but under 8.....	60	39	99
8, but under 9.....	24	16	40
9, but under 10.....	83	2	85
10, but under 12.....	62	8	70
12, but under 15.....	28	.....	28
15, but under 20.....	28	.....	28
20 and over.....	10	1	11
Total.....	360	529	889

## CONFECTIONERY.—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	2	23	25
\$5, but under \$6.....	5	3	8
6, but under 7.....	5	3	8
7, but under 8.....	12	5	17
8, but under 9.....	12	4	16
9, but under 10.....	7	3	10
10, but under 12.....	10	3	13
12, but under 15.....	15	3	18
15, but under 20.....	7	.....	7
20 and over.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	75	47	122

## CORNICES (GALVANIZED IRON AND COPPER.—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	17	5	22
\$5, but under \$6.....	19	2	21
6, but under 7.....	17	1	18
7, but under 8.....	11	2	13
8, but under 9.....	5	.....	5
9, but under 10.....	24	1	25
10, but under 12.....	64	1	65
12, but under 15.....	45	1	46
15, but under 20.....	79	.....	79
20 and over.....	40	.....	40
Total.....	321	13	334

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	15	404	419
\$5, but under \$6.....	8	236	244
6, but under 7.....	7	270	277
7, but under 8.....	10	324	334
8, but under 9.....	10	183	193
9, but under 10.....	17	214	231
10, but under 12.....	25	61	86
12, but under 15.....	32	27	59
15, but under 20.....	39	7	46
20 and over.....	17	.....	17
Total.....	180	1,726	1,906

## CUTLERY—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	160	17	177
\$5, but under \$6.....	39	8	47
6, but under 7.....	34	5	39
7, but under 8.....	31	3	34
8, but under 9.....	25	3	28
9, but under 10.....	33	2	35
10, but under 12.....	64	.....	64
12, but under 15.....	112	.....	112
15, but under 20.....	86	.....	86
20 and over.....	20	.....	20
Total.....	604	38	642

## COTTON GOODS—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	309	1,701	2,010
\$5, but under \$6.....	114	808	922
6, but under 7.....	156	690	846
7, but under 8.....	136	344	480
8, but under 9.....	100	112	212
9, but under 10.....	76	85	161
10, but under 12.....	143	67	210
12, but under 15.....	121	34	155
15, but under 20.....	86	19	105
20 and over.....	29	8	37
Total.....	1,270	3,868	5,138

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	382	297	679
\$5, but under \$6.....	185	236	421
6, but under 7.....	322	141	463
7, but under 8.....	887	22	909
8, but under 9.....	535	6	541
9, but under 10.....	306	3	309
10, but under 12.....	218	5	223
12, but under 15.....	252	4	256
15, but under 20.....	107	1	108
20 and over.....	127	.....	127
Total.....	3,321	715	4,036

## ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	140	76	216
\$5, but under \$6.....	122	23	145
6, but under 7.....	106	19	125
7, but under 8.....	178	18	196
8, but under 9.....	168	6	174
9, but under 10.....	146	6	152
10, but under 12.....	290	6	296
12, but under 15.....	462	3	465
15, but under 20.....	326	.....	326
20 and over.....	114	.....	114
Total.....	2,052	157	2,209

## FERTILIZERS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	16	.....	16
\$5, but under \$6.....	21	.....	21
6, but under 7.....	20	5	25
7, but under 8.....	43	19	62
8, but under 9.....	47	1	48
9, but under 10.....	664	.....	664
10, but under 12.....	320	.....	320
12, but under 15.....	95	.....	95
15, but under 20.....	112	.....	112
20 and over.....	7	.....	7
Total.....	1,345	25	1,370

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## FOOD PRODUCTS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	135	262	397
\$5, but under \$6.....	48	48	96
6, but under 7.....	85	18	103
7, but under 8.....	178	10	188
8, but under 9.....	92	.....	92
9, but under 10.....	146	.....	146
10, but under 12.....	137	9	146
12, but under 15.....	245	1	246
15, but under 20.....	97	.....	97
20 and over.....	17	.....	17
Total.....	1,180	348	1,528

## FOUNDRY (BRASS)—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	116	22	138
\$5, but under \$6.....	34	3	37
6, but under 7.....	12	5	17
7, but under 8.....	92	5	97
8, but under 9.....	88	.....	88
9, but under 10.....	86	.....	86
10, but under 12.....	93	.....	93
12, but under 15.....	114	.....	114
15, but under 20.....	149	.....	149
20 and over.....	15	.....	15
Total.....	799	35	834

## FOUNDRY (IRON)—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	212	14	226
\$5, but under \$6.....	305	.....	305
6, but under 7.....	180	.....	180
7, but under 8.....	439	.....	439
8, but under 9.....	504	.....	504
9, but under 10.....	636	.....	636
10, but under 12.....	412	1	413
12, but under 15.....	651	.....	651
15, but under 20.....	477	.....	477
20 and over.....	118	.....	118
Total.....	3,934	15	3,949

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	55	.....	55
\$5, but under \$6.....	33	.....	33
6, but under 7.....	40	.....	40
7, but under 8.....	68	.....	68
8, but under 9.....	114	.....	114
9, but under 10.....	230	.....	230
10, but under 12.....	185	.....	185
12, but under 15.....	164	.....	164
15, but under 20.....	412	.....	412
20 and over.....	190	.....	190
Total.....	1,491	.....	1,491

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

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	.....	.....	.....
\$5, but under \$6.....	1,816	139	1,955
6, but under 7.....	281	26	307
7, but under 8.....	422	13	435
8, but under 9.....	449	8	457
9, but under 10.....	265	5	270
10, but under 12.....	432	3	435
12, but under 15.....	512	2	514
15, but under 20.....	391	1	392
20 and over.....	642	.....	642
Total.....	1,426	.....	1,426
Total.....	6,636	197	6,833

## GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	300	462	762
\$5, but under \$6.....	79	58	137
6, but under 7.....	41	40	81
7, but under 8.....	22	22	44
8, but under 9.....	23	18	41
9, but under 10.....	21	4	25
10, but under 12.....	74	3	77
12, but under 15.....	63	1	64
15, but under 20.....	67	.....	67
20 and over.....	20	.....	20
Total.....	710	608	1,318



TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## HATS (FELT)—FIFTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	219	348	567
\$5, but under \$6.....	155	275	---
6, but under 7.....	221	284	505
6, but under 7.....	317	256	573
8, but under 9.....	473	176	649
9, but under 10.....	520	112	632
10, but under 12.....	747	88	835
12, but under 15.....	760	18	778
15, but under 20.....	634	8	642
20, and over.....	166	1	167
Total.....	4,212	1,566	5,778

## HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	14	120	134
\$5, but under \$6.....	5	88	93
6, but under 7.....	10	83	93
7, but under 8.....	17	48	65
8, but under 9.....	15	41	56
9, but under 10.....	11	17	28
10, but under 12.....	8	35	43
12, but under 15.....	21	2	23
15, but under 20.....	19	.....	19
20, and over.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	124	434	558

## HIGH EXPLOSIVES—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	18	8	26
\$5, but under \$6.....	.....	.....	.....
6, but under 7.....	40	1	41
7, but under 8.....	152	.....	152
8, but under 9.....	188	.....	188
9, but under 10.....	185	.....	185
10, but under 12.....	132	.....	132
12, but under 15.....	158	.....	158
15, but under 20.....	82	.....	82
20, and over.....	17	.....	17
Total.....	972	9	981

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## INKS AND MUCILAGE.—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	6	22	28
\$5, but under \$6.....	4	2	6
6, but under 7.....	2	.....	2
7, but under 8.....	1	.....	1
8, but under 9.....	6	.....	6
9, but under 10.....	7	.....	7
10, but under 12.....	9	.....	9
12, but under 15.....	13	.....	13
15, but under 20.....	7	.....	7
20, and over.....	9	.....	9
Total.....	64	24	88

## JEWELRY—SIXTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	269	184	453
\$5, but under \$6.....	72	85	157
6, but under 7.....	67	123	190
7, but under 8.....	62	75	137
8, but under 9.....	46	111	157
9, but under 10.....	57	61	118
10, but under 12.....	124	63	187
12, but under 15.....	275	41	316
15, but under 20.....	550	12	562
20, and over.....	442	6	448
Total.....	1,964	761	2,725

## KNIT GOODS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	255	408	663
\$5, but under \$6.....	69	211	280
6, but under 7.....	83	253	336
7, but under 8.....	54	94	148
8, but under 9.....	75	65	140
9, but under 10.....	94	15	109
10, but under 12.....	56	7	63
12, but under 15.....	40	3	43
15, but under 20.....	27	.....	27
20, and over.....	5	1	6
Total.....	758	1,057	1,815

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## LEATHER—FIFTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	253	55	308
\$5, but under \$6.....	154	26	180
6, but under 7.....	229	15	244
7, but under 8.....	265	5	270
8, but under 9.....	340	5	345
9, but under 10.....	661	5	666
10, but under 12.....	706	4	710
12, but under 15.....	743	3	746
15, but under 20.....	540	1	541
20, and over.....	192	.....	192
Total.....	4,083	119	4,202

## LEATHER GOODS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	141	240	381
\$5, but under \$6.....	39	108	147
6, but under 7.....	34	54	88
7, but under 8.....	31	40	71
8, but under 9.....	32	15	47
9, but under 10.....	51	12	63
10, but under 12.....	76	3	79
12, but under 15.....	103	2	105
15, but under 20.....	60	.....	60
20, and over.....	22	.....	22
Total.....	589	474	1,063

## LAMPS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	125	440	565
\$5, but under \$6.....	104	210	314
7, but under 8.....	77	285	362
7, but under 8.....	107	354	461
8, but under 9.....	74	184	258
9, but under 10.....	83	68	151
10, but under 12.....	146	57	203
12, but under 15.....	161	14	175
15, but under 20.....	133	2	135
20, and over.....	39	.....	39
Total.....	1,049	1,614	2,663

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## LIME AND CEMENT.—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....			
\$5, but under \$6.....	6		6
6, but under 7.....	4		4
7, but under 8.....	61		61
8, but under 9.....	147		147
9, but under 10.....	146		146
10, but under 12.....	84		84
12, but under 15.....	6		6
15, but under 20.....	4		4
20, and over.....	4		4
Total.....	462		462

## MACHINERY.—EIGHTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	844	81	925
\$5, but under \$6.....	291	56	347
6, but under 7.....	432	64	496
7, but under 8.....	1,003	40	1,043
8, but under 9.....	662	29	691
9, but under 10.....	1,617	13	1,630
10, but under 12.....	1,551	10	1,561
12, but under 15.....	2,711	2	2,713
15, but under 20.....	3,204		3,204
20, and over.....	463		463
Total.....	12,778	295	13,073

## MATTRESSES AND BEDDING.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	37	4	41
\$5, but under \$6.....	3		3
6, but under 7.....	12	14	26
7, but under 8.....	28	8	36
8, but under 9.....	8		8
9, but under 10.....	14	1	15
10, but under 12.....	11		11
12, but under 15.....	36		36
15, but under 20.....	8		8
20, and over.....	1		1
Total.....	158	27	185

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## METAL GOODS.—FIFTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	627	481	1,108
\$5, but under \$6.....	265	197	462
6, but under 7.....	262	143	405
7, but under 8.....	444	115	559
8, but under 9.....	262	56	318
9, but under 10.....	306	17	323
10, but under 12.....	438	19	457
12, but under 15.....	419	4	423
15, but under 20.....	309	.....	309
20, and over.....	138	.....	138
Total.....	3,470	1,032	4,502

## METAL NOVELTIES.—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	165	150	315
\$5, but under \$6.....	55	31	86
6, but under 7.....	55	26	81
7, but under 8.....	47	12	59
8, but under 9.....	48	4	52
9, but under 10.....	68	.....	68
10, but under 12.....	69	4	73
12, but under 15.....	121	.....	121
15, but under 20.....	78	.....	78
20, and over.....	18	.....	18
Total.....	724	227	951

## MINING (IRON ORE).—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	82	.....	82
\$5, but under \$6.....	63	.....	63
6, but under 7.....	134	.....	134
7, but under 8.....	258	.....	258
8, but under 9.....	365	.....	365
9, but under 10.....	234	.....	234
10, but under 12.....	131	.....	131
12, but under 15.....	61	.....	61
15, but under 20.....	6	.....	6
20, and over.....	5	.....	5
Total.....	1,339	.....	1,339

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	182	78	260
\$5, but under \$6.....	55	37	92
6, but under 7.....	61	28	89
7, but under 8.....	95	15	110
8, but under 9.....	91	14	105
9, but under 10.....	121	8	129
10, but under 12.....	178	.....	178
12, but under 15.....	218	.....	218
15, but under 20.....	103	.....	103
20, and over.....	52	.....	52
	1,156	180	1,336

## OILCLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE).—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	62	.....	62
\$5, but under \$6.....	23	.....	23
6, but under 7.....	47	.....	47
7, but under 8.....	162	.....	162
8, but under 9.....	164	.....	164
9, but under 10.....	114	.....	114
10, but under 12.....	122	.....	122
12, but under 15.....	93	.....	93
15, but under 20.....	82	.....	82
20, and over.....	38	.....	38
Total.....	907	.....	907

## OILS.—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	125	.....	125
\$5, but under \$6.....	49	.....	49
6, but under 7.....	86	.....	86
7, but under 8.....	64	.....	64
9, but under 10.....	115	.....	115
10, but under 12.....	571	.....	571
12, but under 15.....	529	.....	529
15, but under 20.....	833	.....	833
20, and over.....	474	.....	474
	149	.....	149
Total.....	2,995	.....	2,995

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## PAINTS.—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	31	43	74
\$5, but under \$6.....	3	10	13
6, but under 7.....	18	1	19
7, but under 8.....	42	.....	42
8, but under 9.....	64	4	68
9, but under 10.....	138	3	141
10, but under 12.....	120	4	124
12, but under 15.....	77	1	78
15, but under 20.....	31	.....	31
20, and over.....	15	.....	15
Total.....	539	66	605

## PAPER.—THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	152	138	290
\$5, but under \$6.....	101	71	172
6, but under 7.....	109	41	150
7, but under 8.....	328	10	338
8, but under 9.....	188	4	192
9, but under 10.....	218	.....	218
10, but under 12.....	169	2	171
12, but under 15.....	155	2	157
15, but under 20.....	140	1	141
20, and over.....	131	.....	131
Total.....	1,691	269	1,960

## PG IRN.—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	4	.....	4
\$5, but under \$6.....	8	.....	8
6, but under 7.....	95	.....	95
7, but under 8.....	69	.....	69
8, but under 9.....	138	.....	138
9, but under 10.....	160	.....	160
10, but under 12.....	75	.....	75
12, but under 15.....	57	.....	57
15, but under 20.....	24	.....	24
20, and over.....	21	.....	21
Total.....	651	.....	651



TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## POTTERY.—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	278	273	551
\$5, but under \$6.....	132	84	216
6, but under 7.....	154	98	252
7, but under 8.....	264	56	320
8, but under 9.....	238	34	272
9, but under 10.....	288	21	309
10, but under 12.....	343	11	354
12, but under 15.....	372	14	386
15, but under 20.....	588	1	589
20 and over.....	534	3	537
Total .....	3,191	595	3,786

## PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING.—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	62	71	133
\$5, but under \$6.....	11	20	31
6, but under 7.....	16	15	31
7, but under 8.....	14	13	27
8, but under 9.....	11	6	17
9, but under 10.....	15	2	17
10, but under 12.....	24	13	37
12, but under 15.....	41	12	53
15, but under 20.....	71	6	77
20 and over.....	65	1	66
Total .....	330	159	489

## QUARRYING STONE.—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	31	.....	31
\$5, but under \$6.....	21	.....	21
6, but under 7.....	77	.....	77
7, but under 8.....	280	.....	280
8, but under 9.....	152	.....	152
9, but under 10.....	99	.....	99
10, but under 12.....	54	.....	54
12, but under 15.....	45	.....	45
15, but under 20.....	39	.....	39
20 and over.....	94	.....	94
Total .....	892	.....	892

TABLE No. 7—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## ROOFING (IRON AND STONE).—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	70	17	87
\$5, but under \$6.....	8	.....	8
6, but under 7.....	21	.....	21
7, but under 8.....	21	.....	21
8, but under 9.....	13	.....	13
9, but under 10.....	106	1	107
10, but under 12.....	28	1	29
12, but under 15.....	85	1	86
15, but under 20.....	40	.....	40
20 and over.....	23	.....	23
Total .....	415	20	435

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

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	426	318	744
\$5, but under \$6.....	169	241	410
6, but under 7.....	298	205	503
7, but under 8.....	416	56	472
8, but under 9.....	483	22	505
9, but under 10.....	733	6	739
10, but under 12.....	673	11	684
12, but under 15.....	401	1	402
15, but under 20.....	209	1	210
20 and over.....	94	.....	94
Total .....	3,902	861	4,763

## SADDLES AND HARNESS.—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	26	9	35
\$5, but under \$6.....	16	1	17
6, but under 7.....	12	9	21
7, but under 8.....	16	4	20
8, but under 9.....	26	3	29
9, but under 10.....	34	2	36
10, but under 12.....	47	.....	47
12, but under 15.....	57	.....	57
15, but under 20.....	51	.....	51
20 and over.....	17	.....	17
Total .....	302	28	330

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE.—FOURTEEN  
ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	116	24	140
\$5, but under \$6.....	54	27	81
6, but under 7.....	71	26	97
7, but under 8.....	64	13	77
8, but under 9.....	66	12	78
9, but under 10.....	45	.....	45
10, but under 12.....	83	.....	83
12, but under 15.....	138	.....	138
15, but under 20.....	111	.....	111
20 and over.....	29	.....	29
Total .....	777	102	879

## SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	215	109	324
\$5, but under \$6.....	84	53	137
6, but under 7.....	86	48	134
7, but under 8.....	124	14	138
8, but under 9.....	87	8	95
9, but under 10.....	105	3	108
10, but under 12.....	151	1	152
12, but under 15.....	208	1	209
15, but under 20.....	189	.....	189
20 and over.....	62	.....	62
Total .....	1,311	237	1,548

## SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	58	4	62
\$5, but under \$6.....	15	.....	15
6, but under 7.....	41	3	44
7, but under 8.....	47	.....	47
8, but under 9.....	27	.....	27
9, but under 10.....	116	.....	116
10, but under 12.....	91	.....	91
12, but under 15.....	148	.....	148
15, but under 20.....	185	.....	185
20 and over.....	8	.....	8
Total .....	736	7	743

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## SHOES.—FORTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	555	542	1,097
\$5, but under \$6.....	225	265	490
6, but under 7.....	211	284	495
7, but under 8.....	216	231	447
8, but under 9.....	305	160	465
9, but under 10.....	321	120	441
10, but under 12.....	510	111	621
12, but under 15.....	557	44	601
15, but under 20.....	285	5	290
20 and over.....	90	.....	90
Total .....	3,275	1,762	5,037

## SHIRTS—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	147	918	1,065
\$5, but under \$6.....	83	416	499
6, but under 7.....	85	422	507
7, but under 8.....	100	331	431
8, but under 9.....	110	291	401
9, but under 10.....	58	159	217
10, but under 12.....	74	148	222
12, but under 15.....	138	66	204
15, but under 20.....	53	6	59
20 and over.....	9	2	11
Total .....	857	2,759	3,616

## SHIP-BUILDING.—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	23	.....	23
\$5, but under \$6.....	5	.....	5
6, but under 7.....	6	.....	6
7, but under 8.....	12	.....	12
8, but under 9.....	22	.....	22
9, but under 10.....	81	.....	81
10, but under 12.....	38	.....	38
12, but under 15.....	150	.....	150
15, but under 20.....	280	.....	280
20 and over.....	9	.....	9
Total .....	626	.....	626

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON).—ONE HUNDRED AND NINE  
ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	1,408	2,678	4,086
\$5, but under \$6.....	675	1,453	2,128
6, but under 7.....	635	1,805	2,440
7, but under 8.....	729	1,518	2,247
8, but under 9.....	885	1,128	2,013
9, but under 10.....	1,102	917	2,019
10, but under 12.....	2,250	1,213	3,463
12, but under 15.....	1,835	948	2,783
15, but under 20.....	1,770	285	2,055
20 and over.....	629	25	654
Total .....	11,918	11,970	23,888

## SILK DYEING.—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males	Females	Total.
Under \$5 .....	154	101	255
\$5, but under \$6.....	86	59	145
6, but under 7.....	142	55	197
7, but under 8.....	296	18	314
8, but under 9.....	527	13	540
9, but under 10.....	1,047	4	1,051
10, but under 12.....	923	3	926
12, but under 15.....	346	1	347
15, but under 20.....	125	.....	125
20 and over.....	113	.....	113
Total .....	3,759	254	4,013

## SILK THROWING.—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females	Total.
Under \$5 .....	272	281	553
\$5, but under \$6.....	90	482	572
6, but under 7.....	146	107	253
7, but under 8.....	69	26	95
8, but under 9.....	35	5	40
9, but under 10.....	44	9	53
10, but under 12.....	24	1	25
12, but under 15.....	24	.....	24
15, but under 20.....	16	.....	16
20 and over.....	5	.....	5
Total .....	725	911	1,636

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## SILK MILL SUPPLIES.—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	87	49	136
\$5, but under \$6.....	23	20	43
6, but under 7.....	19	28	47
7, but under 8.....	53	12	65
8, but under 9.....	53	11	69
9, but under 10.....	54	5	59
10, but under 12.....	52	7	59
12, but under 15.....	53	2	55
15, but under 20.....	66	2	68
20 and over.....	22	.....	22
Total .....	487	136	623

## SILVER GOODS.—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	86	29	115
\$5, but under \$6.....	36	25	61
6, but under 7.....	13	21	34
7, but under 8.....	19	10	29
8, but under 9.....	21	10	31
9, but under 10.....	21	4	25
10, but under 12.....	32	3	35
12, but under 15.....	107	4	111
15, but under 20.....	210	2	212
20 and over.....	72	1	73
Total .....	617	109	726

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

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	138	.....	138
\$5, but under \$6.....	42	.....	42
6, but under 7.....	42	.....	42
7, but under 8.....	295	.....	295
8, but under 9.....	301	.....	301
9, but under 10.....	473	.....	473
10, but under 12.....	726	.....	726
12, but under 15.....	514	.....	514
15, but under 20.....	272	.....	272
20 and over.....	96	.....	96
Total .....	2,899	.....	2,899

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## SOAP AND TALLOW.—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	39	67	106
\$5, but under \$6.....	27	22	49
6, but under 7.....	27	25	52
7, but under 8.....	21	13	34
8, but under 9.....	50	15	65
9, but under 10.....	69	5	74
10, but under 12.....	85	5	90
12, but under 15.....	61	2	63
15, but under 20.....	26	.....	26
20 and over.....	23	.....	23
Total .....	428	154	582

## STEAM-PIPE COVERING.—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	2	11	13
\$5, but under \$6.....	3	.....	3
6, but under 7.....	5	2	7
7, but under 8.....	8	.....	8
8, but under 9.....	6	.....	6
9, but under 10.....	19	.....	19
10, but under 12.....	17	.....	17
12, but under 15.....	17	.....	17
15, but under 20.....	9	.....	9
20 and over.....	2	.....	2
Total .....	88	13	101

## STEEL AND IRON (BAR).—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	19	.....	19
\$5, but under \$6.....	15	.....	15
6, but under 7.....	30	.....	30
7, but under 8.....	140	.....	140
8, but under 9.....	59	.....	59
9, but under 10.....	81	.....	81
10, but under 12.....	38	.....	38
12, but under 15.....	51	.....	51
15, but under 20.....	77	.....	77
20 and over.....	43	.....	43
Total .....	553	.....	553



TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL).—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	385	64	449
\$5, but under \$6.....	194	44	238
6, but under 7.....	267	10	277
7, but under 8.....	694	4	698
8, but under 9.....	651	.....	651
9, but under 10.....	518	.....	518
10, but under 12.....	597	.....	597
12, but under 15.....	736	10	746
15, but under 20.....	538	.....	538
20 and over.....	247	.....	247
Total .....	4,827	132	4,959

## STEEL AND IRON (FORGING).—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	106	1	107
\$5, but under \$6.....	71	.....	71
6, but under 7.....	103	2	105
7, but under 8.....	379	.....	379
8, but under 9.....	195	.....	195
9, but under 10.....	368	2	370
10, but under 12.....	222	1	223
12, but under 15.....	291	.....	291
15, but under 20.....	432	1	433
20 and over.....	90	.....	90
Total .....	2,257	7	2,264

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	56	66	122
\$5, but under \$6.....	14	33	47
6, but under 7.....	28	16	44
7, but under 8.....	51	.....	51
8, but under 9.....	18	1	19
9, but under 10.....	13	.....	13
10, but under 12.....	22	13	35
12, but under 15.....	15	4	19
15, but under 20.....	5	.....	5
20 and over.....	5	.....	5
Total .....	227	133	360

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## THREAD.—FIVE. ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	231	872	1,103
\$5, but under \$6.....	59	414	473
6, but under 7.....	76	321	397
7, but under 8.....	67	142	209
8, but under 9.....	55	53	108
9, but under 10.....	77	12	89
10, but under 12.....	131	8	139
12, but under 15.....	96	.....	96
15, but under 20.....	107	.....	107
20 and over.....	20	.....	20
Total .....	919	1,822	2,741

## TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	52	11	63
\$5, but under \$6.....	48	6	54
6, but under 7.....	63	12	75
7, but under 8.....	70	5	75
8, but under 9.....	64	5	69
9, but under 10.....	83	2	85
10, but under 12.....	98	.....	98
12, but under 15.....	100	1	101
15, but under 20.....	57	.....	57
20 and over.....	39	.....	39
Total .....	674	42	716

## TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	159	87	246
\$5, but under \$6.....	80	56	136
6, but under 7.....	80	15	95
7, but under 8.....	8	5	13
8, but under 9.....	22	26	48
9, but under 10.....	32	3	35
10, but under 12.....	57	2	59
12, but under 15.....	75	2	77
15, but under 20.....	61	.....	61
20 and over.....	16	.....	16
Total .....	590	196	786

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females	Total.
Under \$5 .....	83		83
\$5, but under \$6.....	30		30
6, but under 7.....	50	8	58
7, but under 8.....	43		43
8, but under 9.....	44		44
9, but under 10.....	71		71
10, but under 12.....	95		95
12, but under 15.....	141		141
15, but under 20.....	113	2	115
20 and over.....	51		51
Total .....	721	10	731

## VARNISHES.—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	9	2	11
\$5, but under \$6.....	6		6
6, but under 7.....	3	3	6
7, but under 8.....	15	2	17
8, but under 9.....	10		10
9, but under 10.....	35		35
10, but under 12.....	39	2	41
12, but under 15.....	50	2	52
15, but under 20.....	32	1	33
20 and over.....	36		36
Total .....	235	12	247

## WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	210	150	360
\$5, but under \$6.....	64	63	127
6, but under 7.....	58	67	125
7, but under 8.....	40	66	106
8, but under 9.....	36	37	73
9, but under 10.....	50	26	76
10, but under 12.....	108	8	116
12, but under 15.....	280	2	282
15, but under 20.....	232		232
20 and over.....	151		151
Total .....	1,289	419	1,708

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## WINDOW SHADES.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	6	2	8
\$5, but under \$6.....	7	2	9
6, but under 7.....	10	2	12
7, but under 8.....	13	2	15
8, but under 9.....	8	2	10
9, but under 10.....	15	.....	15
10, but under 12.....	30	1	31
12, but under 15.....	23	.....	23
15, but under 20.....	14	.....	14
20 and over.....	5	.....	5
Total .....	131	11	142

## WIRE CLOTH.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	47	43	90
\$5, but under \$6.....	15	27	42
6, but under 7.....	22	24	46
7, but under 8.....	13	8	21
8, but under 9.....	11	3	14
9, but under 10.....	22	3	25
10, but under 12.....	97	1	98
12, but under 15.....	92	.....	92
15, but under 20.....	75	.....	75
20 and over.....	50	.....	50
Total .....	444	109	553

## WOOLEN GOODS.—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	145	1	146
\$5, but under \$6.....	49	.....	49
6, but under 7.....	88	3	91
7, but under 8.....	117	.....	117
8, but under 9.....	81	.....	81
9, but under 10.....	117	.....	117
10, but under 12.....	137	1	138
12, but under 15.....	166	1	167
15, but under 20.....	112	.....	112
20 and over.....	32	.....	32
Total .....	1,044	6	1,050

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.

## WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	884	2,435	3,319
\$5, but under \$6.....	204	610	814
6, but under 7.....	534	248	782
7, but under 8.....	757	136	893
8, but under 9.....	491	85	576
9, but under 10.....	314	45	359
10, but under 12.....	379	46	425
12, but under 15.....	324	1	325
15, but under 20.....	214	.....	214
20 and over.....	115	.....	115
Total .....	4,216	3,606	7,822

## UNCLASSIFIED.—FIFTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	225	476	701
\$5, but under \$6.....	157	230	387
6, but under 7.....	155	167	322
7, but under 8.....	269	272	541
8, but under 9.....	249	120	369
9, but under 10.....	1,099	39	1,138
10, but under 12.....	798	45	843
12, but under 15.....	782	6	788
15, but under 20.....	493	2	495
20 and over.....	389	1	390
Total .....	4,616	1,358	5,974

## ALL INDUSTRIES.—1,738 ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	15,933	18,431	34,364
\$5, but under \$6.....	6,487	8,969	15,456
6, but under 7.....	8,781	8,142	16,923
7, but under 8.....	14,501	5,568	20,069
8, but under 9.....	13,492	3,516	17,008
9, but under 10.....	18,542	2,348	20,890
10, but under 12.....	19,757	2,280	22,017
12, but under 15.....	21,172	1,339	22,511
15, but under 20.....	19,206	379	19,585
20 and over.....	8,110	51	8,161
Total .....	145,981	51,003	196,984

**TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,  
1899—Continued.**

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS RECEIVING SPECIFIED WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total. Both Sexes.
Under \$5 .....	10.91	36.14	17.45
\$5, but under \$6.....	4.44	17.59	7.85
6, but under 7.....	6.02	15.96	8.59
7, but under 8.....	9.94	10.92	10.19
8, but under 9.....	9.24	6.89	8.63
9, but under 10.....	12.70	4.60	10.61
10, but under 12.....	13.53	4.43	11.18
12, but under 15.....	14.50	2.63	11.43
15, but under 20.....	13.16	.74	9.93
20 and over.....	5.56	.10	4.14
Total .....	100.00	100.00	100.00

**TABLE No. 8.—Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day and Proportion of Business Done by Industries, 1899.**

THREE HUNDRED AND SIX WORKING DAYS IN A YEAR, 100 PER CENT. THE FULL PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Average proportion of business done.
1	Agricultural implements .....	6	291.33	10.00	76.66
2	Artisan's tools .....	30	290.80	9.87	87.50
3	Art tile .....	3	303.66	9.67	72.66
4	Artificial flowers .....	5	240.80	9.00	62.00
5	Awnings .....	3	308.66	9.66	85.00
6	Bicycles and bicycle parts.....	8	289.87	9.75	66.87
7	Bollers .....	11	260.63	9.81	75.45
8	Boxes (wood and paper).....	23	284.67	9.74	82.67
9	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).	31	310.00	9.96	70.03
10	Brick and terra cotta.....	66	237.72	9.87	76.19
11	Brushes .....	11	303.63	9.90	81.36
12	Buttons (metal) .....	6	299.43	9.50	57.00
13	Buttons (pearl) .....	15	287.80	9.66	76.33
14	Canned goods .....				
15	Carpets and rugs.....	8	277.75	9.87	80.00
16	Carriages and wagons.....	36	303.16	9.86	80.27
17	Chemical products .....	42	319.07	9.71	84.10
18	Cigars and tobacco.....	22	250.86	8.81	84.77
19	Clothing .....	19	286.42	9.68	70.52
20	Confectionery .....	6	290.00	10.00	79.16
21	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper) .....				
22	Corsets and corset waists.....	9	315.00	8.77	70.00
23	Cutlery .....	10	256.00	8.70	76.00
24	Cotton goods .....	6	280.00	10.00	77.50
25	Cotton goods (finished and dyeing)..	32	286.34	9.81	89.40
26	Cotton goods (finished and dyeing)..	18	290.00	9.22	85.66
27	Electrical appliances .....	16	301.62	9.93	84.75
28	Fertilizers .....	12	282.50	10.00	67.08
29	Food products .....	15	293.46	10.06	83.13
30	Foundry (brass) .....	11	286.81	9.81	79.54
31	Foundry (iron).....	32	290.40	9.84	82.34
32	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	292.07	9.77	78.07
33	Glass (window and bottle).....	23	251.74	8.91	82.39
34	Graphite products .....	3	302.66	10.00	91.66
35	Hats (felt) .....	51	271.76	9.51	74.90
36	Hats (straw) .....	3	291.66	9.66	78.33
37	High explosives .....	8	288.00	9.87	83.50
38	Inks and muclage.....	5	299.60	9.60	89.00
39	Jewelry .....	65	288.73	9.67	81.15
40	Knit goods .....	14	279.71	9.93	80.79
41	Leather .....	55	292.20	9.85	75.74
42	Leather goods .....	15	299.33	9.86	83.66
43	Lamps .....	8	261.87	8.62	70.62
44	Lime and cement.....	6	299.33	9.66	69.16
45	Machinery .....	89	297.12	9.82	74.07
46	Mattresses and bedding.....	7	269.71	9.57	75.00



**TABLE No. 8.—Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked  
Per Day and Proportion of Business Done by Industries,  
1899—Continued.**

THREE HUNDRED AND SIX WORKING DAYS IN A YEAR, 100 PER  
CENT. THE FULL PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Average proportion of business done.
46	Metal goods.....	51	293.53	9.92	76.47
47	Metal novelties.....	13	288.46	9.77	74.62
48	Mining (iron ore).....	7	283.43	9.57	99.57
49	Musical instruments.....	14	295.14	9.85	76.78
50	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	7	343.71	10.00	91.43
51	Oils .....	14	271.50	9.28	66.07
52	Paints .....	12	301.08	10.00	73.33
53	Paper .....	36	285.47	9.80	88.05
54	Pig iron .....	3	290.00	12.00	100.00
55	Pottery .....	30	296.20	9.60	82.83
56	Printing and book-binding.....	13	304.00	9.46	75.00
57	Quarrying stone.....	13	220.62	9.92	64.23
58	Roofing (iron and stone).....	9	314.66	9.67	79.33
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	33	280.27	9.97	81.97
60	Saddles and harness.....	11	305.18	9.82	81.82
61	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	14	301.43	9.92	78.57
62	Scientific instruments.....	10	299.30	9.80	81.00
63	Sash, blinds and doors.....	22	297.25	9.36	75.91
64	Shoes .....	48	277.18	9.52	75.52
65	Shirts .....	24	290.71	9.66	77.79
66	Ship-building .....	11	291.63	9.54	79.54
67	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	109	290.01	9.82	80.45
68	Silk dyeing .....	23	292.00	9.65	71.17
69	Silk throwing .....	20	292.50	10.00	83.15
70	Silk mill supplies.....	14	292.28	9.71	82.86
71	Silver goods .....	9	287.77	9.89	73.89
72	Smelting and refining gold, silver, copper, etc.....	7	332.71	10.87	90.71
73	Soap and tallow.....	14	299.71	9.71	81.79
74	Steam-pipe covering .....	3	304.33	10.00	85.00
75	Steel and iron (bar).....	4	273.00	10.50	73.75
76	Steel and iron (structural).....	19	303.95	9.58	77.90
77	Steel and iron (forging).....	11	297.54	9.90	70.45
78	Textile products .....	7	272.86	10.00	78.57
79	Thread .....	6	298.00	10.00	94.17
80	Trunks and travelling bags.....	10	292.70	9.50	76.50
81	Trunk and bag hardware.....	8	299.50	9.87	83.12
82	Typewriters and supplies.....	5	305.20	9.40	68.00
83	Varnishes .....	18	307.50	9.39	68.89
84	Watches, cases and material.....	10	291.99	10.00	78.00
85	Window shades .....	4	304.50	10.00	88.75
86	Wire cloth .....	4	306.00	9.50	88.75
87	Wooden goods .....	30	293.77	9.70	80.50
88	Woolen and worsted goods.....	28	292.43	10.00	88.32
89	Unclassified .....	57	295.12	9.72	80.35
	All industries .....	1,697	289.32	9.73	79.09

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1899.

## BRICK AND TERRA COTTA.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCK-HOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
Number of establishments reporting...		Capital Invested.	
Number of private firms.....		Amount of capital invested.....	
Number of partners.....		\$7,059,502	
Males .....		Stock Used—Aggregate Value.	
Females .....		Total value of stock used.....	
Special .....		\$1,384,955	
Estates .....		Goods Made—Aggregate Value.	
Number of corporations.....		Total value of goods made.....	
Number of stockholders.....		\$4,931,848	
Males .....			
Females .....			
Banks, trustees, &c.....			
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders..		564	

## PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number.....	4,983	18	5,001	99.64	.36	100
Smallest number.....	2,806	5	2,811	99.82	.18	100
Greatest number.....	6,569	27	6,596	99.59	.41	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	3,763	22	3,785	99.42	.58	100

## PERSONS EMPLOYED BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	2,954	12	2,966	99.60	.40	100
February .....	2,806	10	2,816	99.65	.35	100
March .....	3,299	5	3,304	99.85	.15	100
April .....	4,845	20	4,865	99.59	.41	100
May .....	5,835	21	5,856	99.64	.36	100
June .....	6,224	21	6,245	99.66	.34	100
July .....	6,529	21	6,550	99.68	.32	100
August .....	6,569	20	6,589	99.70	.30	100
September .....	6,335	21	6,356	99.67	.33	100
October .....	5,844	26	5,870	99.56	.43	100
November .....	4,708	27	4,735	99.43	.57	100
December .....	3,851	10	3,861	99.74	.26	100

## WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	
Total amount paid in wages..	\$2,013,843 00	Average proportion of business done,	
Average yearly earnings.....	402 68	per cent .....	76.19
		Days in operation, average.....	237.72

## CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES	Number Receiving.			Percentage Receiving		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Under \$5 .....	411	24	435	6.15	77.42	6.48
\$5, but under \$6 .....	240	3	243	3.59	9.68	3.62
6, but under 7 .....	732	2	734	10.95	6.45	10.95
7, but under 8 .....	1,413	.....	1,413	21.14	.....	21.05
8, but under 9 .....	1,396	.....	1,396	20.89	.....	20.79
9, but under 10 .....	945	.....	945	14.14	.....	14.07
10, but under 12 .....	722	2	724	10.80	6.45	10.78
12, but under 15 .....	409	.....	409	6.12	.....	6.09
15, but under 20 .....	288	.....	288	4.32	.....	4.29
20, and over .....	127	.....	127	1.90	.....	1.88
Total .....	6,683	31	6,714	100.	100.	100.

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1899—Continued.

## BREWING (LAGER BEER ALE AND PORTER).

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCK- HOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
Number of establishments reporting.		Capital Invested.	
Number of private firms.....		Amount of capital invested.....	
Number of partners.....		Stock Used—Aggregate Value.	
Males.....		Total value of stock used.....	
Females.....		Goods Made—Aggregate Value.	
Special.....		Total value of goods made.....	
Estates.....			
Number of corporations.....			
Number of stockholders.....			
Males.....			
Females.....			
Banks, trustees, &c..			
Aggregates—Partners and stockhold- ers.....			

## PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of		
				Males.	Females	Total.
Average number.....	1,730	6	1,736	99.65	.35	100
Smallest number.....	1,701	2	1,703	99.88	.12	100
Greatest number.....	1,768	14	1,772	99.21	.79	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	67	12	69	.83	.17	100

## PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of		
				Males.	Females	Total.
January.....	1,701	2	1,703	99.88	.12	100
February.....	1,712	2	1,714	99.88	.12	100
March.....	1,732	2	1,735	99.83	.17	100
April.....	1,754	10	1,764	99.38	.62	100
May.....	1,724	5	1,729	99.71	.29	100
June.....	1,751	6	1,757	99.66	.34	100
July.....	1,747	5	1,752	99.71	.29	100
August.....	1,768	6	1,764	99.66	.34	100
September.....	1,731	5	1,736	99.71	.29	100
October.....	1,722	3	1,725	99.83	.17	100
November.....	1,727	14	1,741	99.20	.80	100
December.....	1,704	9	1,713	99.47	.53	100

# STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

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## WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

### WAGES AND EARNINGS.

Total amount paid in wages.. \$1,398,075 00  
Average yearly earnings..... 805 84

### PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.

Average proportion of business done, per cent..... 70.03  
Days in operation, average..... 310.00

## CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Number Receiving.			Percentage Receiving.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Under \$5 .....	48	7	55	2.61	63.64	2.98
\$5, but under \$6.....	21	3	24	1.15	27.27	1.30
6, but under 7.....	19	1	20	1.03	9.09	1.08
7, but under 8.....	12	.....	12	.66	.....	.66
8, but under 9.....	39	.....	39	2.12	.....	2.11
9, but under 10.....	25	.....	25	1.36	.....	1.35
10, but under 12.....	61	.....	61	3.33	.....	3.30
12, but under 15.....	355	.....	355	19.36	.....	19.28
15, but under 20.....	1,088	.....	1,088	59.35	.....	59.00
20, and over.....	165	.....	165	9.00	.....	8.95
Total.....	1,833	11	1,844	100.	100.	100.

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1899—Continued.

## GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE.)

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCK- HOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
		Capital Invested.	
Number of establishments reporting.	23		
Number of private firms.	8		
Number of partners.	12	Amount of capital invested.....	
Males	10		
Females	1		
Special	1		
Retires	1		
Number of corporations.	17	Stock Used—Aggregate Value.	
Number of stockholders.	109	Total value of stock used.....	
Males	103		
Females	4		
Banks, trustees, &c..	2		
Aggregate—Partners and stockhold- ers	121	Goods Made—Aggregate Value.	
		Total value of goods made.....	

## PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number	1,980	163	5,148	96.74	3.25	100
Smallest number	1,339	93	1,432	93.51	6.49	100
Greatest number	6,159	199	6,358	96.87	3.13	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.	4,820	106	4,926	97.85	2.15	100

## PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January	6,117	171	6,288	97.28	2.72	100
February	6,115	177	6,292	97.19	2.81	100
March	6,159	187	6,346	97.05	2.95	100
April	5,611	180	5,791	96.89	3.11	100
May	5,631	188	5,719	96.71	3.29	100
June	5,816	188	5,604	96.58	3.41	100
July	1,814	122	1,936	93.70	6.30	100
August	1,339	93	1,432	93.51	6.49	100
September	4,200	126	4,326	96.86	3.14	100
October	5,428	172	5,598	96.93	3.07	100
November	5,682	197	6,179	96.81	3.19	100
December	6,158	199	6,357	96.87	3.13	100

## WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.	PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.
Total amount paid in wages..... \$2,438,246 00	Average proportion of business done, per cent..... 82.39
Average yearly earnings..... 473 63	Days in operation, average..... 251.74

## CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Number Receiving.			Percentage Receiving.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	1,816	139	1,955	27.37	70.56	28.61
\$5, but under \$6.....	281	26	307	4.23	13.20	4.49
6, but under 7.....	422	13	435	6.36	6.60	6.37
7, but under 8.....	449	8	457	6.77	4.06	6.70
8, but under 9.....	265	5	270	3.99	2.54	3.95
9, but under 10.....	432	3	435	6.51	1.52	6.37
10, but under 12.....	512	2	514	7.72	1.02	7.52
12, but under 15.....	391	1	392	5.89	.50	5.73
15, but under 20.....	642	.....	642	9.67	.....	9.40
20, and over.....	1,425	.....	1,426	21.49	.....	20.86
Total.....	6,636	197	6,833	100.	100.	100.



TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1899—Continued.

## HATS (FELT).

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCK- HOLDERS CONSIDERED.	CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.
Number of establishments reporting. 51	Capital Invested.
Number of private firms..... 26	Amount of capital invested..... \$2,155,283
Number of partners..... 62	
Males ..... 60	
Females ..... 2	
Special ..... 1	
Estates ..... 1	
Number of corporations..... 15	Stock Used—Aggregate Value.
Number of stockholders..... 98	Total value of stock used..... \$3,750,012
Males ..... 84	
Females ..... 14	
Banks, trustees, &c.. ....	
Aggregates—Partners and stockhold- ers ..... 160	Goods Made—Aggregate Value.
	Total value of goods made..... \$7,548,645

## PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number .....	3,829	1,404	5,233	73.17	26.83	100
Smallest number .....	3,621	1,278	4,899	74.12	25.88	100
Greatest number .....	4,069	1,515	5,584	72.87	27.13	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	448	237	685	65.40	34.60	100

## PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	3,621	1,296	4,917	73.64	26.36	100
February .....	3,629	1,278	4,907	73.95	26.05	100
March .....	3,748	1,410	5,158	72.66	27.34	100
April .....	3,749	1,428	5,177	72.42	27.58	100
May .....	3,775	1,413	5,188	72.76	27.24	100
June .....	3,824	1,360	5,184	73.76	26.24	100
July .....	3,838	1,360	5,198	73.84	26.16	100
August .....	4,069	1,489	5,558	73.21	26.79	100
September .....	4,015	1,511	5,526	72.69	27.31	100
October .....	4,037	1,515	5,552	72.71	27.29	100
November .....	3,819	1,402	5,221	73.15	26.85	100
December .....	3,825	1,389	5,214	73.36	26.64	100

## WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.	PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.
Total amount paid in wages..... \$2,559,917 Average yearly earnings..... 489 18	Average proportion of business done, per cent..... 74.90 Days in operation, average..... 271.76

## CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Number Receiving.			Percentage Receiving.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	219	348	567	5.20	22.22	9.81
\$5, but under \$8.....	155	275	430	3.68	17.56	7.44
6, but under 7.....	221	284	505	5.24	18.14	8.77
7, but under 8.....	317	256	573	7.53	16.35	9.91
8, but under 9.....	473	176	649	11.23	11.24	11.23
9, but under 10.....	520	112	632	12.35	7.15	10.93
10, but under 12.....	747	88	835	17.74	5.62	14.45
12, but under 15.....	760	18	778	18.04	1.15	13.46
15, but under 20.....	634	8	642	15.05	.51	11.11
20, and over.....	166	1	167	3.94	.06	2.89
Total.....	4,212	1,566	5,778	100.	100.	100.

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1899—Continued.

## JEWELRY.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCK- HOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
Number of establishments reporting.		Capital Invested.	
Number of private firms.....		Amount of capital invested.....	
Number of partners.....			
Males .....		Stock Used—Aggregate Value.	
Females .....		Total value of stock used.....	
Special .....		Goods Made—Aggregate Value.	
Estate .....		Total value of goods made.....	
Number of corporations.....			
Number of stockholders.....			
Males .....			
Females .....			
Banks, trustees, &c. ....			
Aggregates—Partners and stockhold- ers .....			

## PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of		
				Male.	Females.	Total.
Average number .....	1,788	622	2,410	74.19	25.81	100
Smallest number .....	1,656	548	2,204	75.14	24.86	100
Greatest number .....	1,945	714	2,659	73.15	26.85	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	289	166	455	63.52	36.48	100

## PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of		
				Males.	Females	Total.
January .....	1,656	548	2,204	75.14	24.86	100
February .....	1,731	580	2,311	74.90	25.10	100
March .....	1,733	602	2,335	74.22	25.78	100
April .....	1,750	589	2,339	74.82	25.18	100
May .....	1,761	592	2,353	74.84	25.16	100
June .....	1,720	583	2,303	74.68	25.32	100
July .....	1,726	591	2,317	74.49	25.51	100
August .....	1,801	608	2,409	74.76	25.24	100
September .....	1,771	661	2,432	72.82	27.18	100
October .....	1,929	688	2,617	73.71	26.29	100
November .....	1,942	706	2,648	73.34	26.66	100
December .....	1,945	714	2,659	73.15	26.85	100

## WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	
Total amount paid in wages...	\$1,364,846 00	Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	81.15
Average yearly earnings.....	566 32	Days in operation, average.....	288.73

## CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Number Receiving.			Percentage Receiving.		
	Males.	Females	Total	Males.	Females	Total
Under \$5 .....	269	184	453	13.70	24.18	16.62
\$5, but under \$6.....	72	85	157	3.67	11.17	5.76
6, but under 7.....	67	123	190	3.41	16.16	6.97
7, but under 8.....	62	75	137	3.16	9.86	5.03
8, but under 9.....	46	111	157	2.34	14.59	5.76
9, but under 10.....	57	61	118	2.90	8.02	4.33
10, but under 12.....	124	63	187	6.31	8.28	6.89
12, but under 15.....	275	41	316	14.00	5.39	11.60
15, but under 20.....	550	12	562	28.00	1.57	20.63
20, and over.....	442	6	448	22.51	.78	16.44
Total.....	1,964	761	2,725	100.	100.	100.

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1899—Continued.

## LEATHER.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCK- HOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
Number of establishments reporting.	55	Capital Invested.	
Number of private firms.....	29	Amount of capital invested.....	\$6,209,174
Number of partners.....	49		
Males .....	42	Stock Used—Aggregate Value.	
Females .....	4	Total value of stock used.....	\$7,394,637
Special .....	3		
Estates .....	26	Goods Made—Aggregate Value.	
Number of corporations.....	318	Total value of goods made.....	\$12,047,017
Number of stockholders.....	267		
Males .....	47		
Females .....	4		
Banks, trustees, &c..	—		
Aggregates—Partners and stockhold- ers .....	267		

## PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of		
				Males.	Females.	Total
Average number .....	3,683	92	3,775	97.66	2.44	100
Smallest number .....	3,547	83	3,630	97.71	2.29	100
Greatest number .....	3,790	103	3,893	97.35	2.65	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	243	20	263	92.39	7.61	100

## PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of		
				Males.	Females.	Total
January .....	3,719	103	3,822	97.30	2.70	100
February .....	3,702	101	3,803	97.34	2.66	100
March .....	3,694	101	3,795	97.34	2.66	100
April .....	3,708	98	3,804	97.44	2.56	100
May .....	3,710	83	3,793	97.81	2.19	100
June .....	3,668	88	3,756	97.39	2.61	100
July .....	3,572	88	3,660	97.59	2.41	100
August .....	3,547	95	3,642	97.39	2.61	100
September .....	3,648	88	3,736	97.64	2.36	100
October .....	3,695	89	3,784	97.65	2.35	100
November .....	3,743	89	3,832	97.67	2.33	100
December .....	3,790	86	3,876	97.78	2.22	100

## WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$1,781,478 00	Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	75.74
Average yearly earnings.....	471 91	Days in operation, average.....	292.20

## CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Number Receiving.			Percentage Receiving.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	253	55	308	6.20	46.22	7.33
\$5, but under \$6 .....	154	26	180	3.77	21.85	4.29
6, but under 7 .....	229	15	244	5.60	12.60	5.81
7, but under 8 .....	265	5	270	6.49	4.20	6.42
8, but under 9 .....	340	5	345	8.33	4.20	8.21
9, but under 10 .....	661	5	666	16.19	4.20	15.85
10, but under 12 .....	708	4	710	17.29	3.37	16.90
12, but under 15 .....	743	3	746	18.20	2.52	17.75
15, but under 20 .....	540	1	541	13.23	.84	12.87
20, and over .....	192	.....	192	4.70	.....	4.67
Total .....	4,083	119	4,202	100.	100.	100.

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1899—Continued.

## SHOES.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCK- HOLDERS CONSIDERED.	CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.
Number of establishments reporting. 48	Capital Invested.
Number of private firms..... 26	Amount of capital invested..... \$2,320,191
Number of partners..... 46	
Males ..... 43	Stock Used—Aggregate Value.
Females ..... 2	Total value of stock used..... \$3,670,981
Special ..... 1	
Estates ..... 1	Goods Made—Aggregate Value.
Number of corporations..... 22	Total value of goods made..... \$6,682,954
Number of stockholders..... 182	
Males ..... 145	
Females ..... 36	
Banks, trustees, &c.. 1	
Aggregates—Partners and stockhold- ers ..... 228	

## PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number .....	3,058	1,660	4,718	64.82	35.18	100
Smallest number .....	2,914	1,598	4,512	64.53	35.42	100
Greatest number .....	3,162	1,720	4,882	64.77	35.23	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	248	122	370	67.03	32.97	100

## PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	2,967	1,598	4,565	64.99	35.01	100
February .....	3,081	1,667	4,748	64.89	35.11	100
March .....	3,161	1,720	4,881	64.76	35.24	100
April .....	3,162	1,706	4,868	64.95	35.05	100
May .....	3,127	1,673	4,800	65.15	34.85	100
June .....	3,080	1,664	4,744	68.06	31.94	100
July .....	2,914	1,627	4,541	64.17	35.83	100
August .....	3,052	1,697	4,749	64.27	35.73	100
September .....	3,098	1,673	4,771	64.93	35.07	100
October .....	3,034	1,654	4,688	64.72	35.28	100
November .....	3,011	1,641	4,652	64.72	35.28	100
December .....	3,009	1,605	4,615	65.20	34.80	100



## WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	
Total amount paid in wages..	\$1,755,945 00	Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	75.52
Average yearly earnings.....	372 18	Days in operation, average.....	277.18

## CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Number Receiving.			Percentage Receiving.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Under \$5 .....	555	542	1,097	16.95	30.76	21.78
\$5, but under \$6.....	225	265	490	6.88	15.04	9.73
6, but under 7.....	211	284	495	6.44	16.12	9.83
7, but under 8.....	216	231	447	6.59	13.12	8.87
8, but under 9.....	305	160	465	9.32	9.08	9.23
9, but under 10.....	321	120	441	9.80	6.81	8.75
10, but under 12.....	510	111	621	15.58	6.29	12.33
12, but under 15.....	557	44	601	17.00	2.49	11.83
15, but under 20.....	285	5	290	8.70	.29	5.76
20, and over.....	90	.....	90	2.74	.....	1.79
Total.....	3,275	1,762	5,037	100.	100.	100.

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1899—Continued.

## SILK GOODS.—ALL BRANCHES INCLUDED.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCK- HOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
Number of establishments reporting...		Capital Invested.	
Number of private firms.....		Amount of capital invested.....	
Number of partners.....		\$23,449,407	
Males.....		Stock Used—Aggregate Value.	
Females.....		Total value of stock used.....	
Special.....		\$24,643,608	
Estates.....		Goods Made—Aggregate Value.	
Number of corporations.....		Total value of goods made.....	
Number of stockholders.....		\$43,369,405	
Males.....			
Females.....			
Banks, trustees, &c....			
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders.			

## PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of		
				Males.	Females	Total.
Average number .....	14,479	12,180	26,659	54.31	45.69	100
Smallest number .....	14,112	11,586	25,678	54.95	45.05	100
Greatest number .....	14,946	12,758	27,704	53.95	46.05	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	834	1,192	2,026	41.16	58.84	100

## PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of		
				Males.	Females.	Total
January .....	14,146	12,301	26,447	53.49	46.51	100
February .....	14,479	12,494	26,973	53.68	46.32	100
March .....	14,729	12,515	27,244	54.06	45.94	100
April .....	14,946	12,758	27,704	53.95	46.05	100
May .....	14,877	11,637	26,514	56.11	43.89	100
June .....	14,206	11,566	25,772	55.12	44.88	100
July .....	14,630	12,405	27,035	54.11	45.89	100
August .....	14,515	12,352	26,867	54.02	45.98	100
September .....	14,250	11,969	26,219	54.35	45.65	100
October .....	14,112	11,824	25,936	54.41	45.59	100
November .....	14,279	12,023	26,302	54.29	45.71	100
December .....	14,585	12,315	26,900	54.22	45.78	100

## WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	
Total Amount paid in wages...	\$10,653,137 00	Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	80.06
Average yearly earnings.....	401 30	Days in operation, average.....	290.64

## CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Number Receiving.			Percentage receiving.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Under \$5 .....	1,834	3,060	4,894	11.18	23.30	16.57
\$5, but under \$6.....	851	1,994	2,845	5.19	15.18	9.63
6, but under 7.....	923	1,967	2,890	5.63	14.97	9.79
7, but under 8.....	1,094	1,562	2,656	6.67	11.89	8.99
8, but under 9.....	1,447	1,146	2,593	8.82	8.73	8.78
9, but under 10.....	2,193	930	3,123	13.37	7.08	10.57
10, but under 12.....	3,197	1,217	4,414	19.49	9.26	14.94
12, but under 15.....	2,205	949	3,154	13.44	7.23	10.63
15, but under 20.....	1,911	285	2,196	11.65	2.17	7.43
20 and over.....	747	25	772	4.56	.19	2.62
Total .....	16,402	13,135	29,537	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1899—Continued.

## WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCK-HOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
		Capital Invested.	
Number of establishments reporting..	28		
Number of private firms.....	13		
Number of partners.....	31		
Males .....	30	Amount of capital invested.....	\$7,959,617
Females .....	1		
Special .....	1		
Estates .....	1		
Number of Corporations.....	15	Stock Used—Aggregate Value.	
Number of stockholders.....	286	Total value of stock used.....	\$8,543,420
Males .....	217		
Females .....	53	Goods Made—Aggregate Value.	
Banks, trustees, &c....	16	Total value of goods made.....	\$10,515,033
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders.	317		

## PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of		
				Males.	Females	Total.
Average number .....	3,372	3,284	6,656	50.66	49.34	100
Smallest number .....	2,887	2,778	5,665	50.96	49.04	100
Greatest number .....	3,763	3,860	7,623	49.36	50.64	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	876	1,082	1,958	44.74	55.26	100

## PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January .....	2,887	2,778	5,665	50.96	49.04	100
February .....	3,076	2,862	5,938	51.80	48.20	100
March .....	3,186	2,961	6,147	51.83	48.17	100
April .....	3,226	3,007	6,233	51.75	48.25	100
May .....	3,241	3,062	6,303	51.42	48.58	100
June .....	3,297	3,130	6,427	51.30	48.70	100
July .....	3,379	3,335	6,714	50.33	49.67	100
August .....	3,463	3,453	6,916	50.07	49.93	100
September .....	3,584	3,531	7,115	50.37	49.63	100
October .....	3,671	3,651	7,322	50.14	49.86	100
November .....	3,693	3,782	7,475	49.40	50.60	100
December .....	3,763	3,860	7,623	49.36	50.64	100

## WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	
Total amount paid in wages....	\$2,040,866 00	Average proportion of business done,	
Average yearly earnings.....	306 59	per cent .....	88 32
		Days in operation, average.....	292 43

## CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES	Number Receiving.			Percentage Receiving.		
	Males.	Females	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5 .....	884	2,495	3,319	20.97	67.52	42.43
\$5, but under \$6.....	204	610	814	4.84	16.92	10.41
6, but under 7.....	534	248	782	12.66	6.88	10.00
7, but under 8.....	757	136	893	17.95	3.77	11.42
8, but under 9.....	491	85	576	11.65	2.36	7.36
9, but under 10.....	314	45	359	7.45	1.25	4.59
10, but under 12.....	379	46	425	8.99	1.27	5.43
12, but under 15.....	324	1	325	7.68	.03	4.15
15, but under 20.....	214	.....	214	5.08	.....	2.74
20, and over.....	115	.....	115	2.73	.....	1.47
Total.....	4,216	3,606	7,822	100.00	100.00	100.00



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STOCK AND MATERIAL USED

AND

GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE.

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*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 two of the general tables.*

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# STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.

## Aggregate Quantities and Cost Value.

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The purpose of this table is to give a more elaborate and comprehensive view in detail of the data relating to material used and finished product, which is given by aggregates on table number two (general tables).

The list of specified stock used and goods made are the principal articles only, and does not include by name the long list of minor things that are used in, or produced by, every industry in the State. The value of these numerous, but relatively unimportant, articles of both consumption and production are accounted for under the heading of "other material" or "other goods."

A study of these tables will show the great variety of articles produced by the industries of the State and the immense quantities of almost every kind of material known that are used in their production.

The material used and the finished product are given separately for all the establishments included in each industry. The quantities are given in the recognized trade standards of measurement with their values. Producers of the various articles of material used will find in these tables a means of becoming acquainted with new outlets for their products and the wide variety of manufactured goods turned out by our industries will become better known in the business world. Much difficulty was experienced in obtaining, with proper accuracy, the data necessary for these tables, but it is confidently believed that the labor is more than repaid by the advantages which industry in New Jersey will derive from these reports. It is hoped that the manufacturers themselves will be among the first to recognize their value, and that in the future the Bureau may have the benefits of an even more cordial co-operation on their part.

# STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value.

Industry.	Specified stock used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Agricultural Implements.....	Steel .....	Tons.....	295	\$12,256
	Iron .....	Tons.....	1,166	34,032
	Fuel Coal.....	Tons.....	106	495
	Other material.....			121,828
	Total value of material used.....			\$168,611
Artisan's Tools.....	Steel .....	Tons.....	5,835	\$452,079
	Iron .....	Tons.....	1,157	31,581
	Rolled Steel.....	Tons.....	9	841
	Iron Castings.....	Tons.....	74	5,150
	Fuel Coal.....	Tons.....	3,345	7,455
	Fuel Oil.....	Gallons...	159,000	7,500
	Other material.....			241,981
	Total value of material used.....			\$746,587
Bicycles and Bicycle parts...	Steel .....	Tons.....	696	\$62,789
	Iron .....	Tons.....	40	2,000
	Other material.....			160,166
	Total value of material used.....			\$224,955
Boilers .....	Steel .....	Tons.....	6,434	\$330,982
	Iron .....	Tons.....	291	29,821
	Castings .....	Tons.....	923	184,416
	Boiler Tubing.....	Feet.....	1,716,869	320,926
	Fuel Coal.....	Tons.....	2,207	8,828
	Steel Plates, Bars, Beams, Rivets, Iron Tubing.....	not given.		94,533
	Other material.....			456,739
	Total value of material used.....			\$1,426,245
Boxes (Wood and Paper)....	Straw Board.....	Tons.....	4,398	\$167,621
	News Board.....	Tons.....	230	5,200
	Paper .....	Tons.....	151	11,100
	Paper .....	Reams.....	13,510	34,413
	Lumber .....	Feet.....	4,335,685	93,645
	Straw board, news board, jute board, paper.....	Tons.....	660	34,000
	Other material.....			338,424
	Total value of material used.....			\$684,403
Brewing (Lager Beer, Ale and Porter) .....	Malt .....	Bushels...	2,069,897	\$1,369,158
	Hops .....	Pounds...	1,928,004	318,451
	Other material.....			1,199,853
	Total value of material used.....			\$2,887,462

## STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value—Continued.

Industry.	Specified stock used.	Basis of measurement.	Aggregate quantities.	Aggregate cost Value.
Brushes .....	Bristles .....	Pounds...	24,320	\$26,610
	Tampico .....	Pounds...	18,000	1,530
	Bristles, tampico, horsehair, fibres, wood and wire....	Not given .....		32,707
	Other material.....			66,748
Total value of material used.....				\$127,595
Buttons (pearl).....	Pearl shell.....	Pounds...	452,340	\$201,248
	Ivory nuts .....	Tons.....	1,300	49,000
	Other material.....			92,550
Total value of material used.....				\$342,798
Canned goods .....	Tin plate .....	Boxes....	48,716	\$165,189
	Tin cans .....	Number...	3,020,892	65,531
	Other material.....			478,060
Total value of material used.....				\$708,780
Carpets and rugs.....	Wool yarn .....	Pounds...	3,144,676	\$521,941
	Cotton yarn .....	Pounds...	610,425	68,016
	Jute yarn .....	Pounds...	1,050,000	69,200
	Other material.....			214,997
Total value of material used.....				\$874,154
Cigars and tobacco.....	Tobacco .....	Pounds...	17,384,298	\$2,212,824
	Other material.....			1,409,877
Total value of material used.....				\$3,622,701
Cornices (galvanized iron and copper).....	Galvanized iron .....	Pounds...	1,047,539	\$47,294
	Copper .....	Pounds...	99,210	21,777
	Tin .....	Boxes...	350	2,900
	Other material.....			142,541
Total value of material used.....				\$214,512
Corsets and corset waists....	Jeans and satteens.....	Yards.....	3,255,041	\$310,523
	Other material.....			432,117
Total value of material used.....				\$742,640
Cotton goods.....	In weaving cotton goods			
	Cotton .....	Bales.....	17,286	\$662,337
	In manufacturing cotton goods.			
	Cotton goods .....	Yards.....	5,415,015	345,501
	Nettings .....	Yards.....	90,000	50,000
	Laces .....	Yards.....	2,428,800	128,205
	Other material.....			1,117,236
Total value of material used.....				\$2,303,279

# STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value—Continued.

Industry.	Specified Stock Used.	Basis of measurement.	Aggregate quantities.	Aggregate cost value.
Fertilizers .....	Bones .....	Tons.....	37,244	\$529,400
	Potash .....	Tons.....	9,977	245,680
	Phosphate.....	Tons.....	64,601	373,273
	Other material.....			1,534,422
	Total value of material used.....			\$2,732,776
Foundry (iron).....	Pig iron .....	Tons.....	92,933	1,269,477
	Scrap iron .....	Tons.....	11,599	172,005
	Other material.....			1,388,359
	Total value of material used.....			\$2,829,841
Furnaces, ranges and heaters .....	Pig iron.....	Tons.....	15,077	\$211,392
	Bar iron .....	Tons.....	370	15,136
	Castings (iron and steel).....	Tons.....	273	23,663
	Other material.....			755,827
	Total value of material used.....			\$1,006,018
Glass (window and bottle). .....	Soda ash.....	Tons.....	14,482	\$222,176
	Lime .....	Tons.....	7,235	29,262
	Nitrate .....	Tons.....	453	16,333
	Other material.....			1,148,922
	Total value of material used.....			\$1,416,693
Hats (felt) .....	Fur .....	Pounds...	1,685,123	\$1,609,849
	Other material.....			2,140,163
	Total value of material used.....			\$3,750,012
High explosives .....	Acids .....	Pounds...	11,318,515	\$267,530
	Glycerine .....	Pounds...	792,572	86,436
	Acids and glycerine.....	Pounds...	22,666,225	605,340
	Other material.....			708,835
	Total value of material used.....			\$1,668,141
Jewelry .....	Gold and silver.....			\$2,068,030
	Other material.....			1,185,678
	Total value of material used.....			\$3,253,708
Knit goods .....	Wool yarns .....	Pounds...	916,562	\$412,497
	Cotton yarns .....	Pounds...	1,972,606	345,878
	Other material.....			338,369
	Total value of material used.....			\$1,096,744
Leather .....	Hides .....	Number...	623,943	\$3,504,276
	Other hides .....	Dozen....	184,337	1,380,857
	Sumac .....	Tons.....	208	9,490
	Other material.....			2,500,094
	Total value of material used.....			\$7,394,687

**STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value—Continued.**

Industry.	Specified stock used.	Basis of measurement.	Aggregate quantities.	Aggregate cost Value.
Machinery .....	Pig and scrap iron.....	Tons.....	18,242	413,855
	Bar steel .....	Tons.....	1,774	175,012
	Bar iron .....	Tons.....	7,222	215,175
	Other material.....			5,432,935
Total value of material used.....				\$5,236,477
Metal goods .....	Pig iron .....	Tons.....	1,091	\$23,347
	Sheet iron .....	Pounds....	619,600	16,120
	Steel .....	Pounds....	1,928,525	123,283
	Sheet tin .....	Boxes....	60,700	279,400
	Pig tin .....	Tons.....	174	31,000
	Brass .....	Pounds....	871,850	153,143
	Bar copper .....	Pounds....	16,877,808	2,711,267
	Copper .....	Pounds....	5,881,933	938,876
	Brass tubing .....	Feet.....	468,182	54,005
	Iron tubing .....	Feet.....	294,896	10,854
	Other material .....			2,106,774
Total value of material used.....				\$5,453,068
Oil cloth (floor and table).	Burlaps .....	Tons.....	530	\$110,000
	Burlaps .....	Yards....	4,408,340	226,000
	Burlaps .....	Bales....	40	12,000
	Cotton goods .....	Yards....	10,500,000	600,000
	Linseed oil .....	Gallons...	800,200	271,600
	Other material .....			1,079,418
Total value of material used.....				\$2,299,018
Paper .....	Paper stock .....	Tons.....	63,651	\$1,012,259
	Other material .....			1,857,551
Total value of material used.....				\$2,869,810
Rubber goods (hard and soft) .....	Crude rubber .....	Pounds....	10,224,105	\$4,742,778
	Scrap rubber .....	Pounds....	9,167,720	694,852
	Other material .....			2,778,214
Total value of material used.....				\$8,205,844
Shoes .....	Upper leather .....	Feet.....	6,211,848	\$849,772
	Sole leather .....	Pounds....	1,676,378	483,582
	Other material .....			2,337,627
Total value of material used.....				\$3,670,981
Shirts .....	Muslin .....	Yards....	4,662,000	\$413,078
	Linen .....	Yards....	244,000	75,280
	Print goods .....	Yards....	3,247,600	332,600
	Wool cloth .....	Yards....	483,480	67,184
	Other material .....			346,964
Total value of material used.....				\$1,235,106

# STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value—Continued.

Industry.	Specified stock used.	Basis of measurement.	Aggregate quantities.	Aggregate cost value.
Silk .....	Raw silk .....	Pounds...	4,400,591	\$17,867,893
	Cotton .....	Pounds...	1,138,621	388,131
	Other material .....			3,556,125
Total value of material used.....				\$21,812,149
Silver goods .....	Gold .....	Dwt's....	124,030	\$128,160
	Silver .....	Ounces....	433,631	241,304
	Other material .....			162,997
Total value of material used.....				\$532,461
Soap and tallow.....	Tallow .....	Pounds...	5,098,600	\$157,351
	Grease .....	Pounds...	2,700,000	77,100
	Oils .....	Pounds...	179,221	23,230
	Oils .....	Barrels...	2,724	44,879
	Caustic soda .....	Pounds...	302,500	6,053
	Rosin .....	Barrels...	7,174	11,479
	Other material .....			1,087,923
Total value of material used.....				\$1,408,015
Steel and iron (structural)..	Pig and scrap iron.....	Tons.....	27,985	\$638,277
	Steel and iron.....	Tons.....	58,309	1,263,851
	Steel plates .....	Pounds...	10,395,776	202,380
	Other material .....			818,196
Total value of material used.....				\$2,922,704
Steel and iron (forgings)..	Pig and scrap iron.....	Tons.....	17,669	\$249,926
	Steel and iron.....	Pounds...	48,803,135	2,388,716
	Bar steel and iron.....	Pounds...	2,565,969	49,172
	Other material .....			662,508
Total value of material used.....				\$3,340,322
Trunks and traveling bags.	Leather .....	Feet.....	329,800	\$43,450
	Leather .....	Sides.....	9,567	22,500
	Skins used in bag making..	Skins.....	5,129	7,075
	Skins used in bag making..	Feet.....	3,250	1,600
	Other material .....			502,135
Total value of material used.....				\$576,760
Trunk and bag hardware...	Iron and steel.....	Tons.....	724	\$46,122
	Brass .....	Tons.....	86	26,780
	Iron hoops .....	Car loads.	75	90,000
	Tin plate .....	Boxes.....	4,205	29,820
	Sheet zinc .....	Pounds...	70,000	7,560
	Other material .....			204,680
Total value of material used.....				\$404,962



**STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value—Continued.**

Industry.	Specified stock used.	Basis of measurement.	Aggregate quantities.	Value. Aggregate cost
Varnish .....	Gum copal .....	Pounds...	1,418,100	\$260,735
	Linseed oil .....	Gallons...	195,365	80,492
	Turpentine .....	Gallons...	365,812	146,712
	Gum copal, linseed oil, turpentine .....	Not given.		164,648
	Other material .....			558,275
Total value of material used.....				\$1,210,896
Wool and worsted goods....	Wool .....	Pounds...	16,824,248	\$4,469,149
	Worsted and woolen yarns. ....	Pounds...	580,000	319,300
	Worsted tops .....	Pounds...	165,759	99,456
	Cotton .....	Pounds...	167,965	14,829
	Cotton warp .....	Pounds...	166,824	41,538
	Cotton yarns .....	Pounds...	326,756	46,407
	Other material .....			1,552,742
Total value of material used.....				\$6,543,420

## GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value.

Industry.	Specified goods made.	Basis of quantities.	Aggregate quantities.	Aggregate selling value.
Agricultural implements ....	Hand mowers .....	Number...	8,250	\$53,625
	Horse mowers .....	Number...	110	6,050
	Harrows .....	Number...	6,500	36,650
	Sprayers .....	Number...	100	5,500
	Cream separators .....	Number...	1,200	68,000
	Other implements .....			204,820
Total value of goods made.....				\$374,655
Artisans' tools.....	Files and rasps.....	Dozen.....	544,100	\$536,448
	Hammers .....	Dozen.....	37,072	109,357
	Sledges .....	Tons.....	1,623	172,881
	Saws .....	Number...	24,650	172,977
	Wrenches .....	Number...	35,600	16,778
	Other tools.....			903,855
Total value of goods made.....				\$1,912,296
Bicycles and bicycle parts..	Bicycle pedals.....	Pairs.....	500,000	\$237,000
	Bicycle chains.....	Number...	15,356	11,661
	Bicycle pumps.....	Number...	200,000	25,000
	Bicycle saddles.....	Number...	35,000	10,500
	Other parts.....			256,943
Total value of goods made.....				\$541,104
Boilers .....	Boilers .....	Number..	1,847	\$145,855
	Boilers .....	Number..	Not given	2,201,490
	Tanks, etc.....			488,556
Total value of goods made.....				\$2,835,901
Boxes (wood and paper)....	Paper boxes.....	Number..	15,543,000	\$328,672
	Paper boxes.....	Number..	Not given	68,052
	Cigar boxes.....	Number..	420,000	29,200
	Packing cases.....	Number..	Not given	206,901
	Other boxes.....			701,248
Total value of goods made.....				\$1,334,073
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	Lager beer, ale and porter..	Barrels..	1,983,241	\$11,059,223
	Other malt products.....			631,793
Total value of goods made.....				\$11,691,016
Brushes .....	Brushes .....	Gross....	5,065	\$110,342
	Brushes .....	Not given	Not given	207,435
Total value of goods made.....				\$317,777
Buttons (pearl).....	Buttons .....	Gross....	476,500	\$269,629
	Buttons .....	Gross....	Not given	130,000
	Other pearl goods.....			393,953
Total value of goods made.....				\$793,582

# **GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregates Value—Continued.**

Industry.	Specified goods made.	Basis of quantities.	Aggregate quantities.	Aggregate selling value.
Canned goods.....	Tomatoes .....	Cases.....	441,012	\$670,620
	Vegetables .....	Cases.....	98,333	138,500
	Pears .....	Cases.....	44,232	96,145
	Apples .....	Cases.....	13,876	24,040
	Pulp .....	Barrels...	1,487	2,858
	Other vegetables and fruit.....			211,766
Total value of goods made.....				\$1,143,929
Carpets and rugs.....	Carpets .....	Yards.....	306,467	\$268,933
	Carpets .....	Rolls.....	2,500	24,000
	Smyrna rugs.....	Number.....	267,091	762,367
	Wool rugs.....	Number.....	50,573	102,270
	Other carpets and rugs.....			317,796
Total value of goods made.....				\$1,475,366
Cigars and tobacco.....	Cigars .....	Number.....	36,701,575	\$946,864
	Tobacco and snuff.....	Pounds.....	20,352,829	\$6,069,867
Total value of goods made.....				\$7,016,231
Cornices (galvanized iron and copper).....	Cornices .....	Sq. feet...	322,700	\$69,745
	Skylights .....	Sq. feet...	13,990	10,770
	Cornices .....	Number.....	350	18,375
	Skylights .....	Number.....	850	15,000
	Other cornices and skylights.....	Not given.	Not given	381,697
Total value of goods made.....				\$495,587
Corsets and corset waists...	Corsets and corset waists...	Dozen.....	280,546	\$1,448,688
	Corsets and corset waists...	Not given	Not given	168,053
	Other articles.....			201,563
Total value of goods made.....				\$1,818,323
Cotton goods.....	Cotton yarns and cloth.....	Pounds.....	6,747,654	\$1,322,690
	Handkerchiefs .....	Dozen.....	2,518,500	1,263,500
	Ladies' underwear.....	Dozen.....	82,242	548,860
	Other articles.....			1,719,776
Total value of goods made.....				4,854,826
Fertilizers .....	Fertilizers .....	Tons.....	227,996	\$3,485,882
	Other articles.....			642,554
Total value of goods made.....				\$4,128,436
Foundry (iron).....	Iron castings.....	Tons.....	22,093	\$1,320,687
	Cast iron pipe.....	Tons.....	76,383	2,034,989
	Plumbers' supplies.....	Tons.....	600	48,460
	Other articles.....			2,519,053
Total value of goods made.....				\$5,923,189

# **GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value—Continued.**

Industry.	Specified Goods Made.	Basis of quantities.	Aggregate quantities.	Aggregate selling value.
Furnaces, ranges and heaters .....	Heaters .....	Pounds...	7,593,788	\$356,115
	Heaters .....	Number...	1,478	171,291
	Furnaces, ranges, heaters, etc .....	Not given	Not given	1,965,010
Total value of goods made.....				\$2,492,416
Glass (Window and Bottle)..	Glass bottles.....	Gross....	278,335	\$831,424
	Glass bottles.....	Not given	Not given	2,755,047
	Window glass.....	Not given	Not given	317,618
	Other glass goods.....			1,032,637
Total value of goods made.....				\$4,936,726
Hats (felt) .....	Hats .....	Dozen....	609,416	\$6,697,096
	Forming hat bodies.....	Number..	797,105	41,540
	Hatters' fur.....	Pounds...	2,354,012	273,032
	Hats .....	Not given	Not given	536,977
Total value of goods made.....				\$7,548,645
High Explosives .....	Explosives .....	Pounds...	19,288,598	\$2,195,519
	Dynamite .....	Pounds...	5,477,364	535,532
	Other explosives.....			176,500
Total value of goods made.....				\$2,910,551
Jewelry .....	Finished jewelry.....	Not given	Not given	\$6,489,470
Total value of goods made.....				\$6,489,470
Knit Goods .....	Underwear.....	Dozen....	144,571	\$844,544
	Hosiery .....	Dozen....	812,541	719,652
	Other articles.....			319,516
Total value of goods made.....				\$1,883,712
Leather .....	Patent and Enameled Leather .....	Sides.....	173,402	\$2,798,087
	Glazed kid.....	Skins....	1,443,142	1,224,869
	Hat Leather.....	Gross....	30,923	181,558
	Other finished leather.....			7,842,523
Total value of goods made.....				\$12,047,017
Machinery .....	Locomotives .....	Number...	216	\$2,307,134
	Sewing machines and sewing machine parts.....	Number...	450,000	5,333,829
	Machines of various types..	Number...	1,308	559,701
	Machines, quantities.....	Not given	Not given	2,450,521
	Machinery castings.....	Tons.....	2,409	139,077
	Steam engines (stationary).	Number...	459	663,383
	Steam engines (marine).....	Number...	6	150,000
	Gas engines.....	Number...	463	89,080
	Boilers (marine).....	Number...	18	200,000
	Other boilers.....	Number...	50	90,000
	Other machinery.....			4,166,531
Total value of goods made.....				\$16,695,256

# GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value— Continued.

Industry.	Specified Goods Made.	Basis of quantities.	Aggregate quantities.	Aggregate selling value.
Metal Goods .....	Sheet metal goods.....	Pounds....	12,419,916	\$1,598,251
	Iron and brass beds.....	Number....	37,513	276,259
	Locks .....	Number....	219,392	50,068
	Other metal goods.....	Number....		7,562,638
Total value of goods made.....				\$9,487,237
Oil Cloth (Floor and Table)...	Linoleum .....	Pieces....	44,000	\$630,000
	Linoleum .....	Sq. yards	1,048,104	307,566
	Linoleum and floor oil cloth.	Sq. yards	2,401,325	609,216
	Oil cloth (floor).....	Sq. yards	4,610,245	807,083
	Oil cloth (table).....	Yards....	8,560,000	1,000,800
	Enamel cloth.....	Yards....	1,440,000	180,000
Total value of goods made.....				\$3,534,665
Paper .....	Wall paper.....	Rolls.....	20,735,293	\$384,978
	Manilla paper.....	Pounds....	12,054,624	575,504
	Paper (kind not stated).....	Tons.....	7,332	810,772
	Tissue paper.....	Tons.....	2,967	543,174
	Blind boards.....	Tons.....	5,169	166,740
	News boards.....	Tons.....	13,431	401,205
	Other paper.....			1,431,143
Total value of goods made.....				\$4,863,516
Rubber Goods.....	Boots and shoes.....	Pairs.....	2,649,660	\$1,904,961
	Rubber tires.....	Number....	258,695	549,440
	Reclaimed rubber.....	Tons.....	239,314	871,559
	Other rubber goods.....			9,116,036
Total value of goods made.....				\$12,441,996
Shoes .....	Men's, Women's and Children's shoes.....	Pairs.....	3,891,463	\$3,595,467
	Men's, Women's and Children's shoes.....	Not given		2,667,304
	Shoe stock.....			420,163
Total value of goods made.....				\$6,682,954
Shirts .....	Shirts (men's and boys')....	Dozen.....	256,966	\$1,528,440
	Shirts (men's and boys')....	Not given		939,545
Total value of goods made.....				\$2,467,985
Silk .....	Broad silk.....	Yards....	23,475,601	\$16,866,831
	Broad silk.....	Pieces....	80,520	3,015,667
	Broad silk.....	Not given		2,453,425
	Ribbons .....	Yards....	60,270,428	4,428,241
	Ribbons .....	Cartons....	79,500	795,000
	Ribbons .....	Boxes....	49,484	627,229
	Ribbons .....	Not given		1,856,544
	Tie silk.....	Yards....	2,186,073	1,713,487
	Silk vestings.....	Yards....	720,200	586,128
	Vellings .....	Yards....	2,074,500	193,000
	Vellings .....	Number....	4,000	40,000
	Mufflers.....	Dozen....	96,631	419,512
	Other silk goods.....			4,592,095
Total value of goods made.....				\$37,587,209

# **GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value—Continued.**

Industry.	Specified Goods Made.	Basis of quantities.	Aggregate quantities.	Aggregate selling value.
Silver Goods.....	Silverware and silver novelties .....	Not given		\$1,272,183
Total value of goods made.....				\$1,272,183
Soap and Tallow.....	Laundry and toilet soap....	Pounds...	3,876,427	\$199,785
	Laundry, toilet and other soaps .....	Not given	Not given	1,205,701
	Perfumery .....	Not given	Not given	77,000
	Candles, stearine, etc.....	Pounds...	5,202,703	405,640
	Tallow .....	Not given		44,400
	Other articles.....			152,380
Total value of goods made.....				\$2,084,905
Steel and Iron (structural)...	Structural steel and iron....	Tons.....	74,105	\$5,157,492
	Other articles.....			556,223
Total value of goods made.....				\$5,713,715
Steel and Iron (forgings)....	Steel and iron forgings.....	Tons.....	33,411	\$4,142,524
	Other forgings.....			894,887
Total value of goods made.....				\$5,037,411
Trunks and Traveling Bags.	Trunks .....	Dozen....	5,734	232,004
	Bags and satchels.....	Dozen....	12,258	411,541
	Trunks and bags.....	Not given	Not given	508,481
Total value of goods made.....				\$1,152,022
Trunk and Bag Hardware..	Bag frames and trunk hardware .....	Not given	Not given	\$750,129
Total value of goods made.....				\$750,129
Varnishes .....	Varnishes .....	Gallons...	959,841	\$1,174,351
	Varnishes .....	Not given	Not given	607,152
Total value of goods made.....				\$1,781,502
Woolen and Worsted Goods..	Woolen and worsted goods..	Pieces....	74,100	\$2,225,000
	Woolen and worsted goods..	Pounds....	2,925,377	1,273,445
	Woolen cloth.....	Yards....	2,505,333	1,329,776
	Worsted yarns.....	Pounds....	4,483,592	3,501,886
	Other woolen and worsted goods .....			2,184,926
Total value of goods made.....				\$10,515,033

## COMPARISON TABLES.

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The comparison tables which follow show the changes that have taken place in 1899 as compared with 1898 in management, capital invested, cost value of stock or material used, selling value of goods made or work done, and the total amount paid in wages.

Forty-nine industries are selected for the purpose of making the comparisons; the establishments represented in each of the tables are identical for both years.

There were 1,010 establishments, from which reports of capital invested were obtained for 1898 and 1899; these showed that \$129,962,754 was invested in 1898 and \$148,439,113 in 1899, an increase of \$18,476,359 in capital during the year.

The amount and the percentage of the increase or decrease in capital invested is given separately for each industry. Only five out of the forty-nine industries show a reduction in capital, and these are for the most part small in amount, ranging from .18 to 3.62 per cent., so as to make it probable that the apparent reduction is really caused by failure to include in the statement for 1899 some items that were included in the capital reported for 1898. The increases reported were, for the most part, large, the greatest appearing in the industries that produce textile goods and those engaged in the production of iron and steel and the various manufactures of these commodities; the average percentage of increase in capital invested for all industries is 14.29.

The table relating to stock or material used shows that, with only three exceptions, all the industries considered have very much increased their consumption of stock or material. The total value of that which was used in the 1,010 establishments during the year 1898 was \$117,263,354, while for 1899 the value had risen to \$149,791,108, an increase of \$23,527,754 or 20.06 per cent.



It is not pretended that this great increase measures the additional quantity of material that has been used in 1899 more than was required in 1898; the greater part of the increase was caused by the advance in prices which, it is well known, took place during that year in almost everything entering into manufacturing processes. But, making a liberal allowance for increase of cost, there was still a much greater quantity of material used during 1899 than there was the year previous.

In the table dealing with the selling value of goods made or work done, the value of the product of all the establishments reporting is, for 1898, \$203,093,642, and for 1899, \$238,969,304, an increase of \$35,875,662 or 17.66 per cent. As in the table of material used, it is impossible to determine how much of this increase in value is due to greater quantity of product used and how much is attributable to higher prices than prevailed the year before.

The last table shows the aggregate amounts paid in wages for both years. This was in 1898, \$48,230,559, and in 1899, \$53,775,984; the increase was \$5,545,425 or 11.50 per cent.

This table shows conclusively the beneficial character of the changes that have taken place in these industries during the year 1899. Whether the increased values of material used and goods made, as shown in the two preceding tables, came from higher prices or greater quantities there was certainly \$5,545,425 more distributed as wages by these industries during 1899 than during 1898.

In next year's report, and in each subsequent one, these comparisons will be extended to all industries and will include all the tables.

TABLE No. 1—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders, by Industries, 1899.

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	Artisans' tools .....	23	11	24	1	...	...	25	12	195	41	20	256	281
2	Boxes (wood and paper)....	25	23	34	1	...	...	35	2	11	1	...	12	47
3	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter) .....	26	6	10	...	...	...	10	20	376	19	2	397	407
4	Brick and terra cotta.....	56	30	43	2	...	...	45	26	367	118	15	500	545
5	Brushes.....	10	10	15	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	16
6	Buttons (pearl).....	15	15	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27
7	Carriages and wagons.....	22	15	21	1	...	1	23	7	45	12	1	58	81
8	Chemical products .....	33	10	21	...	...	1	22	23	404	195	24	623	645
9	Cigars and tobacco.....	21	18	29	...	...	...	29	3	332	220	3	555	584
10	Clothing .....	13	12	15	...	...	...	15	1	3	1	1	5	20
11	Corset and corset waists...	10	7	17	1	...	...	18	3	15	8	...	23	41
12	Cotton goods .....	27	17	22	...	...	...	22	10	103	6	3	112	134
13	Cotton goods finishing .....	17	7	12	...	...	...	12	10	54	9	4	67	79
14	Electrical appliances .....	12	3	5	...	...	...	5	9	256	82	9	347	352
15	Fertilizers .....	10	2	5	...	...	...	5	8	236	105	14	355	360
16	Food products .....	10	5	10	...	...	...	10	5	43	6	...	49	59
17	Foundry (iron) .....	29	17	28	...	...	1	29	12	124	64	21	209	238
18	Furnaces and ranges.....	13	5	10	...	...	1	11	8	60	16	11	87	98
19	Glass (window and bottle)...	23	6	10	1	...	1	12	17	103	4	2	109	121
20	Hats (felt) .....	40	29	47	...	...	1	49	11	74	9	...	83	132
21	Jewelry .....	60	47	104	6	...	...	110	13	50	15	...	65	175
22	Knit goods .....	13	10	15	...	...	...	15	3	108	51	5	164	179
23	Leather .....	43	22	31	3	...	3	37	21	128	22	4	154	191
24	Leather goods .....	13	9	18	...	...	...	18	4	177	66	16	259	277
25	Machinery .....	81	39	56	2	...	1	59	42	353	148	42	543	602
26	Metal goods .....	39	14	26	...	...	...	26	25	275	82	5	362	388
27	Metal novelties .....	10	7	12	...	...	...	12	3	40	6	...	46	58
28	Musical instruments .....	11	6	11	...	...	...	11	5	81	6	...	87	98
29	Oils .....	9	3	6	...	...	1	7	6	1,864	1,570	95	3,529	3,586
30	Paints .....	10	3	4	...	...	1	5	7	152	43	8	203	210
31	Paper .....	35	12	20	3	...	3	26	23	314	97	1	412	438
32	Pottery .....	26	9	21	...	...	...	21	17	238	124	41	503	524
33	Rubber goods (soft and hard) .....	27	2	4	...	...	...	4	25	197	56	4	257	261
34	Saddlery and harness.....	10	7	9	3	...	...	12	3	11	2	...	13	25
35	Saddlery and harness hardware .....	16	13	20	1	...	...	21	3	10	1	4	15	36
36	Sashes, blinds and doors...	14	10	14	1	...	...	15	4	16	...	...	16	31
37	Shoes .....	45	24	41	...	...	1	43	21	138	35	1	174	217
38	Shirts .....	21	18	34	1	...	...	35	3	11	2	...	13	48
39	Silk (broad and ribbon)....	112	55	112	3	...	3	118	57	350	41	4	395	513
40	Silk dyeing .....	21	10	17	...	...	...	17	11	43	5	...	48	65
41	Silk throwing .....	19	17	22	...	...	...	22	2	8	1	...	9	31
42	Silk mill supplies.....	15	14	18	2	...	1	21	1	3	2	...	5	26
43	Soap and tallow .....	13	7	14	4	...	1	19	6	56	10	...	66	85
44	Steel and iron (structural)...	18	9	13	...	...	...	13	9	45	6	4	55	68
45	Steel and iron (forging)....	10	4	4	...	...	...	4	6	106	47	14	166	170
46	Textile products (other)....	10	4	6	1	...	1	8	6	63	7	1	71	79
47	Varnishes .....	17	4	7	...	...	...	7	13	103	33	5	141	148
48	Wooden goods .....	23	13	22	...	...	...	22	10	103	22	...	125	147
49	Woolen and worsted goods..	26	11	28	...	...	...	28	14	180	42	16	238	266
All Industries .....		1,201	651	1,114	38	11	13	1,176	550	8,123	3,458	400	11,981	13,157

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

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.
1	Artisans' tools .....	23	13	26	1	...	...	27	10	153	31	4	188	215
2	Boxes (wood and paper).....	25	22	32	1	...	1	34	3	14	1	...	15	49
3	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter) .....	26	7	11	...	...	...	11	19	154	11	4	169	180
4	Brick and terra cotta.....	56	31	45	4	...	1	50	25	258	75	11	344	394
5	Brushes.....	10	8	11	...	...	...	11	2	6	...	...	6	17
6	Buttons (pearl) .....	15	15	29	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	29
7	Carriages and wagons.....	22	18	26	1	...	2	29	4	35	8	...	43	72
8	Chemical products .....	33	11	24	...	...	1	25	22	143	25	6	174	199
9	Cigars and tobacco.....	21	18	29	...	...	...	29	3	331	219	15	565	594
10	Clothing .....	13	12	15	...	...	...	15	1	4	1	...	5	20
11	Corset and corset waists...	10	7	17	1	...	...	18	3	18	7	...	25	43
12	Cotton goods .....	27	18	24	...	...	...	24	9	71	1	3	75	99
13	Cotton goods finishing.....	17	8	14	...	...	...	14	9	57	8	2	67	81
14	Electrical appliances .....	12	3	6	...	1	1	8	9	123	46	...	169	177
15	Fertilizers .....	10	2	6	...	...	...	6	8	296	66	17	379	385
16	Food products .....	10	6	11	...	...	...	11	4	34	5	...	39	60
17	Foundry (iron) .....	29	18	29	...	2	...	31	11	112	59	23	194	225
18	Furnaces and ranges.....	13	5	10	...	1	...	11	8	67	21	14	102	113
19	Glass (window and bottle)...	23	6	13	1	...	...	14	17	95	6	2	103	117
20	Hats (felt) .....	40	29	48	...	1	1	50	11	76	8	...	84	134
21	Jewelry .....	60	48	97	3	...	...	100	12	48	6	5	59	159
22	Knit goods .....	13	10	15	...	...	...	15	3	108	51	5	164	179
23	Leather .....	43	21	28	2	...	2	32	22	133	22	3	158	190
24	Leather goods .....	13	8	17	...	...	...	17	5	181	67	16	264	281
25	Machinery .....	81	43	62	...	1	63	38	324	140	37	501	564	564
26	Metal goods .....	39	14	23	...	1	24	25	284	82	13	379	403	403
27	Metal novelties .....	10	7	11	...	...	...	11	3	39	6	...	45	56
28	Musical instruments .....	11	7	13	...	...	...	13	4	64	3	1	68	81
29	Oils .....	9	3	6	...	1	...	7	6	101	28	8	137	144
30	Paints .....	10	3	4	...	...	...	4	7	149	42	8	199	203
31	Paper .....	35	12	19	3	3	...	25	23	129	32	1	162	187
32	Pottery .....	26	12	30	...	...	...	30	14	355	124	18	497	527
33	Rubber goods (soft and hard) .....	27	13	6	...	...	...	6	24	192	22	2	216	222
34	Saddlery and harness.....	10	7	13	1	...	...	14	3	11	2	...	13	27
35	Saddlery and harness hardware .....	16	13	22	...	1	23	3	...	10	1	1	12	35
36	Sashes, blinds and doors...	14	11	15	1	...	...	16	3	12	...	...	12	28
37	Shoes .....	45	24	41	2	...	...	43	21	133	29	1	163	206
38	Shirts .....	21	18	34	...	...	...	34	3	11	4	...	15	49
39	Silk (broad and ribbon)...	112	59	117	3	3	...	123	53	327	46	4	377	500
40	Silk dyeing .....	21	10	18	...	...	...	18	11	43	6	...	49	67
41	Silk throwing .....	19	16	23	...	1	24	3	11	1	...	...	12	36
42	Silk mill supplies.....	15	14	19	3	...	...	22	1	3	2	...	5	27
43	Soap and tallow .....	13	7	15	5	1	21	6	56	10	...	...	66	87
44	Steel and iron (structural)...	18	8	10	...	...	...	10	10	53	6	2	61	71
45	Steel and iron (forging)...	10	5	5	...	...	...	5	5	103	41	5	154	159
46	Textile products (other)...	10	4	6	1	1	...	8	6	58	6	1	65	73
47	Varnishes .....	17	5	9	...	...	...	9	12	91	21	9	121	130
48	Wooden goods .....	23	13	23	...	...	...	23	10	81	12	...	93	116
49	Woolen and worsted goods..	25	11	27	1	...	...	28	14	165	38	8	211	239
	All industries .....	1,201	673	1,154	34	10	17	1,215	528	5,327	1,448	249	7,024	8,239

TABLE No. 2.—Comparative Industry Presentation. Capital Invested. By Industries. 1898—1899.

In this table the amount of capital invested represents the figures given by the same establishments in each industry for the years 1898 and 1899.

The capital invested is compared between these two years, and the relative increase or decrease in 1899, as compared with 1898, is given in absolute amounts and by percentage.

Office Number.	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments considered.	Amount of Capital Invested.		Increase + or decrease — in 1899.	
			1898.	1899.	Amounts.	Percentage.
1	Artisan's Tools.....	22	\$2,317,144	2,233,263	— \$83,881	— 3.62
2	Boxes (wood and paper).....	22	345,474	414,741	+ 69,267	+ 20.05
3	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	26	10,722,417	10,722,417	.....	.....
4	Brick and Terra Cotta.....	45	4,752,438	5,393,398	+ 640,960	+ 13.49
5	Brushes.....	9	71,450	84,476	+ 13,025	+ 18.23
6	Buttons (pearl).....	12	189,200	217,500	+ 28,300	+ 14.96
7	Carriages and Wagons.....	22	869,700	907,457	+ 37,757	+ 4.34
8	Chemical Products.....	22	4,073,688	5,065,573	+ 991,885	+ 24.35
9	Cigars and Tobacco.....	17	405,973	405,973	.....	.....
10	Clothing.....	13	110,000	143,500	+ 33,500	+ 30.45
11	Corsets and Corset Waists.....	9	533,000	637,000	+ 104,000	+ 19.51
12	Cotton Goods.....	14	1,642,500	2,439,500	+ 797,000	+ 48.52
13	Cotton goods (finishing).....	14	4,449,400	4,496,343	+ 46,943	+ 1.06
14	Electrical Appliances.....	7	1,692,000	1,848,052	+ 156,052	+ 9.22
15	Fertilizers.....	10	3,857,300	4,006,000	+ 148,700	+ 3.85
16	Food Products.....	9	1,510,500	1,498,243	— 12,257	— .80
17	Foundry (iron).....	24	1,903,623	2,150,020	+ 246,397	+ 12.94
18	Furnaces and Ranges.....	13	2,184,437	2,332,000	+ 147,563	+ 6.76
19	Glass (window and bottle).....	16	2,654,440	2,833,823	+ 179,383	+ 6.76
20	Hats (felt).....	36	1,814,272	1,937,383	+ 123,111	+ 6.79
21	Jewelry.....	57	2,651,107	2,959,495	+ 308,388	+ 11.63
22	Knit goods.....	12	821,566	1,774,750	+ 953,184	+ 116.02
23	Leather.....	36	2,994,655	3,754,424	+ 759,771	+ 25.37
24	Leather goods.....	12	1,021,000	1,128,153	+ 107,153	+ 10.49
25	Machinery.....	65	8,790,070	12,262,403	+ 3,472,333	+ 39.50
26	Metal goods.....	31	3,191,794	3,871,617	+ 679,823	+ 21.30
27	Metal novelties.....	10	387,818	444,500	+ 56,682	+ 14.61
28	Musical Instruments.....	9	1,058,427	1,085,154	+ 26,727	+ 2.52
29	Oils.....	9	13,969,270	17,183,453	+ 3,214,183	+ 23.01
30	Paints.....	8	716,400	821,400	+ 105,000	+ 14.66
31	Paper.....	30	2,255,200	2,667,690	+ 412,490	+ 18.29
32	Pottery.....	22	4,598,026	4,842,347	+ 244,321	+ 5.32
33	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	21	3,359,794	4,504,761	+ 1,144,967	+ 34.08
34	Saddlery and Harness.....	8	338,000	360,222	+ 22,222	+ 6.56
35	Saddlery and Harness Hardware.....	10	493,000	490,000	— 3,000	— .62
36	Sashes, Blinds and Doors.....	12	422,095	564,742	+ 142,647	+ 33.79
37	Shoes.....	40	2,230,131	2,264,739	+ 34,608	+ 1.55
38	Shirts.....	18	725,100	722,100	— 3,000	— .41
39	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	105	18,063,609	17,985,178	— 68,431	— .36
40	Silk Dyeing.....	21	1,692,773	1,922,620	+ 229,847	+ 13.58
41	Silk Throwing.....	10	238,252	413,670	+ 175,418	+ 73.62
42	Silk Mill Supplies.....	15	362,000	406,000	+ 44,000	+ 12.15
43	Soap and Tallow.....	11	818,947	881,719	+ 62,772	+ 7.66
44	Steel and Iron (structural).....	15	1,786,500	3,260,450	+ 1,473,950	+ 82.50
45	Steel and Iron (forgings).....	6	2,180,900	2,184,900	+ 4,000	+ .18
46	Textile Products.....	10	221,000	458,000	+ 237,000	+ 10.72
47	Varnishes.....	10	1,711,500	1,740,100	+ 28,600	+ 1.67
48	Wooden goods.....	12	340,800	347,300	+ 6,500	+ 1.91
49	Woolen goods.....	22	5,764,065	7,390,565	+ 1,626,500	+ 27.70
	All Industries.....	1,010	\$129,962,764	\$148,439,113	+ \$18,476,359	+ 14.29

TABLE No. 3.—Comparative Industry Presentation. Stock and Material Used. By Industries. 1898—1899.

In this table the figures given under the heading "Value of Stock or Material Used," represent the returns made by the same establishments in each industry for the years 1898 and 1899.

Comparison is made of the value of stock or material used between these two years. The relative increase or decrease in 1899, as compared with 1898, is given in absolute amounts and by percentages.

Office Number.	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments considered.	Cost value of Stock or Material used.		Increase + or decrease — in 1899.	
			1898.	1899.	Amounts.	Per-centage.
1	Artisan's Tools.....	22	\$603,035	\$676,090	+ \$73,055	+ 12.11
2	Boxes (wood and paper).....	22	535,535	657,328	+ 121,793	+ 22.74
3	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	26	2,318,668	2,709,666	+ 390,998	+ 16.89
4	Brick and Terra Cotta.....	45	1,082,026	1,130,549	+ 48,523	+ 4.48
5	Brushes.....	9	102,653	92,348	- 11,305	- 10.99
6	Buttons (pearl).....	12	181,966	262,498	+ 70,532	+ 38.76
7	Carriages and Wagons.....	22	433,198	532,847	+ 99,649	+ 23.00
8	Chemical Products.....	22	5,428,800	5,955,528	+ 526,728	+ 9.70
9	Cigars and Tobacco.....	17	338,162	384,540	+ 46,378	+ 13.71
10	Clothing.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Corsets and Corset Walsts.....	9	645,169	742,640	+ 97,471	+ 15.11
12	Cotton Goods.....	14	1,146,818	1,439,585	+ 292,767	+ 25.53
13	Cotton goods (finishing).....	14	4,500,367	4,990,466	+ 490,099	+ 10.89
14	Electrical Appliances.....	7	858,642	1,001,928	+ 143,286	+ 16.68
15	Fertilizers.....	10	2,325,774	2,722,203	+ 396,429	+ 17.05
16	Food Products.....	9	3,109,617	3,618,498	+ 508,881	+ 16.36
17	Foundry (iron).....	24	1,793,436	1,850,145	+ 56,709	+ 3.16
18	Furnaces and Ranges.....	13	2,014,359	2,108,671	+ 94,312	+ 4.68
19	Glass (window and bottle).....	16	1,008,706	1,012,851	+ 4,145	+ .41
20	Hats (felt).....	36	2,979,132	3,385,430	+ 406,298	+ 13.64
21	Jewelry.....	57	2,402,138	2,857,147	+ 455,009	+ 18.94
22	Knit goods.....	12	813,469	824,635	+ 11,166	+ 1.37
23	Leather.....	36	5,079,876	6,176,011	+ 1,096,135	+ 21.57
24	Leather goods.....	12	987,822	1,148,922	+ 161,100	+ 16.31
25	Machinery.....	65	4,008,642	5,587,712	+ 1,579,070	+ 39.39
26	Metal goods.....	31	2,960,971	5,602,452	+ 2,641,481	+ 82.45
27	Metal novelties.....	10	319,726	433,344	+ 113,618	+ 35.53
28	Musical Instruments.....	9	353,578	437,075	+ 83,497	+ 23.61
29	Oils.....	9	25,214,534	29,230,098	+ 4,015,564	+ 15.92
30	Paints.....	8	1,223,281	1,423,310	+ 200,029	+ 16.35
31	Paper.....	30	1,969,279	2,453,986	+ 484,707	+ 24.61
32	Pottery.....	22	653,247	980,038	+ 326,791	+ 50.02
33	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	21	4,285,341	5,282,531	+ 1,017,190	+ 23.84
34	Saddlery and Harness.....	8	213,368	220,567	+ 7,199	+ 3.37
35	Saddlery and Harness Hardware.....	10	278,645	297,780	+ 19,135	+ 6.87
36	Sashes, Blinds and Doors.....	12	298,773	473,163	+ 174,390	+ 58.37
37	Shoes.....	40	3,749,095	3,601,004	- 148,091	- 3.95
38	Shirts.....	18	787,477	936,040	+ 148,563	+ 18.86
39	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	106	18,754,917	21,577,909	+ 2,822,992	+ 15.05
40	Silk Dyeing.....	21	2,177,814	2,257,521	+ 79,707	+ 3.66
41	Silk Throwing.....	10	140,811	364,066	+ 223,195	+ 158.51
42	Silk Mill Supplies.....	15	195,692	197,795	+ 2,103	+ 1.07
43	Soap and Tallow.....	11	580,374	555,315	- 25,059	- 4.32
44	Steel and Iron (structural).....	15	1,614,521	2,468,522	+ 854,001	+ 52.89
45	Steel and Iron (forgings).....	6	1,146,235	3,055,457	+ 1,909,222	+ 166.56
46	Textile Products.....	10	255,276	509,070	+ 253,794	+ 99.41
47	Varnishes.....	10	604,065	610,256	+ 6,191	+ 1.02
48	Wooden goods.....	12	197,648	225,957	+ 28,309	+ 14.32
49	Woolen goods.....	22	4,609,376	5,739,674	+ 1,130,298	+ 24.52
All Industries.....		1,010	\$117,263,354	\$140,791,108	+ \$23,527,754	+ 20.06



TABLE No. 4.—Comparative Industry Presentation. Value of Goods Made or Work Done by Industries. 1898—1899.

In this table the figures under the heading "Value of Goods made or Work Done," represent the returns made by the same establishments in each industry for the years 1898 and 1899.

Comparison is made of the selling value of goods made or work done between these two years. The relative increase or decrease in 1899, as compared with 1898, is given in absolute amounts and by percentage.

Office Number.	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments considered.	Selling value of Goods made, or Work done.		Increase + or decrease — in 1899.	
			1898.	1899.	Amounts.	Per-centage
1	Artisan's Tools.....	22	\$1,529,630	\$1,725,574	+ \$195,944	+ 12.81
2	Boxes (wood and paper).....	22	1,069,111	1,267,499	+ 198,388	+ 18.56
3	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	26	3,556,941	10,846,996	+ 856,151	+ 8.57
4	Brick and Terra Cotta.....	45	240,495	3,945,094	+ 378,153	+ 10.60
5	Brushes.....	9	480,882	261,735	+ 21,240	+ 8.83
6	Buttons (pearl).....	12	1,080,517	667,482	+ 186,600	+ 38.80
7	Carriages and Wagons.....	22	7,266,638	1,533,623	+ 453,106	+ 41.93
8	Chemical Products.....	22	718,761	8,749,691	+ 1,483,053	+ 20.41
9	Cigars and Tobacco.....	17	.....	786,911	+ 68,150	+ 9.48
10	Clothing.....	13	1,513,125	1,818,223	+ 305,198	+ 20.17
11	Corsets and Corset Waists.....	9	2,062,493	2,945,455	+ 882,962	+ 42.81
12	Cotton Goods.....	14	6,640,930	7,606,656	+ 965,726	+ 14.54
13	Cotton goods (finishing).....	14	1,534,969	1,960,701	+ 425,732	+ 27.72
14	Electrical Appliances.....	7	3,781,101	3,858,797	+ 172,696	+ 4.56
15	Fertilizers.....	10	3,569,892	4,855,005	+ 788,713	+ 22.09
16	Food Products.....	9	3,810,689	4,328,195	+ 517,506	+ 13.58
17	Foundry (iron).....	24	3,493,282	3,796,377	+ 303,095	+ 8.68
18	Furnaces and Ranges.....	13	3,255,205	3,456,425	+ 201,230	+ 6.18
19	Glass (window and bottle).....	16	6,130,543	6,658,270	+ 527,727	+ 8.61
20	Hats (felt).....	36	4,587,405	5,779,494	+ 1,192,089	+ 26.26
21	Jewelry.....	57	1,422,450	1,481,049	+ 58,599	+ 4.12
22	Knit goods.....	12	8,249,839	9,749,311	+ 1,499,422	+ 18.18
23	Leather.....	36	1,819,004	2,035,449	+ 216,445	+ 11.90
24	Leather goods.....	12	10,431,775	13,694,707	+ 3,262,932	+ 31.28
25	Machinery.....	65	4,398,335	7,885,724	+ 3,487,389	+ 79.29
26	Metal goods.....	31	662,009	956,954	+ 294,945	+ 44.55
27	Metal novelties.....	10	974,076	1,095,349	+ 121,273	+ 12.46
28	Musical Instruments.....	9	27,071,024	32,710,710	+ 5,639,686	+ 20.83
29	Oils.....	8	1,798,176	2,168,145	+ 369,969	+ 20.57
30	Paints.....	9	3,627,503	4,209,572	+ 582,069	+ 16.05
31	Paper.....	30	2,393,681	3,306,627	+ 912,944	+ 38.14
32	Pottery.....	22	6,057,748	7,769,096	+ 1,711,348	+ 28.25
33	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	21	394,914	405,298	+ 10,384	+ 2.63
34	Saddlery and Harness.....	8	834,592	907,107	+ 72,515	+ 8.69
35	Saddlery and Harness Hardware.....	12	608,428	848,863	+ 240,435	+ 39.51
36	Sashes, Blinds and Doors.....	12	6,216,895	6,100,923	- 115,972	- 1.86
37	Shoes.....	40	1,811,099	1,997,565	+ 186,466	+ 10.29
38	Shirts.....	18	37,042,215	37,204,340	+ 162,125	+ .44
39	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	106	4,279,859	4,592,166	+ 312,307	+ 7.29
40	Silk Dyeing.....	21	477,321	686,505	+ 209,184	+ 43.82
41	Silk Throwing.....	10	502,594	505,523	+ 2,929	+ .50
42	Silk Mill Supplies.....	15	931,799	937,526	+ 5,727	+ .62
43	Soap and Tallow.....	11	3,256,964	4,551,948	+ 1,304,984	+ 40.05
44	Steel and Iron (structural).....	15	2,314,801	4,451,994	+ 2,137,193	+ 92.34
45	Steel and Iron (forgings).....	6	445,516	931,551	+ 485,045	+ 110.04
46	Textile Products.....	10	1,229,938	1,288,934	+ 58,996	+ 4.79
47	Varnishes.....	10	700,431	735,024	+ 34,593	+ 4.94
48	Wooden goods.....	12	6,818,752	9,304,423	+ 2,485,671	+ 36.45
49	Woolen goods.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
	All Industries.....	1,010	\$203,093,642	\$238,969,304	+ \$35,875,662	+ 17.66

**TABLE No. 5.—Comparative Industry Presentation. Wages Paid. By Industries. 1898—1899.**

In this table the figures given under "Total Amount paid in Wages" during the year, represent the returns made by the same establishments in each industry for the years 1898 and 1899. The relative increase or decrease of the amounts paid in 1899, as compared with 1898, is given with its equivalent percentage.

Office Number.	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments considered.	Total amount paid in wages during the years		Increase + or decrease — in 1899.	
			1898.	1899.	Amounts.	Percentage.
1	Artisan's Tools.....	23	\$511,294	\$643,547	+ 132,253	+ 25.87
2	Boxes (wood and paper).....	22	273,490	316,444	+ 42,954	+ 15.70
3	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	26	1,161,671	1,323,440	+ 161,769	+ 13.92
4	Brick and Terra Cotta.....	45	1,424,281	1,585,603	+ 161,322	+ 11.33
5	Brushes .....	9	65,941	76,609	+ 10,668	+ 16.18
6	Buttons (pearl).....	12	181,456	205,170	+ 23,714	+ 13.07
7	Carriages and Wagons.....	22	354,832	396,801	+ 41,969	+ 11.83
8	Chemical Products.....	28	840,463	903,243	+ 62,780	+ 7.47
9	Cigars and Tobacco.....	19	718,871	743,652	+ 24,781	+ 3.45
10	Clothing .....	13	196,475	202,634	+ 6,159	+ 3.13
11	Corsets and Corset Waists.....	9	425,489	531,760	+ 106,271	+ 24.97
12	Cotton Goods.....	27	749,480	1,074,800	+ 325,320	+ 43.40
13	Cotton goods (finishing).....	17	1,414,100	1,504,496	+ 90,396	+ 6.39
14	Electrical Appliances.....	11	1,038,120	1,053,185	+ 15,065	+ 1.45
15	Fertilizers .....	10	422,537	443,469	+ 20,932	+ 4.95
16	Food Products.....	9	202,566	317,140	+ 114,574	+ 56.56
17	Foundry (iron).....	25	1,312,395	1,465,141	+ 152,746	+ 11.63
18	Furnaces and Ranges.....	13	860,343	947,658	+ 87,315	+ 10.15
19	Glass (window and bottle).....	18	1,745,502	2,005,146	+ 259,644	+ 14.88
20	Hats (felt).....	39	2,131,750	2,298,128	+ 166,378	+ 7.81
21	Jewelry .....	59	1,130,165	1,324,583	+ 194,418	+ 17.20
22	Knit goods.....	12	314,476	407,315	+ 92,839	+ 29.52
23	Leather .....	35	1,293,080	1,447,677	+ 154,597	+ 11.95
24	Leather goods.....	13	420,246	428,706	+ 8,460	+ 2.01
25	Machinery .....	68	4,610,013	5,514,564	+ 904,551	+ 19.62
26	Metal goods.....	32	1,001,450	1,277,038	+ 275,588	+ 27.51
27	Metal novelties.....	10	255,853	257,831	+ 1,978	+ .77
28	Musical Instruments.....	10	331,244	373,385	+ 42,141	+ 12.72
29	Oils .....	9	1,385,034	1,547,311	+ 162,277	+ 11.72
30	Paints .....	10	221,597	228,017	+ 6,420	+ 2.89
31	Paper .....	30	636,802	698,104	+ 61,302	+ 9.62
32	Pottery .....	22	1,275,659	1,534,044	+ 258,385	+ 20.26
33	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	21	944,433	1,104,147	+ 159,714	+ 16.91
34	Saddlery and Harness.....	8	103,451	108,106	+ 4,655	+ 4.50
35	Saddlery and Harness Hardware.....	10	272,627	298,108	+ 25,481	+ 9.35
36	Sashes, Blinds and Doors.....	12	199,116	214,542	+ 15,426	+ 7.75
37	Shoes .....	40	1,639,590	1,715,002	+ 75,412	+ 4.60
38	Shirts .....	21	669,911	748,096	+ 78,185	+ 11.67
39	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	106	8,853,831	8,539,972	- 313,859	- 3.54
40	Silk Dyeing.....	21	1,327,593	1,500,482	+ 172,889	+ 13.02
41	Silk Throwing.....	19	363,524	372,474	+ 8,950	+ 2.46
42	Silk Mill Supplies.....	15	197,149	190,082	- 7,067	- 3.51
43	Soap and Tallow.....	13	223,292	216,746	- 6,547	- 2.93
44	Steel and Iron (structural).....	18	1,793,930	2,196,177	+ 402,247	+ 22.42
45	Steel and Iron (forgings).....	6	766,386	890,682	+ 224,296	+ 29.26
46	Textile Products.....	10	93,942	286,338	+ 172,396	+ 184.58
47	Varnishes .....	14	137,446	139,607	+ 2,161	+ 1.57
48	Wooden goods.....	12	180,731	191,221	+ 30,490	+ 18.97
49	Woolen goods.....	22	1,576,931	1,907,560	+ 330,629	+ 20.97
All Industries.....		1,077	\$48,230,559	\$53,775,984	+ \$5,545,425	+ 11.50



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PART II.

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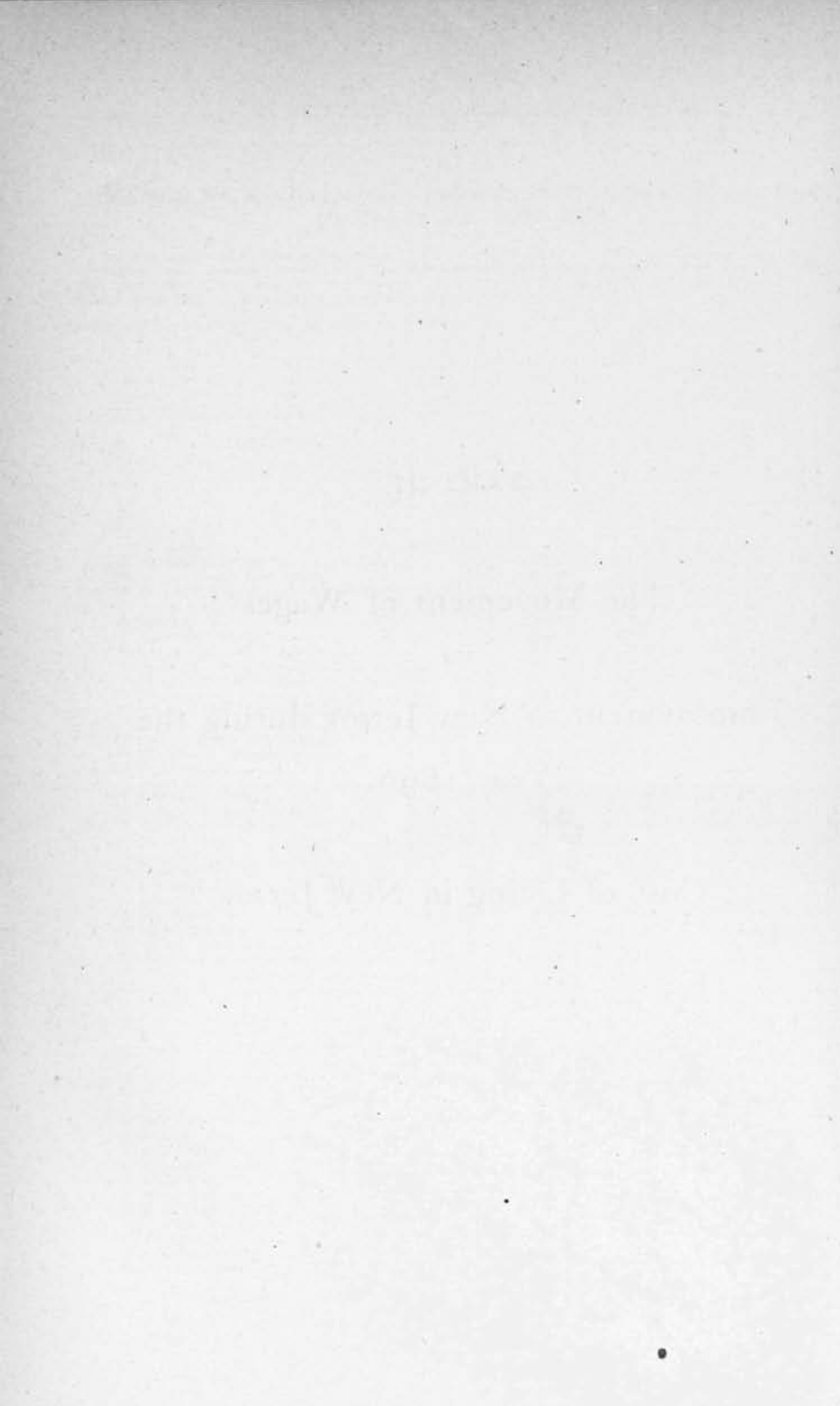
The Movement of Wages  
and  
Employment in New Jersey during the  
Year 1899.

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Cost of Living in New Jersey.

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# The Movement of Wages

and

## Employment in New Jersey during the Year 1899.

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The year 1899 was one of very great activity in all industries throughout the country. The upward turn of production, which began in 1897, seemed to have reached a volume that year that crowded established plants to their full capacity. Labor was everywhere fully employed, all varieties of productive industry being carried on to the uttermost limit of established facilities.

The iron and steel trade and the various manufactures of these materials showed particular activity, as they always do in a real and permanent restoration of business life after a long period of depression.

New Jersey as a manufacturing State of the first rank, enjoyed its full share of the prosperity resulting from these conditions. In all the great industries of the State there was a condition of activity such as had not been known in many years; there was, therefore, every reason to regard the year 1899 as the period of perfect recovery from the great depression which fell upon the industries of the State in common with those of the entire union in the early summer of 1893. During that year the bureau made an inquiry among the principal manufacturers for the purpose of ascertaining the effect on employment and wages of the depression which was then very clearly defined. Circulars were addressed to the manufacturers, asking for information as to the number of persons employed and amount paid in wages during the month of June, 1892, and also for the same information for each of the twelve months beginning with June, 1893, and ending with May, 1894.

The month of June, 1892, antedated the depression by at least one year; the condition of industry at that time being normal, it was taken as a standard with which to compare the experience of the months between June, 1893, and May, 1894, in the number of persons employed and amount paid in wages at each establishment. According to reports received from 252 manufacturers, representing most of the principal industries carried on in the State, the depression began to show its effects early in 1893. Up to July of that year, a large number of the working force employed in the factories reporting were discharged or laid off indefinitely, and a reduction was also made in wages; thereafter, for a period of eight months, or until February, 1894, the number employed in each establishment, and generally speaking, the rates of wages paid in them also, was gradually reduced; the decrease in the number of employees during this eight months was 27 per cent., and in the amount paid in wages for the same period of time, 47 per cent. The disproportion between the reduction in the number employed and the amount paid in wages would seem to show that those who were fortunate enough to retain their employment, worked much shorter time or else at greatly reduced rates of compensation. It was found that 33 of the 252 establishments reporting had shut down entirely, employing no one for from one month to ten months, the average time of suspension for each being a little more than three and one-half months. After February, 1894, a very gradual increase in the number employed and in wages paid was shown for the remaining three months covered by the inquiry. Employment, however, remained scarce and wages low through the years 1894, 1895 and 1896, but a marked improvement took place in the early part of 1897, and continued throughout that year; but the level of 1892 was not attained until the large expenditures by the government during 1898, on account of the war with Spain, had infused new vigor into all forms of industry.

The impetus thus given has continued with increasing force up to the present time, so that the years of 1899 and 1900, so far as it has gone, is admittedly the most prosperous period that the manufacturers of the State have ever known. This very satisfactory state of affairs suggested the propriety of making an in-

quiry to ascertain the effect which the new prosperity has had upon wages. Accordingly, in the month of January, a brief circular was sent out to all manufacturers in the State, asking if wages had been increased during the year 1899; if so, they were requested to give the percentage of increase, the amount added to the weekly pay-roll, and the number of persons benefitted thereby. Manufacturers were requested to fill and return the circulars within six days, the intention being to publish the results of the inquiry in the early part of March; they did not, however, act generally with the desired promptness, and it was late in July before the number of reports received was sufficient to fairly answer the purpose of the investigation. Of the 2,000 circulars sent out, 1,700 were returned; in 454 of these the questions were answered clearly and specifically, i. e., the percentage of increase in wages, the growth of the weekly pay-roll, and other details relating to the number benefitted were given. These reports only have been used in compiling the tables. Many establishments reported having made advances in wages, but were unable to give details with the definiteness required to make the information available; others, and a very large number of them, reported that their weekly pay-rolls had been expanded to such a degree through the employment of additional help, that they could not, without much trouble, determine accurately the amount due to advances in wage rates only. It was desired to make in this compilation a record of only such increases of wages as had been given voluntarily by employers as a result of improved business conditions, and not forced from them through strikes or other forms of compulsion.

The period covered by the inquiry was, therefore, limited to 1899, because there were but few labor disturbances during that year, such as did occur being of only petty proportions, and not affecting any of the principal industries. Had the time been extended so as to include 1900, the showing of advances in wages would have been much better. Strikes, however, were of comparatively frequent occurrence during that year, and it would be difficult to separate instances of increase obtained in that way from those given without any form of compulsion. Although for these reasons, this presentation falls short of being a com-

plete record of the upward movement in wages during 1899, still it is on the whole, a remarkable and very gratifying exhibit of the voluntary admission of workmen by their employers to a share of profits realized through improved business conditions.

In the tables which follow the report of each establishment is given separately; in addition to the data relating to wages, the number of persons employed for the years of comparison is given so as to show in absolute numbers and by percentages the increase or decrease in that respect during the year 1899. The figures relating to employment are taken from the Statistics of Manufacturers of New Jersey, which are compiled and published each year by the Bureau. There are a few establishments in each industry from whom the number of persons employed in 1898 could not be obtained, this year's report being the first made by them; these are all omitted from the calculation on which the increase in the number employed in 1899 is based, and only those from whom reports were received both years are considered.

The establishments reporting are grouped under twenty-nine headings, representing the branches of industry to which they belong.

The following summary table shows the aggregate number of persons employed for the years 1898 and 1899 in each industry; the increase or decrease in 1899 as compared with 1898, in absolute numbers and by percentages; the number of persons whose wages were increased; the percentage of increase; and the amount thereby added to the weekly pay-roll.

In the 454 establishments reporting, the number of persons employed in 1898 is shown to have been 46,896, as against 57,472 in 1899, a gain of 10,567, or 22.5 per cent. for the latter year. In these same establishments the wages of 42,264 persons were advanced and the sum of \$56,730.40 was thereby added to their aggregate weekly pay-roll; the average percentage of increase in wages was 9.8 per cent.

It must be borne in mind that only the increase caused by advance in wage rates are given. The amounts added to weekly pay-rolls through working overtime, or by the employment of more help, is not included:

**SUMMARY TABLE.—Aggregate Number of Persons Employed 1898-1899. Aggregate Average Increase in Wages. Number Affected, Etc., for Each of the Twenty-Nine Industries Presented.**

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate greatest number employed during		Aggregate increase in the number employed during 1899.	Average per cent. of increase in number employed.	Average per cent. of increase in rates of wages.	Total number who received the increase.	Aggregate amount added to weekly pay-roll by increase in wage rates.
		1898.	1899.					
1 Mining Iron Ore.....	7	860	1,184	334	39.3	16.	1,116	\$1,447 50
2 Foundry (Iron) .....	16	1,312	1,445	133	10.1	10.4	1,344	1,834 00
3 Foundry (Brass) .....	5	503	638	135	26.8	9.2	252	320 00
4 Machinery .....	44	3,200	3,865	665	20.8	10.8	3,700	5,162 36
5 Electric Machinery and Appliances.....	8	1,423	1,543	115	8.	8.3	905	814 25
6 Boilers, Furnaces and Ranges.....	18	1,934	1,978	44	2.3	7.2	1,311	1,459 50
7 Metal Goods and Novelties.....	25	1,833	2,109	276	15.	14.4	1,765	2,846 73
8 Structural Steel and Iron.....	8	1,102	1,482	380	34.5	23.8	1,201	2,444 28
9 Bar Steel and Iron.....	5	2,108	2,512	404	19.1	12.9	1,750	2,800 00
10 Forgings (Steel and Iron).....	5	888	1,054	166	18.7	6.7	725	1,068 00
11 Wire and Wire Rope.....	7	1,163	1,476	313	27.	6.7	858	537 00
12 Gas Fixtures .....	7	278	358	80	29.	11.8	250	449 00
13 Artisan's Tools .....	8	157	206	49	31.	10.	186	279 25
14 Buttons (Metal) .....	3	445	572	127	28.5	4.7	570	138 00
15 Refiners—Copper and Nickel.....	3	739	777	38	5.1	9.5	1,230	1,356 06
16 Jewelry .....	23	833	1,058	225	27.	8.8	631	1,024 00
17 Textiles and Textile Products.....	59	10,524	13,860	3,336	31.7	8.	10,715	9,200 59
18 Leather and Leather Goods.....	35	1,684	2,249	565	33.6	9.7	1,365	2,059 50
19 Wooden Goods .....	21	898	1,228	330	36.7	6.7	993	477 40
20 Clay and Clay Products.....	29	3,134	3,406	272	8.6	9.9	2,538	4,772 80
21 Glass (Window and Bottle).....	14	4,581	5,455	874	19.	11.1	2,562	9,055 00
22 Hats (Men's) .....	12	1,887	2,365	478	25.3	8.7	1,548	1,442 67
23 Rubber Goods .....	7	1,010	1,304	294	29.1	14.2	700	1,914 00
24 Paints, Oils and Varnish.....	10	1,137	1,142	5	.....	2.8	1,071	324 62
25 Chemical Products .....	10	362	424	62	17.	15.4	315	410 60
26 Paper .....	9	830	892	62	7.4	9.	515	717 00
27 Food Products .....	16	746	1,230	484	64.9	6.4	857	624 60
28 Quarrying and Cutting Stone.....	9	*69	763	45	65.2	7.5	520	411 00
29 Unclassified .....	31	1,261	1,546	285	22.6	13.	771	1,340 84
Aggregate Totals .....	454	46,896	57,472	10,576	22.5	9.8	42,264	\$56,730 40

\*Only two of the nine establishments reported the number employed for 1898.

The increase noted in the number employed is based on the returns made by these two for both years.

The total number employed in the nine establishments for 1899 is given to account for the number reported as having had an increase in wages during 1899.



### A Study of Employment and Wages in New Jersey—1899.

Comparison of the number of persons employed in manufacturing establishments during the years 1898 and 1899; increase of wages; number affected by increase, and amount added to the weekly pay roll of each establishment thereby, during the year 1899.

Office number.	INDUSTRY.	Location of Industry.	Greatest number employed during		Increase (+) or decrease (-) during 1899.	Per cent. increase in wages during 1899.	Number affected by increase.			Amount added to weekly pay-roll by increase.
			1898.	1899.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
	<b>Metals and Metal Products.</b>									
1	Mining (Iron Ore).....	Edison.....	207	304	+ 97	10.	300	...	300	\$300 00
2	" " ".....	Port Oram.....	210	424	+ 214	15.	260	...	260	312 00
3	" " ".....	Hibernia.....	212	214	+ 2	25.	214	...	214	407 00
4	" " ".....	Phillipsburg.....	126	140	+ 14	35.	140	...	140	175 00
5	" " ".....	Dover.....	95	102	+ 7	10.	82	...	82	75 00
6	" " ".....	Mt. Hope.....	...	70	...	14.	70	...	70	78 50
7	" " ".....	Ringwood.....	...	65	...	20.	50	...	50	100 00
	<b>Total</b> .....		850	1,184	*334	†16.	1,116	...	1,116	\$1,447 50
8	<b>Foundry (Iron)</b> .....	Elizabeth.....	...	609	...	8.	560	...	560	\$800 00
9	" " ".....	Trenton.....	772	772	...	10.	225	...	225	200 00
9½	" " ".....	Halesport.....	...	127	...	15.	115	...	115	200 00
10	" " ".....	Newark.....	196	195	- 1	5.	100	...	100	68 00
11	" " ".....	Newark.....	64	101	+ 37	83.	90	...	90	400 00
12	" " ".....	New Brunswick.....	60	100	+ 40	10.	70	...	70	90 00
13	" " ".....	Flemington.....	70	102	+ 32	12.	50	...	50	90 00
14	" " ".....	Bloomfield.....	41	60	+ 19	10.	33	...	33	50 00
15	" " ".....	Newark.....	23	24	+ 1	10.	24	...	24	25 00
16	" " ".....	Hoboken.....	45	45	...	8.	24	...	24	40 00
17	" " ".....	Passaic.....	12	14	+ 2	10.	14	...	14	11 00
17½	" " ".....	Salem.....	...	12	...	10.	12	...	12	25 00
18	" " ".....	Passaic.....	9	10	+ 1	10.	9	...	9	11 00
19	" " ".....	Bridgeton.....	20	22	+ 2	8.	8	...	8	10 00
20	" " ".....	Washington.....	...	4	...	10.	4	...	4	4 00
21	" " ".....	Bloomfield.....	...	4	...	10.	4	...	4	10 00
	<b>Total</b> .....		1,312	1,445	*133	†10.4	1,344	...	1,344	\$1,834 00

\*Net increase.

†Average.

22	<b>Foundry (Brass)</b> .....	Paterson.....	361	450	+ 89	12.	168	...	168	\$227 00
23	" " ".....	Trenton.....	83	126	+ 43	5.	50	...	50	50 00
24	" " ".....	Newark.....	45	46	+ 1	10.	20	...	20	25 00
25	" " ".....	Newark.....	12	12	...	10.	12	...	12	15 00
26	" " ".....	Paterson.....	2	4	+ 2	11.	2	...	2	3 00
	<b>Total</b> .....		503	638	*135	†9.2	252	...	252	\$320 00

\*Net increase.

†Average.

A Study of Employment and Wages in New Jersey—1899.  
Continued.

Office number.	INDUSTRY.	Location of Industry.	Greatest number employed during		Increase (+) or decrease (—)	Percentage of increase in wages during 1899.	Number affected by increase.			Amount added to weekly pay-roll by increase.
			1898.	1899			Male.	Female.	Total.	
27	Machinery	Paterson	946	1,331	+ 385	12.	1,300	...	1,300	\$1,600 00
28	"	Plainfield	...	535	...	15.	450	...	450	800 00
29	"	Paterson	215	250	+ 35	10.	250	...	250	200 00
30	"	Paterson	250	250	...	15.	200	...	200	500 00
31	"	Newark	275	200	— 75	10.	200	...	200	250 00
32	"	Plainfield	...	100	...	15.	100	...	100	175 00
33	"	Bridgeton	119	165	+ 46	5.	100	...	100	85 00
34	"	Camden	85	121	+ 36	5.	100	...	100	110 00
35	"	Newark	108	171	+ 63	6.	92	...	92	150 00
36	"	Hoboken	36	85	+ 49	10.	85	...	85	90 00
37	"	Elizabeth	162	195	+ 33	10.	83	...	83	79 40
38	"	Camden	57	80	+ 23	10.	80	...	80	100 00
39	"	Bound Brook	83	76	— 7	10.	75	...	75	100 00
40	"	Trenton	80	83	+ 3	10.	70	...	70	100 00
41	"	Hoboken	133	57	— 76	10.	55	...	55	60 00
42	"	Elizabeth	64	113	+ 49	12.	40	...	40	75 00
43	"	Paterson	23	35	+ 12	12.	35	...	35	50 00
44	"	Paterson	25	35	+ 10	16.	35	...	35	56 00
45	"	Newark	25	38	+ 13	15.	30	...	30	60 00
46	"	Raritan	26	40	+ 14	10.	30	...	30	37 00
47	"	Trenton	...	31	...	10.	30	...	30	22 50
48	"	Newark	28	32	+ 4	10.	27	...	27	32 50
49	"	Newark	191	175	— 16	10.	27	...	27	57 50
50	"	Dover	...	25	...	10.	25	...	25	30 00
51	"	Jamesburg	15	16	+ 1	10.	15	...	15	15 00
52	"	Rockaway	40	45	+ 5	10.	15	...	15	50 00
53	"	Newark	33	38	+ 5	5.	15	...	15	105 00
54	"	Paterson	19	18	— 1	8.	14	...	14	20 00
55	"	Newark	13	16	+ 3	10.	12	...	12	15 00
56	"	Newark	8	16	+ 8	10.	10	...	10	12 00
57	"	Newark	15	24	+ 9	10.	10	...	10	15 00
58	"	Salem	19	21	+ 2	8.	10	...	10	10 00
59	"	Newark	12	24	+ 12	10.	21	1	22	21 00
60	"	Camden	...	9	...	10.	9	...	9	...
61	"	Harrison	10	15	+ 5	8.	8	...	8	7 20
62	"	Newark	8	8	...	5.	8	...	8	10 00
63	"	Phillipsburg	...	6	...	25.	6	...	6	30 00
64	"	Newark	6	6	...	5.	6	...	6	2 00
65	"	Vineland	...	5	...	12.	5	...	5	7 00
66	"	Reiglesville	12	12	...	5.	5	...	5	9 00
67	"	N. Brunswick	18	18	...	10.	4	...	4	4 00
68	"	Newark	27	27	...	10.	4	...	4	4 25
69	"	Paterson	9	10	+ 1	10.	3	...	3	3 75
70	"	Newark	8	9	+ 1	5.	1	...	1	2 25
Total			3,200	3,855	*655	†10.8	3,700	1	3,701	\$5,162 36

\*Net increase.

†Average.

## A Study of Employment and Wages in New Jersey—1899.—Continued.

Office number.	INDUSTRY.	Location of Industry.	Greatest number employed during		Increase (+) or decrease (—) of wages during 1899.	Per cent. of increase in wages during 1899.	Number affected by increase.			Amount added to weekly pay-roll by increase.
			1898.	1899.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
71	Electric machinery and appliances..	Bloomfield.....	730	825	+ 95	5.	300	...	300	\$158 25
72	"	East Orange..	364	296	- 68	10.	273	23	296	375 00
73	"	Jersey City..	220	285	+ 65	10.	250	6	255	232 00
74	"	Westfield.....	15	25	+ 10	7½	23	...	23	24 00
74	"	Newark.....	14	22	+ 8	10.	15	...	15	14 00
76	"	Newark.....	29	35	+ 6	3½	8	1	9	5 00
77	"	Newark.....	56	55	- 1	.....	4	1	5	4 00
78	"	Camden.....	...	6	.....	20.	2	...	2	2 00
Total.....			1,428	1,543	*115	18.2	875	30	905	\$814 25

\*Net increase.

†Average.

79	Boilers, furnaces and ranges.....	Hoboken.....	404	400	- 4	5.	490	...	400	\$350 00
80	"	Dover.....	323	332	+ 9	10.	332	...	332	330 00
81	"	Jersey City..	266	288	+ 22	8.	190	...	190	190 00
82	"	Jersey City..	80	110	+ 30	10.	75	...	75	90 00
83	"	Jersey City..	109	119	+ 10	10.	52	...	52	62 00
84	"	Cartaret.....	293	223	- 70	5.	48	...	48	100 00
85	"	Newark.....	92	121	+ 29	10.	34	...	34	70 00
86	"	Elizabeth.....	34	39	+ 5	5.	33	...	33	28 00
87	"	Perth Amboy..	37	39	+ 2	10.	31	...	31	38 00
88	"	Camden.....	30	35	+ 5	11.	20	1	21	41 00
88½	"	Dover.....	29	29	+ 9	5.	25	...	25	40 00
89	"	Elizabeth.....	42	50	+ 8	10.	15	...	15	50 00
90	"	Jersey City..	106	146	+ 40	10.	14	...	14	25 00
91	"	Phillipsburg..	12	12	.....	10.	10	...	10	15 00
92	"	Jersey City..	46	50	+ 4	5.	10	...	10	5 00
93	"	N. Brunswick.	40	28	- 12	20.	8	...	8	12 50
94	"	Bartley.....	...	16	.....	15.	8	...	8	10 00
95	"	N. Brunswick.	...	7	.....	15.	5	...	5	5 00
Total.....			1,934	1,978	*44	17.2	1,310	1	1,311	\$1,459 50

\*Net increase.

†Average.

96	Metal goods and novelties.....	N. Brunswick	415	492	+ 77	25.	375	125	500	\$1,560 00
97	"	Newark.....	...	450	.....	10.	256	71	327	250 00
98	"	Irvington.....	150	155	+ 5	17.	104	26	130	126 00
99	"	Harrison.....	200	171	- 29	10.	100	100	200	100 00
100	"	Camden.....	...	75	.....	75.	75	...	75	150 00
101	"	Newark.....	120	150	+ 30	7.	60	...	60	100 00
102	"	Jersey City..	50	50	.....	5.	50	...	50	60 00
103	"	Jersey City..	84	104	+ 20	.....	...	...	...	...
104	"	Mt. Holly.....	...	48	.....	10.	15	25	40	20 00
105	"	Newark.....	32	58	+ 26	6.	15	2	17	20 00
106	"	Bloomfield.....	158	182	+ 24	4.	15	...	15	15 00
107	"	Newark.....	16	16	.....	20.	16	...	16	15 00
108	"	Newark.....	33	36	+ 3	14.	5	2	7	8 50
109	"	Newark.....	46	55	+ 9	10.	5	5	10	8 00
110	"	Camden.....	16	16	.....	8.	5	1	6	12 63
111	"	Bloomfield.....	19	19	.....	10.	...	6	6	3 60
112	"	Garwood.....	...	5	.....	10.	5	...	5	10 00
113	"	Newark.....	293	293	.....	5.	150	...	150	100 00
114	"	Lincoln.....	57	158	+ 101	10.	35	15	50	100 00
115	"	Harrison.....	38	40	+ 2	10.	30	...	30	50 00
116	"	Woodbine.....	...	55	.....	46.	20	...	20	42 00
117	"	Newark.....	20	20	.....	15.	20	...	20	50 00
118	"	Newark.....	61	64	+ 3	6.	3	15	18	13 00
119	"	Newark.....	6	7	+ 1	25.	8	...	8	25 00
120	"	Newark.....	19	23	+ 4	4½	4	1	5	8 00
Total .....			1,833	2,109	*276	14.4	1,371	394	1,765	\$2,846 73

\*Net increase.

†Average.

## A Study of Employment and Wages in New Jersey—1899.—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRY.	Location of Industry.	Greatest number em- ployed during.		Increase + or decrease — during 1899.	Per cent. of increase in wages during 1899.	Number affected by in- crease.			Amount added to weekly pay-roll by increase.
			1898.	1899.			Males.	Females.	Total.	
121	Structural steel and iron.....	Paterson.....	900	1,200	+ 300	25.	1,000	...	1,000	\$2,000 00
122	" " " ".....	Paterson.....	35	85	+ 50	8½	70	...	70	62 70
123	" " " ".....	Phillipsburg.....	66	67	+ 1	30.	66	...	66	200 00
124	" " " ".....	Burlington.....	41	45	+ 4	35.	20	...	20	100 00
125	" " " ".....	Jersey City.....	24	43	+ 19	16.	18	...	18	36 00
126	" " " ".....	Newark.....	15	19	+ 4	10.	15	...	15	15 00
127	" " " ".....	Newark.....	10	12	+ 2	23.	6	...	6	20 78
128	" " " ".....	Newark.....	11	11	.....	8.	6	...	6	10 00
	Total .....		1,102	1,452	*380	†23.8	1,201	...	1,201	\$2,444 48
	*Net increase.				†Average.					
129	Bar steel and iron.....	Newark.....	850	1,151	+ 301	10.	1,150	1	1,151	\$1,400 00
130	" " " ".....	Boonton.....	174	221	+ 47	33.	220	1	221	800 00
131	" " " ".....	Kearny.....	166	210	+ 44	10.	200	10	210	200 00
132	" " " ".....	Dover.....	128	130	+ 2	12.	120	...	120	300 00
133	" " " ".....	Camden.....	790	800	+ 10	20.	48	...	48	100 00
	Total .....		2,108	2,512	*404	†12.9	1,738	12	1,750	\$2,800 00
	*Net increase.				†Average.					
134	Forgings (Steel and Iron).....	High Bridge.....	542	670	+ 128	15.	440	2	442	\$650 00
135	" " " ".....	Phillipsburg.....	160	205	+ 45	15.	200	...	200	300 00
136	" " " ".....	Boonton.....	76	84	+ 8	5.	40	...	40	60 00
136½	" " " ".....	Bordentown.....	65	35	— 30	10.	30	...	30	40 00
137	" " " ".....	Hoboken.....	45	60	+ 15	10.	12	1	13	18 00
	Totals .....		888	1,054	*166	†6.7	722	3	725	\$1,068 00
	*Net increase.				†Average.					
138	Wire and Wire Rope.....	Passaic.....	194	187	— 7	6½.	189	...	189	\$36 00
139	" " " ".....	Trenton.....	320	498	+ 178	4.	260	...	260	104 00
140	" " " ".....	Elizabeth.....	108	185	+ 77	10.	180	...	185	200 00
141	" " " ".....	Belleville.....	112	124	+ 12	10.	...	20	20	12 00
142	" " " ".....	Newark.....	289	255	— 33	7.	60	80	140	50 00
143	" " " ".....	Newark.....	15	35	+ 21	10.	35	4	39	50 00
144	" " " ".....	Hoboken.....	125	190	+ 65	5.	20	5	25	25 00
	Totals .....		1,163	1,476	*313	†6.7	744	114	858	\$537 00
	*Net increase.				†Average.					
145	Gas Fixtures .....	Bridgeton.....	20	38	+ 18	7.	20	...	20	\$34 00
146	" " " ".....	Bound Brook.....	71	92	+ 21	2½.	11	5	16	15 00
147	" " " ".....	Bridgeton.....	...	18	.....	7.	9	...	9	8 00
148	" " " ".....	Carlstadt.....	20	25	+ 5	10.	25	...	20	12 50
149	" " " ".....	Woodbine.....	20	30	+ 10	25.	20	...	20	50 00
150	" " " ".....	Newark.....	103	130	+ 27	20.	115	15	130	250 00
151	" " " ".....	Stockholm.....	44	43	— 1	10.	35	...	35	30 00
	Total .....		278	358	*80	†11.8	235	20	250	\$449 00
	*Net increase.				†Average.					

## A Study of Employment and Wages in New Jersey—1899.—Continued

Office Number.	INDUSTRY.	Location of Industry.	Greatest number em- ployed during		Increase + or decrease during 1899.	Per cent. of increase in wages during 1899.	Number af- fected by increase.			Amount added to weekly pay-roll by increase.
			1898.	1899			Male.	Female.	Total.	
152	Artisan's Tools .....	Newark.....	88	91	+ 3	2.	88	3	91	\$11 00
153	" " .....	Newark.....	32	50	+ 18	10.	50	...	50	100 00
153½	" " .....	Guttenberg.....	...	16	...	20.	15	...	15	120 00
154	" " .....	Trenton.....	...	26	...	21.	13	...	13	24 00
155	" " .....	Elizabeth.....	6	18	+ 12	15.	6	...	6	10 00
156	" " .....	Newark.....	20	30	+ 10	2½.	5	1	6	7 00
157	" " .....	Reiglesville.....	6	12	+ 6	3.	4	...	4	5 25
158	" " .....	Newark.....	5	5	...	25.	1	...	1	2 00
Total .....			157	206	*49	†10.	182	4	186	\$279 25

\*Net increase.

†Average.

160	Buttons (Metal) .....	Newark.....	395	500	+ 105	4.	211	289	500	\$100 00
161	" " .....	N. Brunswick.....	50	72	+ 22	7.	5	20	25	12 00
162	Buttons (Ivory) .....	N. Brunswick.....	...	63	...	10.	18	45	45	26 00
Total .....			445	572	*127	†4.7	234	354	570	\$138 00

†Average.

\*Net increase.

163	Refiners (Copper and Nickel) ..	Bayonne.....	739	777	+ 38	10.	750	...	750	\$1,000 00
164	" " .....	Perth Amboy.....	...	561	...	7.	270	...	270	162 00
165	" " .....	Elizabeth.....	...	227	...	10.	210	...	210	194 00
Total .....			739	777	*38	†9.5	1,230	...	1,230	\$1,356 00

\*Net increase.

†Average.

166	Gold & Silver Products (Jewelry)	Newark.....	163	190	+ 27	6.	56	57	113	\$116 00
167	" " .....	Newark.....	46	56	+ 10	10.	50	6	56	95 00
168	" " .....	Newark.....	66	79	+ 13	10.	50	...	50	150 00
169	" " .....	Newark.....	50	50	...	6.	42	5	47	50 00
170	" " .....	Newark.....	70	108	+ 38	10.	30	5	35	42 00
171	" " .....	Newark.....	29	40	+ 11	10.	30	7	37	40 00
172	" " .....	Newark.....	60	69	+ 9	12.	25	8	33	115 00
173	" " .....	Newark.....	21	25	+ 4	15.	23	2	25	41 00
174	" " .....	Newark.....	32	32	...	11.	15	3	18	47 00
175	" " .....	Newark.....	15	25	+ 10	10.	17	...	17	40 00
176	" " .....	Newark.....	60	70	+ 10	20.	16	...	16	35 00
177	" " .....	Newark.....	13	20	+ 7	5.	16	3	19	25 00
178	" " .....	Newark.....	25	65	+ 40	10.	15	50	65	50 00
179	" " .....	Newark.....	75	77	+ 2	5.	15	8	23	20 00
189	" " .....	Newark.....	40	50	+ 10	10.	10	15	25	50 00
190	" " .....	Newark.....	7	12	+ 5	25.	9	...	9	18 00
191	" " .....	Newark.....	15	15	...	15.	8	...	8	10 00
192	" " .....	Newark.....	7	10	+ 3	10.	8	2	10	20 00
193	" " .....	Newark.....	6	7	+ 1	10.	7	...	7	28 00
194	" " .....	Newark.....	14	16	+ 2	15.	5	1	6	9 00
195	" " .....	Newark.....	8	22	+ 14	10.	5	...	5	15 00
196	" " .....	Newark.....	4	7	+ 3	10.	4	...	4	5 00
197	" " .....	Newark.....	7	13	+ 6	12.	3	...	3	3 00
Total .....			833	1,058	+ 225	†8.8	459	172	631	\$1,024 00

\*Net increase.

†Average.

## A Study of Employment and Wages in New Jersey—1899.—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRY.	Location of Industry.	Greatest number em- ployed during.		Increase + or decrease during 1899.	Per cent. of increase in wages during 1899.	Number af- fected by in- crease.			Amount added to weekly pay-roll by increase.
			1898.	1899.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
198	Textiles and Textile Products.	Passaic.....	1,950	3,125	+1265	10.	2,000	1,000	3,000	\$2,000 00
199	Woolen and Worsted Cloth....	Bloomfield....	210	225	+ 15	10.	140	85	225	300 00
200	Woolen and Worsted Cloth....	Bridgeton.....	129	148	+ 19	10.	128	52	180	186 00
201	Woolen and Worsted Cloth....	Trenton.....	50	51	+ 1	10.	20	40	60	60 00
202	Woolen and Worsted Cloth....	Garfield.....	60	65	+ 5	10.	46	12	58	50 00
203	Woolen and Worsted Cloth....	Garfield.....	65	65	.....	11.	20	20	40	27 00
204	Woolen and Worsted Cloth....	Camden.....	23	23	.....	10.	10	3	13	20 00
204½	Woolen and Worsted Cloth....	Bloomfield....	40	40	.....	5.	10	.....	10	9 00
205	Wool Shoddies.....	Lodi.....	29	26	- 3	15.	22	4	26	30 00
206	Wool Shoddies.....	Newark.....	58	56	- 2	10.	25	15	40	41 00
207	Wool Scourers.....	Paterson.....	10	10	.....	10.	10	.....	10	10 00
208	Worsted Yarns.....	Camden.....	482	577	+ 95	12.	25	.....	25	35 00
209	Worsted Yarns.....	Camden.....	259	354	+ 95	5.	92	262	354	100 00
210	Cotton Goods (Curtains).....	Camden.....	424	790	+366	10.	700	700	700	200 00
211	Cotton Goods (Underwear).....	Newark.....	280	430	+150	4.	10	200	210	60 00
212	Cotton Goods (Underwear).....	Hoboken.....	75	118	+ 43	5.	25	83	108	25 00
213	Cotton Goods (Underwear).....	Jersey City....	20	22	+ 2	7.	2	20	22	20 00
214	Cotton Goods (Underwear).....	Elizabeth.....	25	30	+ 5	15.	5	25	30	25 00
215	Cotton Goods (Underwear).....	Eatentown.....	16	16	.....	5.	.....	16	16	5 00
216	Cotton Goods (Underwear).....	Passaic.....	8	8	.....	10.	8	.....	8	15 00
217	Cotton Goods (Finishing and Dyeing).....	Passaic.....	449	540	+ 91	5.	390	86	476	750 00
218	Cotton Goods (Finishing and Dyeing).....	Carlton Hill....	527	619	+ 92	5.	150	100	250	250 00
219	Shirts.....	Paterson.....	715	722	+ 7	5.	150	.....	150	200 00
220	Cotton Goods (Shirts).....	Keyport.....	120	90	- 30	10.	30	59	89	30 00
221	Cotton Goods (Shirts).....	Stanhope.....	25	25	.....	5.	.....	25	25	10 00
222	Cotton Goods (Corsets).....	Newark.....	660	800	+140	10.	100	700	800	500 00
223	Cotton Goods (Corsets).....	Newark.....	138	148	+ 10	5.	.....	75	75	500 00
224	Cotton Goods (Clothing, Men's)	Rosenhayn....	80	80	.....	5.	65	15	80	90 00
225	Cotton Goods (Clothing, Men's)	Red Bank.....	42	95	+ 53	15.	15	40	55	75 00
226	Cotton Goods (Clothing, Men's)	Newark.....	50	50	.....	5.	.....	30	30	500 00
227	Cotton Goods (Clothing, Men's)	Newark.....	30	50	+ 20	10.	30	.....	30	40 00
228	Cotton Goods (Clothing, Men's)	Bayonne.....	18	28	+ 10	6.	20	8	28	14 00
229	Cotton Goods (Clothing, Men's)	Newark.....	37	37	.....	10.	5	4	9	15 00
230	Carpets and Rugs.....	Camden.....	400	409	+ 9	5.	200	.....	200	100 00
231	Carpets and Rugs.....	Vineland.....	230	170	- 60	30.	125	25	150	400 00
232	Miscellaneous (Oil Cloth).....	Passaic.....	50	65	+ 15	10.	65	.....	65	75 00
233	Miscellaneous (Plush).....	Passaic.....	31	31	.....	15.	23	8	31	30 00
234	Miscellaneous (Felt).....	Belvidere.....	17	17	.....	10.	7	10	17	13 00
235	Miscellaneous (Thread).....	Florence.....	46	81	+ 35	3.	14	1	15	12 00
236	Miscellaneous (Knit Goods).....	Dover.....	7	9	+ 2	10.	4	5	9	10 00
237	Miscellaneous (Laundry).....	Newark.....	23	28	+ 5	10.	2	5	7	25 00
238	Broad, Silk and Ribbon.....	W. Hoboken....	1,207	1,649	+442	10.	474	1,175	1,649	\$1,335 00
239	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Paterson.....	213	262	+ 49	5.	126	136	262	100 00
240	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Paterson.....	310	556	+246	5.	100	125	225	250 00
241	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Paterson.....	222	147	- 75	30.	70	50	120	300 00
242	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Paterson.....	124	134	+ 10	10.	45	48	93	81 00
243	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Pompton.....	29	75	+ 46	10.	45	30	75	150 00
244	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Passaic.....	72	191	+119	10.	60	12	72	85 00
245	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Paterson.....	127	119	- 8	2½.	65	.....	65	49 00
246	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Paterson.....	60	60	.....	10.	30	.....	30	50 00
247	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Paterson.....	20	30	+ 10	5.	18	12	30	25 00
248	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Paterson.....	62	65	+ 3	4.	5	2	7	20 00
249	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Paterson.....	33	35	+ 2	10.	14	2	16	60 00
250	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Paterson.....	10	13	+ 3	.....	2	3	5	9 00
251	Silk Dyeing and Finishing.....	Hawthorn.....	189	289	+100	10.	200	30	230	150 00
252	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Paterson.....	90	118	+ 28	10.	33	21	54	54 00
253	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Paterson.....	188	94	- 94	10.	12	1	13	18 00
254	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Lodi.....	11	11	.....	10.	4	2	6	12 50
255	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Elmer.....	8	8	.....	10.	7	.....	7	15 00
Total .....			10,524	13,890	*3,336	†8.6	5,303	5,412	10,715	\$9,200 50

\*Net increase.

†Average.



## A Study of Employment and Wages in New Jersey—1899.—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRY.	Location of Industry.	Greatest number em- ployed during		Per cent. of increase in wages during 1899.	Per cent. of increase in wages during 1899.	Number af- fected by in- crease.			Amount added to weekly pay-roll by increase.
			1898.	1899.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
256	Leather and leather goods.	Camden.....	150	200	+ 50	40.	200	....	200	\$400 00
257	Leather	Cramer Hill..	....	60	....	8.	60	....	60	120 00
258	"	Camden.....	75	133	+ 58	7.	43	....	43	45 00
259	"	Newark.....	48	87	+ 39	5.	43	....	43	50 00
260	"	Newark.....	75	100	+ 25	5.	40	....	40	70 00
261	"	Elizabeth....	31	50	+ 19	5.	40	....	40	100 00
262	"	Newark.....	17	26	+ 9	10.	15	....	15	15 00
263	"	Newark.....	15	15	....	10.	14	....	14	25 00
264	"	Newark.....	10	10	....	5.	4	6	10	5 00
265	"	Newark.....	....	6	....	10.	6	....	6	10 00
266	"	Newark.....	45	45	....	3.	6	....	6	3 00
267	"	Newark.....	5	5	....	4.	5	....	5	9 00
268	Shoes	Newark.....	85	115	+ 30	20.	95	20	115	150 00
269	"	Camden.....	125	125	....	20.	75	50	125	300 00
270	"	New Brunswick	105	110	+ 5	8.	73	37	110	27 00
271	"	Palmyra.....	....	18	....	15.	7	1	8	15 00
272	"	Lumberton....	....	18	....	3.	4	3	7	15 00
273	"	Mt. Holly....	....	45	....	15.	3	2	5	20 00
274	Leather goods.	Newark.....	38	46	+ 8	5.	45	....	45	30 00
275	Saddlery and harness.	Newark.....	42	42	....	10.	40	1	41	45 00
276	Hat leather.	Newark.....	92	92	....	5.	25	10	35	20 00
277	Pocket books.	Newark.....	12	12	....	10.	12	....	12	30 00
278	Imitation leather.	Newark.....	....	40	....	10.	3	1	10	30 00
278½	Leather laces.	Newark.....	70	48	- 22	5.	3	2	5	25 00
279	Saddles	Newark.....	60	65	+ 5	5.	10	....	10	30 00
280	Jewelry cases.	Haddonfield..	4	4	....	10.	3	1	4	5 00
281	Traveling bags.	Newark.....	4	4	....	5.	4	....	4	1 00
282	Leather goods.	Nutley.....	5	5	....	12.	2	....	2	1 50
283	Trunks	Newark.....	300	325	+ 25	10.	200	25	225	250 00
284	"	Harrison.....	195	195	....	5.	50	....	50	100 00
285	"	Newark.....	43	44	+ 1	20.	36	....	36	48 00
285	Trunks and bags.	Newark.....	15	20	+ 5	10.	3	10	13	15 00
286	"	Newark.....	5	5	....	10.	4	....	4	3 00
287	"	Newark.....	10	15	+ 5	20.	8	1	9	37 00
288	"	Newark.....	42	42	....	8.	8	....	8	10 00
Total .....			1,723	2,132	*324	†9.7	1,195	170	1,365	\$2,059 50

\*Net increase.

†Average.

289	Wooden goods.	Rahway.....	....	35	....	7.	15	....	15	\$20 00
290	Carriages and wagons.	Delaware.....	10	23	+ 13	10.	10	....	10	6 50
291	"	Thorofare....	....	9	....	10.	6	....	6	6 00
292	"	Newark.....	6	6	....	10.	6	....	6	6 00
293	"	Camden.....	17	....	....	3.	6	....	6	5 00
294	Sashes, blinds and doors.	Long Branch.	....	18	....	10.	10	....	10	27 00
295	"	Paterson.....	3	3	....	15.	3	....	3	3 70
296	Veneer chair seats.	Hoboken.....	....	93	....	10.	60	....	60	44 50
297	Elevators	Newark.....	25	25	....	15.	25	....	25	31 00
298	Fancy wood turners.	Newark.....	25	27	+ 2	10.	24	1	25	30 00
299	Wooden goods.	Paterson.....	25	25	....	5.	20	....	20	20 00
300	"	Trenton.....	28	29	+ 1	....	14	....	14	20 00
301	Decorative wood work.	Belvidere....	41	45	+ 4	7.	11	....	11	21 50
302	Brush handles.	W. Hoboken..	171	212	+ 41	10.	10	....	10	20 00
303	Reed and ratan goods.	Newfield.....	4	4	....	20.	4	....	4	8 50
304	Stair builders.	W. Hoboken..	8	10	+ 2	8.	4	3	7	4 50
305	Chair makers.	Plainfield....	....	5	....	10.	2	....	2	1 20
306	Lead pencils.	Hoboken.....	501	745	+ 244	5.	341	360	701	150 00
307	Brushes	Glen Garner..	39	51	+ 12	10.	30	12	....	20 00
308	Ship and boat builders.	Elvalve.....	15	26	+ 11	25.	10	....	10	20 00
309	"	Greenwich....	....	6	....	10.	6	....	6	12 00
Total .....			1,684	2,249	*565	†6.7	617	376	993	\$477 40



## A Study of Employment and Wages in New Jersey—1899.—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRY.	Location of Industry.	Greatest number em- ployed during.		Increase + or decrease during 1899.	Per cent. of increase in wages during 1899.	Number affected by in- crease.			Amount added to weekly pay-roll by increase.
			1898.	1899.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
310	Clay and clay products.	Woodbridge.	.....	200	.....	20.	140	.....	140	\$800 00
311	Brick and terra cotta.	Perth Amboy.	466	512	+ 46	7.	115	.....	115	240 00
312	"	South River.	50	50	.....	5.	39	.....	39	18 75
313	"	Passaic.	46	46	.....	10.	30	.....	30	30 00
314	"	Sayreville.	45	65	+ 20	15.	15	.....	15	20 00
315	fire proofing	Sayreville.	847	950	+ 103	8.	940	.....	940	1,840 00
316	"	Sayreville.	250	285	+ 35	10.	150	.....	150	250 00
317	Common brick.	Cliffwood.	200	175	- 25	10.	140	.....	140	100 00
318	"	Trenton.	.....	105	.....	10.	100	.....	100	90 00
319	"	Hackensack.	65	70	+ 5	20.	70	.....	70	77 00
320	"	Little Ferry.	100	68	- 32	10.	65	.....	65	58 50
321	"	Woodbridge.	110	131	+ 21	12.	100	.....	100	65 00
322	"	Trenton.	65	60	- 5	10.	60	.....	60	40 00
323	"	South River.	75	60	- 15	10.	60	.....	60	30 00
324	"	South River.	77	96	+ 19	5.	50	.....	50	20 00
325	"	Hackensack.	50	55	+ 5	12½.	50	.....	50	75 00
326	"	Camden.	30	42	+ 12	5.	50	.....	50	25 00
327	"	Hackensack.	21	44	+ 23	15.	44	.....	44	50 00
328	"	Hackensack.	26	30	+ 4	10.	30	.....	30	200 00
329	"	Hackensack.	18	25	+ 7	20.	25	.....	25	100 00
330	Miners and shippers of clay.	South River.	70	70	.....	10.	80	.....	80	44 00
331	Pottery	Trenton.	102	129	+ 27	10.	42	.....	42	150 00
332	"	Trenton.	23	33	+ 10	10.	33	.....	33	50 00
333	"	Trenton.	20	39	+ 19	20.	25	15	40	50 00
334	"	Trenton.	295	267	- 28	10.	25	.....	25	86 00
335	"	Trenton.	34	46	+ 12	15.	24	2	26	179 55
336	"	Trenton.	34	40	+ 6	10.	12	.....	12	75 00
337	"	Trenton.	15	18	+ 3	12.	3	2	5	6 00
338	"	Haddonfield.	.....	2	.....	3.	2	.....	2	3 00
Total .....			3,134	3,406	*272	†9.9	2,519	19	2,538	\$4,772 80
*Net increase.			†Average.							
339	Glass	Bridgeton.	620	680	+ 60	10.	470	.....	470	\$2,000 00
340	"	Millville.	1,379	1,725	+ 346	10.	420	.....	420	2,000 00
341	"	Bridgeton.	297	350	+ 53	15.	350	.....	350	500 00
342	"	Bridgeton.	812	882	+ 70	12½.	300	.....	300	2,500 00
343	"	Minatola.	122	240	+ 120	40.	240	2	242	400 00
344	"	Williamstown.	422	480	+ 58	10.	225	6	231	450 00
345	"	Salem.	310	285	- 25	7.	200	.....	200	150 00
346	"	Quinton.	98	98	.....	15.	100	.....	100	150 00
347	"	Millville.	162	247	+ 85	7½.	55	.....	55	90 00
348	"	Medford.	86	92	+ 6	10.	50	.....	50	300 00
349	"	Woodbury.	144	179	+ 35	8.	50	.....	50	140 00
350	"	Vineland.	21	38	+ 17	20.	38	.....	38	150 00
351	"	Bridgeton.	50	80	+ 30	7½.	30	.....	30	100 00
352	"	Bridgeton.	58	77	+ 19	8.	24	.....	24	125 00
Total .....			4,581	5,455	*874	†11.1	2,552	8	2,560	\$9,055 00
*Net increase.			†Average.							

## A Study of Employment and Wages in New Jersey—1899.—Continued

Office Number.	INDUSTRY.	Location of Industry.	Greatest number em- ployed during		Increase + or decrease during 1899.	Per cent. of increase in wages during 1899.	Number affected by in- crease.			Amount added to weekly pay-roll by increase.
			1898.	1899.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
353	Hats—men's	Orange	586	590	+ 4	85	465	125	590	\$57 67
354	"	Newark	275	275	.....	7.	200	75	275	150 00
355	"	Newark	322	364	+ 42	5.	200	.....	200	100 00
356	"	Newark	218	219	+ 1	20.	150	50	200	350 00
357	"	Newark	120	129	+ 9	10.	50	15	65	200 00
358	"	Newark	135	145	+ 10	8.	40	20	60	400 00
359	"	Newark	270	290	+ 20	5.	45	.....	45	50 00
360	"	Newark	89	175	+ 86	7.	30	15	45	55 00
361	"	Millburn	.....	24	.....	7.	24	.....	24	20 00
362	"	East Orange	38	40	+ 2	5.	20	.....	20	25 00
363	"	Orange	85	88	+ 3	10.	14	.....	14	20 00
364	"	Newark	26	26	.....	10.	10	.....	10	15 00
Total			1,887	2,365	*478	†8.7	1,248	300	1,548	\$1,442 67

\*Net increase.

†Average.

365	Rubber goods	New Durham	219	280	+ 61	41.	270	10	280	\$830 00
366	"	Passaic	309	379	+ 70	8.	200	20	220	569 00
367	"	Butler	.....	85	.....	5.	20	40	60	100 00
368	"	Trenton	122	154	+ 32	10.	50	.....	50	100 00
369	"	Trenton	27	105	+ 78	20.	40	5	45	200 00
370	"	Boonton	26	30	+ 4	60.	25	.....	25	90 00
371	"	Passaic	307	356	+ 49	10.	20	.....	20	25 00
Total			1,010	1,304	*294	†14.2	625	75	700	\$1,914 00

\*Net increase.

†Average.

372	Paints, oils and varnish	Bayonne	932	910	- 22	1½	910	.....	910	\$140 62
373	"	Newark	109	128	+ 17	10.	50	.....	50	55 00
374	"	Tuckerton	.....	59	.....	5.	35	.....	35	18 00
375	"	Newark	31	34	+ 3	10.	25	4	29	45 00
376	"	Carteret	17	23	+ 6	16.	20	.....	20	25 00
377	"	Elizabeth	12	13	+ 1	11.	11	.....	11	15 00
378	"	Newark	10	10	.....	10.	7	.....	7	10 00
379	"	Newark	16	16	.....	3.	6	.....	6	6 00
380	"	Newark	5	5	.....	20.	2	.....	2	5 00
381	"	Newark	5	5	.....	25.	1	.....	1	5 00
Total			1,137	1,142	*5	†2.8	1,067	4	1,071	\$324 62

\*Net increase.

†Average.

382	Chemicals	Tremley	185	207	+ 22	20.	207	.....	207	\$300 00
383	"	Bound Brook	53	85	+ 32	10.	30	7	37	20 00
384	"	Jersey City	28	33	+ 5	18.	20	.....	20	40 00
385	"	Newark	22	23	+ 1	8.6	18	.....	18	21 00
386	"	Edgewater	10	10	.....	5.	10	.....	10	10 00
387	"	W. Hoboken	.....	7	.....	10.	5	2	7	6 00
388	"	Chatham	.....	6	.....	9.5	3	3	6	4 00
389	"	Elizabethport	14	16	+ 2	6.	4	.....	4	5 00
390	"	Spotswood	23	23	.....	5.	4	.....	4	3 60
391	"	Newark	27	27	.....	2.	2	.....	2	1 00
Total			362	424	*62	†15.4	308	12	315	\$410 60

\*Net increase.

†Average.

## A Study of Employment and Wages in New Jersey—1899.—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRY.	Location of Industry.	Greatest number em- ployed during		Increase + or decrease — during 1899.	Per cent. of increase in wages during 1899.	Number affected by in- crease.			Amount added to weekly pay-roll by increase.
			1898.	1899.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
392	Paper .....	Riglesville.....	....	163	.....	10.	160	3	163	\$150 00
393	" .....	Warren Paper Mills.....	....	130	.....	5.	126	4	130	75 00
394	" .....	Hamburg.....	99	107	+ 8	5.	75	5	80	100 00
395	" .....	Newark.....	52	52	.....	20.	40	5	45	110 00
396	" .....	New Brunswick.....	350	366	+ 16	22.	18	.....	18	72 00
397	" .....	New Brunswick.....	170	181	+ 11	20.	15	.....	15	75 00
398	" .....	Garfield.....	70	79	+ 9	5.	12	.....	12	25 00
399	" .....	Hoboken.....	....	10	.....	5.	10	.....	10	10 00
400	" .....	Wanagoe.....	89	107	+ 18	10.	2	40	42	100 00
Total .....			830	892	*62	19.	458	57	515	\$717 00

\*Net increase.

401	Food products.....	Shrewsbury.....	131	375	+ 244	33.	56	65	121	\$75 00
402	" .....	Cedarville.....	....	130	.....	25.	40	80	120	80 00
403	" .....	Bridgeton.....	130	180	+ 50	10.	.....	100	100	100 00
404	" .....	Mt. Holly.....	....	150	.....	8.	.....	100	100	60 00
405	" .....	Glassboro.....	84	116	+ 32	20.	.....	78	78	50 00
406	" .....	Camden.....	100	130	+ 30	5.	25	50	75	50 00
407	" .....	Newark.....	66	70	+ 4	1.	65	.....	65	20 00
408	" .....	Elizabeth.....	50	54	+ 4	10.	14	40	54	58 00
409	" .....	Passaic.....	23	143	+ 120	10.	20	20	40	40 00
410	" .....	Titusville.....	....	78	.....	10.	4	30	34	25 00
411	" .....	Matawan.....	19	23	+ 4	15.	9	14	23	23 00
412	" .....	Jersey City.....	17	24	+ 7	12.	10	6	16	13 00
413	" .....	Newark.....	22	14	— 8	10.	5	4	9	15 00
414	" .....	Bridgeton.....	....	190	.....	10.	5	.....	5	5 00
415	" .....	Jersey City.....	....	5	.....	8.	5	.....	5	9 00
416	" .....	Newark.....	104	101	— 3	1.	12	.....	12	1 60
Total .....			746	1,230	*484	16.4	270	587	857	\$624 60

\*Net increase.

417	Quarrying and cutting stone....	Springtown.....	....	270	.....	6.	270	.....	270	\$120 00
418	" .....	Stockton.....	....	60	.....	10.	60	.....	60	65 00
419	" .....	Upper Mont- clair.....	....	188	.....	12.	40	.....	40	30 00
420	" .....	Perth Amboy.....	35	75	+ 40	12.	30	.....	30	45 00
421	" .....	Middle Valley.....	....	35	.....	15.	30	.....	30	20 00
422	" .....	South Amboy.....	....	25	.....	15.	25	.....	25	30 00
423	" .....	Little Falls.....	....	35	.....	8.	25	.....	25	25 00
424	" .....	Newark.....	34	39	+ 5	5.	20	.....	20	70 00
425	" .....	McAfee Vall.....	....	36	.....	4.	20	.....	20	6 00
Total .....			69	763	*45	17.5	520	.....	520	\$411 00

## A Study of Employment and Wages in New Jersey—1899.—Continued

Office Number.	INDUSTRY.	Location of Industry.	Greatest number em- ployed during		Increase + or decrease — during 1899.	Per cent. of increase in wages during 1899.	Number af- fected by in- crease.			Amount added to weekly pay-roll by increase.
			1898	1899.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
426	Unclassified	Newark.....	400	496	+ 96	15.	250	....	250	\$750 00
427	"	Paulsboro.....	...	96	...	7.	75	....	75	50 00
428	"	Jersey City...	76	107	+ 31	17.	16	70	86	80 00
429	"	Jersey City...	305	320	+ 15	2.	50	....	50	12 50
430	"	Jersey City...	85	163	+ 78	5.	50	....	50	60 00
431	"	Jersey City...	25	43	+ 18	25.	13	30	43	50 00
432	"	Jersey City...	42	46	+ 4	5.	10	12	22	10 00
433	"	Hoboken.....	...	18	...	20.	18	....	18	40 00
434	"	Stanhope.....	...	16	...	10.	15	....	15	15 00
435	"	Egg Harbor...	20	26	+ 6	5.	15	....	15	6 00
436	"	Passaic.....	30	34	+ 4	10.	12	1	13	12 00
437	"	Newark.....	12	12	...	20.	12	...	12	12 34
438	"	Jersey City...	15	23	+ 8	10.	9	3	12	10 00
439	"	Springfield...	14	17	+ 3	33½	10	...	10	100 00
440	"	Plainfield...	...	23	...	12.	3	7	10	8 00
441	"	Newark.....	30	3	+ 25	15.	8	...	8	6 00
442	"	Bloomfield...	25	31	+ 6	5.	8	...	8	18 00
443	"	New Durharr	12	8	- 4	10.	8	...	8	10 00
444	"	W. Hoboken.	77	78	+ 1	33.	4	4	8	15 00
445	"	Paterson.....	9	10	+ 1	10.	3	4	7	10 00
446	"	East Newark.	14	12	- 2	5.	4	2	6	5 00
447	"	Little Falls.	6	6	...	10.	6	...	6	7 00
448	"	Millville.....	7	7	...	10.	6	...	6	10 00
449	"	Newark.....	11	8	- 3	5.	6	...	6	6 00
450	"	Newark.....	20	16	- 4	10.	5	...	5	5 50
451	"	Jersey City...	5	5	...	20.	5	...	5	12 00
452	"	Homestead...	12	12	...	10.	4	...	4	4 00
453	"	Carlstadt....	4	4	...	10.	4	...	4	5 00
454	"	Vineland.....	...	4	...	10.	2	1	3	3 00
455	"	Newark.....	...	...	...	12.	3	...	3	4 00
456	"	Riverside.....	5	7	+ 2	10.	3	...	3	4 50
Total .....			1,261	1,546	*285	†13.	637	134	771	\$1,340 84

\*Net increase. †Average.

## Cost of Living in New Jersey.

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RETAIL PRICES OF A SELECTED LIST OF ARTICLES OF HOUSEHOLD  
SUPPLIES FROM LEADING CITIES AND TOWNS IN ALL  
THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE FOR THE  
MONTH OF JUNE, 1900.

This presentation of the cost of living, so far as it can be ascertained from the prices paid for the principal articles of table supplies and of fuel, is based on reports obtained from the same dealers in each locality who furnished them for the two preceding years. All the counties in the State are represented in the tabulation by returns from the principal centres of population within their borders.

From some places two or more reports were obtained. In such cases the returns showing the highest and the lowest prices for the list are given separately in the general tables, but in the summary table only one price for the bill of supplies is entered for each locality, the average being given for those from which two or more reports have been received.

Summary Table Number One shows the cost of the bill of supplies in each locality for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900. The amount for 1900 is compared with that for 1898, and the absolute increase or decrease is shown. The prices given are those that prevailed during the month of June each year, and are therefore uniform so far as the seasons of the year influence trade.

Of the 67 localities reporting prices, 17 show an advance in the cost of the list, ranging in amount from \$4.22, at Clayton, Gloucester county, to 7 cents at Hammonton, Atlantic county. The increases are generally small in amount, there being but seven instances in which it is more than \$1.00. Reports from 45 localities show decreases ranging in amount from \$4.45 down to 6

cents; in 28 of these the reduction amounts to \$1.00 and over. Cape May shows the greatest increase, and Dover the smallest.

The average cost of the entire bill of goods throughout the State was \$26.02 for 1898, \$25.20 for 1899, and \$25.35 for 1900. It is thus shown that in 1899 the list of goods enumerated on the schedule were sold at an average reduction in cost of 83 cents, or a trifle over 3 per cent., as compared with the year previous; the average for 1900 is remarkably close to that of 1899, the difference between them being only 15 cents, by which sum the prices for 1900 exceeded those of 1899; but comparing the average prices of 1898 with those of 1900, the difference in favor of the latter year is shown to be 68 cents, or 2.6 per cent.

Summary Table Number Two shows the prices per standard trade quantity of all the various articles, fifty in number, comprised in the list for each of the three years. The comparison, as in Summary Table No. 1, is made between the years 1898 and 1899, and the amount of increase or decrease, as the case may be, is given. Twenty-seven articles show an increase in price, but in nearly every case the advance is very slight, as shown by the fact that taken together the increases amount to only 36½ cents; nineteen articles show a decrease in price, the greatest reduction occurring in the two grades of family flour, and in white and sweet potatoes; four articles—sugar, mackerel, No. 2; common soap, and stove coal—show the same average prices for both years of comparison, although all four were slightly higher in 1899.

The total amount of reduction in prices in the nineteen articles in which a decrease is shown is \$4.488, and the total increase in the twenty-seven articles which show an advance in price is \$0.365. The net decrease in the entire list of goods is therefore \$4.123, as compared with 1898. This would seem to show conclusively that the cost of living in New Jersey in the items of ordinary food supplies and fuel has not advanced during the year 1900, or at least, it had not done so up to the month of June, the time at which these reports were made.



## SUMMARY TABLE No. 1.

The Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in Various Cities and Towns of the State During the Month of June.—Comparison of the Cost of the List for the Years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

County.	City or Town.	Cost of Entire List of Articles.			Increase (+) or decrease (-) of cost in 1900, as compared with 1898.
		1898.	1899.	1900.	
Atlantic.....	Egg Harbor.....	\$25.32	\$23.98	\$23.21	+ \$2.89
	Hammoncton.....	25.14	24.49	25.21	- .07
	Mays Landing.....	25.63	23.64	24.87	- .76
Bergen.....	Garfield.....	26.59	25.42	26.36	- .23
	Hackensack.....	26.11	25.08	24.41	- 1.70
	Rutherford.....	27.17	27.24	26.50	- .67
Burlington.....	Bordentown.....	.....	28.54	26.70	.....
	Burlington.....	27.07	23.82	25.27	- 1.80
	Moorestown.....	28.81	27.76	27.23	- 1.58
	Mount Holly.....	27.34	26.82	25.12	- 2.22
Camden.....	Camden.....	26.94	23.13	23.75	- 2.19
Cape May.....	Cape May.....	30.18	24.52	25.73	- 4.45
Cumberland.....	Bridgeton.....	25.75	25.19	25.84	+ .09
	Millville.....	29.01	25.05	26.15	- 3.86
Essex.....	Belleville.....	27.39	27.08	26.16	- 1.23
	East Orange.....	26.44	27.14	26.66	+ .22
	Montclair.....	26.44	25.18	24.70	- 1.68
	Newark.....	25.98	25.72	24.12	- 1.86
	Orange.....	27.36	26.75	26.11	- 1.25
Gloucester.....	Clayton.....	25.79	26.46	30.01	+ 4.22
Hudson.....	Harrison.....	23.17	23.59	22.19	- .98
	Hoboken.....	26.11	23.87	25.55	- .66
	Jersey City.....	26.10	25.75	25.35	- .75
Hunterdon.....	Califon.....	23.61	23.41	20.37	- 3.24
	Flemington.....	28.93	28.19	23.11	- .82
	Glen Gardner.....	24.78	24.97	24.61	- .17
	High Bridge.....	26.21	24.54	23.08	- 3.13
	New Germantown.....	24.42	23.68	25.62	+ 1.20
Mercer.....	Princeton.....	28.61	23.68	26.78	- 1.83
	Trenton.....	27.74	26.63	28.11	+ .37
Middlesex.....	Cranbury.....	26.85	23.88	23.96	- 2.89
	Dunellen.....	27.91	27.12	27.35	- .56
	Metuchen.....	27.76	25.28	26.75	- 1.01
	New Brunswick.....	25.81	22.77	22.93	- 2.83
Monmouth.....	Freehold.....	27.35	26.21	25.64	- 1.71
	Marlboro.....	27.06	25.23	25.47	- 1.59
	Matawan.....	25.20	25.73	24.06	- 2.14
	Seabright.....	28.29	28.38	28.41	+ .15
Morris.....	Barley.....	.....	25.32	25.14	.....
	Boonton.....	.....	26.63	26.31	.....
	Chester.....	25.27	24.79	25.41	+ .14
	Dover.....	26.29	25.10	26.35	+ .06
	Flanders.....	22.81	24.40	23.79	- .98
	German Valley.....	26.00	24.55	25.01	- .52
	Middle Valley.....	24.45	22.87	23.63	- .75
	Port Oram.....	27.58	24.91	26.83	- .52
Ocean.....	Collier's Mills.....	26.53	25.45	24.96	- 1.57
	Manahawkin.....	.....	27.48	25.35	.....
Passaic.....	Passaic.....	.....	25.30	24.95	.....
	Paterson.....	26.26	27.50	26.58	+ .42
Salem.....	Salem.....	27.26	25.44	25.96	- 1.28
Somerset.....	Somerville.....	28.37	27.86	27.59	- .76



## SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1.—Continued.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in Various Cities and Towns of the State During the Month of June—Comparison of the Cost of the List for the Years, 1898, 1899 and 1900.

County.	City or Town.	Cost of Entire List of Articles.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) of cost in 1900 as compared with 1898.
		1898.	1899.	1900.	
Sussex.....	Monroe.....	21.67	23.37	22.71	+ 1.04
	Newton.....	26.79	26.44	25.49	— 1.30
	Stillwater.....	25.84	24.43	24.02	— 1.83
	Swartwood.....	22.43	24.73	23.92	+ 1.49
Union.....	Elizabeth.....	24.78	24.89	24.70	— .08
Warren.....	Allamuchy.....	.....	23.85	24.03	.....
	Beattystown.....	23.21	24.82	24.40	+ 1.19
	Belvidere.....	26.99	24.47	26.55	— .44
	Blairstown.....	25.91	24.76	24.73	— 1.18
	Hackettstown.....	26.04	26.07	25.22	— .82
	Marksboro.....	24.07	23.65	23.73	— .34
	Oxford.....	23.48	22.56	22.17	— 1.31
	Phillipsburg.....	25.42	22.34	25.21	— .21
	Port Colden.....	25.52	22.69	25.52	.....
	Washington.....	23.34	23.47	25.09	+ 1.75
Average cost of the entire list of goods.....		\$26.03	\$25.20	\$25.35	*.68

\* Average decrease.

## SUMMARY TABLE No. 2.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices, Month of June for 1898, 1899 and 1900.

ARTICLES.	Basis of Quantities.	Average Retail Price.			Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1900 as compared with 1898.
		1898.	1899.	1900.	
Flour, wheat, first quality.....	Barrel.	\$6.753	\$5.292	\$5.037	—\$1.716
Flour, wheat, second quality.....	Barrel.	5.958	4.312	4.135	— 1.823
Oatmeal, loose.....	Pound.	.044	.040	.041	— .003
Oatmeal, package.....	Package.	.106	.104	.109	+ .003
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.	.059	.059	.069	.....
Molasses, New Orleans.....	Gallon.	.479	.481	.515	+ .036
Syrup.....	Gallon.	.401	.404	.410	+ .009
Butter, first quality.....	Pound.	.219	.232	.238	+ .019
Butter, second quality.....	Pound.	.169	.195	.201	+ .032
Lard.....	Pound.	.081	.088	.099	+ .008
Coffee, Rio.....	Pound.	.180	.171	.182	— .008
Coffee, Maracaibo.....	Pound.	.250	.234	.239	— .011
Coffee, Java.....	Pound.	.320	.331	.314	— .006
Tea, black, first quality.....	Pound.	.641	.660	.667	+ .016
Tea, green, first quality.....	Pound.	.627	.652	.647	+ .020
Tea, mixed, first quality.....	Pound.	.587	.600	.622	+ .035
Potatoes, white.....	Bushel.	1.161	.972	.675	— .486
Potatoes, sweet.....	Bushel.	1.208	1.080	.979	— .229
Beef, rib, cut.....	Pound.	.156	.156	.160	+ .004
Beef, roast, chuck.....	Pound.	.118	.116	.123	+ .005
Beef, steak, sirloin.....	Pound.	.187	.190	.193	+ .006
Beef, steak, round.....	Pound.	.152	.146	.161	+ .009
Corned beef, round.....	Pound.	.120	.106	.119	— .001
Corned beef, brisket.....	Pound.	.075	.072	.071	— .004
Smoked beef.....	Pound.	.249	.254	.260	+ .011
Pork, fresh.....	Pound.	.112	.112	.121	+ .009
Pork, salt.....	Pound.	.095	.094	.101	+ .006
Bacon.....	Pound.	.121	.121	.126	+ .005
Ham.....	Pound.	.119	.122	.137	+ .018
Shoulder.....	Pound.	.084	.072	.098	+ .014
Mutton, leg.....	Pound.	.145	.149	.151	+ .006
Mutton, breast.....	Pound.	.094	.081	.093	— .001
Mackerel, No. 1.....	Pound.	.154	.164	.170	+ .016
Mackerel, No. 2.....	Pound.	.128	.127	.128	.....
Mackerel, No. 3.....	Pound.	.104	.100	.099	— .005
Mackerel, salt.....	Pound.	.132	.124	.109	— .023
Cheese, best creamery.....	Pound.	.141	.143	.155	+ .014
Cheese, medium.....	Pound.	.110	.117	.121	+ .011
Succotash.....	Can.	.116	.111	.111	— .005
Tomatoes.....	Can.	.109	.100	.098	— .011
Corn.....	Can.	.101	.098	.102	+ .001
Prunes, Turkish.....	Pound.	.086	.111	.107	+ .021
Prunes, French.....	Pound.	.102	.077	.076	— .026
Rice.....	Pound.	.082	.082	.080	— .002
Raisins.....	Pound.	.095	.103	.109	+ .014
Soap, common.....	Cake.	.043	.041	.043	.....
Kerosene, oil.....	Gallon.	.100	.097	.117	+ .017
Coal, stove.....	Ton.	5.025	5.010	5.025	.....
Coal, chestnut.....	Ton.	4.789	4.660	4.785	— .004
Coal, nut.....	Ton.	4.855	4.830	4.731	— .124

Total amount of decrease in prices in 1900, as compared with 1898.....	\$4.488
Total amount of increase in prices in 1900, as compared with 1898.....	0.365
Net decrease in price of entire list.....	4.123

TABLE No. 3.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1900.

LOCATION.		Wheat Flour.			Oatmeal.		Sugar, granulated— per pound.	Molasses, N. O.— per gallon.	Syrup, best— per gallon.	Butter.	
		First quality— 25 pounds.	Second quality— 25 pounds.	Prepared—per package.	Per pound.	Per package.				First quality— per pound.	Second quality— per pound.
Atlantic.....	Egg Harbor.....	\$0 60	\$0 55	\$0 12	\$0 06	\$0 12	\$0 06	\$0 48	\$0 40	\$0 28	\$0 25
	Hammonton.....	57	54	13	3	11	6	50	28	27	20
Bergen.....	Mays Landing.....	65	60	15	4	12	6	40	32	28	26
	Garfield.....	65	60	13	4	11	6	45	38	24	20
Burlington...	Hackensack.....	60	55	15	3	11	5 1/2	70	40	23	20
	Rutherford.....	60	48	18	4	14	7	59	40	23	18
Burlington...	Bordentown.....	65	50	12	4	10	6	55	40	25	20
	Burlington.....	65	50	15	3	10	6	40	30	23	25
Camden.....	Mount Holly.....	60	50	15	3	6	5 1/2	45	45	30	23
	Moorestown.....	70	50	15	4	14	6	50	50	30	26
Cape May...	Camden.....	70	60	16	4	10	6	60	40	30	27
	".....	55	48	7	2	7	5 1/2	35	24	25	21
Cape May...	Cape May.....	75	60	13	5	12	6	70	50	28	26
	Cumberland.....	70	55	15	5	10	6 1/2	60	35	25	20
Essex.....	Bridgeton.....	70	54	12	3	11	6	35	30	25	18
	Millville.....	80	60	10	5	10	6	50	40	30	25
Essex.....	".....	75	50	13	5	10	6	40	35	28	22
	Belleville.....	65	60	15	4	12	5 6-7	60	50	23	20
Gloucester...	East Orange.....	70	55	16	4	10	6	60	45	25	21
	Montclair.....	60	53	15	4	14	6	60	40	25	20
Hudson.....	Newark.....	75	65	16	5	15	7	70	60	24	20
	".....	55	50	12	3	8	5 1/2	40	30	24	20
Hudson.....	Orange.....	65	60	15	4	15	6	60	40	25	23
	".....	65	55	10	3	8	5 1/2	50	35	25	22
Gloucester...	South Orange.....	70	60	13	4	10	6	60	40	24	21
	Clayton.....	65	50	15	4	12	6 1/2	45	40	30	25
Hudson.....	Hoboken.....	60	50	15	5	10	7	65	50	25	21
	".....	60	45	13	5	10	7	60	45	25	20
Hunterdon...	Harrison.....	65	55	10	3	10	6	50	40	23	20
	Jersey City.....	65	55	15	3	10	6	70	50	24	20
Hunterdon...	".....	55	50	10	4	10	5 1/2	50	35	21	20
	Califon.....	50	45	9	3	8	5 1/2	30	30	16	10
Hunterdon...	Flemington.....	75	65	12	5	12	6 1/2	70	40	24	20
	".....	65	55	5	4	10	6	50	3	22	18
Mercer.....	Glen Gardner.....	70	50	14	4	15	6	50	40	20	16
	High Bridge.....	65	50	10	4	11	5 1/2	45	30	18	20
Mercer.....	New Germantown.....	60	55	28	4	10	6	60	40	20	14
	Princeton.....	70	60	10	5	10	6	60	40	30	20
Middlesex...	Trenton.....	75	65	15	5	12	6	60	60	30	25
	".....	55	50	8	3	9	5 1/2	40	35	22	20
Middlesex...	Cranbury.....	60	50	10	5	10	6	50	40	25	20
	Dunellen.....	65	60	18	5	15	5 1/2	40	40	24	20
Monmouth...	Metuchen.....	75	60	18	5	16	6	60	40	28	25
	New Brunswick.....	65	55	12	6	14	6	55	45	25	20
Monmouth...	".....	60	50	13	5	11	6	35	40	25	20
	Freehold.....	65	50	10	3	10	6	50	40	25	20
Morris.....	".....	65	50	10	3	10	5 1/2	49	40	23	20
	Marlboro.....	60	50	13	3	10	5 1/2	39	39	25	20
Morris.....	Matawan.....	70	60	16	5	10	6	50	40	25	22
	".....	60	50	12	3	10	6	40	41	25	20
Morris.....	Seabright.....	70	65	13	4	10	6	50	50	28	25
	Bartley.....	55	40	13	5	12	5	60	40	20	18
Morris.....	Boonton.....	65	55	20	4	15	6	80	50	26	20
	".....	65	50	12	4	9	5 1/2	45	30	20	18
Morris.....	Chester.....	65	50	14	4	12	6	50	50	22	18
	Dover.....	65	60	15	4	12	6	60	40	25	22

TABLE No. 3.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1900.

	Coffee.			Tea.			Potatoes.			Beef.						
	Lard—per pound.	Rio—per pound.	Maracaibo—per pound.	Java—per pound.	Best black—per pound.	Best green—per pound.	Best mixed—per pound.	White—per bushel.	Sweet—per bushel.	Roast, rib cuts—per pound.	Roast, chuck—per pound.	Steak, sirloin—per pound.	Steak, round—per pound.	Corned, round—per pound.	Corned, brisket—per pound.	Smoked—per pound.
\$0 08	\$0 25	\$0 25	\$0 25	\$0 40	\$0 40	\$0 40	\$0 70	\$0 65	\$0 16	\$0 12	\$0 20	\$0 16	\$0 12	\$0 06	\$0 25	\$0 25
10 18	20 35	20 35	20 35	40 60	60 60	60 60	70 70	80 80	16 16	12 12	18 18	12 12	18 12	6 6	22 22	22 22
10 15	30 31	30 31	30 31	60 60	60 60	60 60	75 75	75 75	16 16	12 12	19 19	16 16	12 12	6 6	26 26	26 26
10 13	25 23	25 23	25 23	70 70	65 65	70 70	70 70	1 25 1 25	16 16	11 11	18 18	12 12	13 13	11 11	23 23	23 23
10 12	20 31	20 31	20 31	75 75	50 50	63 63	1 00 1 00	98 98	14 14	12 12	20 20	18 18	14 14	5 5	28 28	28 28
11 20	25 30	25 30	25 30	75 75	75 75	75 75	60 60	98 98	18 18	12 12	20 20	18 18	16 16	8 8	30 30	30 30
10 16	22 22	22 22	22 22	1 00 1 00	80 80	1 00 1 00	70 70	65 65	18 18	12 12	25 25	15 15	12 12	10 10	30 30	30 30
10 20	25 30	25 30	25 30	60 60	60 60	60 60	70 70	70 70	16 16	12 12	20 20	16 16	16 16	6 6	24 24	24 24
10 15	25 30	25 30	25 30	60 60	60 60	60 60	70 70	80 80	16 16	12 12	20 20	16 16	13 13	5 5	30 30	30 30
10 15	21 36	21 36	21 36	1 00 1 00	80 80	1 00 1 00	60 60	1 00 1 00	20 20	16 16	28 28	18 18	15 15	10 10	22 22	22 22
9 12	20 38	20 38	20 38	80 80	80 80	80 80	1 00 1 00	1 00 1 00	18 18	12 12	25 25	18 18	14 14	10 10	30 30	30 30
9 20	24 40	24 40	24 40	50 50	40 40	50 50	50 50	70 70	12 12	10 10	18 18	12 12	10 10	5 5	16 16	16 16
9 14	18 22	18 22	18 22	60 60	60 60	60 60	60 60	85 85	16 16	12 12	19 19	16 16	6 6	6 6	26 26	26 26
10 25	28 35	28 35	28 35	60 60	60 60	60 60	65 65	98 98	18 18	14 14	22 22	18 18	10 10	5 5	30 30	30 30
10 13	18 25	18 25	18 25	40 40	50 50	50 50	65 65	98 98	16 16	12 12	22 22	16 16	10 10	5 5	25 25	25 25
10 20	25 33	25 33	25 33	60 60	60 60	60 60	75 75	98 98	16 16	10 10	20 20	16 16	15 15	5 5	26 26	26 26
10 20	32 32	32 32	32 32	1 00 1 00	75 75	75 75	1 50 1 50	98 98	16 16	12 12	22 22	15 15	14 14	12 12	25 25	25 25
10 18	25 32	25 32	25 32	1 00 1 00	80 80	80 80	90 90	1 00 1 00	16 16	12 12	19 19	16 16	12 12	6 6	26 26	26 26
10 20	25 34	25 34	25 34	80 80	80 80	80 80	1 20 1 20	80 80	18 18	12 12	20 20	18 18	16 16	10 10	25 25	25 25
10 13	20 30	20 30	20 30	50 50	50 50	50 50	40 40	60 60	14 14	9 9	18 18	15 15	6 6	5 5	30 30	30 30
12 20	25 32	25 32	25 32	70 70	70 70	70 70	90 90	1 00 1 00	20 20	15 15	22 22	18 18	16 16	10 10	30 30	30 30
10 18	20 30	20 30	20 30	60 60	60 60	60 60	75 75	98 98	16 16	12 12	18 18	16 16	12 12	5 5	23 23	23 23
10 16	25 32	25 32	25 32	80 80	80 80	80 80	1 25 1 25	98 98	20 20	14 14	20 20	18 18	15 15	8 8	30 30	30 30
10 15	20 30	20 30	20 30	60 60	60 60	60 60	70 70	80 80	16 16	13 13	18 18	15 15	12 12	6 6	30 30	30 30
10 18	25 30	25 30	25 30	60 60	60 60	60 60	60 60	85 85	16 16	12 12	20 20	16 16	10 10	7 7	30 30	30 30
8 15	25 30	25 30	25 30	50 50	50 50	50 50	68 68	98 98	12 12	12 12	18 18	16 16	9 9	5 5	26 26	26 26
10 15	20 30	20 30	20 30	60 60	60 60	60 60	75 75	98 98	12 12	10 10	18 18	14 14	10 10	8 8	25 25	25 25
10 16	20 35	20 35	20 35	70 70	70 70	70 70	1 00 1 00	98 98	16 16	12 12	20 20	18 18	14 14	8 8	25 25	25 25
8 12	20 30	20 30	20 30	50 50	50 50	50 50	70 70	98 98	12 12	10 10	18 18	14 14	8 8	5 5	25 25	25 25
9 12	16 25	16 25	16 25	50 50	50 50	50 50	35 35	98 98	12 12	12 12	16 16	15 15	10 10	8 8	20 20	20 20
10 25	28 35	28 35	28 35	80 80	80 80	80 80	1 00 1 00	98 98	18 18	16 16	20 20	16 16	15 15	12 12	32 32	32 32
10 16	22 30	22 30	22 30	60 60	60 60	60 60	50 50	88 88	12 12	12 12	18 18	14 14	12 12	6 6	20 20	20 20
10 25	28 30	28 30	28 30	60 60	60 60	60 60	80 80	98 98	25 25	18 18	16 16	16 16	25 25	20 20	25 25	25 25
8 20	24 30	24 30	24 30	60 75	50 50	50 50	50 50	98 98	18 18	14 14	20 20	18 18	12 12	6 6	25 25	25 25
10 15	20 35	20 35	20 35	80 80	80 80	80 80	50 50	1 00 1 00	14 14	12 12	16 16	14 14	12 12	6 6	25 25	25 25
10 18	25 30	25 30	25 30	1 00 1 00	1 00 1 00	1 00 1 00	65 65	98 98	16 16	12 12	19 19	16 16	12 12	6 6	35 35	35 35
12 30	30 35	30 35	30 35	1 00 1 00	1 00 1 00	1 00 1 00	1 00 1 00	1 20 1 20	20 20	12 12	20 20	18 18	14 14	10 10	30 30	30 30
9 15	15 30	15 30	15 30	58 58	58 58	58 58	70 70	1 20 1 20	14 14	12 12	18 18	13 13	10 10	5 5	15 15	15 15
10 20	25 35	25 35	25 35	50 50	50 50	50 50	55 55	98 98	16 16	14 14	18 18	16 16	12 12	6 6	30 30	30 30
10 20	25 35	25 35	25 35	75 75	75 75	75 75	75 75	98 98	18 18	12 12	20 20	18 18	6 6	7 7	30 30	30 30
10 18	25 34	25 34	25 34	80 80	80 80	80 80	90 90	1 10 1 10	18 18	12 12	20 20	18 18	14 14	7 7	20 20	20 20
12 32	36 34	36 34	36 34	80 80	80 80	80 80	80 80	1 00 1 00	16 16	10 10	18 18	18 18	8 8	6 6	18 18	18 18
10 23	25 34	25 34	25 34	75 60	60 60	60 60	70 70	98 98	16 16	10 10	18 18	18 18	8 8	6 6	22 22	22 22
8 12	22 32	22 32	22 32	60 60	60 60	60 60	68 68	98 98	16 16	12 12	19 19	16 16	12 12	6 6	26 26	26 26
12 12	18 32	18 32	18 32	50 50	50 50	50 50	70 70	98 98	16 16	12 12	20 20	16 16	12 12	6 6	30 30	30 30
10 20	25 30	25 30	25 30	60 60	60 60	60 60	70 70	98 98	18 18	14 14	18 18	14 14	10 10	8 8	30 30	30 30
10 15	20 30	20 30	20 30	45 45	45 45	45 45	68 68	98 98	18 18	14 14	18 18	12 12	10 10	7 7	25 25	25 25
10 18	30 35	30 35	30 35	75 75	75 75	75 75	1 00 1 00	98 98	16 16	12 12	16 16	14 14	12 12	6 6	28 28	28 28
10 15	30 35	30 35	30 35	60 60	60 60	60 60	55 55	98 98	16 16	12 12	20 20	16 16	12 12	6 6	30 30	30 30
10 18	22 32	22 32	22 32	80 80	80 80	80 80	75 75	1 25 1 25	16 16	10 10	18 18	15 15	10 10	9 9	28 28	28 28
10 15	20 25	20 25	20 25	60 60	60 60	60 60	60 60	98 98	14 14	8 8	18 18	15 15	10 10	9 9	28 28	28 28
10 20	30 35	30 35	30 35	80 80	80 80	80 80	50 50	98 98	18 18	16 16	20 20	16 16	10 10	8 8	25 25	25 25
10 34	25 32	25 32	25 32	80 80	80 80	80 80	75 75	1 25 1 25	18 18	14 14	20 20	16 16	12 12	10 10	30 30	30 30

TABLE No. 3.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1900.

LOCATION.		Pork.					Mutton.		Fish.			
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.	Mackerel, No. 1—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 2—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 3—per pound.	Mackerel, salt—per pound.
Atlantic.....	Egg Harbor.....	\$0 13	\$0 08	\$0 12	\$0 14	\$0 09	\$0 15	\$0 06	\$0 17	\$0 13	\$0 10	\$0 10
	Hammoncton.....	10	10	12	15	11	15	9	15	11	10	10
	Mays Landing.....	12	12	13	15	10	15	9	12	13	10	10
Bergen.....	Garfield.....	13	12	14	14	8	16	12	18	16	13	10
	Hackensack.....	12	11	12	13	9	14	5	16	12	10	12
	Rutherford.....	14	12	16	15	11	16	8	17	13	10	20
Burlington...	Bordentown.....	10	12	14	14	10	18	14	23	20	12	23
	Burlington.....	13	12	12	13	9	15	8	18	15	10	10
	Mount Holly.....	12	9	12	13	9	14	8	22	14	10	10
Camden.....	Moorestown.....	12	10	15	15	13	16	10	18	13	10	10
	Camden.....	13	12	16	18	12	16	10	18	15	12	10
	".....	12	10	12	13	8	10	5	14	12	8	5
Cape May....	Cape May.....	12	10	13	14	10	15	9	17	10	10	10
Cumberland...	Bridgeton.....	14	10	14	20	12	16	10	18	12	10	5
	".....	12	10	12	13	9	10	6	15	12	10	10
	Millville.....	14	10	16	18	14	16	12	25	16	12	10
Essex.....	".....	13	10	12	14	8	16	8	17	16	10	10
	Belleville.....	13	12	13	13	10	14	5	20	12	10	10
	East Orange.....	12	12	15	14	9	16	10	16	12	10	10
Gloucester...	Montclair.....	12	10	13	14	10	15	9	20	15	10	10
	Newark.....	14	12	14	15	25	22	12	20	18	12	15
	".....	12	9	11	12	9	10	6	15	10	10	11
Hudson.....	Orange.....	14	12	14	15	12	18	12	18	15	12	12
	".....	12	11	13	14	8	12	7	18	15	12	12
	South Orange.....	14	12	14	15	10	16	6	25	17	12	10
Hunterdon...	Clayton.....	10	10	12	14	10	18	15	15	12	10	10
	Hoboken.....	14	11	15	14	10	14	10	17	13	10	15
	".....	13	8	13	13	9	14	8	17	13	10	10
Middlesex...	Harrison.....	12	10	12	12	10	12	8	15	12	10	10
	Jersey City.....	12	12	16	15	12	16	12	20	15	8	10
	".....	10	10	12	12	9	12	5	16	10	5	10
Mercer.....	Callfon.....	10	5	7	11	8	14	10	12	10	8	10
	Flemington.....	14	10	16	14	11	14	8	20	15	12	15
	".....	10	10	12	14	10	12	5	16	12	12	12
Monmouth...	Glen Gardner.....	8	6	6	10	8	16	17	16	12	10	10
	High Bridge.....	12	10	8	12	8	20	9	17	12	10	10
	New Germantown..	10	12	14	14	10	14	10	15	12	10	12
Morris.....	Princeton.....	10	12	15	15	10	15	9	18	12	10	10
	Trenton.....	12	12	15	15	10	18	14	17	13	10	10
	".....	10	9	10	13	8	12	5	17	13	10	10
Middlesex...	Cranbury.....	12	8	13	13	9	18	14	18	15	12	10
	Dunellen.....	12	12	15	14	10	14	6	25	15	10	10
	Metuchen.....	14	12	14	15	11	16	5	29	14	10	10
Monmouth...	New Brunswick...	12	10	14	12	9	13	8	18	14	10	10
	".....	12	10	11	12	7	13	5	17	13	10	10
	Freehold.....	10	8	10	14	8	15	9	10	15	8	10
Morris.....	".....	12	10	13	14	10	15	9	17	13	10	10
	Marlboro.....	12	10	12	13	10	14	8	17	10	10	10
	Matawan.....	12	8	14	14	9	14	10	15	10	10	10
Morris.....	".....	10	8	14	12	10	14	10	12	13	10	10
	Seabright.....	12	10	15	14	10	15	9	17	10	10	10
	Bartley.....	12	10	8	13	10	15	9	17	12	10	10
Dover.....	Boonton.....	12	10	12	16	10	15	15	18	14	10	10
	".....	12	8	10	12	6	10	10	18	12	6	10
	Chester.....	12	8	10	14	8	20	18	15	13	10	10
Dover.....	".....	12	10	12	13	10	18	8	18	15	10	12

TABLE No. 3.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the  
Month of June, 1900.

Cheese.		Canned Goods.			Prunes.		Rice—per pound.	Raisins—per pound.	Soap, common—per cake.	Oil, kerosene—per gallon.	Coal.			Totals.
Best—per pound.	Medium—per pound.	Succotash—per can.	Tomatoes—per can.	Corn—per can.	Turkish—per pound.	French—per pound.					Stove—per ton.	Chestnut—per ton.	Nut—per ton.	
\$0 16	\$0 12	\$0 10	\$0 10	\$0 10	\$0 08	\$0 07	\$0 08	\$0 09	\$0 05	\$0 12	\$6 50	\$6 00	\$6 00	\$28 21
16	12	8	9	9	9	7	8	10	3	11	5 75	4 78	5 50	26 21
16	12	10	10	9	9	8	8	10	5	14	5 02	4 78	4 73	24 87
14	12	13	13	13	9	7	9	12	5	12	5 00	5 00	5 00	26 36
15	12	8	8	8	8	9	5	10	2	10	5 00	3 50	5 00	24 41
18	14	12	15	15	12	8	10	10	4	12	5 00	5 00	5 00	26 55
16	12	12	13	13	10	8	10	10	5	11	4 90	4 90	4 90	26 70
14	10	10	10	10	10	5	10	10	4	12	5 00	5 00	5 00	25 27
12	10	10	8	10	10	7	9	10	3	11	5 50	5 50	3 75	25 12
15	12	11	10	9	12	10	9	12	4	11	5 00	5 00	5 00	27 23
16	13	12	10	15	12	10	10	12	5	11	5 25	5 25	5 25	27 46
12	9	8	7	6	9	5	10	12	2	8	4 50	3 25	4 00	20 05
18	12	11	9	12	14	8	10	12	5	12	5 05	4 78	4 73	25 73
16	14	10	10	10	10	8	8	10	5	10	5 75	5 50	5 50	27 76
15	12	8	5	8	8	6	6	8	3	10	5 25	5 25	4 00	23 88
17	13	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	5	12	5 75	5 25	5 50	27 37
16	12	10	10	10	10	5	7	10	4	12	5 75	5 25	4 00	24 93
15	12	12	9	9	13	10	10	10	4	13	5 00	5 00	5 00	26 16
15	12	12	10	10	12	9	10	10	4	13	5 25	5 25	3 50	26 66
15	12	12	10	12	15	10	8	15	5	10	4 75	3 75	4 25	24 76
18	15	13	10	12	16	10	10	13	8	12	5 00	4 25	5 00	27 46
15	12	9	8	8	8	7	6	9	3	11	4 75	3 50	3 75	20 78
15	12	12	10	10	12	10	8	12	5	14	5 00	5 00	5 00	27 07
15	12	10	9	10	10	8	5	10	5	12	5 00	4 00	5 00	25 16
16	13	12	10	12	15	10	8	10	5	13	5 25	4 78	5 50	27 07
13	12	10	10	10	10	8	8	10	5	12	6 50	6 50	6 50	30 01
18	17	13	10	10	13	7	9	15	5	10	5 00	5 00	5 00	25 97
16	12	12	8	10	10	7	7	10	2	10	5 00	5 00	5 00	25 14
14	12	10	8	7	8	10	6	10	4	10	4 00	4 00	4 00	22 19
15	12	15	13	13	15	10	10	12	5	12	5 00	5 00	5 00	27 05
14	10	10	8	8	10	5	5	8	2	10	4 75	4 75	4 75	23 66
12	11	9	8	7	10	5	5	9	2	10	4 70	4 75	2 55	20 37
16	14	15	13	14	13	10	10	12	5	13	6 25	5 75	5 75	30 53
14	12	12	9	9	8	5	7	10	3	12	5 25	5 25	5 25	25 70
16	8	15	10	10	5	10	8	10	5	10	4 55	4 50	4 50	24 61
14	12	13	10	15	10	6	10	10	4	10	4 60	3 60	4 60	23 08
16	12	12	10	10	10	6	8	12	5	12	5 00	4 50	5 20	25 62
15	12	10	10	10	13	10	10	10	3	13	5 05	4 78	4 73	26 78
18	13	15	13	13	12	10	10	14	5	12	5 50	5 50	5 50	30 35
12	10	9	6	7	9	5	5	8	2	10	5 25	5 25	5 25	24 42
16	12	10	10	10	10	7	8	10	5	10	5 25	5 00	3 40	23 96
16	13	12	12	12	13	8	10	12	5	13	5 25	5 25	5 25	27 35
18	12	14	13	12	10	5	9	25	5	14	5 00	4 25	4 75	26 75
18	14	15	10	11	12	8	10	16	5	12	4 25	4 25	4 25	24 92
16	12	10	8	10	10	8	6	13	5	12	4 25	3 00	3 25	20 94
12	10	10	10	10	10	6	6	10	4	10	5 20	5 10	5 10	26 32
15	12	11	8	10	11	8	8	11	4	12	5 02	4 78	4 73	24 97
12	10	9	12	10	8	6	8	10	4	11	5 50	4 78	5 25	25 47
18	15	15	12	12	10	6	8	12	5	12	5 00	4 75	5 00	25 65
15	10	10	10	10	10	6	8	10	3	12	4 50	4 50	3 75	22 47
16	12	15	10	10	10	8	8	10	5	14	5 50	5 50	5 50	28 41
16	12	10	10	10	10	8	8	10	5	12	5 25	5 00	4 73	25 14
18	12	12	12	12	18	10	10	30	5	12	5 25	5 25	5 25	28 63
16	12	6	6	6	7	5	4	5	3	12	5 25	4 20	5 00	24 09
16	12	12	10	10	10	6	8	12	4	11	5 00	4 75	4 50	25 41
16	14	12	10	9	15	11	8	10	5	12	5 25	5 50	5 25	28 31
12	10	10	7	7	10	5	5	10	3	12	5 00	5 00	5 00	24 39
16	12	11	10	10	9	8	10	10	5	13	4 75	4 50	4 73	24 71



TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1900.

LOCATION.		Wheat Flour.			Oatmeal.		Sugar, granulated— per pound.	Molasses, N. O.— per gallon.	Syrup, best— per gallon.	Butter.	
		First quality— 25 pounds.	Second quality— 25 pounds.	Prepared—per package.	Per pound.	Per package.				First quality— per pound.	Second quality— per pound.
County.	City or Town.										
	Dover.....	57	48	10	3	10	5 7/8	45	38	24	20
	Drakestown.....	55	50	13	5	13	6	60	40	20	20
	Flanders.....	60	55	13	4	10	5	50	40	20	15
	German Valley.....	65	55	13	5	10	6	40	40	16	14
	Middle Valley.....	60	50	13	5	10	6	50	35	16	12
	Port Oran.....	69	60	13	3	15	6	60	40	25	22
	Rockaway.....	65	50	13	6	12	5 1/2	50	40	25	22
Ocean.....	Collier's Mills.....	50	53	13	5	10	6 1/4	40	40	20	20
	Manahawkin.....	70	65	12	3	10	6	60	40	28	25
Passaic.....	Passaic.....	70	56	14	4	10	6	55	50	23	20
	".....	53	48	10	3	9	5 3/4	40	39	21	15
	Paterson.....	65	52	12	5	12	6	60	50	26	24
	".....	60	50	10	4	10	6	50	40	23	19
Salem.....	Salem.....	70	55	12	5	12	6	60	50	30	25
	".....	60	50	10	4	10	5 3/4	40	35	25	15
Somerset.....	Somerville.....	70	60	18	5	15	6	60	40	28	24
	".....	65	55	12	4	10	6	50	40	25	18
Sussex.....	Monroe.....	65	50	12	4	10	5 1/2	40	40	23	20
	Newton.....	63	50	10	4	12	6	50	60	25	22
	".....	60	45	10	4	11	6	50	40	20	20
	Stillwater.....	60	50	13	4	10	6	50	40	22	18
	Swartswood.....	58	48	13	5	10	6	40	40	20	18
Union.....	Elizabeth.....	70	50	16	4	15	6	40	40	26	20
	".....	55	53	10	3	10	5 1/4	35	35	22	20
Warren.....	Allamuchy.....	70	60	13	4	.....	5 1/2	60	40	20	20
	Bentystown.....	70	55	8	5	10	6	48	48	18	16
	Belvidere.....	60	50	13	5	12	5 1/2	60	50	19	15
	Blairstown.....	75	50	10	7	13	6 1/2	64	50	20	15
	".....	65	50	6	5	13	6 1/2	6	40	18	15
	Hackettstown.....	75	50	14	5	10	6	50	50	25	20
	".....	65	50	13	5	9	5 1/2	50	50	20	18
	Marksboro.....	65	50	13	5	12	6	60	40	20	20
	Oxford.....	60	50	10	4	12	6	40	50	22	18
	Phillipsburg.....	65	50	13	5	10	6	70	50	28	25
	".....	50	40	13	3	10	6	25	25	27	24
	Port Colden.....	60	50	10	3	10	6	50	40	20	18
	Washington.....	65	50	12	4	12	6	60	50	18	12
Average price of each article...		.642	.528	.121	.041	.109	.059	.515	.410	.238	.201



TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1900.

	Coffee.			Tea.			Potatoes.		Beef.							
	Lard—per pound.	Rio—per pound.	Maraculbo—per pound.	Java—per pound.	Best black—per pound.	Best green—per pound.	Best mixed—per pound.	White—per bushel.	Sweet—per bushel.	Roast, rib cuts—per pound.	Roast, chuck—per pound.	Steak, sirloin—per pound.	Steak, round—per pound.	Corned, round—per pound.	Corned, brisket—per pound.	Smoked—per pound.
8	15	20	28	50	50	50	50	50	98	16	10	18	14	12	6	23
10	20	25	35	72	60	60	60	50	98	16	12	18	16	12	6	28
10	15	25	30	50	50	50	50	50	90	16	12	18	16	14	6	30
10	20	25	30	70	70	70	70	50	98	16	14	20	18	12	6	30
10	18	22	30	60	60	60	60	50	1 00	12	12	18	16	12	6	25
11	20	20	30	80	80	80	80	60	1 50	20	10	20	16	16	6	22
12	16	25	32	50	50	50	50	75	98	16	14	18	16	8	6	26
10	22	24	26	60	60	60	60	50	98	18	16	20	18	12	8	30
10	30	28	25	40	40	40	40	80	75	16	12	22	16	10	8	25
10	20	25	32	75	75	75	75	75	1 10	20	12	20	18	16	12	30
7	15	19	28	60	60	60	60	65	98	10	10	18	16	12	5	17
10	15	28	32	60	60	60	60	75	1 15	16	12	20	18	16	5	30
10	18	25	30	50	50	50	50	75	98	16	12	20	16	12	5	26
10	25	28	35	75	75	75	75	70	80	18	14	22	18	12	8	30
9	12	20	30	60	60	60	60	50	60	18	13	20	16	12	6	25
10	18	25	32	80	80	80	80	75	98	18	14	22	20	16	8	22
10	15	25	30	60	60	60	60	75	98	16	12	18	18	10	7	20
8	15	25	30	50	50	50	40	90	98	14	12	16	14	6	6	25
10	18	25	35	90	90	90	90	50	98	14	12	20	18	12	5	30
10	18	22	30	60	60	60	50	45	98	16	12	20	15	12	6	26
10	16	24	34	60	60	60	60	40	98	16	12	18	16	12	6	25
9	15	20	30	50	50	50	40	45	1 00	16	12	16	14	12	6	25
12	19	22	32	70	70	70	70	65	1 25	18	12	20	18	12	8	30
10	14	20	27	60	60	60	60	65	98	16	12	18	16	12	6	28
10	25	25	30	50	40	40	40	40	98	12	16	18	16	12	6	25
10	20	30	35	50	80	80	50	60	1 00	20	16	22	20	15	12	30
10	17	25	25	80	80	80	80	60	98	14	12	18	16	14	7	28
10	35	25	35	80	80	80	80	50	1 60	16	13	18	14	9	6	22
10	18	18	18	60	60	68	68	40	1 00	16	12	18	14	8	6	22
12	15	25	35	80	80	80	80	60	1 50	16	10	20	18	13	6	30
10	14	22	24	80	75	40	50	60	90	12	10	18	14	8	5	28
10	20	22	31	50	50	50	50	50	98	16	12	18	16	12	6	25
10	15	25	30	60	50	50	50	50	98	14	12	18	15	12	6	20
12	20	40	50	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	60	1 00	18	12	20	18	14	10	30
10	10	20	30	40	50	50	50	50	98	16	10	18	16	12	6	25
9	15	20	30	50	75	50	50	50	98	10	12	15	15	10	9	20
10	25	25	35	60	60	60	60	40	98	16	12	19	16	12	6	26
	.099	.182	.239	.314	.657	.647	.622	.675	.979	.160	.123	.193	.161	.119	.071	.260

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1900.

LOCATION.		Pork.					Mutton.		Fish.			
		Fresh—per pound.	Salt—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.	Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 1—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 2—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 3—per pound.	Mackerel, salt—per pound.
County.	City or Town.											
	Dover.....	12	8	10	13	9	14	8	13	12	9	12
	Drakestown.....	12	10	13	14	10	14	6	17	13	10	14
	Flanders.....	12	8	20	14	10	16	10	14	12	10	12
	German Valley.....	14	8	10	14	8	16	18	12	10	9	10
	Middle Valley.....	12	10	13	12	10	15	14	12	10	10	10
	Port Oram.....	16	10	14	13	10	18	14	16	12	9	10
	Rockaway.....	10	10	13	14	9	10	8	17	12	10	10
Ocean.....	Collier's Mills.....	12	9	12	12	8	20	18	17	10	10	10
	Manahawkin.....	10	10	12	14	11	16	12	13	13	10	12
Passaic.....	Passaic.....	12	12	14	13	9	14	12	20	15	10	8
	".....	11	9	12	12	7	12	5	16	12	9	5
	Paterson.....	12	12	12	14	10	20	10	17	13	10	12
	".....	12	10	12	12	10	16	8	17	13	10	12
Salem.....	Salem.....	13	10	14	18	12	16	12	20	15	10	15
	".....	12	8	10	12	10	16	6	16	8	6	10
Somerset.....	Somerville.....	14	12	18	16	11	18	10	25	12	10	12
	".....	14	12	12	13	9	18	8	22	12	10	12
Sussex.....	Monroe.....	14	9	10	14	8	14	7	15	12	10	12
	Newton.....	14	12	14	14	10	16	6	20	15	10	12
	".....	12	10	13	14	10	15	9	17	13	10	10
	Stillwater.....	12	10	13	15	10	14	10	16	12	8	10
	Swartswood.....	14	10	10	14	10	15	9	14	12	10	12
Union.....	Elizabeth.....	12	12	14	15	9	18	9	25	15	10	20
	".....	12	10	11	12	10	16	9	20	12	10	8
Warren.....	Allamuchy.....	14	10	13	14	10	18	9	14	12	10	10
	Beattystown.....	12	10	15	12	10	15	9	16	14	12	10
	Belvidere.....	12	10	15	14	10	14	6	14	10	8	10
	Blairstown.....	14	10	12	14	10	16	13	15	13	10	10
	".....	12	10	12	14	10	16	12	6	8	10	10
	Hackettstown.....	12	12	14	14	12	14	5	16	14	10	15
	".....	10	10	12	13	10	12	5	15	13	10	12
	Marksboro.....	12	10	13	13	10	15	9	17	12	10	12
	Oxford.....	12	10	12	14	10	18	9	14	12	10	10
	Phillipsburg.....	16	12	12	13	12	18	18	20	15	10	12
	".....	12	10	10	12	10	14	6	18	12	10	10
	Port Colden.....	12	10	10	14	8	15	9	15	10	8	12
	Washington.....	12	10	18	14	8	15	9	20	13	10	10
Average price of each article.		.121	.101	.126	.137	.098	.151	.093	.170	.128	.099	.109





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PART III.

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Trade Unions of New Jersey.

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Steam Railroads.

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Electric Street Railways.

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## The Trade Unions of New Jersey.

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There is much about the trade union movement that renders it a subject of interest to the public, and justifies the making of special effort toward ascertaining just what it stands for in the business, social and intellectual life of the workingman.

As a rule, the public regard these associations in the light of combinations for the sole purpose of regulating wages and maintaining them against the competition of non-union workmen, or against any other influence which tends to reduction, and as not attempting to influence the life of the workman in any other way. Their activity is believed by many to be limited to participation in strikes on account of either the wages of themselves or of other organized workmen engaged in kindred branches of labor, and that the portion of the workman's earnings paid to the union as dues has gone entirely toward swelling a fund, every dollar of which will be ultimately spent in a more or less bitter contest with his employer over the question of wages. It is not surprising, therefore, that uninformed people, whose knowledge of the unions is limited to strikes in which they may have been engaged, and who know nothing of the great work carried on by many of them outside of public view in providing substantial benefits for the families of members, should regard them with something of disfavor as an influence that is hostile to industrial harmony.

Strikes are necessarily carried on in the full glare of public light and the natural incidents attending them are so often distorted in the public press reports as to create prejudice against those who engage in them.

This sentiment of disfavor is not offset by a knowledge of the benevolent work performed by the unions, most of which is done in comparative secrecy.

The families of many members who are overtaken by the misfortune of being out of work, either through inability to ob-



tain it or through the greater affliction of sickness or the death of the member, find the union to which he belonged a friend in need, who relieves the distress as far as money can do it; giving aid, not as a matter of charity, but in discharge of a mutual obligation to extend this kind of help to each other, whenever the emergencies of idleness, sickness or death requires that it shall be done.

Of course, as is to be expected, it is in the unions of greatest age that these benevolent features are most largely developed.

Comparatively few of the many unions formed live long enough to develop a fixed policy of any kind. Being to a large extent the outgrowth of efforts on the part of working men to meet some transient or temporary cause of dissatisfaction with their employment, the union generally passes away soon after the settlement of the difficulty that called it into being.

Among all classes of workingmen the tendency to act together for the common welfare is both spontaneous and natural; but in most lines of employment the units are so constantly changing through the passing of those employed to other and more remunerative fields of labor, that material for a stable basis of efficient union is difficult to find. On the other hand, the occupations that have been long known distinctively as trades, have within their ranks, as a rule, men who learned the craft at an early period of life and, with comparatively few exceptions, follow it continuously thereafter. There is, therefore, among men who work at these trades a strong unifying sense of class interest which predisposes them to act together and goes far toward making their unions conservative, as well as permanent.

It is only in unions of this character that material may be found for studying the various phases of the movement. They are old enough to have a history and many are conducted with a remarkable degree of business method and judgment. Their records show that their scope of operations has been extended from regulating and maintaining wages merely to the far wider field of providing much needed aid in the form of insurance and other important benefits for the families of members. As these benefit features are developed, it is found that a steadily increasing proportion of the unions' income is devoted to them, and that the amount spent on strikes or other forms of trade strife is constantly diminishing.

There can be no question but that the unions which may be classed as permanent owe their prosperity and, indeed, their very existence to these benefit features; for work, which is to the individual an indispensable condition of healthy, useful life, is in an equal or perhaps higher degree necessary to the life of a society or an association.

The unions which were originally formed to deal with the question of wages would have passed away from sheer inanity when that question had ceased to be a subject of discussion, if other work had not been provided.

The unions have thus, in establishing and carrying on their beneficial work, adopted the only policy that leads to perpetuating themselves. Those who projected the unions that failed have shown an understanding of the saving influence of benefit features by providing for them in their plans of organization; but the interest of the members was not strong enough to sustain them until funds were collected out of which benefits could be paid.

The older unions, almost without exception, have large reserve funds and pay benefits that substantially cover the wants of families of members for life, accident and sick insurance.

For the purpose of showing how far this change in policy has been carried out by the New Jersey unions, and also to bring out the facts as to their age, nationalities of the membership and other information relating to them which would make the public better acquainted with what they really stand for in the social and industrial life of the large and important class of people from which their membership is drawn, the Bureau had made the inquiry, the results of which are shown in the tables that follow.

Every possible effort was made by the Bureau to obtain full information on all points covered by the inquiry from all the unions in the State.

The officers of the American Federation of Labor very courteously placed the list of secretaries of its affiliated unions in New Jersey at the service of the Bureau. A request for a similar favor, addressed to the General Secretary of the Knights of Labor elicited from that official a reply in which the names and addresses of the officers of its local assemblies in New Jersey

were refused on the ground that some time in the past information of that kind had been furnished to persons who used it to "flood the local assemblies with partisan political literature." This would seem to be a curiously inconsistent position for a great national organization of labor to assume toward a Bureau of Labor Statistics when it is remembered that the establishment of such bureaus is demanded in its declaration of principles.

Here is a State Bureau of the kind demanded that is anxious to enlighten the public on the best side of trade unionism, offering the workingman an opportunity of saying what he desires to say on his own behalf, and yet is denied access to members of an order that demands the establishment of Bureaus of Labor Statistics in the interest of its members and as a measure of correct public policy.

The number of unions among whom the canvass was made was limited to those whose addresses were, as before stated, furnished by the American Federation; these were 103 in number. Reports reasonably complete in detail were obtained from 53 of them; of these the Carpenters and Joiners furnished 12 reports; Glass Workers, 11; Cigar Makers, 8; Bakers, 4, and Machinists, 3. Fifteen other unions are represented by one report from each. The data relating to each union is presented separately in a series of ten tables. The trade from which three or more reports were received are grouped together, and the aggregates or totals are also given.

Table Number One gives the name of trade, number of local organization, date of beginning, present age and the name of the national or State organization with which the local is affiliated.

Of the local unions of Carpenters the age ranges from 3 to 19 years. One, the eldest, was organized in 1881, and one in 1883; four were organized in 1888, and one in each of the following years: 1889, 1890, 1892, 1896 and 1897. All but one of the Carpenters' unions are under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; that one is affiliated with the International Brotherhood of the United States and Canada. The average age of these unions is a small fraction less than eleven years. The Glass Workers are represented by 11 unions. Six of these are "window glass cutters," three

of "flint glass workers," one of "glass bottle blowers" and one of "glass packers." These unions cover substantially all the subdivisions of employment in the glass industry. The dates of organization of all but three of these unions are comparatively recent. One local of "flint glass workers" was organized in 1881, another in 1890 and one "window glass cutters" in 1887. Five cutters' unions were organized in 1896, and one in 1899; the bottle blowers' and the glass packers' unions, also, one of each, were organized in 1899.

The average age of all the unions of glass workers is little less than six years; four of them are affiliated with the Window Glass Cutters' League of America, two with the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, and the other five are under the American Federation of Trade and Labor Unions, all of which are national organizations of labor.

Eight local unions of Cigar Makers have reported, all of which are under the control of the Cigar Makers' International Union. Their ages range from one year to nineteen years. Two were organized in 1899, one in 1893, two in 1891, one in 1888 and one in 1886. Their average age is exactly nine years.

The Bakers are represented by four unions. One is under the jurisdiction of the Bakers' International Union, two under the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union of America (both being national organizations), and one is under the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, which is a State body; these unions are respectively eleven, four, three and two years of age; the average being five years.

Of Machinists' unions, there are three reporting; two are connected with the International Association of Machinists, and one with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers; both of these organizations are international.

Fifteen unions are classified under the head of "Miscellaneous Unions," each trade, with the exception of the Farmers' Protective Association, which has three unions, being represented by only one report.

The trades included under this head are as follows:

Feeders and Assistant Pressmen.

Printing Pressmen.

Early Closing Association.

Retail Clerks' Protective Association.

Iron Moulders.

Tinners and Plumbers.

Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.

Coopers.

Bricklayers and Masons.

Hatmakers.

Clothing Cutters.

Musicians.

The three unions of Farmers, the Bricklayers and Masons, Retail Clerks' Protective Association and the Iron Moulders' unions, which were organized in 1900, are only a few months old, and as yet little more than projects of unions.

The Musicians, Clothing Cutters and Hat Makers are, in the order named, respectively, nine, eight and four years old.

The Printing Pressmen and Early Closing Association are each organized three years. The average age of all is a trifle more than two years. Two of these unions are under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor; all the others are associated with national organizations bearing the same name as the locals.

Table Number Two deals with the number of members of the various unions at the date of organization, the number at present in good standing and the number who have voluntarily given up membership or were expelled during the entire period of the unions' life.

The twelve unions of Carpenters reports membership at organization ranging from 14 to 105, the total being 579, or an average of 52.6 for each. The range of membership at the present time (1900) is from 26 to 400, the total membership is now 1,855, or an average of 154.7 for each union. The increase in membership is 1,276, or 220.3 per cent.

Five unions have no record of the number who were expelled or who had withdrawn. The total withdrawals and expulsions reported by the other seven is 248, or 33.6 of the present membership.

Three unions of Glass Workers do not report the number of members at organization, having no records extending so far back; the others report numbers ranging from 8 to 900, or a



total of 1,333. The number of members at the present time for each union ranges from 8 to 900, the total being 2,445. The increase of membership is 1,112 in absolute numbers, or 83.4 per cent. Five unions report no loss of members through withdrawal or expulsion, and one reports having no record of the number; five report losses ranging from 1 to 100 members, the total being 123, or 26.8 per cent., of their present membership.

The eight unions of Cigar Makers had 110 members at organization, all males, the range being from 7 to 19 members; the present membership is 343 males and 12 females, a total of 355. The increase of membership is 245, or 223. per cent. Three of the unions have not reported their loss of membership from expulsions and withdrawals; one has no records of them; and four report an aggregate loss on these accounts of 82 members, or 60.3 per cent of their present number.

*The Bakers report four unions having at the time of organization an aggregate of 192 members; the present membership reported is 191. One union reports no loss of membership through expulsions or withdrawals, while the shrinkage reported by the other three amounts to 88, or 58.3 per cent.*

The united membership of the three unions of Machinists was only 66 at the date of organization; it is now 420, an increase of 354, or 536.4 per cent. One of these unions reports no loss of membership from any cause; one has made no report regarding it, and one reports having had some losses, but has no record of the number.

Among the fifteen unions that are classified as "Miscellaneous," the membership at date of organization was small, except in case of the Hatters' Union, which began with 470 members; the membership of the others range from 8 to 50.

The aggregate membership of all is now 1,652 persons, twenty of whom are females. The net increase in membership is 814, or 97 per cent.

Four unions report no loss through withdrawals or expulsions; one makes no report on the subject, and ten report the loss of 123 members, or 8.4 per cent.

Table Number Three gives the nationalities into which the members of the various unions are divided; the net increase or

decrease of membership from all causes, since the date of organization, is also given.

Two of the twelve unions of Carpenters have not reported the nationalities of members; the other twelve report 1,013, or 67.3 per cent., as having been born in the United States; 122, or 8.2 per cent., in Ireland; 180, or 12 per cent., in Germany; 27, or 1.7 per cent., in England; 12, or 0.8 per cent., in Italy, and 150, or 10 per cent., in other foreign countries. One union reports no change in numbers since the date of organization; two report a decrease and the remaining nine show a net increase for the same time of 1,082.

The Glass Workers appear to have been almost all born in the United States; two of their unions have not reported nationalities of the members, but the other nine report all but three as having been born in the United States.

Four unions have made no report as to increase or decrease in membership; two report no change in numbers; two show a decrease jointly of 125 members, and three an increase of 75. The net decrease in the membership of all the Glass Workers' unions being 150.

Of the 355 members reported by the Cigarmakers, 277, or 78 per cent., were born in the United States; 1 in Ireland; 57, or 16 per cent., in Germany; 4, or 1.1 per cent., in England, and 16, or 4.9 per cent., in Italy or other foreign countries. All the unions show an increase in membership, the aggregate being 245.

Of the Bakers, 81, or 42.4 per cent., are reported as having been born in the United States; 51, or 26.6 per cent., in Germany, and 59, or 31 per cent., in other foreign countries.

Two of the three unions of Machinists report 162, or 73.6 per cent., of their number born in the United States; 13, or 6 per cent., in Ireland, 9, or 4.1 per cent., in Germany, and 36, or 16.3 per cent., in England. An increase of 364 members is reported by these three unions since the date of organization.

Among the Miscellaneous unions, the Hatmakers, which have a larger membership than the other fourteen combined, have failed to report the nationalities. Those that have reported state that 590, or 84.6 per cent., of the total number are Americans by birth; 34, or 4.8 per cent., were born in Ireland; 23, or



3.4 per cent., were born in Germany; 27, or 3.9 per cent., were born in England, and 23, or 3.3 per cent., in Italy and other foreign countries.

Table Number Four gives the current rate of wages for union and non-union workmen; the periods at which wages are paid, and the manner of payment, whether in cash, part cash and part store goods, or wholly in store goods.

The amount of increase in daily wage rates secured through the influence of the union, and the amount by which weekly wages have been increased or diminished since January 1st, 1899.

Of the twelve unions of Carpenters all but two are paid weekly, these two are paid semi-monthly and are located one each in Passaic and Perth Amboy; their united membership is 353.

All the unions of Carpenters report full cash payment of wages; store goods in either whole or partial payment of earnings is unknown to them.

The lowest daily wage rate reported as prevailing before organization was \$1.75, which was paid in Perth Amboy, and the highest, \$2.50 per day, was paid in Bayonne.

The present union rates for Carpenters range between \$2.50 and \$3.10 per day. The increase in the daily wage rate, gained through the influence of the union, is from 25 cents to 90 cents per day.

Five organizations report the lower figure of increase; two report 50 cents per day; three, 75 cents; one, 84 cents, and one 90 cents.

Four of the twelve unions classed as Miscellaneous, with a united membership of 709, report that wages have neither been increased or reduced since January 1st, 1899; the other eight organizations, with a membership of 1,146, report increase of weekly wages of from \$1.50 to \$3.75.

Four unions, with an aggregate membership of 507, report an advance in wages since January 1st, 1899, of \$1.50 per week, thus adding \$760.50 weekly to the compensation of that number of men.

Two, with a membership of 312, were advanced \$3.00, which increased their pay-roll \$936.00. One, with 107 members, secured an increase of \$3.75 per week, or \$401.25 for the

total number, and one, with a membership of 220, received an advance of \$1.34 each, or \$294.80 added to the amount of their joint weekly wages.

Six of the eleven Glass Workers' unions that have reported state that wages are paid weekly, and five report semi-monthly payments.

All report that wages are paid strictly in cash, notwithstanding the company store has been long regarded as an inseparable adjunct to the glass trade.

The rate of wages given as prevailing in the glass trade before the organization of the unions was high, the range being from \$3.00 to \$4.50 per day. The present union rates are reported by seven of the locals as \$5.00 per day; by two locals as \$3.50, and by one, \$4.50 per day.

The increase in wages achieved through union influence ranges from 50 cents to \$2.00 per day.

Four of the locals, with an aggregate membership of 156, report no change in wages since the first of January, 1899.

Four others, having a membership of 1,816, report an advance of \$1.50 per week in the wages of each member since that date; the amount thus added to the weekly pay-roll of this group is \$2,724.00.

Two unions, with a membership of 360, report that weekly wages have been increased \$2.10, which added \$756.00 to their weekly wages; and one union, with a membership of 113, report the increase in weekly wages at \$3.22 per member, or \$363.86 for all.

The eight unions of Cigar Makers all report that wages are paid weekly and in cash. The highest wages paid before the unions were organized was \$2.00 per day, and the lowest \$0.88 per day. The present union rates range from \$1.60 to \$2.40 per day.

The gain in daily wages through the influence of the unions is from \$0.20 to \$1.20 per member.

Five out of the eight Cigar Makers' unions report no change in wages since January 1st, 1899. Of the other four, one, which has a membership of 42, reports \$2.00 per week increase; one, with 29 members, reports \$1.50 per week increase, and one, with 11 members, reports \$0.90 increase, all obtained since the first

of January, 1899. The amount added to the weekly pay-roll of the members of these three unions is \$137.40.

The four unions of Bakers reports that wages are paid weekly and in cash.

Three unions report wages before organization at \$1.50 per day, and one reports \$1.70. Two unions report present wage rates at \$2.00 per day; one at \$1.93, and another at \$2.50. The gain in wages through the unions is from \$0.23 to \$0.85 per day.

One union, with 78 members, reports that wages have been advanced \$3.00 per week; and two, with a joint membership of 95, report an increase of \$1.50 per week since January 1st, 1899.

One union reports no change in wages during that period of time. The increase in the weekly wages of all the cigar makers reporting is \$376.00.

Of the three unions of Machinists reporting, one of them, with a membership of 40, receive their wages semi-monthly; two, with a membership of 380, are paid weekly, and all are paid in cash. The wages before organization were from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day; the present union rates, as reported by each of the three unions, are respectively, \$2.50, \$2.70 and \$3.00 per day.

Two of the unions, with a membership of 240, report that their wages has been increased \$1.00 per day, through the influence of the unions; the third union, whose membership is 180, reports an increase in daily wages of 20 cents through the same influence.

Only one union of Machinists reports an increase in wages since January 1st, 1899, the amount being \$1.50 per week, which, on the basis of their membership of forty, adds \$60.00 to their weekly pay-roll.

Of the unions reporting, which are grouped under the head of "Miscellaneous," one, the Musicians, is paid when they are done playing each engagement.

Three unions, the Farmers' Protective Associations, are paid monthly; the others receive their wages weekly, and all are paid in cash. The Retail Clerks' Association reports no uniform rate of wages in their occupation for either union or non-union men; the principal advantage they derive from organization is the reduction of their hours of daily labor.

Two unions, the Printing Pressmen and the Farmers' Pro-

tective Association, report no increase in wages through the unions.

All the others report advances in daily wages gained through organization influences which range from \$0.35 to \$1.00 per day.

Ten unions report no change in wages since January 1st, 1899; five report advances, as follows:

		Per Week.
Feeders' and Assistant Pressmen's Union—membership,	65;	advance, \$3.50.
Iron Moulders,	" 31;	" 1.50.
Tinners' and Plumbers' Union,	" 20;	" 1.50.
Hatmakers,	" 970;	" 2.00.

The aggregate amount added to the weekly pay-roll of the members of these unions was \$2,240.00.

Table Number Five gives the hours of labor per day before the unions were organized, the present union hours, the present non-union hours, the reduction in hours through the influence of the unions, and the number of members of each union who are at the present time idle through inability to find work.

Ten out of the twelve unions of Carpenters reports ten hours per day as the standard before organization, and two report nine and eight hours respectively. The present union hours are given by seven of the unions as eight, and by the remaining five as nine hours per day. The reduction in hours of labor per day is from one to two. The present non-union hours in four of the localities reported on are still ten hours per day; in seven others the hours are nine per day, and in one place the non-union men work but eight hours. This is a condition not exhibited by any other trade; it shows that in the matter of hours of daily labor the efforts of the union Carpenters for the reduction of hours of labor have been nearly as beneficial to the non-union men as to themselves.

The Carpenters report only 73, or 3.9 per cent., of the total membership of the twelve unions as being, at the time the report was made, idle through inability to find work.

The Glass Workers' unions report the hours of labor variously at nine, nine and one-half and ten hours per day before organization; only four unions report a reduction of hours follow-

ing their organization; two of these—the Window Glass Cutters and the Bottle Blowers—secured a reduction of one and one-quarter hours per day each, and two Flint Glass Workers' unions a reduction of one and one-half hours and one hour respectively. The Glass Workers report all of their members steadily employed.

The eight Cigar Makers' unions who have reported give their hours of labor before organization as ten, and the hours at present, under union rules, as eight per day. Of the entire membership of these eight unions only six men, or 1.7 per cent. of the total number were idle from want of work at the time their reports were made.

One local of the Bakers' union reports fifteen hours per day; two others report sixteen each, and a fourth reports seventeen hours as the days' work before the organizations were formed. The members of three of these unions are now working eleven hours, and the members of one union have succeeded in reducing their's to ten hours per day. This is the largest reduction brought about by any of the trades through organization. One union reports none of its members idle; three report eighteen members, or 9.4 per cent. of the total, who are unable to find work.

Two of the three unions of Machinists who reported, state that no change has been made in their hours of labor through the influence of organization; the remaining union reports that their working time has been reduced from ten to nine hours per day.

All three Machinist unions report their members steadily employed, none being idle from want of work.

Among the unions classed as "Miscellaneous" the hours of labor before organization were generally ten per day.

The exceptions were the Retail Clerks, the Early Closing Association, the Clothing Cutters and the Bricklayers and Masons, who worked respectively fourteen, eleven, nine and one-half and nine hours per day.

The Feeders' and Assistant Pressmen and the Printing Pressmen unions each secured for their members a reduction of one hour per day; the Early Closing Association and the Retail Clerks' Protective Association reduced the hours of their mem-



bers respectively three and four hours per day.

With the exception of the Hatters' and Musicians', those unions report substantially all their members as steadily employed; the largest proportion reported idle by any outside of these two being less than one-half of one per cent.

The Hatters report two hundred of their members idle, 20.6 per cent. of their total membership.

The Musicians, with a total membership of thirty-two, had twenty, or sixty-three per cent., without any engagement at the time their report was made.

In the blank which was furnished for making their reports, the secretaries of unions were requested to name the period during which, in their recollection, wages were lowest and employment scarcest, and also the periods when employment was most abundant and wages highest. The answers returned by each of the unions to these questions are given in Table Number Five. Two years are named, one as the most disastrous and the other as the most prosperous in the memory of each group of workmen composing the unions represented in the tables. The replies as to the most disastrous period for work and wages vividly recall the great industrial depression which began in and continued some years after 1893. Its extent and duration is shown by the fact that of the 48 unions having a membership of 6,665, who reported on the subject, 35 of them, with a membership of 6,130, or 92 per cent. of the total number, name the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896 as the period of lowest wages and scarcest employment in their experience.

With almost equal unanimity the years 1899 and 1900 are stated to be the period of most abundant employment and highest wages. Thirty-seven unions whose aggregate membership is 5,804, or 87 per cent. of the total number reporting, indicate the above mentioned years as being, in the all important matters of employment and wages, the most prosperous they have ever enjoyed.

These reports bring into prominent view two periods of distinctly opposite national fiscal policy and show plainly how the material well-being of the people were affected by each. The great depression of industry began immediately after it became

manifest that as a result of the national election of 1892 the low tariff policy would be adopted by the Government, and it continued with but little abatement until 1897, when that policy was reversed. Since then the experience of every industry in the State seems to be one of strenuous endeavor to keep pace with the ever-growing demand for their product, which has arisen under the stimulating influence of a return to the old policy.

Table Number Six gives the data relating to such strikes as the various unions were engaged in during recent years.

Ten of the twelve unions of Carpenters have had these trade disturbances; their dates and the causes for which they were undertaken are as follows: In each of the years 1891, 1893, 1894, 1899, 1900, there were strikes for a reduction of the hours of labor from ten to nine hours; during the same year three strikes for a reduction of the hours of labor, coupled with an increase in wages, took place; and there were two strikes, dates not given, that were entered on in sympathy with other building trades. None of these strikes, with the exception of two, which occurred, one in 1898 and the other in 1899, were very serious in the number of days' idleness which they involved.

The aggregate number of days idle during all the strikes was only 111; the number of members who participated in the strike was 1,677, and the total loss in wages that resulted was \$48,525.00. All the strikes undertaken by the Carpenters are reported as being successful.

The Glass Workers report four strikes, in which as many of their unions participated; three of them occurred during the year 1899, and one in 1898; of this latter strike no information is given beyond the date of its occurrence. The three unions that engaged in the strike of 1899 were, one local of the Window Glass Cutters' League, one local of Flint Glass Workers, and one of Glass Bottle Blowers. There were 300, 113 and 175 members of these unions respectively engaged in the strike, which lasted one hundred and fifty-six days in the case of each union. The loss of wages is not reported, but the strikes, which had for their object the recognition of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union by the employers, were all successful.

Four Cigar Makers' unions were engaged in strikes severally during the years 1883, 1892, 1895, 1897 and 1900; one of



them having had two distinct strikes. The cause was in every case either against a reduction or for an increase of wages. Ninety-one members were engaged in these strikes and the aggregate number of days lost on account of them was 152; \$2,429.00 being the wage loss reported.

The Bakers' Union reports two strikes, one against the discharge of a union man, and the other for an increase in wages; both strikes occurred in 1898; the number of members involved was 77; the aggregate number of days idle, 40, and the wage loss, \$2,690.00. One strike only for increase of wages was successful.

Two of the three Machinists' unions reported having had strikes; one, which occurred in 1897, was against piece-work; the other took place in 1899 and was for a nine-hour workday. In the strike against piece-work 200 members took part; these were idle 84 days, at a loss of \$50,400.00 in wages.

In the strike for a nine-hour workday, 125 were involved; the strike lasted 35 days, and the wage loss was \$9,450.00.

Among the "Miscellaneous" unions all but four report never having been engaged in trade disputes of any kind with their employers. The four who have had strikes are the Feeders' and Assistant Pressmens' Union, who struck in 1899 for an increase in wages and a reduction of hours; sixteen members participated in the strike, which lasted 28 days, at a wage loss of \$786, and was successful.

The Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders struck in 1899 for a reduction of hours, without a corresponding reduction in wages, and gained it. One hundred and fifty members were engaged in the strike, which lasted forty-two days; the loss in wages being \$14,175.00.

The Coopers also had a strike in 1899, the object of which was "to protect union men against the hostility of a foreman cooper"; fourteen men were engaged in the strike, which lasted only four days, at a loss of \$150.00 in wages.

During the year 1900, the Tinnerns' and Plumbers' Union had a strike, which caused the idleness of six men for two days, and cost and loss in wages the sum of \$15.00.

A recapitulation of the strikes recorded in this table shows that of the fifty-three unions reporting only twenty-six have had

strikes at any time during their existence; the number of members involved was 2,944; the total numbers of days lost from work was 966, and the total amount lost in wages, \$123,680.00, exclusive of the wage loss of the glass workers, which had not been reported.

Table Number Seven shows the benefits provided by each of the fifty-three unions reporting.

Seven of the twelve Carpenters' locals provide sick benefits; nine provide strike benefits; nine pay death benefits for either the death of a member or a member's wife. No out-of-work assistance is extended to members, purely because they are out of work, but deserving members are always assisted under such circumstances by the voluntary contributions of others. Three locals of Carpenters report that regular funds are maintained by them to assist other unions who are engaged in approved strikes.

All the locals of Glass Workers report that neither out-of-work or sick benefits are paid by them; all report strike benefits as being paid, and two report that death benefits are paid. Three of these unions provide funds to help other organizations in case of strikes.

The Cigar Makers' unions, without exception, provide all the benefits enumerated in the table.

In case of sickness, out of work or strike, or on the death of a member or his wife, the union stands in the light of a special providence to either him or his family, as the case may be, and surrounds them with all the safeguards against distress that can be provided by a national union conducted on the highest plane of business tempered with benevolence.

Of the four Bakers' unions reporting two provide all the specified benefits except that for out of work; the others have no benefits but report their intention to provide for them in the immediate future.

The Machinists' unions pay sick, out-of-work, strike and death benefits, the latter for the death of a member only; nothing is paid for the death of a member's wife, and each of the unions give assistance to other organizations who are engaged in strikes.

Of the unions tabulated under the head of "Miscellaneous,"

four pays sick, one pays out-of-work, seven pays strike and seven pays death benefits; none pay benefits for the death of a member's wife, and two maintain a fund to assist other unions during periods of trade troubles.

Table Number Eight gives the expenditures of the various unions on account of benefit features for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1900.

Three locals of Carpenters have made no report on these items; one reports no expenditures; six report a total of \$1,362.00 paid out on account of sickness, \$3,035.00 on account of strikes in their own trade, \$2,650.00 on account of death of members; \$125.00 on account of death of members' wives, and \$190.00 to assist other organizations.

The Glass Workers pay only strike benefits; four of their unions have made no report of the amounts thus expended; three report nothing paid and four report the strike benefits paid by them during the specified twelve months as aggregating \$9,000.00.

Six Cigar Makers' locals paid \$573.93 in sick benefits, and two paid nothing on this account. For out-of-work benefits three unions paid out \$96.50 and five report nothing paid.

The Cigar Makers are alone, among the unions providing strike benefits, in having so managed their affairs as to have no occasion to pay anything on that account during the twelve months ending May 30th, 1900. Absolutely not one dollar of money was spent on trade disputes of any kind. For death benefits, five locals paid \$1,010.00 on account of death of members, and \$80.00 for the death of members' wives.

The Cigar Makers have given the largest amount of any of the unions toward helping other organizations that were engaged in trade disputes, the sum being \$349.00.

The benefit features of the Bakers' unions are, because of their lack of age, for the present but little more than a project, which doubtless will in time develop into a system of mutual help similar to that which the older unions have built up. Three locals of Bakers' report nothing paid as benefits, and one reports having paid \$20.00 for sick and \$5.00 for strike benefits.

It is pleasing to note that the sum spent for benevolence, small though it be, is four times in amount that which was paid on account of trade strife.

The three Machinists' unions report \$315.90 paid as sick benefits; \$278.25 as out-of-work benefits; \$500.00 for death of members; \$100.00 for the death of a member's wife, and \$132.00 to assist other organizations.

Of the "Miscellaneous" unions only three report having paid out anything for sick benefits, and the aggregate amount paid was only \$135.00. None of them paid anything as out-of-work benefits; strike benefits to the amount of \$22.50 was paid by two unions. Only one union, the Hatters', report the payment of a death benefit, the amount being \$1,300.00. This group of unions paid between them \$85.00 to assist other organizations.

Table Number Nine shows the total expenditures of each of the unions for all benefits from the date of organization to May 30th, 1900.

Only six of the twelve Carpenters' unions have given the figures; the amount which they report having paid on account of the various benefit features is as follows: For sick benefits, \$12,950.00; for strikes, \$1,555.00; for death of members, \$5,400.00; for death of members' wives, \$675.00, and to assist other organizations, \$1,065.00.

The only benefits reported by the Glass Workers as having been paid since organization is \$9,000.00 on account of strikes and \$1,000.00 for the death of members.

The Cigar Makers report having expended \$2,542.63 for sick benefits; \$1,720.75 as out-of-work benefits; \$1,129.98 as strike benefits; \$1,186.50 for the death of members; \$160.00 for the death of members' wives, and \$2,525.33 to assist other organizations.

The Bakers' union, as previously explained, have as yet done but little in the payment of benefits; the total sum which they have paid since the date of organization is \$180.00, of which \$5.00 was on account of sickness; \$100.00 on account of the death of a member; \$50.00 for the death of a member's wife, and \$25.00 to help other organizations.

The Machinists have paid, since the date of organization, \$1,000.00 for sick benefits; \$400.00 for out-of-work; \$8,000.00 for strikes; \$600.00 for the death of members, and \$800.00 to help other organizations who were engaged in trade strifes.

The fifteen unions that are classed as "Miscellaneous" have paid but few benefits and these are inconsiderable in amount.

The Feeders' and Assistant Pressmen's Union paid \$310.00 as strike benefits; \$100.00 for the death of a member, and \$30.00 to help other organizations.

The Early Closing Association paid \$130.00 as sick benefits, and \$15.00 to assist members who were out of work.

The Boilermakers and Shipbuilders paid \$150.00 to members who were on strike. The Hatters paid \$1,300.00 death bents; and the Association of Clothing Cutters paid \$25.00 for sick benefits, and \$25.00 to help other organizations.

Table Number Ten shows the amount of annual dues and assessments paid by each union; their total income; the amount paid to the national body, and the amount expended for the purposes of the local union, for the twelve months ending May 30th, 1900. The amount of money now in the treasury of the local union and the total amount paid to the national body by the locals since the date of organization is also shown.

The Carpenters report annual dues ranging from \$6.00 to \$8.00; practically no assessments were collected. Nine unions report their total income for the twelve months at \$8,877.57, of which amount \$2,797.54 was paid to the national bodies, and \$1,116.27 was expended for the purposes of the local unions. Only seven locals report the amount now in their treasuries, which is stated to be \$7,907.43; six report having paid \$7,188.80 to the national bodies, under whose jurisdiction they are, since the date of organization.

The Glass Workers report annual dues ranging between \$3.00 and \$8.00; six unions report \$11.406.24 collected as assessments; eight unions report \$20,082.24 as their total income for twelve months; \$6,154.90 of that amount was paid to the national bodies; and \$832.00 was spent for the purposes of the local unions. The amount paid to the national bodies since the date of organization, by seven unions who report that item, was \$9,834.90.

The annual dues of the Cigarmakers are much higher than those reported by any other of the trade unions. The amount seems to be uniform among the locals, \$15.60 being the sum reported by all. The eight local unions report that \$280.40 was



collected as assessments in addition to dues during the twelve months covered by the inquiry. The income of the unions for the same period was \$5,428.33; of this sum \$1,015.88 was paid to the national body, and \$615.03 was used for the various expenses of the locals.

Only four unions report the total amount paid to the national body for all purposes since the date of organization; this is given at \$1,266.78. The amounts reported as being now in the treasury of the locals, aggregate \$2,294.31.

The Bakers' unions report dues ranging from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per year; only one local reports the collection of assessments during the twelve months in addition to annual dues.

The total income of the four locals was \$1,320.00; the amount paid to the national body was \$101.00; and the amount expended for local purposes was \$487.00; at present \$491.16 is in the treasury.

One union of Machinists reports the large sum of \$24.00 as annual dues; the other two report \$7.00 and \$8.00 respectively. Two report the collection of assessments in addition to dues, the amount being \$404.10. The total income of the three unions for the specified twelve months is \$3,843.30, of which sum, \$1,380.00 was paid to national bodies, and \$1,311.50 was used for the expenses of the local unions. The balance reported as in the treasuries is \$2,283.50.

Among the unions grouped as "Miscellaneous," the range of annual dues is from \$3.00 paid by the Retail Clerks Protective Association, to \$12.00 paid by the Iron Moulders' Union. Only two of the fifteen unions of this group report the collection of assessments, and the amounts in both cases are very small. The amounts reported as total income by the various unions range from \$50.00, for the Bricklayers and Masons, to \$3,507.05 for the Hatters. Only twelve of the unions in the group report the items contained in this table.

The three unions of the Farmers, who were not yet one year old, have nothing to report under these heads.

The aggregate income for the specified twelve months, of the twelve unions who have reported, is \$6,817.55; the amount paid to the various national bodies with which they are associated is \$2,154.52; the amount expended by them for the purpose of local

management is \$3,216.75, and the aggregate amount now in the treasuries of the locals is \$1,715.05.

These twelve unions have paid \$4,183.50 to their national organizations during the entire period of their existence.

Six unions of Carpenters report that foreign immigration tends to reduce wages in that trade, and three unions report no effect of that kind from it.

All the Glassworkers report that neither wages nor other trade conditions are affected in any way by foreign immigration.

Of the eight Cigarmakers' unions, four report no effect on wages from foreign immigration; one union reports that wages are lowered to some extent by immigrants until they are taken into the unions, which they generally are after a short time, and three unions state that while in their localities wages have not been its report that foreigners of their craft are usually willing to Cigarmakers has been hurtful throughout the country generally, and particularly so in the large cities.

The Bakers' unions are unanimous in declaring foreign immigration harmless to their business. Two unions of Machinists report that foreigners of their craft are usually willing to work for lower wages than the American workman, and one union states that they have observed no tendency of that kind. Of the remaining unions, all, except the Hatters, Iron Moulders and Farm Laborers, declare emphatically that foreign immigration is in no way detrimental to their several crafts.

The Hatters unions state that wages in that trade were reduced very materially by immigrants from 1896 to 1898; after the latter years wages increased about 15 per cent., but the competition of newly arrived foreigners still exercises a very injurious influence on wages in the trade. Both the Iron Moulders and the Farm Laborers attribute the surplus of labor, which undoubtedly tends to lower wages, to foreign immigration.

The question of greatest importance to the unions in their efforts to regulate wages, hours of labor and other conditions of work, is the degree of success they meet with in inducing the craftsmen of the various trades to join them. Unless an organization contains at least a majority of those employed in a locality, it can have little or no influence over the conditions of the trade. This is a subject of such vital importance to the unions that they are generally very well informed as to the number of those working at their trade whom they do not control.



In the following table the total number working at each trade, the number of these who are members of the unions, the number who are not members, and the percentage of the total represented by the latter is given by localities as reported by the unions:

TRADE.	LOCALITY.	Total number employed at trade, May 30th, 1900.	Number of these who are members of the Union.	Number who are not members.	Per cent. of total who are Non-Union men.
Carpenters .....	Paterson .....	500	400	100	20.
" .....	Elizabeth .....	309	294	15	5.1
" .....	Passaic .....	375	225	150	40.
" .....	Trenton .....	242	220	22	10.
" .....	Bayonne .....	152	137	15	10.
" .....	Orange .....	280	175	105	37.
" .....	Jersey City .....	407	107	300	73.7
" .....	Bridgeton .....	72	58	14	20.
" .....	Perth Amboy .....	128	103	25	20.
" .....	Millville .....	41	26	15	36.6
Window Glass Cutters .....	Vineland .....	8	8	.....	.....
" " " .....	Bridgeton .....	900	900	.....	.....
Bottle Blowers .....	Bridgeton .....	506	433	73	14.4
Glass Packers .....	Bridgeton .....	69	69	.....	.....
Flint Glass Workers .....	Millville .....	207	197	10	4.8
Window Glass Cutters .....	Millville .....	8	8	.....	.....
Cigar Makers .....	Town of Union .....	49	46	3	6.1
" .....	Trenton .....	45	42	3	6.6
" .....	Orange .....	52	40	12	23.
" .....	New Brunswick .....	238	38	200	84.
" .....	Millville .....	42	29	13	31.
" .....	Elizabeth .....	177	27	150	85.
" .....	Rahway .....	11	11	.....	.....
" .....	Paterson .....	125	122	3	2.4
Bakers .....	Newark .....	534	134	400	83.7
" .....	Union Hill .....	43	18	25	58.1
" .....	Hoboken .....	128	40	88	68.7
Feeders and Ass't Pressmen, .....	Newark .....	115	65	50	43.4
Pressmen .....	Trenton .....	21	21	.....	.....
Iron Moulders .....	Bridgeton .....	40	31	9	22.5
Tinners and Plumbers .....	Bridgeton .....	21	20	1	5.
Boilermakers and Shipbuilders, .....	Hoboken .....	121	101	20	16.5
Bricklayers and Masons .....	Bridgeton .....	30	25	5	16.6
Hatters .....	Newark .....	1,090	970	120	11.
Clothing Cutters .....	Newark .....	70	70	.....	.....
Musicians .....	Jersey City .....	62	32	30	48.4

It will be seen from this table that, with comparatively few exceptions, the organizations have a very fair degree of numerical strength in their various localities. In Millville and Bridgeton the various unions of glassworkers have absorbed almost all the workmen engaged at the sub-divisions of that industry, and the result of their practical control of the business is that in the matter of wage rates, they are far ahead of all other workmen in the State. In certain districts, viz: Rahway, Trenton and Paterson, the Cigarmakers are almost as successful as the Glassworkers in controlling their trade; of the workmen in these places, all but an inconsiderable fraction are members of the Cigarmakers' unions. Next in advance toward perfect organization of their trade is the Carpenters. In Bayonne only 10 per cent., and in Bridgeton and Perth Amboy 20 per cent., of the Carpenters in each of these places are not members of the unions.

The unions were requested to state, in the light of their experience with the labor laws at present in operation, how and to what extent their various trades have been benefited through the operation of these statutes. They were also asked to indicate the new legislation that, in their judgment, would be conducive to the interest of their crafts.

On the first question, all but two of the Carpenters' unions are silent; the two exceptions state briefly that they derive "no benefit whatever" from the present labor laws. As to new legislation, seven of the twelve Carpenters' unions suggest a State and National eight hour law for all persons, some of them suggesting additional legislation as follows: "A law permitting municipalities to award contracts to persons employing union labor, notwithstanding their bids for the work be not the lowest;" "a law requiring all men working at the Carpenter trade to procure a license to work, the license to be based on qualifications to do work properly and in a workmanlike manner." The workman's possession of the proper degree of skill to be passed on and vouched for by two competent examiners. "This policy would insure good workmanship to the employer, and protect the trade against the competition of incompetent workmen."

The Glassworkers' unions are generally agreed that the statutes providing for the periodical payment of wages in cash have, to some extent at least, benefited their members, but nothing is

said in commendation of any of the other acts. On the subject of new legislation, the Glassworkers offer a variety of suggestions; two unions recommend that, "the present tariff on window glass be maintained;" another that, "the present tariff on cut and enamelled glass be increased sufficiently to stop its importation;" and another wants a "cash wages law without a proviso."

Three unions of Cigarmakers record their approval of the "label act" as being the one from which they derive the most advantage; the general "factory act" is referred to as containing possibilities of great good, but complaint is made that there is but little life in its enforcement. Complaint is also made that child labor below the legal age is very common in large cigar manufactories. A majority of the Cigarmakers unions declare that the labor laws as at present enforced are in no way beneficial to their members; all the new legislation recommended by them has for its purpose a strict enforcement of the laws already on the statute books.

Two unions of Bakers complain of the unsanitary and illy ventilated condition of the bake-shops, and state that the act relating to "flour and meal food products" is a dead letter. Both unions answer the question as to new legislation, by saying that existing laws, if properly enforced, would accomplish all that the circumstances of their trade require in the direction of improvement.

The Machinists, without exception, report no benefit to them from existing labor laws. One union suggests as new legislation, "an eight hour work day and legal apprenticeship;" another recommends "an eight hour work day and the limiting of immigration;" and another, "an eight hour work day and an employers' liability act."

The Hatters' union refer to the existing 55 hour per week law as being of advantage to them, and recommend as new legislation, some measure that will remove steam from the workshops; provide proper flooring, so that water may be rapidly drained off, and generally improve the sanitary conditions of the places in which hatmakers work.

Of the remaining twelve unions, none report any advantage from the present labor laws; although from the character of the recommendations of new legislation which some of them make,

it would appear that the trouble is more in the non-enforcement of these laws than with their charatcer; most of the legislation suggested is but a repetition of laws already on the statute books.

One union of Retail Clerks, and one of Iron Moulders, both located in the glass producing region, demand as new legislation, "the suppression of the glass company's store."

With few exceptions, the unions under consideration express a desire for an eight hour work day, and seem to regard such a reduction of the time given to labor as promising much in the way of moral and material advantage to them.



Trade Unions in New Jersey.—Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor Per Day and Benefit Features.

Office Number.

Office Number.	Name of Organization.	Where Located.	Date of Organization.	Present Age of Organization.	National Organization with which it is affiliated.
1	Local No. 325, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.....	Paterson.....	Sept., 1883	17	International of U. S. and Canada.
2	" 167, " " " " .....	Elizabeth.....	" " "	"	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
3	" 490, " " " " .....	Pasaden.....	Aug., 1881	19	" " " " "
4	" 81, " " " " .....	Trenton.....	Nov., 1888	12	" " " " "
5	" " " " " " .....	Bayonne.....	Sept., 1888	12	" " " " "
6	" 148, " " " " .....	" " " " " " .....	Sept., 1897	3	" " " " "
7	" 349, " " " " .....	Orange.....	Mch., 1888	12	" " " " "
8	" 482, " " " " .....	Jersey City.....	Nov., 1888	12	" " " " "
9	" 121, " " " " .....	Bridgeton.....	Oct., 1890	10	" " " " "
10	" 65, " " " " .....	Perth Amboy....	Feb., 1896	4	" " " " "
11	" 687, " " " " .....	Elizabeth.....	April, 1892	8	" " " " "
12	" " " " " " .....	Millville.....	April, 1889	11	" " " " "

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13	Local No. 1	Window Glass Cutters' League of America	Bridgeton	Oct., 1896	4	Window Glass Cutters' League of America.
14	"	" " " " " "	"	" " " " " "	4	" " " " " "
15	"	" " " " " "	Quinton	" " " " " "	4	" " " " " "
16	"	" " " " " "	Bridgeton	April, 1899	1	Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of U. S. and Canada.
17	"	18 Flint Glass Workers	Millville	" " " " " "	4	American Flint Glass Workers' Union.
18	"	8 Glass Bottle Blowers	Bridgeton	" " " " " "	1	Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of U. S. and Canada.
19	"	8014 Glass Packers' Union	"	Nov., 1899	1	American Federation of Labor.
20	"	47 American Flint Glass Workers	Millville	Mch., 1890	10	" " " " " "
21	"	1 Window Glass Cutters	"	" " " " " "	4	" " " " " "
22	"	1 American Flint Glass Workers	"	April, 1881	19	" " " " " "
23	"	72 Window Glass Cutters and Engravers	"	Jan., 1887	13	American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

## CIGAR MAKERS.

24	Local No.	147,	Cigar Makers' International Union.....	Union.....	Sept., 1886	14	Cigar Makers' International Union.
25	" "	428,	" " " " .....	Trenton.....	Oct., 1899	1	" " " " .....
26	" "	117,	" " " " .....	Orange.....	Nov., 1888	12	" " " " .....
27	" "	146,	" " " " .....	New Brunswick.	May, 1891	9	" " " " .....
28	" "	230,	" " " " .....	Millville.....	July, 1891	9	" " " " .....
29	" "	101,	" " " " .....	Elizabeth.....	Aug., 1893	7	" " " " .....
30	" "	427,	" " " " .....	Rahway.....	Oct., 1899	1	" " " " .....
31	" "	8,	" " " " .....	Paterson.....	Mch., 1881	19	" " " " .....

**FAKERS**

32	Local No. 84, Bakers' Union.....	Newark.....	June, 1896	4	Bakers' International Union.
33	" 107, " ".....	" ".....	April, 1898	2	New Jersey State Federation of Labor.
34	" —, Bakers' and Confectioners' Union.....	Hoboken.....	July, 1899	11	Bakers' and Confectioners' Union of America.
35	" 122, " " ".....	Union Hill.....	Feb. 1897	3	" " " " " "

MACCHINISTI.

36	Newark Lodge, No. 340,	International Asso'n of Machinists....	Newark.....	Dec., 1894	6	International Association of Machinists.
37	Elysian " " 351,	" " " " " "	Hoboken.....	Jan., 1892	8	" " " "
38	Paterson " " " "	-Amalgamated Society of Engineers...	Paterson.....	1865	35	Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

## MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.

39	Local No.	19, Feeders and Assistant Pressmen's Union.....	Newark.....	Feb., 1899	1	Printing Pressmen's Union of North America.
40	"	70, Printing Pressmen's Union.....	Trenton.....	Sept., 1897	3	" " " "
41	"	306, Early Closing Association.....	Newark.....	Nov., 1897	3	International Retail Clerks' Union.
42	"	328, Retail Clerks' Protective Association.....	Bridgeton.....	Feb., 1900	....	Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.
43	"	19, Iron Moulders' Union of North America.....	" " " "	" " " "	1900	American Federation of Labor.
44	"	—, Tinsners' and Plumbers' Union.....	" " " "	Nov., 1899	1	International Organization of Plumbers.
45	"	163, Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders.....	Hoboken.....	June, 1899	1	American Federation of Labor.
46	"	40, Coopers' International Union.....	Jersey City.....	Feb., 1899	1	" " " "
47	"	6, Bricklayers' and Masons' Union.....	Bridgeton.....	Mch., 1900	....	Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America.
48	"	13, Union Hat Makers.....	Newark.....	" " " "	1896	4 United Hatters of North America.
49	"	28, Association of Clothing Cutters.....	" " " "	Mch., 1892	8	American Federation of Labor.
50	"	—, Musicians' Mutual Protective Union.....	Jersey City.....	Aug., 1891	9	American Federation of Musicians.
51	Farmers' Protective Association.....	Rosenhayn.....	Jan., 1900	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "
52	"	" " " "	Friesburg.....	April, 1900	....	National Trade Union of Bridgeton.
53	"	" " " "	Cedarville.....	Feb., 1900	" " " "	" " " "



TABLE No. 12.

Trade Unions in New Jersey.—Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor, and Benefit Features.

MEMBERSHIP.

CARPENTERS.

Office Number.	Name of Organization.						Number of Members when Organized.			Number at Present in good standing.			Number who have been expelled or have voluntarily withdrawn.
							Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Local No.	325,	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.....				105	....	105	400	....	400	No record
2	"	167,	" " " " .....				14	..	14	250	....	250	No record
3	"	490,	" " " " .....				50	....	50	....	....	225	20
4	"	31,	" " " " .....				....	....	....	220	....	220	No record
5	"	—,	" " " " .....				35	....	35	137	....	137	No record
6	"	148,	" " " " .....				80	....	80	110	....	110	No record
7	"	349,	" " " " .....				20	....	20	175	....	175	16
8	"	482,	" " " " .....				90	....	90	107	....	107	50
9	"	121,	" " " " .....				94	....	94	58	....	58	36
10	"	65,	" " " " .....				40	....	40	103	....	103	36
11	"	687,	" " " " .....				14	....	14	44	....	44	53
12	"	—,	" " " " .....				37	....	37	26	....	26	37
							579	....	579	1,855	....	1,855	248

GLASS WORKERS.

13	Local No.	—,	Window Glass Cutters' League of America.....				....	....	....	8	....	8	....
14	"	—,	" " " " .....				900	....	900	900	....	900	....
15	"	—,	" " " " .....				+	....	+	900	....	900	....
16	"	19,	" " " " .....				285	....	285	185	....	185	100
17	"	18,	Flint Glass Workers.....				+	....	+	113	....	113	No record
18	"	8,	Glass Bottle Blowers.....				30	....	30	175	....	175	1
19	"	8040,	Glass Bottle Packers' Union.....				13	....	13	58	11	69	3
20	"	47,	American Flint Glass Workers.....				53	....	53	58	....	58	....
21	"	—,	Window Glass Cutters.....				8	....	8	8	....	8	....
22	"	—,	American Flint Glass Workers.....				22	....	22	20	....	20	6
23	"	72,	Window Glass Cutters and Engravers.....				22	....	22	9	....	9	13
							1,333	....	1,333	2,434	11	2,445	123

+No record



TABLE No. 3.

Trade Unions in New Jersey.—Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor and Benefit Features.

[illegible]

\*Not reported.

## CIGAR MAKERS.

[illegible]

## BAKERS.

32	Local No.	84, Bakers' Union.....	78					-	42
33	"	107, " " .....						55	+ 7
34	"	—, Bakers' and Confectioners' Union.....	2		36			2	+ 28
35	"	192, " " .....	1		15			2	+ 6
			81		51			59	- 1 (net)

## MACHINISTS.

36 Newark Lodge, No. 340, International Association of Machinists.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	+185
37 Elysian Lodge, No. 354, .....	152	8	9	11	....	....	+159
38 Paterson Lodge, No. —, Amalgamated Society of Engineers.....	10	5	....	25	....	....	+ 20
	162	13	9	36	....	....	+364

\*Not reported.

### MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.

39	Local No.	19, Feeders and Assistant Pressmen's Union.....	59	4	2	.....	.....	+ 48	
40	"	70, Printing Pressmen's Union.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ 4	
41	"	206, Early Closing Association.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ 11	
42	"	323, Retail Clerks' Protective Association.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ 46	
43	"	19, Iron Moulders' Union of America.....	30	1	.....	.....	.....	+ 10	
44	"	—, Tanners' and Plumbers' Union.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ 2	
45	"	163, Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders.....	50	25	5	10	16	+ 67	
46	"	40, Coopers' International Union.....	16	.....	1	13	1	— 3	
47	"	6, Bricklayers' and Masons' Union.....	24	.....	1	.....	.....	+ 5	
48	"	12, Union Hat Makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ 500	
49	"	23, Association of Clothing Cutters.....	53	4	8	2	2	+ 62	
50	"	—, Musicians' Mutual Protective Union.....	25	.....	4	.....	2	— 23	
51	"	—, Farmers' Protective Association.....	19	.....	1	2	1	+ 7	
52	"	—, " " ".....	24	.....	1	.....	.....	+ 10	
53	"	—, " " ".....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ 62	
			590	34	23	27	4	19	+ 808 (net)

\*Not reported.

TABLE No. 4.

## Trade Unions in New Jersey.—Their Membership, Rate of Wages, Hours of Labor and Benefit Features.

## WAGES—CURRENT RATES FOR UNION AND NON-UNION WORKMEN.

## CARPENTERS.

Local No.	Name of Organisation.				Periods on which wages are paid.	Manner in which wages are paid		Current Wages Per Day.				Increase or decrease of wages during 1899.	
						Cash.	Part cash and part store goods. Wholly in store goods.	Before union was organized.	Present union rates.	Present non-union rates.	Increase through union.	Amount of increase per week.	Amount of decrease per week.
1	Local No. 325,	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.			Weekly and Semi-monthly.	Yes	....	\$2.25	\$3.15	\$2.35	\$ .90	+	+
2	"	167,	"	"	Weekly.	Yes	....	2.25	2.75	2.00	.75	1.50	.....
3	"	490,	"	"	Semi-monthly.	Yes	....	2.25	2.84	2.00	.84	+	\$1.44
4	"	31,	"	"	Weekly.	Yes	....	2.25	3.80	2.25	.65	1.34	.....
5	"	any,	"	"	Weekly.	Yes	....	2.50	3.00	2.50	.50	3.00	.....
6	"	148,	"	"	Weekly.	Yes	....	2.50	2.75	2.25	.50	1.50	.....
7	"	349,	"	"	Weekly.	Yes	....	2.00	2.75	2.00	.75	3.00	.....
8	"	482,	"	"	Weekly.	Yes	....	2.50	3.00	2.75	.25	2.75	.....
9	"	123,	"	"	Weekly.	Yes	....	2.00	2.50	2.25	.25	+	+
10	"	65,	"	"	Semi-monthly.	Yes	....	1.75	2.50	2.25	.25	1.50	.....
11	"	687,	"	"	Weekly.	Yes	....	2.25	2.50	2.25	.25	1.50	.....
12	"	any,	"	"	Weekly.	Yes	....	2.25	2.50	2.25	.25	+	+

## GLASS WORKERS.

13	Local No.	any	Window Glass Cutters' League of America.		Weekly.	Yes	....	\$3.00	\$5.00	.....	\$2.00	\$1.50	.....
14	"	any	"	"	Weekly.	Yes	....	3.00	5.00	.....	2.00	1.50	.....
15	"	any	"	"	Weekly.	Yes	....	3.00	5.00	.....	2.00	1.50	.....
16	"	19,	"	"	Semi-monthly.	Yes	....	3.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	.....
17	"	12,	Flint Glass Workers.		Semi-monthly.	Yes	....	4.00	5.00	.....	1.00	3.22	.....
18	"	8,	Glass Bottle Blowers.		Semi-monthly.	Yes	....	3.00	5.00	.....	2.00	2.10	.....
19	"	8040,	Glass Bottle Packers' Union.		Semi-monthly.	Yes	....	3.00	5.00	.....	2.00	2.10	.....
20	"	47,	American Flint Glass Workers.		Semi-monthly.	Yes	+	3.00	3.50	2.50	.50	+	+
21	"	any	Window Glass Cutters.		Weekly.	Yes	....	3.00	5.00	.....	2.00	1.50	.....
22	"	any	American Flint Glass Workers.		Weekly.	Yes	....	3.50	2.50	.....	.....	+	+
23	"	73,	Window Glass Cutters and Engravers.		Weekly.	Yes	....	4.50	4.50	.....	.....	+	+

## CIGAR MAKERS.

24	Local No.	147,	Cigar Makers' International Union.....	Weekly.	Yes	....	....	1.40	1.60	\$1.40	\$ .20	+/-	+
25	"	428,	" " " " .....	Weekly.	Yes	....	....	.85	1.85	.85	1.00	2.00	.....
26	"	117,	" " " " .....	Weekly.	Yes	....	....	2.00	2.40	1.20	1.20	-	+
27	"	149,	" " " " .....	Weekly.	Yes	....	....	1.50	2.00	1.25	.75	+	+
28	"	230,	" " " " .....	Weekly.	Yes	....	....	2.00	2.25	2.00	.25	1.50	.....
29	"	110,	" " " " .....	Weekly.	Yes	....	....	\$7.00	\$8.00	\$6.50	\$1.50	+/-	+
30	"	427,	" " " " .....	Weekly.	Yes	....	....	1.85	2.00	.....	.15	.90	.....
31	"	3,	" " " " .....	Weekly.	Yes	....	....	\$5.00	\$8.00	1.25	\$3.00	+/-	+

## BAKERS.

32	Local No. 84, Bakers' Union.....	Weekly.	Yes	...	...	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$ .50	\$3.00	.....
33	" 107, " ".....	Weekly.	Yes	...	...	1.50	2.50	1.65	.85	1.50	.....
34	" —, Bakers' and Confectioners' Union.....	Weekly.	Yes	...	...	1.70	1.93	1.00	.23	1.50	.....
35	" 192, " ".....	Weekly.	Yes	...	...	1.50.	2.00	1.50	.50	÷	.....

## MACHINISTS.

36 Newark Lodge, No. 340, National Asson. of Machinists.....	Weekly.	Yes	....	....	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.00	+	+
37 Elysian Lodge, No. 354, " "	Weekly.	Yes	....	....	2.50	2.70	.....	.20	+	+
38 Paterson Lodge, No. —, Amalgamated Society of Engineers.	Semi-monthly.	Yes	....	....	.....	2.50	2.00	1.00	1.50	.....

## MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS

39	Local No.	19, Feeders and Assistant Pressmen's Union.....	Weekly.	Yes	.....	\$1.09	\$1.80	\$1.00	\$ .80	\$3.50	.....
40	"	70, Printing Pressmen's Union.....	Weekly.	Yes	.....	2.33	2.33	.....	.....	+	+
41	"	206, Early Closing Association.....	Weekly.	Yes	.....	2.00	.....	1.50	.50	+	+
42	"	323, Retail Clerks' Protective Association.....	Weekly.	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+	+
43	"	19, Iron Moulders' Union of America.....	Weekly.	Yes	.....	2.25	2.60	2.25	.85	1.50	.....
44	"	—, Tinnors' and Plumbers' Union.....	Weekly.	Yes	.....	2.00	2.25	1.50	.75	1.50	.....
45	"	163, Boller Makers and Iron Shipbuilders.....	Weekly.	Yes	.....	2.75	2.75	2.34	.41	↑	.....
46	"	40, Coopers' International Union.....	Weekly.	Yes	.....	2.50	3.00	.....	.50	+	+
47	"	6, Bricklayers' and Masons' Union.....	Weekly.	Yes	.....	3.00	3.50	2.50	1.00	+	+
48	"	13, Union Hat Makers.....	Weekly.	Yes	.....	1.70	2.00	1.25	.75	2.00	.....
49	"	28, Association of Clothing Cutters.....	Weekly.	Yes	.....	3.00	3.34	.....	.34	+	+
50	"	—, Musicians' Mutual Protective Union.....	↑	Yes	.....	4.00	5.00	4.00	1.00	.....	.....
51	"	—, Farmers' Protective Association.....	Monthly.	Yes	.....	1.25	1.50	1.00	.50	1.00	.....
52	"	—, " " ".....	Monthly.	Yes	.....	+	+	+	+	+	.....
53	"	—, " " ".....	Monthly.	Yes	.....	1.25	1.25	1.25	.....	+	.....

\*No uniform rate of wages.

†Working hours reduced 10 per cent., pay remaining as before.

‡Wages paid when done playing engagement.

÷None.

¶In few shops.

+Not reported.

{Per thousand.









TABLE No. 6.

Trade Unions in New Jersey.—Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor and Benefit Features.

STRIKES.													
CARPENTERS.													
Office Number.	Name of Organization.					Has the Union been engaged in any strikes since organization on account of trade matters.	Date when such strike began.	Cause for which such strikes were undertaken.	Number of members who took part in strikes.	Number of days idle in consequence of strikes.	Total amount lost in wages on account of strikes.	Was the strike successful (yes) (no).	Number of sympathetic strikes engaged in since date of organization.
1	Local No. 325,	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.				Yes.	October, 1893.	•	400	6	\$6,000 00	Yes.	None.
2	" 167,	"				Yes.	"	•	250	†	"	Yes.	One.
3	" 490,	"				Yes.	May, 1899.		200	7	4,000 00	Yes.	None.
4	" 31,	"				Yes.	May, 1900.		200	4	2,250 00	Yes.	None.
5	" 148,	"				Yes.	May, 1891.		125	†	"	Yes.	None.
6	" 349,	"				Yes.	April, 1900.		110	26	7,150 00	Yes.	None.
7	" 482,	"				Yes.	May, 1898.		175	†	22,000 00	Yes.	None.
8	" 121,	"				Yes.	April, 1900.		40	†	1,200 00	Yes.	None.
9	" 65,	"				Yes.	April, 1894.		64	†	425 00	Yes.	None.
10	" 687,	"				Yes.	April, 1899.		103	2	500 00	Yes.	††
11	" 1,	"				No.	May, 1899.	•				Yes.	††
12	"	"				No.							X
									1,677	111	\$43,525 00		

\*For a 9-hour day.

†In sympathy with the other building trades.

=Increase of wages.

§§Reduction of hours and increase of wages.

†No record.

‡24 days in 1898.

§42 days in 1899.

||1898, no.

+1899, yes.

+All these strikes were successful.

\*\*Yes; struck against employment of non-union labor in other building trades.

††Yes; against the employment of non-union men in other trades.

‡†Yes; on account of other building trades.

XYes; to help the Bridgeton glassblowers.

## GLASS WORKERS.

13	Local No. —,	Window Glass Cutters' League of America	No.										None.
14	" —,	"	No.										None.
15	" —,	"	Yes.	April, 1899	†	300	156					Yes.	None.
16	" 19,	"	Yes.	April, 1899	†	113	156					Yes.	One.
17	" 18,	Flint Glass Workers	Yes.	April, 1899	†	175	156					Yes.	None.
18	" 8,	Glass Bottle Blowers	Yes.	April, 1899	†								
19	" 8040,	Glass Bottle Packers' Union											
20	" 47,	American Flint Glass Workers											
21	" —,	Window Glass Cutters	No.										
22	" —,	American Flint Glass Workers	Yes.	April, 1898	†								
23	" 72,	Window Glass Cutters and Engravers	No.										
						538	468						

\*Not reported.

†To establish the Union.

## THE TRADES UNIONS OF NEW JERSEY

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XSecond one; no.

XSecond one; no.

†Against the discharge of Union men.

†Yes; struck in sympathy with elevator constructors.

Yes, struck in sympathy with elevator constructors.

\*The Secretary of the above Union states that his associates have not engaged in any strike, because they are unable to see how or where they could do so effectively. There is abundant reasons for striking. Since the establishment of the Union, the farmers have received more consideration from the railroad companies than was accorded them before.

†For increase in wages and reduction of hours.

†Reduction of hours without reduction of wages.

\$To protect Union men against hostility of a foreman cooper.













TABLE No. 9.  
Trade Unions in New Jersey.—Their Membership, Rate of Wages, Hours of Labor and Benefit Features.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR BENEFITS FROM THE DATE OF ORGANIZATION TO MAY 31st, 1900.

CARPENTERS.

Office Number.	Name of Organization.	Sickness.	Out of work.	Strikes.	Death of Member.	Death of Member's Wife.	To assist other organizations.
1	Local No. 325, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	\$2,000 00	+	+	\$1,400 00	+	+
2	" 187, "	5,000 00			200 00	\$250 00	\$500 00
3	" 490, "	4,000 00			1,200 00	300 00	400 00
4	" 31, "	800 00			200 00		100 00
5	" 148, "	800 00		\$1,500 00	200 00		30 00
6	" 349, "	800 00		35 00	100 00		25 00
7	" 482, "	350 00		20 00	2,000 00		10 00
8	" 121, "				\$5,400 00		\$1,065 00
9	" 65, "						
10	" 687, "						
11	" "						
12	" "						

Total amount expended during the entire period since the Union was organized up to May 30, 1900, on account of

GLASS WORKERS.

Office Number.	Name of Organization.	Sickness.	Out of work.	Strikes.	Death of Member.	Death of Member's Wife.	To assist other organizations.
13	Local No. 1, Window Glass Cutters' League of America.	\$2,000 00	+	+	\$1,400 00	+	+
14	" 14, "	5,000 00			200 00	\$250 00	\$500 00
15	" 19, "	4,000 00			1,200 00	300 00	400 00
16	" 18, Flint Glass Workers.	800 00			200 00		100 00
17	" 8, Glass Bottle Packers' Union.	800 00		\$1,500 00	200 00		30 00
18	" 8940, American Flint Glass Workers.	800 00		35 00	100 00		25 00
19	" 47, Window Glass Cutters.	350 00		20 00	2,000 00		10 00
20	" 1, American Flint Glass Workers.				\$5,400 00		\$1,065 00
21	" 72, Window Glass Cutters and Engravers.						
22	" "						
23	" "						

+No record.

\*Not reported.



TABLE No. 10.  
Trade Unions in New Jersey, Their Membership, Rate of Wages, Hours of Labor and Benefit Features.

INCOME, ANNUAL DUES AND ASSESSMENTS, PAYMENTS TO NATIONAL UNION.

CARPENTERS.

Office Number.	Local No.	Name of Organization.	Total income from dues and assessments and division of income between the Local and National Union for the twelve months ending May 30, 1900.						Amount of money of Local Union.	Total amount paid to National Union since date of organization.
			Annual dues per number.	Amount collected as assessments.	Total income for the twelve months.	Amount paid to National Union.	Amount expended for purposes of Local Union.	Amount of money of Local Union.		
1	Local No. 325	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	50 00	.....	\$2,000 00	\$750 00	.....	\$5,000 00	\$3,300 00	.....
2	" 187	"	6 00	.....	1,500 00	420 00	.....	800 00	855 00	.....
3	" 490	"	6 00	.....	1,200 00	400 00	.....	900 00	800 00	.....
4	" 31	"	6 00	.....	1,365 35	546 14	.....	245 19	600 00	.....
5	" 31	"	7 80	6 00	900 00	218 80	.....	.....	216 80	.....
6	" 148	"	6 00	.....	932 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	" 249	"	6 00	.....	564 22	118 80	.....	150 00	602 00	2,000 00
8	" 482	"	6 00	.....	294 00	105 80	.....	276 08	465 43	361 00
9	" 121	"	6 00	.....	152 00	40 00	.....	125 00	360 00	.....
10	" 65	"	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	80 00	396 00
11	" 687	"	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	"	"	.....	\$6 00	\$8,877 57	\$2,797 54	\$1,116 27	\$7,907 43	\$7,188 80	.....

GLASS WORKERS.

13	Local No. 1	Window Glass Cutters' League of America	50 00	\$25 00	\$70 00	\$55 00	\$15 00	.....	.....	\$1,200 00
14	"	"	5 00	2,000 00	2,840 00	315 00	100 00	.....	.....	945 00
15	"	"	5 00	2,000 00	2,940 00	315 00	100 00	.....	.....	945 00
16	"	"	7 00	2,560 50	6,162 50	4,440 00	314 00	400 00	.....	5,468 50
17	" 18	Flint Glass Workers	6 00	2,024 74	678 00	13 50	300 00	200 00	.....	875 00
18	" 8	Glass Bottle Blowers	8 00	4,024 74	4,024 74	875 00	300 00	200 00	.....	875 00
19	" 8042	Glass Bottle Packers' Union	3 00	.....	207 00	41 40	.....	.....	.....	41 40
20	" 47	American Flint Glass Workers	5 00	2,000 00	2,040 00	100 00	3 00	.....	.....	300 00
21	"	Window Glass Cutters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	"	American Flint Glass Workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	" 72	Window Glass Cutters and Engravers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	\$11,406 24	\$20,032 24	\$6,164 90	\$332 00	\$600 00	.....	\$9,534 90

\*Not reported.

+No record.

### CIGAR MAKERS.

[illegible]

## BAKERS.

32	Local No. 84, Bakers' Union.....	\$6 00	.....	\$468 00	*	*	\$245 16	*
33	" 107, " ".....	5 00	.....	275 00	\$33 00	\$25 00	200 00	*
34	" —, Bakers' and Confectioners' Union.....	6 00	.....	421 00	6 00	400 00	15 00	*
35	" 192, " " " ".....	6 00	\$9 00	156 00	62 00	62 00	31 00	*
		.....	\$9 00	\$1,320 00	\$101 00	\$487 00	\$491 16	.....

## MACHINISTS

36	Newark Lodge, No. 340, National Association of Machinists.....	\$7 00		\$1,400 00	\$420 00	\$980 00
37	Elysian Lodge, No. 354, " " " " .....	8 00	\$360 00	1,440 00	960 00	840 00
38	Paterson Lodge, No. —, Amalgamated Society of Engineers.....	24 00	44 10	1,003 30		1,111 50
			\$404 10	\$3,843 30	\$1,380 00	\$2,283 50

### MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.

39	Local No.	19, Feeders and Assistant Pressmen's Union.....	\$6 00		\$360 00	\$125 00	\$39 00	\$86 00	\$155 50
40	"	70, Printing Pressmen's Union.....	7 00	21 00	126 00	5 25	20 00	50 00	37 00
41	"	206, Early Closing Association .....	3 00		195 76	52 00	102 02	75 00	113 25
42	"	328, Retail Clerks' Protective Association.....	3 00		96 00	32 00	64 00	10 00	32 00
43	"	19, Iron Moulders' Union of America.....	12 00		266 00	155 00	10 00	101 00	155 00
44	"	--, Tinners' and Plumbers' Union.....	4 80		96 00	17 20	70 00	10 00	17 20
45	"	163, Boiler Makers and Shipbuilders.....	9 00		1,182 80	500 00	286 75	396 05	500 00
46	"	40, Coopers' International Union.....	3 00		60 00		30 00	30 00	40 00
47	"	6, Bricklayers' and Masons' Union.....	3 95		50 00	10 00	35 00	5 00	10 00
48	"	13, Union Hat Makers.....	6 75		3,507 05	1,124 07	1,932 98	450 00	2,763 55
49	"	28, Association of Clothing Cutters.....	9 00	15 25	750 00	75 00	550 00	500 00	360 00
50	"	--, Musicians' Mutual Protective Union.....	4 00		128 00	49 00	77 00	2 00	+
51	"	--, Farmers' Mutual Protective Union.....							
52	"	--, " " " "							
53	"	--, " " " "							
				\$36 25	\$6,817 55	\$2,154 52	\$3,216 75	\$1,715 05	\$4,183 50

\*Not reported.

+No record.



## Steam Railroad Transportation in New Jersey, 1900.

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The following tables contain reports of the seven great trunk lines of railway, among whom the control, by ownership or lease, of all the steam railroads traversing the State is vested.

The tables contain the classification of employes, the number employed in each class, and the aggregate number of days employed; the aggregate amount paid in wages, the average wages per day, and the average yearly earnings is also given.

These are the lines on which the reports of the steam railroads were made for the past two years; in addition to the foregoing, these tables contain the number of each class of employes who were injured during the year, and the instances where injuries resulted in death.

The number of miles of road owned and operated in New Jersey by each of the companies reporting is also given. The figures show the aggregate number of miles of road so owned and operated to be 1,652.87.

The aggregate number of persons employed whose duties are performed within the limits of New Jersey is 31,245; the average number of days employed per employee is 310; the average number of hours employed per day is 10.5. The aggregate amount paid in wages is \$17,170,888.56; the average wages per day is \$1.77; and the average yearly earnings \$549.55.

A large proportion of the working population of the State find employment on the railroads. The great danger to which railroad men are subjected in the discharge of their duty and the long hours of work required from them, seem to have no in-



fluence on the generally high estimation in which railroad employment is held. There is probably no line of labor more sought after notwithstanding its perils.

The reason of this preference is, probably, that the employment is more permanent than most others, and the prospect of promotion in the service to be gained through faithful and intelligent performance of duty. There is also an excitement about the life which is highly pleasing to men of adventurous and enterprising character, such as usually seek railroad employment. The dangers of railroad employment are generally understood to be great, but very few understand just how great. Many will be surprised to know that the risk of being wounded or killed, which the railroad man while on duty is constantly subject to, is at least equal to that of the soldier in a state of war. The report shows that of the 31,245 persons employed, 1,530, or 5 per cent., were injured more or less seriously during the twelve months which ended June 30th, 1900. That the character of the injuries was generally serious is proven by the fact that 100 of the number, or nearly 7 per cent., died in consequence of them. It appears that one man was killed for every 312 employes, and that for every 20, one was injured; these figures include all railroad employes, many of whom perform duties that do not subject them to risks exceeding that of other occupations. Confining the calculation of liability to accident to trainmen, among whom the greatest number occurs, the figures show that one employee of this class is killed for each 112 employed, and one injured for each seven employed. The astonishing significance of these figures is that for every seven trainmen employed on railways of this State, one must expect to lose his life or to suffer bodily injury each year. The classes of employes included under head of trainmen are the conductors, brakemen, engineers and firemen. There is a remarkable degree of uniformity in the reports of the various roads in matter of daily wages and yearly earnings. These wages will compare favorably in amount with those paid in other industries; although in most of the skilled trades nominal wage rates are larger, there are only 10 industries in the State showing larger yearly earnings. This is due to the fact that railroad employment goes on steadily throughout the year, unaffected by the business fluctuations that disturb other forms of industry.



## Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey

For the year ending June 30th, 1900.

Number of persons employed, number of hours on duty per day, total amount paid in wages, average daily wage rates and annual earnings.

SUMMARY TABLE, No. 1. AGGREGATES AND AVERAGES BY COMPANIES.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of miles of road in New Jersey.		Number employed.		Aggregate number of days employed.		Average number of days employed per employee.		Average number of hours employed per day.		Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.		Aggregate amount paid in wages.		Average wages per day.		Average yearly earnings per employee.		Number of employees injured during year.		Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.	
Pennsylvania Railroad Company .....	407.44	14,317	4,707,206	329	10.3	36	\$5,238,973	78	\$1 75	\$575	47	740	54									
Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company.....	221.00	1,476	491,571	333	...	32	760,029	77	1 53	514	92	38	4									
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.....	391.59	5,840	1,695,876	290	10.8	75	3,202,796	17	1 89	548	42	189	13									
Morris and Essex Railroad Company .....	175.25	4,007	1,309,356	284	10.6	81	2,301,018	60	1 76	499	46	144	14									
Erie Railroad Company.....	136.11	1,290	427,306	331	10.6	34	798,661	77	1 87	619	12	64	3									
Lehigh Valley Railroad Com- pany .....	108.06	2,730	759,973	278	10.9	87	1,347,237	74	1 77	493	50	344	11									
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company	213.42	985	292,099	297	10.6	68	522,170	73	1 79	530	12	11	1									
Total .....	1,652.87	31,245	9,683,386	310	10.5	55	\$17,170,888	56	\$1 77	\$549	55	1,530	100									

# Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey

For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1900.

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

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. NUMBER OF MILES OF ROAD IN NEW JERSEY—407.44.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors .....	345	117,294	340	11.	25	\$345,684 13	\$2 96	\$1,001 98	25	....
Brakemen .....	757	257,685	340	11.	25	509,110 76	1 98	673 54	212	16
Engineers .....	496	137,443	277	12.	88	511,888 48	3 72	1,032 03	23	1
Firemen .....	525	140,222	267	12.	98	309,298 53	2 21	589 14	24	3
Switchmen .....	166	55,275	333	12.	32	86,173 26	1 51	519 12	4	....
Enginesmen .....	169	55,158	326	11.	39	101,960 00	1 85	603 31	10	4
Engine Wipers, etc. ....	265	80,762	305	11.	60	125,304 81	1 56	472 85	2	....
Yardmen .....	731	234,994	321	12.	44	378,017 98	1 61	517 12	45	4
Trackmen .....	1,676	518,687	309	10.	56	647,611 03	1 25	386 40	65	14
Agents .....	169	55,717	330	10.	35	112,066 99	2 01	663 12	2	....
Assistant Agents .....	33	10,694	324	11.	41	11,116 09	1 04	326 85	....	....
Baggagemen .....	143	47,211	330	9.	35	92,713 00	1 96	648 24	16	....
Clerks .....	697	228,704	328	10.	37	449,664 86	1 77	645 15	3	1
Other Depot Men .....	1,612	741,127	454	9.	....	1,022,933 59	1 38	634 57	14	....
Machinists and Helpers ..	471	146,118	311	9.	54	290,627 64	1 99	617 04	9	....
Blacksmiths and Helpers ..	159	48,781	307	9.	58	83,633 78	1 72	526 21	14	....
Boilermakers and Helpers ..	95	29,375	309	9.	56	56,600 53	1 93	606 43	7	....
Carbuilders and Repairers ..	638	195,404	306	10.	59	372,099 07	1 90	583 22	40	1
Carpenters and Bridgebuilders ..	359	107,540	300	10.	65	209,377 17	1 95	583 22	40	1
Construction Gangs .....	79	18,471	234	10.	131	27,911 60	1 51	353 51	1	1
Telegraph Operators .....	360	126,064	350	9.	15	205,096 30	1 57	571 13	5	....
Division Superintendent's Office ..	53	17,780	335	....	30	55,390 49	3 12	1,045 10	14	....
Other employees .....	4,319	1,336,799	310	....	55	2,234,073 73	1 67	517 27	179	9
Total .....	14,317	4,707,205	329	10.3	36	\$5,238,973 78	\$1 75	\$575 47	740	54

# Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey

For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1900.

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

ATLANTIC CITY RAILROAD—DELAWARE AND BOUND BROOK RAILROAD—PORT READING RAILROAD. (PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILWAY COMPANY.)—NUMBER OF MILES OF ROAD IN NEW JERSEY—221.00

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors .....	46	16,096	349	....	16	\$45,408 92	\$2 82	\$987 17	1	....
Brakemen .....	89	29,389	330	....	35	51,162 20	1 74	574 85	21	1
Engineers .....	46	15,740	342	....	23	52,598 80	3 34	1,143 45	1	....
Firemen .....	48	16,008	334	....	31	32,250 60	2 01	671 89	4	....
Switchmen .....	22	7,712	356	....	9	10,449 10	1 35	474 95	....	....
Flagmen .....	30	11,144	371	....	11	11,767 88	1 06	391 93	....	....
Engine Wipers, etc.....	22	7,686	349	....	15	9,837 60	1 23	447 17	....	....
Yardmen .....	28	8,508	304	....	51	17,455 94	2 05	623 43	....	....
Trackmen .....	430	134,262	312	....	53	161,126 75	1 20	374 71	6	....
Agents .....	75	27,392	365	....	....	40,827 35	1 49	544 37	....	....
Assistant Agents.....	10	3,950	365	....	....	3,021 96	83	302 20	....	....
Baggagemen .....	34	12,113	356	....	9	21,646 15	1 79	636 65	....	....
Clerks .....	35	12,688	363	....	....	18,404 88	1 45	525 85	....	....
Other Depot Men.....	58	19,532	337	....	....	25,151 89	1 49	485 38	....	....
Machinists and Helpers.....	14	4,651	332	....	33	10,285 56	2 21	734 68	....	....
Blacksmiths and Helpers.....	4	1,180	295	....	70	2,862 08	2 00	590 52	....	....
Boilermakers and Helpers.....	5	1,612	322	....	43	3,547 20	2 20	709 44	....	....
Carbuilders and Repairers.....	21	6,829	325	....	40	11,757 24	1 72	559 87	....	....
Carpenters and Bridgebuilders..	20	6,240	312	....	53	12,464 40	2 00	623 22	....	....
Construction Gangs.....	69	20,824	302	....	63	26,030 40	1 25	377 25	....	....
Telegraph Operators.....	27	9,780	299	....	....	15,170 40	1 55	561 87	....	....
Division Superintendent's Office,	3	1,050	350	....	15	2,220 00	2 11	740 00	....	....
Other employees.....	340	117,485	346	....	19	172,091 44	1 47	506 15	5	3
Total .....	1,476	491,571	333	....	32	\$760,029 77	\$1 54	\$514 92	38	4

## Classification of Persons Employed on Steam Railroads in New Jersey.

For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1900.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages,  
Average Daily Wage Rates and Annual Earnings per Employee, for each class.CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.—NUMBER OF MILES OF ROAD  
IN NEW JERSEY—391.59.

## CLASSIFICATION.

	Number employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
General Officers.....	2	624	312	....	53	\$10,000 00	\$16 03	\$5,000 00	...	...
Other Officers.....	13	4,490	338	9.	27	27,053 89	7 75	2,081 07	...	...
Station Agents.....	144	45,030	313	11.	52	88,638 15	1 97	615 96	...	...
Other Station Men.....	530	175,145	330	11.	35	295,893 47	1 69	558 29	...	...
Enginemen.....	249	83,987	337	12.	28	282,026 75	3 36	1,132 64	7	1
Firemen.....	288	86,269	312	12.	53	184,399 60	2 14	640 27	11	1
Conductors.....	158	48,014	304	12.	61	138,089 64	2 88	873 99	9	1
Other Trainmen.....	481	135,305	281	12.	84	273,596 76	2 02	568 81	149	9
Machinists.....	195	49,940	256	10.	109	115,447 81	2 31	592 04	...	...
Carpenters.....	339	94,739	279	10.	86	193,308 98	2 04	570 23	...	...
Other Shopmen.....	567	182,415	290	10.	75	273,156 84	1 68	481 76	...	...
Section Foremen.....	83	27,476	312	10.	53	50,227 70	1 83	570 77	...	...
Other Trackmen.....	777	187,172	241	10.	124	223,828 48	1 20	288 08	...	...
Switchmen, Flagmen and Watchmen.....	606	169,687	280	12.	85	311,822 01	1 84	514 56	...	...
Telegraph Operators and Dispatchers.....	96	33,376	348	12.	17	64,911 12	1 94	676 16	...	...
Employees, account Floating Equipment.....	208	57,359	276	10.	89	115,200 54	2 01	553 85	...	...
All other Employees and Laborers.....	1,099	338,848	308	10.	57	555,124 43	1 64	505 12	13	1
Total.....	5,840	1,695,876	290	10.8	75	\$3,202,796 17	\$1 89	\$548 42	189	13

## Classification of Persons Employed on Steam Railroads in New Jersey

For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1900.

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

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—NUMBER OF MILES OF ROAD IN  
NEW JERSEY—176.25.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors .....	101	33,478	331	12	34	\$106,618 15	\$3 18	\$1,055 63	13	3
Brakemen .....	341	103,269	303	12	62	201,401 13	1 95	590 62	43	6
Engineers .....	183	60,339	333	10	32	210,012 12	3 45	1,147 61	...	...
Firemen .....	183	60,339	333	10	32	124,723 13	2 04	681 55	...	...
Switchmen .....	70	23,238	332	12	33	35,095 84	1 51	501 36	2	...
Flagmen .....	345	124,221	360	12	5	134,509 72	1 08	389 88	2	1
Engine Wipers, etc. ....	38	11,894	313	10	52	16,414 35	1 38	431 96	...	...
Yardmen .....	290	74,130	256	12	9	156,903 63	2 25	575 53	22	...
Trackmen .....	1,087	229,530	211	10	154	272,014 33	1 19	250 24	...	...
Agents .....	71	26,200	369	12	...	43,517 32	1 66	612 92	...	...
Assistant Agents .....	48	17,077	356	12	9	26,046 72	1 52	542 64	...	...
Baggagemen .....	79	28,714	364	12	1	48,577 99	1 70	614 91	...	...
Clerks .....	106	31,091	293	9	72	50,710 51	1 63	478 40	...	...
Other Depot Men .....	140	51,826	370	12	...	61,665 08	1 19	440 46	1	...
Machinists and Helpers .....	134	41,261	308	10	57	81,694 48	1 98	609 66	2	...
Blacksmiths and Helpers .....	57	17,001	298	10	67	32,478 84	1 91	569 81	1	...
Boilermakers and Helpers .....	44	13,772	313	10	52	25,089 41	1 82	570 21	...	...
Carbuilders and Repairers .....	296	81,730	276	9	89	158,798 72	1 95	536 48	...	...
Carpenters and Bridgebuilders .....	144	33,318	231	9	134	76,107 61	2 28	528 53	7	...
Telegraph Operators .....	36	10,609	295	12	70	21,412 84	2 02	594 80	...	...
Division Superintendent's Office .....	12	4,801	400	10	...	9,863 96	2 05	822 00	...	...
Supply Department .....	2	572	286	10	79	788 84	1 38	394 42	...	...
Other employees .....	800	229,746	287	10	78	396,574 38	1 72	495 72	51	4
Total .....	4,607	1,309,356	284	10.6	81	\$2,301,018 60	\$1 76	\$499 46	144	14

## Classification of Persons Employed on Steam Railroads in New Jersey.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates and Annual Earnings Per Employee, for each class.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NUMBER OF MILES IN NEW JERSEY—136.11.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty. Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
General Officers.....	2	474	237	8	124	\$15,241 18	\$32 15	\$7,620 59	...	...
Conductors .....	42	15,050	358	10	7	44,342 92	2 95	1,055 78	...	...
Brakemen .....	137	48,308	338	10	27	86,362 19	1 86	680 38	...	...
Engineers .....	72	25,099	349	10	16	86,964 80	3 46	1,207 84	...	...
Firemen .....	77	26,946	363	10	2	55,709 57	2 07	723 51	...	...
Switchmen .....										
Flagmen .....	118	41,961	356	12	9	76,990 54	1 83	652 46	13	1
Engine Wipers.....										
Yardmen .....										
Trackmen .....	233	70,823	304	12	61	90,571 51	1 28	388 72	33	1
Agents .....	36	12,990	361	12	4	21,246 07	1 64	590 17	...	...
Assistant Agents.....										
Baggagemen .....										
Clerks .....	94	33,629	358	12	1	50,479 64	1 50	537 02	...	...
Other Depot Men.....										
Machinists and Helpers.....	49	15,643	319	10	46	36,461 32	2 33	744 10	...	...
Blacksmiths and Helpers.....										
Boilermakers and Helpers.....										
Car Builders and Repairers.....	67	19,593	292	10	73	38,778 84	1 98	578 79	...	...
Carpenters and Bridgebuilders.....										
Telegraph Operators.....	56	20,704	370	10	....	36,114 96	1 74	644 91	...	...
Supply Department.....	307	98,086	320	12	45	159,398 22	1 63	519 22	18	1
Other Employees.....										
Total.....	1,290	427,306	331	10.6	34	\$798,661 77	\$1 87	\$619 12	64	3

## Classification of Persons Employed on Steam Railroads in New Jersey.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates and Annual Earnings Per Employee, for each class.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—NUMBER OF MILES OF ROAD IN NEW JERSEY—108.06.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty. Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors .....	77	28,064	364	11.	1	\$71,405 85	\$2 54	\$927 35	23	....
Brakemen .....	289	78,008	270	11.	95	140,667 37	1 80	486 74	131	....
Engineers .....	102	36,639	359	11.	6	113,977 39	3 11	1,117 42	12	1
Firemen .....	134	38,018	284	11.	81	77,622 05	2 04	579 27	37	....
Switchmen .....	42	13,360	318	12.	47	26,046 84	1 95	620 16	....	....
Flagmen .....	38	13,075	344	11.	21	16,900 80	1 29	444 76	....	....
Engine Wipers, etc. ....	37	12,834	374	10.	....	18,542 12	1 34	501 14	....	....
Yardmen .....	140	48,289	345	11.	20	67,893 18	1 41	484 95	....	....
Trackmen .....	265	69,466	262	10.	103	74,155 81	1 06	279 83	41	1
Agents .....	47	16,821	358	13.	7	37,002 49	2 25	787 29	....	....
Assistant Agents .....	1	366	366	13.	....	541 45	1 48	541 45	....	....
Baggagemen .....	14	4,870	348	13.	17	11,038 62	2 27	788 47	3	....
Clerks .....	131	45,836	350	10.	15	86,771 09	1 77	662 38	....	....
Other Depot Men .....	1,012	236,922	234	10.	131	424,375 97	1 80	419 34	42	....
Machinists and Helpers .....	14	4,985	356	10.	9	9,675 30	1 94	691 09	3	....
Blacksmiths and Helpers .....	6	1,959	327	10.	38	3,385 18	1 73	564 20	....	....
Boilermakers and Helpers .....	1	373	373	10.	....	835 56	2 24	835 56	....	....
Carbuilders and Repairers .....	41	11,213	273	10.	92	18,290 21	1 63	446 10	....	....
Carpenters and Bridgebuilders .....	56	14,644	262	10.	103	29,749 42	2 08	531 24	2	2
Construction Gangs .....	195	52,872	271	10.	94	68,435 43	1 29	350 95	49	1
Telegraph Operators .....	45	15,011	334	12.	31	25,299 83	1 09	562 22	....	....
Other Employees .....	43	15,348	357	10.	8	24,625 78	1 61	572 69	1	1
Total .....	2,730	759,973	278	10.9	87	\$1,347,237 74	\$1 77	\$493 50	344	11



## Classification of Persons Employed on Steam Railroads in New Jersey.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates and Annual Earnings Per Employee, for each class.

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

NUMBER OF MILES OF ROAD IN NEW JERSEY—213.42.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty. Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
General Officers.....	1	365	365	8	....	\$600 00	\$1 64	\$600 00	....	....
Conductors .....	46	14,834	322	10	43	40,352 80	2 72	877 23	....	....
Brakemen .....	140	37,151	265	10	100	70,718 92	1 90	505 13	11	1
Engineers .....	51	15,615	306	19	59	52,202 30	3 34	1,023 57	....	....
Firemen .....	51	15,407	302	19	63	28,897 50	1 87	566 62	....	....
Switchmen .....	50	17,605	352	12	13	22,797 09	1 29	455 94	....	....
Flagmen .....	50	17,605	352	12	13	22,797 09	1 29	455 94	....	....
Engine Wipers, etc.....	50	17,605	352	12	13	22,797 09	1 29	455 94	....	....
Yardmen .....	50	17,605	352	12	13	22,797 09	1 29	455 94	....	....
Trackmen .....	156	49,605	318	12	47	63,656 05	1 28	408 05	....	....
Agents .....	64	23,360	365	12	....	36,060 00	1 54	563 44	....	....
Assistant Agents.....	64	23,360	365	12	....	36,060 00	1 54	563 44	....	....
Baggagemen .....	36	13,140	365	12	....	16,902 00	1 28	470 00	....	....
Clerks .....	36	13,140	365	12	....	16,902 00	1 28	470 00	....	....
Other Depot Men.....	20	5,572	279	10	86	12,956 68	2 33	647 83	....	....
Machinists and Helpers.....	20	5,572	279	10	86	12,956 68	2 33	647 83	....	....
Blacksmiths and Helpers.....	20	5,572	279	10	86	12,956 68	2 33	647 83	....	....
Boilermakers and Helpers.....	20	5,572	279	10	86	12,956 68	2 33	647 83	....	....
Car Builders and Repairers.....	67	17,508	261	10	104	26,465 41	1 51	395 01	....	....
Carpenters and Bridgebuilders.....	12	4,380	365	10	....	9,540 00	2 15	795 00	....	....
Telegraph Operators.....	12	4,380	365	10	....	9,540 00	2 15	795 00	....	....
Division Superintendent's Office.....	291	77,557	267	12	98	141,021 98	1 82	484 61	....	....
Supply Department.....	291	77,557	267	12	98	141,021 98	1 82	484 61	....	....
Other Employees.....	291	77,557	267	12	98	141,021 98	1 82	484 61	....	....
Total.....	985	292,099	297	10.6	68	\$522,170 73	\$1 79	\$530 12	11	1

## Statistics of Street Railways of New Jersey, 1900.

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It was the intention of the Bureau to make a presentation of Street Railways in this report, which should include every company engaged in that service within the State. The proper blanks were mailed to the officers of each company early in the year, but after much labor expended, the returns secured were, with the exception of those made by the companies operating the roads which center in the cities of Newark and Jersey City, insufficient for carrying out the work as it had been planned.

The companies and roads included in the two corporations, whose reports are given in the following tables, cover substantially the entire electric railway interests of the most populous section of the State. The figures relating to the number employed and the sum paid in wages during the year will serve to illustrate the great proportions to which the new system of passenger transportation has grown. The wage rates are interesting, showing as they do a marked increase over those of the old days of horse car service. The average wages for all classes of labor is, on the North Jersey Company's roads, \$11.88, and on those of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Company, \$10.05 per week. The hours of labor on the roads of the first named company are longer than on the other, and with allowance for this difference, the average weekly wages of the employes of both companies would not be very unequal. The electric system of railways is just now, and probably will remain for some years to come, in its formative stage. Consolidations by lease or purchase of small properties is gradually bringing the roads of the State under the control of a few large corporations, each of whom, being supreme in a certain district, is able to greatly reduce the expenses of management, and by the use of transfers reduce the cost of their service to the

public. While this state of things continues and until a permanent form of organization is reached, it will be next to impossible to obtain any accurate data regarding the extension of these roads and the results of their operations throughout the State.

# tatistics of Passenger Transportation in New Jersey Street Railways.

Classification of persons employed, aggregate amount paid in wages, average weekly wages, number of hours employed per day, number of days employed per week, number of days employed per year.

## NORTH JERSEY STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Aggregate am't paid in wages during the year.	Average weekly wages.	Number of hours employed per day.	Number of days employed per week.	Number of days employed per year.
Superintendent .....	8	\$12,300 00	\$29 67	10 to 18	6 & 7	365
Assistant Superintendent .....	20	20,419 40	19 63	12 to 18	6 & 7	365
Clerks .....	45	28,474 40	12 17	8 to 10	5 to 7	365
Assistant Clerks .....	10	4,680 00	9 00	8½	6	365
Motormen .....	1017	669,254 52	12 66	10 to 12	6 & 7	360
Conductors .....	1053	664,893 20	12 14	10 to 12	7	360
Starters .....	37	26,676 70	13 87	11 to 12	7	365
Signal Men .....	6	3,276 00	10 50	10	7	365
Flagmen .....	9	4,360 00	9 32	10	7	365
Engineers .....	3	3,120 00	20 00	12	7	365
Firemen .....	6	3,822 00	12 25	12	7	365
Electricians .....	5	4,680 00	18 00	10	6 & 7	365
Linemen .....	33	29,737 50	17 33	8 to 10	6 & 7	351
Laborers .....	304	133,567 14	8 45	10	6	293
Stablemen .....	8	4,914 00	11 81	11 & 12	7	365
Repair Shop Hands.....	238	138,862 33	11 22	8 to 10	6	300
Repair Shop Barn Hands.....	20	11,040 00	10 62	10	7	365
Inspectors .....	70	56,400 84	15 50	10 to 12	7	365
Switchmen .....	59	20,508 00	6 68	10	7	365
Store Room Hands.....	10	6,000 00	11 10	8	6	300
Other Employes .....	104	47,184 00	8 73	10 & 11	6 & 7	306
Total .....	3,065	\$1,894,170 63	\$11 88	.....	.....	.....

### Statistics of Passenger Transportation in New Jersey Street Railways.

Classification of persons employed, aggregate amount paid in wages, average weekly wages, number of hours employed per day, number of days employed per week, number of days employed per year.

THE JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN AND PATERSON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY  
AND BERGEN COUNTY TRACTION COMPANY.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Aggregate am't paid in wages during the year.	Average weekly wages.	Number of hours employed per day.	Number of days employed per week.	Number of days employed per year.
Superintendents .....	6	\$7,620 00	\$24 42	10	7	365
Assistant Superintendents.....	1	900 00	17 31	9	6	365
Clerks .....	17	4,114 80	8 30	10	7	305
Assistant Clerks .....	4	1,725 60	4 66	10	7	365
Motormen .....	245	183,887 76	10 25	10	6 & 7	365
Conductors .....	352	182,884 00	10 00	10	6 & 7	365
Starters .....	26	15,311 82	11 33	10	6 & 7	365
Signal Men .....	4	2,184 00	10 50	10	7	365
Engineers .....	8	6,010 48	14 45	10	6 & 7	365
Firemen .....	17	11,481 58	13 00	10	6 & 7	365
Electricians .....	50	27,382 94	10 53	10	7	305
Linemen .....	16	10,370 10	13 16	10	7	365
Laborers .....	88	28,682 30	6 27	10	6	305
Machinists .....	13	8,726 30	12 92	10	6	305
Drivers .....	6	2,811 12	9 01	10	7	365
Stablemen .....	1	604 00	11 61	10	7	365
Repair Shop Hands.....	24	16,301 84	13 06	10	6	305
Repair Shop Barn Hands.....	1	470 00	9 04	10	6	313
Inspectors .....	6	4,533 88	14 53	10	7	365
Switchmen .....	8	3,606 72	8 67	10	7	365
Store Room Hands.....	6	3,500 00	11 22	10	6	305
Other Employees .....	82	41,575 56	9 75	10	6 & 7	350
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>\$564,694 80</b>	<b>\$10 05</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>

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PART IV.

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The Glass Industry and Company Stores  
in South Jersey.

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Labor Legislation Enacted at the Legis-  
lative Session of 1900.

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Decisions of the Courts on Cases Affecting  
the Interests of Labor.

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The Jewish Colonies of South Jersey.

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Industrial Chronology.

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## A Study of the Glass Industry and the Company Stores in South Jersey.

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The study of the Glass Industry in its progress and development in South Jersey is one of deep and absorbing interest. The general public has had no clear conception of the practices in vogue in the early history of the glass trade in this section of the State, and it is the design and purpose of this study to epitomize the conditions of the earlier period and contrast them with the conditions as they exist at the present time.

In making this study every possible precaution has been taken to make the information conveyed both authentic and accurate.

Two conditions existing in South Jersey, viz., the ample quantity and superior quality of the glass sand found in immense beds in nearly all the counties, and the apparently inexhaustible supply of wood for consumption in the furnaces, led to the selection of this section of the State for the establishment of glass factories, and for many years they multiplied with extraordinary rapidity. In several instances they were built absolutely in the woods, often ten to fifteen miles from any town or village. Rude homes were erected to shelter the workmen and their families; these were scantily furnished, unattractive in their surroundings and but little superior to the cabins in the negro quarters on the Southern plantations. In these squalid quarters, remote from schools and churches, with the boys at too early an age put to work in the factories, girls and boys alike growing up in ignorance and without the softening influences of rational amusements, and the restraints of Christian guidance, the condition of the glass-blower more nearly resembled that of the slave than that of the free citizen. It is not to be understood that these conditions prevailed in

all the factories of the period, but it is certain that they did in a large majority of them.

The location of glass works in South Jersey began at a very early date, nearly one hundred years ago. The first furnace was established at Allowaystown, in Salem county, and the second at Clementon, Salem county. Then followed Atco, Winslow, Waterford, Williamstown, Port Elizabeth, Millville, Bridgeton, Salem, Quinton, Clayton, Malaga, Glassboro, Woodbury, Fairton, Vineland and Minotola. The most flourishing of these factories were those located where the advantages of water transportation were available, thus greatly cheapening the outgoing and incoming freightage. Millville, Bridgeton and Salem especially profited greatly by this means.

The glass companies built vessels to freight to the factories the materials and convey the products of the factories to market. The former place had several vessels plying between that port and Philadelphia, and finally had built two large steamers, one of which carried freight for the company to and from Philadelphia, while the other made weekly trips to and from New York; these steamers were also licensed to carry passengers, and many persons enjoyed trips upon them.

For many years all these factories enjoyed a high degree of prosperity and proved to be extremely lucrative to their owners, it being no uncommon occurrence for a member of a firm to retire with an ample fortune; but with the growing scarcity of wood and the increased cost of freighting materials and manufactured goods many of these factories, remote from railroads, ceased to be profitable and were abandoned, only those remaining which were located on railway lines.

Gradually the conveying of freights by water was abandoned, for the railroads ran spurs into the factory yards and repeatedly made large reductions in freight charges, so that to-day the price per ton is but little more than half what it was thirty years ago.

To follow up the history of the glass trade from the earliest period to the present day, through all its changes as to methods and conditions, through the days of shinplasters and punch orders, the struggles between labor and capital, with the former imperfectly organized but gradually approximating to a union that has made it irresistably effective, aided by legislation secured

through persistent and untiring effort, would require more space than can be accorded to this study.

The long strikes at Clayton and Bridgeton may be said to have most clearly demonstrated the fact that the old methods were doomed, and that the final adjustment of their difficulties was to mark the dawn of a new era in the glass industry. The result worked out was the unionizing of nearly all the factories in South Jersey; one after another, Glassboro, Clayton, Bridgeton, Elmer and Fairton gave in their adhesion to union rules; the power of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association was firmly established, and, better than all, an agreement was effected between the association and the manufacturers, which is a strong guarantee against the recurrence of such serious outbreaks in the future. This has been followed by an advance in the prosperity of the glass trade far beyond anything it has enjoyed during former years.

This happy result can only be attributed to the wisdom and conservatism of the officers of the association, who held the men from violent outbreaks and convinced them that no favorable outcome could be looked for if they resorted to rioting and the destruction of property.

The union officers in charge of the strike were unceasingly active and vigilant. Frequent meetings were held and the men were kept fully informed of the progress of affairs and the work that was being done. In interviews with the manufacturers harsh utterances were avoided and demands were made in a courteous and conciliatory spirit. The effect of this conservative course was seen in the rapid crystalization of public sentiment in favor of the workmen; prominent citizens became their earnest and zealous advocates, and they were thus greatly aided by influences outside of their organizations in winning the battle.

There are now left in South Jersey but two factories that are non-union; one at Bridgeton, employing sixty-nine hands, and one at Minotola, employing seventy-seven hands. The total number of non-union hands now employed in the territory covered by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association is as follows:

Bridgeton, N. J.....	69
Minotola, N. J.....	77
Stroudsburg, Pa.....	26
Total.....	172

These non-union factories the association deems it the part of wisdom not to interfere with just now, as it would be difficult to find places for the men in the union factories at the present time.

The glass factories of South Jersey are now enjoying a high degree of prosperity; they are running full time and full handed; the manufacturers are making money; the workmen are receiving full and fair prices for their labor, and appear to be contented and happy; but murmurs of discontent are still heard from the non-union factories. Interviews with seventeen men in these factories have been held, and they declare that the old conditions, to a great extent, still prevail in them. They affirm that but a small portion of their wages is paid in cash, and that not as provided by law, but at very irregular intervals, and that they are compelled to deal out the major portion of their earnings at the company stores. They complain, also, of the prices they are compelled to work for, amounting in many instances from 30 to 50 per cent. below the list price as fixed by the joint action of the association and manufacturers.

An instance—R. D., working at 37½ off the list, was informed by his employer that a man could be had to fill his place at 48 off, but he could hold his place if he would accept that price. He refused and was discharged; the employer afterward came to him and offered him a place if he would work for 52 per cent. off, which he indignantly refused to do, and is now working at a union factory and getting the full list price.

There is no doubt that in time the influence of the association and the example of establishments working in harmony with it will so shape public opinion as to compel the non-union factories to pay union rates of wages and make the payments in cash every two weeks, as they are required to do by law.

#### ORGANIZATION.

In the earlier history of the glass industry the glass blowers were entirely without organization. The men met the manufacturers in their individual capacity; each man took to his employer his special complaint and stated his personal grievance. There was no fixed list to which all the blowers adhered; there were

great differences in the various factories in the list prices, and even in the same factory, men working on identical ware were being paid different prices per gross. There was no cohesion, no thorough understanding, and consequently the blowers suffered largely from this cause. Workmen cannot deal with employers in this manner; the interest of one as to the time employed, the character of the work to be done, the price to be paid for labor, is the interest of all. The glassblowers were to learn this fact from experience, and so it came about that the various groups of blowers at the factories selected committees of their most judicious and conservative men and appointed them to stand between the men and the employers and represent the interests of their fellows. The wisdom of this course was at once apparent; it conserved the rights of the men; there was a more clear and comprehensive statement of differences; difficulties were settled without clamor or wrangling, and it was more satisfactory to the employers to deal with their men collectively through the medium of a chosen few rather than with each one separately.

Thus was instituted a better order of things. The existence of this incipient organization gave the men character and standing in the eyes of the employers and greatly increased their own self respect. It gave the blowers a grip on the restless and disorderly of their own number, and led them for the first time to recognize the fact that the betterment of their condition was largely in their own control.

Out of these committees naturally grew the Glassblowers League, where matters of interest to the craft could be discussed, movements inaugurated toward the establishment of a uniform price list, and the committees instructed for demands upon or concessions to the manufacturers.

The next step was the creation of the National Association, with provision for an annual convention composed of delegates from all existing union glassblowers' leagues. The business of this convention is to discuss the various items of the list and adjust prices, to hear and determine complaints and appeals, to elect officers to supervise and execute the affairs of the association *ad interim*.

This association has grown to be a very powerful organization, probably as thorough and complete in its management as any



labor organization in the country. The officers are carefully selected and are cautious and conservative men, who recognize the folly of violent outbreaks and give their attention to winning the desired results by diplomatic methods. The President, Vice President and Executive Board are constantly on the move from point to point to settle differences that arise, give counsel in case of difficulties arising between the men and employers, and advancing in every possible way the best interests of the craft.

Annually, in May, there is held, in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., a joint conference of the Glassblowers' Association and the manufacturers; to this conference are sent samples of all ware made in the factories during the year. Every one of these pieces of ware is passed in review before the conference and the price for making the same discussed. On some the manufacturers may ask concessions, on others the blowers may express dissatisfaction with the list price and ask an advance. New ware, that is, ware first introduced after the beginning of the blast, and upon which the manufacturers fixed a temporary price, is taken up and specially considered as to what would be a fair price to list it.

After this conference, which is preliminary only, the manufacturers have their meeting and the Glassblowers' Association its convention. If any differences have developed at the conference, these respective organizations discuss the same and instruct their representatives as to their views in the matter in dispute. In July, at Atlantic City, N. J., the final meeting for the adjustment of the list for the ensuing blast is held, and if no serious differences appear, the list is signed and thus the prices for the work of the new year are finally settled.

These conferences have come to be of a very amicable and friendly nature, and the discussions are conducted in a tolerant and courteous spirit; such are the improved conditions under the organization as established and perfected for these later days. It is an ample illustration of the old axiom, "In Union there is Strength."

This illustration is of the methods of the Green Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States, and will apply also to the American Flint Workers' Union.

## COMPANY STORES.

The company stores have always been sources of serious difficulties, heated discussions and a vast amount of legislation.

The stores were coincident with the establishment of factories; with the first factory came the first company store. As the factories in the early period of their history were located remote from business centres, the store in connection with the factory was a prime necessity in order to supply the workmen with the essentials for their living. These stores at first were very crude affairs; the stock comprised only the very plainest articles of clothing and food—rough cotton goods, linseys, flannels, pork, flour, coffee, brown sugar, molasses, etc. The manufacturers soon discovered that with this forced trade and the absence of competition very handsome profits were to be realized and the stock was very greatly enlarged and goods of better quality and higher prices added to tempt the wives and daughters of the employes to buy largely. The pass book was very handy and convenient, the goods tempting, and the accounts of the men swelled rapidly, so that at the end of the fire, when settling day came, the workman in many cases found that not only were his wages consumed, but that he was actually in debt to the store. This condition of affairs tended largely to the benefit of the employers; a man in debt at the store was a man in bands; he might fume and struggle, but he was firmly held; he could get no money, but must go on working and find his wages consumed in his store account and in extinguishing a part of his indebtedness. What could he do? If he refused to work longer and left to seek employment elsewhere, he found that he was on the black list and could not get work in any other factory. If men wanted to get hold of a little money, they would get some article charged in the book at the store and dispose of it somewhere at perhaps half its value.

The evidence of the unwillingness to pay cash is shown in the following instances occurring within a decade and a half:

A. B., at Glassboro, asked for some money; there was quite a large amount due him. The answer was, "What do you want with the money? Get what you want out of the store."

C. D., at Williamstown, worked an entire year and only re-



ceived ten dollars in cash; all his earnings, outside of this amount, were consumed in the store.

C. H., at Clayton, was notified by his physician that he must have some money; he had the sum of \$275 due him at the time. He went to the office and asked for \$25. After stating what he wanted the money for, he was told to give the physician an order on the store.

H. K., at Salem, took shares in the Building and Loan Association and had a house built; this made necessary the drawing of more money than usual to meet the monthly payments on the shares, and his bills at the store were much reduced. He was discharged, and remained for some time without work; finally, being unable to keep up his payments, he lost his property.

These cases might be multiplied, but a sufficient number has been given to show the condition of affairs. Formerly there was not the slightest attempt to disguise the pressure brought to bear upon the men to compel them to deal at the company stores. The notices were openly served and the men were told, "If you do not deal at the store we do not want you." The men who dealt largely at the store had the preferment for the best places; the worst places, with the least desirable class of ware to make, were given to those who failed to deal to any great extent at the store. Do these forms of pressure to compel men to deal at the stores still exist? In some degree, yes.

There is but little, however, in the great mass of cases that the law can reach, that is to say, in the factories controlled by the association. The close questioning of twenty-seven blowers in seven union factories and several officers of the organization, brought out the information that they now had but little ground of complaint on this score; there were suggestions occasionally that workmen ought to deal at the employer's store if they could deal to as great advantage, but there was no attempt at compulsion about the matter; on the other hand, the workmen employed at the non-union factories declare that old time conditions exist there; that they are notified that they must deal at the store or lose their places; that they can get but little money, and that only at long intervals. In this connection it may be stated that the average per cent. of wages paid in cash from 1850 to 1900 has been nearly as follows:

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1850.....	10 per cent.
1860.....	15 per cent.
1870.....	35 per cent.
1880.....	70 per cent.
1890.....	85 per cent.
1900.....	100 per cent.

A very careful investigation shows that in all the union factories wages are now paid in cash at the periods stipulated by law. The custom as prevailing now is that blowers, lamp-room workers and stopper grinders are paid every two weeks; all other employes receive their wages weekly. In some instances attempts have been made to deduct the store bill from the earnings of the employe when making out his pay envelope, but if the employe demurs it is not insisted upon. To the credit of the men it is right to say that the great mass of them settle their store bills immediately upon receiving their pay. When a number of them were questioned as to why they gave their patronage to the company store, the reply was given that they thought it no more than fair to buy of the company that gave them employment, that they preferred to deal at the company store because the sales being so large, the stock is always fresh, the quality excellent, and the prices very nearly on a par with those of other stores.

Of course these company stores are not looked upon with favor by the neighborhood, as their trade is greatly curtailed by them. It will be impossible to eliminate the company stores so long as the workmen give these stores the preference in their trading; the whole matter is now in the hands of the men; if they wish to put an end to the company store business they can do so by refusing to deal with them.

Laws necessary to protect the workmen have been enacted; the manufacturers can no longer compel them to buy at the store; the days of blacklisting are over; he must pay in cash and pay semi-monthly at least; he cannot offset wages due his employee by the bill contracted by the employee in the store. If he permits the employee to get goods at the store on account, it is at his own risk; he knows the law and should obey it. These stores cannot be abolished by law without violating constitutional right; men may legally have as many departments in their business as they deem advisable. It undoubtedly bears hard upon the small retail dealer, but there is no law to prevent it; it is the same in principle

if the manufacturer of glass desires to also maintain a store for the sale of merchandise; there is no way by which his doing so can be legally prevented. If these stores are really obnoxious by reason of offering inferior goods, charging excessive prices, or because of attempts to make purchasing at them compulsory, the remedy, which is both effective and simple, is in the hands of the workmen themselves—cease dealing with them. The concerted action which in the past has abolished the pass book and the punch card, established and maintained the list, and secured the enactment of an important body of laws for the protection of the workman's liberty, should be and is equal to the suppression of these stores if there are good reasons why they should go.

These laws have been denounced as inefficient, and as having been enacted for political effect; an examination of them passed in recent years entirely disproves such charges.

They are specially mandatory in terms, the penalties provided are sufficiently severe, and, if faithfully applied, they leave absolutely no obstacle that is removable by law to the workman's freedom of action in assuming the attitude toward the company store as may be dictated by his sense of self interest.

The Stokes law of 1899 is thorough and complete in its provisions for insuring the payment of wages in cash; if it has failed in any degree to secure the results aimed at in its enactment, if impositions upon workingmen have not been prevented, the fault is not in the law and must be looked for either in the failure of those for whose benefit it was enacted to invoke its protection or the neglect of the officers whose duty it is to enforce it.

#### COMPANY HOUSES.

The houses furnished by the company, which the men occupied, were miserable affairs without convenience or comfort. They were mostly two rooms with a shed kitchen on the first floor, two sleeping rooms on the second floor, and a large attic, generally utilized as a sleeping room for the children. There were no adornments about the dwellings and the yards were in a rough and unclean condition. Many of these houses yet remain, notably in that locality of the city of Millville known as "Grumble Alley," also in Bridgeton, Williamstown, Winslow and South Glassboro.

The rents demanded were about on a par with those of six and seven room houses in the immediate neighborhood, which were kept in good repair and the yards of which were in prime condition. The effect of these houses and their surroundings upon the social and domestic life of the workmen and their families was very bad. The influence of this kind of life was demoralizing; it tended to shiftlessness and improvidence; caused the families to be extravagant and careless of appearance; it demoralized the domestic life and led the men, particularly, to regard the home as a mere accommodation for eating and sleeping and the hotel and saloon as the place to spend all spare time; in consequence the wages of the men were largely spent at these places and but little was saved.

These conditions have been radically changed within the last two decades; the company houses have been greatly improved, and in most cases rents have been reduced to correspond with rents as charged by private parties owning houses in the same neighborhood. But the marked improvement is in the fact that so many of the glassblowers, as a result of their own industry and economy, have come to own their own houses, and some of them are very fine dwellings.

In 1860, in the city of Millville, only eight glassblowers owned the property they occupied; to-day forty-three per cent. of these men are property owners. Third street, almost its entire length on both sides, is studded with the homes of glassblowers; these houses are of fine appearance, have seven or eight rooms, and vary in cost from \$1,500 to \$2,500. The lots are large and are adorned with plants and shrubbery, the dwellings are handsomely finished and present fine pictures of comfortable home life. One of the most attractive houses in the city, very elegantly furnished and located on Broad street, is owned and occupied by a glassblower, and is the result of his own unaided labor and strict economy. While this is true of the city of Millville, which has come to be quoted as the model glass manufacturing city of the country, it is not so marked in the towns of Bridgeton, Salem, Clayton or Glassboro; the percentage of property owned is much smaller. The percentage runs, as nearly as can be learned, about as follows:

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Bridgeton.....	8 per cent.
Salem.....	10 per cent.
Clayton.....	12 per cent.
Glassboro.....	8 per cent.
Millville.....	43 per cent.

In the earlier days of the glass industry, one reason for the fact that but few glassblowers acquired property was in the uncertainty of tenure. Many of them, after working out a fire in one locality, preferred to seek another place for the ensuing season; one glassblower in Millville, after working in nineteen different factories, is now back at work in his old place. The manufacturers, too, were often arbitrary, and in some cases would make a total clearance of shops, turning out the old hands and putting on entirely new men. Under these conditions the glassblower was kind of a rolling stone, and acquired no fixed habitation to dignify by the name of home. Now-a-days the manufacturers prefer, if possible, to keep a steady set of hands, and the blowers, to a great extent, seem to have lost the disposition to roam. This state of affairs conduces to a better and kindlier feeling between employer and employee, and is significant in promise of good for the future.

#### LEGISLATION.

Prior to 1864 there was no law imposing any check upon the manufacturer in his dealings with the men, except the common law, which enabled an employee to recover his wages in an action of debt. Every possible device was resorted to by the manufacturers to avoid, as much as possible, the payment of cash; the employee received his pay in house rent and in goods out of the store. His demand for cash at intervals was frowned upon and he was expected to take the major portion of his earnings from the company store; there was practically no limit to his credit there, and if he was in debt the condition was not unsatisfactory to his employer. The manufacturers tried, by every means in their power, to limit the payment of cash for labor; shinplasters took the place of legitimate currency and were redeemed at a discount. Punch orders, *i. e.*, orders for goods to a specified amount divided into smaller amounts, from a cent to a dollar, in a table surrounding the margin, which amounts were cancelled by a punch as the em-



ployee made his purchases. During the war many of the firms issued brass tokens to take the place of the pennies, which had become very scarce, and as they accumulated redeemed them, frequently at a heavy discount. A Glassboro firm had issued an enormous quantity of these brass pennies, as they were called, and a business man in Clayton had taken in a sufficient number to fill a nail keg; these he took to the firm in Glassboro for redemption; the firm refused to redeem them except at 35 per cent. discount, which he refused to accept. The brass tokens were large and heavy, and as the price of brass had greatly increased, owing to its scarcity, the Clayton merchant sold the tokens to a dealer in brass for a cent and a quarter each. The Glassboro firm made the next issue on sheet brass, barely thick enough to hold together.

There was a reason for the reluctance of the manufacturers to pay cash for wages; money was scarce and rates to borrowers high. The wares sold on long credit and often extensions were asked for, which he was compelled to grant, so that the obtaining of cash to settle with the men was a very serious matter. The store furnished a very convenient method of avoiding the payment of large sums for wages. The manufacturer could get long credit for store goods, and as the prices charged were largely in excess of those charged at the neighboring stores, he made a very profitable transaction in forced trade and high prices, and avoided to a great extent the payment of heavy discounts in obtaining cash for settlements. It is not difficult to appreciate the reluctance with which the manufacturer yielded to cash payments, or to understand why he should array himself against the efforts that were made by the men to secure legislation to enforce the payments of wages at fixed periods in cash. It is human nature to hold on to a good thing as long as possible.

The introduction of a bill in 1864, by Senator Providence Ludlam, of Cumberland county, was the beginning of a contest which has culminated in the present laws prohibiting the forced trade and securing the payment of wages in cash, and this at periods definitely fixed. It is a rather remarkable fact, that nearly all the legislation effected in this direction has been the work of Cumberland county representatives. The bill introduced by Senator Ludlam, and finally passed after being amended so as to materially affect its efficiency, was entitled:

"An act for the better securing of wages to workmen and laborers in the State of New Jersey."

It provided that it should not be lawful to pay workmen or laborers by orders upon storekeepers; that orders so given should not be a proper offset against wages due the employee, and that the employer should forfeit the amount of orders so given.

Action was barred after six months. Ten counties were exempted from the provisions of the act. This bill in no degree secured the results aimed at; its constitutionality was doubtful and no attempt was ever made to enforce it.

In 1877, Hon. George W. Payne, now Mayor of the city of Millville, a practical glassblower, who was a member of the house of Assembly in 1875, '76 and '77, and was well posted in existing conditions, introduced and had passed by the Assembly a bill entitled:

"An act for the better securing of wages to workmen and laborers in the State of New Jersey."

This act prohibited the issuing of orders for the payment of labor; the penalty for violating the provisions of the act was a fine in any sum not exceeding \$500. A proviso was added that nothing in the act should be taken to prevent any employer making deductions for money due him from any laborer or employee. This was the first act of at least partially effective character which became a law; it was defeated in the Assembly in 1875, again introduced in 1876, and passed the Assembly, but was defeated in the Senate. Mr. Payne was determined and persistent, however, and introduced his bill again in 1877; it passed both Houses, after being radically amended in the Senate. In the passage of the act, Senator John W. Griggs, now United States Attorney-General, rendered very efficient aid. The act was far from perfect, but it was an approximation to the definite Cash Bill, which was ultimately to become a law in the State of New Jersey. It applied to all branches of industry, and its violation was made a misdemeanor. This bill was amended April 14th, 1891; the supplement made it unlawful for any corporation to require workmen to sign a written consent to retain any part of their wages for a relief fund, or to retain any part of his wages



without the workman's consent; it declared such diversion of wages to be against public policy.

It fixed the penalty for violation of the provisions of the act by fine not exceeding \$200, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or both, at the discretion of the court. This supplement was hotly contested by a committee of the manufacturers, and, as usual, they secured an amendment in the Senate to the second section of the bill, which practically nullified it, viz. —“without the workman's consent”—thus again placing the workman under the control of the employer, as his refusal to consent might mean the loss of his place.

March 12th, 1880, another bill was enacted, entitled :

“An act to secure to workmen the payment of wages in lawful money.”

By this act it was made unlawful to pay wages to workmen or employes in store goods, merchandise, printed, written or verbal orders, or due bills of any kind; violations of the act to work forfeiture of the amount embraced in such goods or orders. This act was defective, because such orders, on being filled, passed into the possession of the employer and could not be secured as evidence.

March 13th, 1888, a supplement to this act changed the penalty to a fine of not less than \$10, nor more than \$100, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. The fault was not in the penalty and the change did not add to its efficiency; it was defective for the reasons before given.

March 25th, 1881, another act was placed upon the statute book; it was entitled :

“An act for the relief and protection of workmen in the purchase of store goods and supplies.

This act made it unlawful for any manufacturer, firm, company or corporation, their agents, clerks, or superintendents, to attempt to control employes or laborers in the purchase of store goods or supplies by withholding the payment of wages longer than the usual time of payment, whereby the employee should be

compelled to purchase supplies at company stores. Penalty for violation of the act, a fine not exceeding \$100 with costs of suit.

These several acts were alike defective, in that they placed the burden of prosecution entirely upon the workman with the evidence in the hands of the employer, in his books and papers, while facing the workmen was the probability of forfeiture of place and inability to obtain employment in other factories, if they thus placed themselves in antagonism to the employers.

February 14th, 1883, an act was passed which has been very beneficial to the workmen of New Jersey; it is entitled:

"An act relative to persons combining and encouraging other persons to combine."

It provided that it shall not be unlawful for two or more persons to combine to persuade, advise, or encourage, by peaceable means, any person or persons to enter into any combination for or against leaving or entering into the employment of any person, persons, or corporation. Since the passage of this act it is not unlawful in this State for the members of an association to combine together for the purpose of securing the work connected with their trade and to endeavor to effect such purpose by peaceable means. The utility of this act was strongly demonstrated during the long strike of the glassworkers in the city of Bridgeton. The final act in the direction of relief of the workmen in this State is what is known as the Stokes Bill, approved March 16th, 1899. It is entitled:

"An act to provide for the payment of wages in lawful money of the United States every two weeks."

The first section provides for bi-weekly payments to employes in lawful money of all wages earned and unpaid up to within twelve days of each payment. There is a proviso, that if at any time of payment any employee shall be absent from his or her regular place of labor and shall not receive his or her wages through a duly authorized representative, he or she shall be entitled to said payment at any time thereafter, upon demand.

The penalty for violation of the act is a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars for

each and every offence, at the discretion of the court, *provided*, complaint of such violation be made within sixty days from the day such wages become payable according to the terms of the act.

The second section enacts that agreements made in violation of the act shall not be valid.

The third section makes it a duty of factory inspectors and prosecutors of the pleas to enforce the act. Here, for the first time in the history of labor legislation, is missing the clause "with the workman's consent;" and the burden of prosecution is lifted from the shoulders of the workman and placed where it properly belongs, with the officers of the law.

There has been considerable discussion as to the efficacy of this bill, and careful investigation has been made as to the circumstances attending its preparation and passage. For a number of years efforts had been made, with only partial success, to enact a law satisfactory to the labor organizations of the State, in putting an end to the forced trade at the company stores, and in compelling the payment of wages in cash at stipulated periods.

The Cash Bill of 1899 was introduced by Senator Edward C. Stokes, of Cumberland county, in the endeavor to cure the defects complained of by the labor organizations as existing in previous enactments. A careful comparison was made with laws of this State and others, and this bill was then drawn; it was scrutinized and weighed as to its provisions by several of the best lawyers in the State; it was carefully revised, and then submitted for consideration to the various locals of the Green Glass Bottle Blowers of South Jersey. Senator Stokes had insisted that before this measure should be enacted into a law, it must have the endorsement of these local unions.

This was done and the proposed bill was returned with not only their endorsement, but also with that of the Executive Board of the Green Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States, and such changes as were suggested from these sources were made. The committee representing the manufacturers association made a vigorous struggle to prevent the passage of the act. Hearings were given before the Legislative Committee having charge of the bill, in which full opportunity was given to the friends and opponents of the bill to present their views. During the time the bill was pending in the Legislature it was under the

care of representatives of the local unions and of the Executive Board of the National Association, who were all residents of South Jersey, and no movement was made in the passage of the act by its friends until these representatives of the glassworkers had been informed and signified their approval. After a hard contest the bill passed the Senate without amendment, and was only slightly changed in the Assembly. It may be said, therefore, that this law was distinctly of union origin, being drawn in accordance with its desires, the phrasing supervised by its officers and the measure fought through in consultation with them. Is the bill of value? It certainly is if enforced. No matter how strong a bill may be framed and made a law, if the officers of the law do not see to its enforcement it remains but a dead letter upon the statute books. As in the case of laws for the suppression of the liquor traffic, the difficulty in securing the efficiency of these labor laws lies in the fact that the evidence for the prosecution must be obtained from inside and interested parties. The manufacturer cannot be held to furnish evidence against himself. The workmen, who are not promptly paid in accordance with the terms of the law, dislike very much to enter complaints and will submit in silence rather than lay information which will result, it is true, in the punishment of his employer, who has violated the law, but recoils upon himself in the stigma of being an informer, which makes him a marked man among employes and in the loss of place and probable inability to obtain another.

#### ADDENDA.

It is rather singular that after years of contention the passage of law after law by the Legislature in the endeavor to cure evils complained of in the glass trade, resort by the contending parties to strikes or lockouts and the bitter strife that existed between the manufacturers and glassblowers for a long term of years, that this year, 1900, should bring to pass the amicable and complete adjustment of all the points of difference and the establishment of thoroughly friendly relations between these long-contending representatives of labor and capital; such is, however, the fact.

The recent conference, held the week ending August 15th, at Atlantic City, between the committees representing the manufac-

turers and Green Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, was the most important recorded in the history of the trade. What could not be established by contention, by law, or by violent method, was in quiet and gentlemanly conference demanded and conceded. The points at issue were these:

1. Restoration of the full wage scale, commonly known as the list.

2. Modification of the rule governing the taking of apprentices.

3. Abolition of the company stores.

4. Release from requirement to live in houses owned by the company. Here were the four points that had produced friction during many years, clearly and definitely settled at this memorable conference; analyzed, they present the following features:

1. The restoration of the full wage list; this means the 15 per cent. reduction of 1892, of which 8 per cent. was conceded to the blowers in 1896, is now fully restored by the manufacturers consenting to an advance of 7 per cent. for the coming fire.

2. Modification of the rule for taking apprentices. Manufacturers for two years had been asking that this rule might be modified, and the association, recognizing that there were not a sufficient number of workmen, have now consented; heretofore the rule had been to allow one apprentice to every fifteen blowers; it will now be one apprentice to every ten blowers, a very material concession on the part of the association.

3. Abolition of the compulsory system of dealing at the company stores; that is to say, that hereafter glassblowers shall have perfect freedom to deal where they please. At all union factories it is now expressly understood and agreed to, that no form of pressure or compulsion shall be brought to bear upon the glassblowers to force them to deal at the company stores; this is a very important concession by manufacturers. It is not probable that the firms will cease to run the stores, or that, if their goods are satisfactory and prices right, the glassblower will cease to deal with them, but the element of compulsion is eliminated and a glassworker can bestow his patronage where he will, without peril of forfeiting his place, if he should not deal at the store of the manufacturer. The rule is made absolutely, that all wages due shall be paid in cash every two weeks.

4. Abolition of the requirement that the workmen must live in the company houses; that is to say, the glassblower shall be under no obligation to live in a house owned by the company by which he is employed, but can enjoy the full option of selecting his own dwelling place.

These mutual concessions place both parties on the best possible ground, and greatly improved conditions must result.



# Labor Legislation Enacted at the Legislative Session of 1900.

## CHAPTER 75.

### LAWS OF 1900.

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

WHEREAS, The duty of collecting and compiling annually the statistics of manufactures of this State, with which the bureau of statistics of labor and industries is charged by an act of the Legislature, approved March twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, has greatly increased the work of said bureau; in order, therefore, to provide for the proper performance of said work,

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey: 1. From and after the passage of this act, the chief of the bureau of statistics of labor and industries shall appoint a deputy, who shall be commissioned by the Governor to be deputy chief of said bureau; the said deputy shall hold his office during the pleasure of the chief, and perform all the duties of the chief of the bureau in his absence; he shall also perform all the duties now imposed by law upon the secretary of said bureau, together with such other special duties as may be assigned him by the chief; and from and after the appointment of said deputy chief, the office of secretary of the bureau of statistics of labor and industries shall be abolished.

2. The deputy chief shall receive such annual compensation



as may be fixed by the chief, with the approval of the Governor, which salary shall be paid monthly by the Treasurer on warrants drawn by the Comptroller in the same manner as the salary of the chief of the bureau is now paid.

3. The chief of the bureau of statistics of labor and industries may employ such clerks and other assistants as he may deem necessary, and, with the approval of the Governor, fix their compensation; he may also incur such expenses as may be necessary for stationery, blanks, postage, expressage and other incidental expenses of his office; provided, such compensation and expenses shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum annually appropriated for said bureau by the Legislature.

4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1900.

## Decisions of the Courts on Cases Affecting the Interests of Labor.

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Benjamin Atha & Illingworth Company, Plaintiffs in Error,  
vs. James Costello, Defendant in Error.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, February 27, 1899.

Master and Servant—Assumption of Risk—Instructions.

Opinion by Dixon, J., 42 Atlantic Reporter, 766.

*Syllabus* (By the Court).

1. An employe assumes a risk of such dangers attending the prosecution of his work as he would discover by the exercise of ordinary care for his personal safety, and for hurt happening to him from those dangers the employer is not responsible.

2. A charge which, by the fair import of its language, confines the obvious dangers, of which an employe assumes the risk, to the dangers arising from facts known to him, does not properly embody the rule above stated.

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Charles N. Baldwin, Defendant in Error, vs. Atlantic City Railroad Company, Plaintiff in Error.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, March 5th, 1900.

Law of Master and Servant.

Injury to Employe—Defective Appliances—Reasonable Care.

Opinion by Magie, C. J., 45 Atlantic Reporter, 810.

*Syllabus* (By the Court).

The duty of a master to his servant is to take reasonable care that the tools with which and the places about which the

servant is to work shall be reasonably safe for the servant's use; but the mere fact that an appliance furnished by the master and used by the servant turned out to be unsafe will not establish the liability of the master for the injury received thereby, unless the circumstances justify an inference that the master had not used the reasonable care required of him.

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Maggie Dillenberger, Defendant in Error, vs. Levi Weingartner and others, Plaintiffs in Error.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, March 5th, 1900.

Law of Master and Servant.

Injury to Employe—Assumption of Risks.

Opinion by Lippincott, J., 45 Atlantic Reporter, 638.

*Syllabus* (By the Court).

1. The obvious dangers, the risks which are assumed by the servant in his master's employment, are such risks as he becomes acquainted with in such employment. He is bound to use his eyes to see that which is open and apparent to any person using his eyes, and if he fails to do so, he cannot charge the consequences upon his master, for such risk is impliedly assumed by him.

2. The doctrine of the assumption of obvious risks by the servant applies as well to those which arise or become known to the servant during the service as to those in contemplation by the original hiring.

3. A female employe, of the age of 32 years, engaged in a factory for ironing and pressing corsets, attempted to lower the sash in the frame of a window, behind a revolving fan, in another frame, slightly projecting into the room in which she was engaged. She was well acquainted with the manner of the operation of the fan, and of the danger of drawing down the sash of the window while the fan was in motion. She saw it was revolving rapidly, and in her attempt to open the sash,

either by mistake, the slipping of the hand, or by placing her hand through the spaces in the fan, it came in contact with the flanges of the moving fan. It appeared that the safe way was to put the hand up behind the fan and take hold of the sash and pull it down; and if it was attempted to be done by putting the hand through between the rim of the fan and the frame thereof in front of the sash, it was unsafe and dangerous. Held, that the danger in pulling down the sash was an obvious one and that no liability of the master could be predicated upon an injury resulting from the work of lowering such sash.

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J. Edward Addicks, et al., Receivers, Plaintiffs in Error, vs.  
Joseph Christoph, Defendant in Error.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, March 6th, 1899.

Minor Servant.

Duty of Master to Explain Danger—Master Cannot Delegate  
Duty.

Opinion by Hendrickson, J., 33 Vroom, 786.

*Syllabus* (By the Court).

1. Where a minor servant is employed at a dangerous work, the risks and hazards of which are not, by reason of his youth and inexperience, so obvious that he can fully appreciate them, it is the duty of the master to explain to such servant the dangers of the service, and to instruct him how to avoid them.

2. When a duty thus devolves upon the master to explain to his minor servant the hazards of the service, and to instruct him how to avoid them, such duty cannot be delegated, and where the master has entrusted that duty to a foreman, he cannot escape the responsibility of failure to perform it, on the ground that such foreman was a fellow servant.

3. Where the master, under such circumstances, neglects such duty to instruct such minor servant and to warn him of the dangers of the service, or gives him improper instructions,

the master will be responsible for an injury resulting from his neglect.

4. Where the master is required, by his duty, to thus instruct his minor servant, and warn him against danger, he must put his warning in such plain language as to be sure that the young servant understands and appreciates the danger.

5. Under the circumstances of this case, the refusal of the trial judge to non-suit the plaintiff, or to direct the verdict for the defendants, was sustained, and the questions raised by the evidence were held to have been properly submitted to the jury.

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Michael Curley, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Henry Hoff, Defendant  
in Error.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, March 6th, 1899.

Duty of Master—Dangerous Premises—Negligence of Fellow  
Servants.

Opinion by Collins, J., New Jersey Law Reports, 33 Vroom,  
758.

*Syllabus* (By the Court).

1. The rule of duty, for a master to use reasonable care that the place of working of his servants shall be kept safe, is not fully applicable in a case where the work itself involves the place of working. In such a case the duty extends only to the use of reasonable care to discover and give notice of latent danger. The case of Van Steenburgh vs. Thornton, 29 Vroom, 160, explained and distinguished.

2. The rule that a master is not liable for injury resulting to a servant from the negligence of fellow servants in the same common employment, if such servants are selected with reasonable care, is applicable to the construction, under one foreman, of a road with a brick sewer therein. In such a case the bricklayers who build the sewer are in a common employment with the laborers who excavate and sheathe the trench and with the foreman who directs the whole work.

West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company, Plaintiff in Error; Edward Welsh, Defendant in Error.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, March 6th, 1899.

Railroads—Ejection of Trespassers—Authority of Brakeman—Excessive Force—Liability of Company.

Opinion by Magie, Chief Justice, 42 Atlantic Reporter, 736.

*Syllabus* (By the Court).

1. A servant has implied authority to do what is necessary for the protection of his master's property which is entrusted to him, or for fulfilling the duty which he has to perform for the master.

2. A brakeman in the employ of a railroad company and one of a crew in charge of a freight train of the company has implied authority to eject a trespasser from the train.

3. The inference of implied authority arising from the brakeman's employment, from his custody of the company's property and from the duty owed to the master in respect to the train, will not be overcome by proof that the instructions of the company to its servants expressly required freight conductors not to permit unauthorized persons to ride upon freight trains.

4. The company will be liable for an injury to a person who was a trespasser on its freight train, occasioned by the use of excessive or inappropriate force by a brakeman in ejecting him from the train.

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Wilson, et al., vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, June 12th, 1899.

Law of Master and Servant.

Torts of Servant—Liability of Master.

Opinion by Garrison, J., 43 Atlantic Reporter, 894.

*Syllabus* (By the Court).

The plaintiff was struck by a wagon belonging to the

Adams Express Company, driven by a person employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to carry the United States mail, which was in fact in the wagon, but which previously had been carried on foot or in a push cart. Held, that as there was no proof that the defendant had authorized its servant to use a wagon, the plaintiff should have been non-suited.

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James A. Banister Company, Plaintiff in Error; Henry H. Hustis, Defendant in Error.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, June 12th, 1899.

Law of Master and Servant.

Negligence of Master—Injury to Employe—Repairs and Inspection.

Opinion by Collins, J., 43 Atlantic Reporter, 651.

*Syllabus* (By the Court).

1. A master charged with the duty to use reasonable care that overhead shafting in a factory shall be supported and maintained so as not to endanger the safety of servants working underneath it, cannot escape liability for breach of that duty by delegating its performance to an engineer placed in charge of the machinery in the factory.

2. Inspection and repair necessary to the safe support and maintenance of overhead shafting in a factory is not to be considered as merely incidental to the running of the engine with which the shafting is connected.



Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Henry Beck, Defendant in Error.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, June 19th, 1899.

Law of Master and Servant.

Injury to Employee—Relief Fund—Acceptance of Benefits—Release of Claim.

Opinion by Magie, Chief Justice, 43 Atlantic Reporter, 908.

*Syllabus* (By the Court).

In an action to recover damages from a railroad company for an injury received while the plaintiff was in its employ, it was proved by the company that it and some of its employes had established a relief fund, under regulations requiring the members to contribute certain sums out of their wages, and requiring the company to take charge of the fund, to manage it at its own expense, and out of it to make payment of certain specified benefits to sick or injured members, or in case of the death of a member, to a beneficiary named by him, and in case the fund was insufficient to make such payments to supply the deficiency, and that plaintiff had become a member and in his application had agreed that the acceptance of benefits from the fund for injury or death should operate as a release of all claims for damages against the company arising from such injury or death, and that after the injury for which the action was brought, plaintiff accepted such benefits. The trial judge, on motion in behalf of the plaintiff, overruled and excluded this evidence. Held error, because the transaction created a contract between the company and its employe, which was not against public policy nor lacking in mutuality or consideration, nor beyond the power of the company to make; nor was it an insurance contract, within the meaning of our insurance law. It, therefore, furnished a complete defense to the action.

Allen vs. Aylesworth, et al.

Court of Chancery of New Jersey, August 31st, 1899.

Master and Servant—Grounds for Discharge—Employer's  
Good Faith—Misconduct—Contract of  
Employment—Employee's Rights.

Decree by Emery, V. C., 44 Atlantic Reporter, 178.

*Syllabus* (By the Court).

1. The fact that employers, when discharging an employe, gave certain reasons therefor at the time, does not prevent them from assigning additional reasons in an action for such discharge.

2. Where an employe who had agreed to work faithfully for his employers' interest endeavored to secretly examine their books, to which he had no right of access, such an act was a breach of his contract, and his employers, acting in good faith, were entitled to discharge him.

3. When an employe wrongfully endeavored to examine his employers' books, to which he had no right of access, the fact that such employe's refusal to obey orders to instruct another in his duties was anticipated and brought about by his employers to give them an additional reason for his discharge, is not sufficient to show bad faith on their part in discharging him for his misconduct in secretly examining their books.

4. In settlement of an employe's interest in a firm, a contract was made by which he agreed, in consideration of a payment of money and a salary for future employment, to continue to work faithfully for his employers' interest. The contract further provided that his employers should execute a trust of certain securities to be paid to him on the completion of the contract, and that, if he was discharged for cause, such securities should be returned to them. Held, that such employe had no interest in the securities prior to the completion of the contract, and on being discharged for misconduct before the expiration of the term, he was not entitled to recover them.

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Levene vs. Standard Oil Company.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, November 13th, 1899.

Law of Master and Servant.

Injury to Employee—Negligence of Fellow Servant.

Opinion by Garrison, J., 44 Atlantic Reporter, 847.

*Syllabus* (By the Court).

It is the failure of a fellow servant to exercise reasonable care, not his knowledge of a specific danger, that absolves the master from liability to a co-employee for injuries caused thereby.

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Cornelius Coyle, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The Griffing Iron Company, Defendant in Error.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, November 20th, 1899.

Law of Master and Servant.

Injury to Employee—Assumption of Risk.

Opinion by Gummere, J., 34 Vroom, 609; 44 Atlantic Reporter, 665.

*Syllabus* (By the Court).

A person who enters into the employ of another assumes all the risks and perils usually incident to the employment; and included in such risks and perils are those which it is a part of his duty to take knowledge of by observation.

Edward Flannigan, Defendant in Error, vs. The Guggenheim Smelting Company, Plaintiff in Error.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, November 20th, 1899.

Law of Master and Servant.

Constitutional Law—Jurisdiction of Courts—Courts of Errors and Appeals—Weighing Evidence—Injury to Employee—Defective Appliances—Questions for Jury—Evidence.

Opinion by Adams, J., 34 Vroom, 647; 44 Atlantic Reporter, 762.

*Syllabus* (By the Court).

1. The Legislature of New Jersey cannot impair the jurisdiction of a constitutional court.

2. Chapter 139 of the Laws of 1899 (Pamph. L., page 323), provides, among other things, that whenever a writ of error shall be issued out of the Court of Errors and Appeals to review a judgment founded upon the verdict of a jury, the plaintiff in error may assign for error that the verdict is against the clear weight of evidence and is excessive, and direct said court to consider the grounds so assigned as fully as like grounds are considered in the Supreme Court on a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted, and, if it shall appear that such verdict is against the clear weight of evidence or is excessive, to set aside the verdict and reverse the judgment. Held, that this act does not authorize the Court of Errors and Appeals, on writ of error to a judgment of the Supreme Court in a civil action founded on the verdict of a jury, to weigh evidence and consider whether the amount of the verdict is excessive.

3. For the Court of Errors and Appeals to consider and adjudicate upon such assignments of error in such a case, would impair the jurisdiction of a constitutional court by depriving its judgment of the attribute of finality as to fact.

4. Specifically, the effect of the statute would be, in this case, to extend to the Court of Errors and Appeals the right

to employ a method of reviewing facts substantially the same as that before enjoyed exclusively by the Supreme Court within itself, and to diminish the authority of the Supreme Court by making such right no longer exclusive.

5. A company which is bound to use reasonable care to furnish a safe ladder for the use of its workmen, is responsible for the negligence of the agents whom it employs to construct such ladder.

6. The plaintiff, who was an employe of the defendant company, was injured by falling from a ladder which the jury might conclude was supplied by the defendant for the use of its workmen. Questions of fact arose at the trial as to the presence of a structural defect in the ladder, as to the comparative opportunities for inspection possessed by the plaintiff and the defendant, or its agents, as to the character of the risk, and as to negligence in the conduct of the plaintiff. Held, that under the proof in the case these questions were fairly debatable, and so were for the jury.

7. An employe of the defendant having testified that he examined the ladder after the accident and found that it was unbroken, it was competent to show, on cross-examination, that the witness himself destroyed the ladder immediately after the accident. Such evidence was proper, as tending to discredit the witness, and also to show why the plaintiff did not produce the ladder in evidence.

8. The trial judge having charged the jury that no inference unfavorable to the defendant arose out of such destruction of the ladder, it is not to be supposed that the admission of such evidence, even if erroneous, could have been injurious to the defendant.

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Frederick L. Saunders, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Eastern Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, Defendant in Error.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, November 20th, 1899.

Law of Master and Servant.

Injury to Servant—Dangerous Premises—Obvious Dangers.

Opinion by Magie, C. J., 34 Vroom, 544; 44 Atlantic Reporter, 630.

*Syllabus* (By the Court).

1. A master's duty to take reasonable care to have the place in which he directs a servant to work, safe for that purpose, does not require him to furnish a mullion of a window in a flat roof strong enough to withstand the weight or any part of the weight of a servant directed to go upon the roof and replace a pane of glass in the window. His duty in respect to the mullion is limited to the care necessary to have it reasonably safe for the purpose for which it is designed.

2. The liability of such a mullion to break under the pressure required to remove the old putty was as apparent to the servant as to the master, and constitutes an obvious danger.

3. If the servant, in removing the old putty, exerted sufficient pressure to break the mullion, when he had unnecessarily put himself in a position which prevented him from supporting himself on the roof, his consequent fall through the window was the result of his negligence.

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Bennett Cole, Defendant in Error, vs. The Warren Manufacturing Company, Plaintiff in Error.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, November 21st, 1899.

Law of Master and Servant.

Injury to Employee—Negligence of Master—Defective Scaffolding—Contributory Negligence.

Opinion by Collins, J., 34 Vroom, 626; 44 Atlantic Reporter, 647.

*Syllabus* (By the Court).

1. Plaintiff was millwright in defendant's paper mill. A line of overhead shafting in the mill was furnished with a per-



manent scaffold supported on posts, except at the ends, where it rested in hangers suspended from above. Preparatory to partial reconstruction of the mill these hangers were removed, to the knowledge of the plaintiff, and the ends of the scaffold were propped from below. The reconstruction was by a mill architect and builder specially employed, and in it the plaintiff had no part. After the reconstruction the scaffold was put in service without any hangers at one end, which end bore against the side of a stone partition wall. More than a month after the reconstruction the plaintiff was called to make repairs to the shafting. In the interval he had not noticed the scaffold, but knew that it had been in constant use by the workmen. In company with the defendant's machinist he went on the scaffold without looking to see how it was supported. The men were followed by the plaintiff's son, a boy of seven years, who went of his own will, but without hindrance from his father. While the three were on the last planks of the scaffold the machinist climbed from its extreme end to an opening in the wall in order to look at a bearing of the shaft on the other side, and as he came down again upon the planks they fell, carrying down the three persons, with resultant injury to the plaintiff. There seems to have been at that time no prop underneath that end of the scaffold.

2. In an action to recover for the plaintiff's injuries on an alleged breach of the master's duty to use reasonable care for the security of the scaffold, the trial judge refused to nonsuit the plaintiff or to direct a verdict in favor of the defendant, and verdict and judgment went for the plaintiff. On writ of error, based only on exceptions to such refusal, held—

1. That the failure to replace the hanger might constitute negligence chargeable to the master.

2. That the employment of a competent mill architect and builder was not a full discharge of the master's duty; that duty extended to proper inspection and tests after the scaffold was again put into service.

3. That the defendant's duty to the plaintiff could not be delegated to fellow-servants to the exculpation of the master.

4. That the plaintiff's employment as a millwright did not, by that mere designation, involve a duty on his part to inspect the scaffold.

5. That the plaintiff had a right to assume that the scaf-



fold was safe and therefore the absence of the hanger, formerly used, did not make it obviously dangerous.

6. That negligence in the plaintiff was not a necessary inference from the presence of his infant son upon the scaffold.

7. That recovery for the master's negligence was not barred, even although negligence of the plaintiff's fellow servant, the machinist, may have contributed to the injury.

8. That the trial judge was right in his ruling and that the judgment should be affirmed.





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THE JEWISH COLONIES  
OF  
SOUTH JERSEY.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THEIR ESTAB-  
LISHMENT AND GROWTH.

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THE JEWISH COLONIES

SOUTH AFRICA

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT  
AND DEVELOPMENT







# The Jewish Colonies of South Jersey.

## Historical Sketch of Their Establishment and Growth.

### THE JEWISH COLONY AT ALLIANCE.

The first Jewish colony in South Jersey was located in Pittsgrove township, Salem county, in 1882. When the persecuted Jews were driven from Russia a number of wealthy and influential Hebrews in the city of New York formed the Hebrew Aid Society, whose object was to give assistance to their fellow religionists who were thus cast out from the places of their birth and compelled to seek shelter and subsistence among strangers in a strange land.

This society purchased about eleven hundred acres of land in Pittsgrove township, in the county of Salem, a little over six miles northwest of the borough of Vineland, Cumberland county, and about two miles from Bradways Station, on the line of the New Jersey Southern Railroad. The society contracted with Messrs. George Leach & Bro., Vineland, to erect three temporary buildings, or barracks, each to be 24 feet wide and 150 feet in length. Only three days were given for the erection of these buildings, which were of the rudest possible character, but longer time could not be granted, as the emigrants were on the way and shelter must be ready for them upon their arrival. In a few days the exiles landed from the steamer and were conveyed to the site of the new colony.

They had been cast out as paupers; their humble homes in Russia had been taken from them, and they fled as did the Pilgrim fathers from tyranny and relentless persecution to a land they knew not, but with the promise of such assistance as would enable them to make homes for themselves and children, and where they would be free to worship God in their own way, assured of

liberty and the protection of the laws. The expense of their transportation was defrayed by the society and they came with the most scanty supplies of clothing and food, and took shelter in the rude barracks which had been so hastily erected for their accommodation.

The refugees numbered about two hundred and fifty men, women and children and they marched stolidly along over the field from the railroad to the location where they were to carve out for themselves new homes of greater comfort than they had ever before been able to enjoy. They were very secretive people and it was found that, notwithstanding they had been robbed, outraged and abused by the Russian officials, some of them had managed to hold on to a little money, which was very helpful to them in the new land. The exiles excited a great amount of curiosity among the people of the vicinity by their humility; they would doff their hats on the approach of a neighboring farmer or visitor and stand with bowed heads, as if they feared every moment to feel the blow of the knout or hear the harsh voices of the Russian officers; that, however, is a thing of the past; they have lost their servile appearance, but are still quite courteous and polite to visitors.

The society proceeded to allot the land in tracts of fifteen acres to each family, on which before the winter set in, humble cabins, twelve by fourteen feet, were built and occupied by the families; in the case of a large family, a lean-to was added. The society deeded these farms to occupants, charging each one hundred and fifty dollars, and giving the term of payment at thirty-three years, without interest.

After two or three years the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society gave place to the Alliance Land Trust, which gave its name to the settlement. Not only did these prosperous Hebrew merchants of New York thus provide small farms for these outcast people, but they sent a committee from New York to Vineland to ascertain if anything further was necessary to be done for them; singular to say not a single member of the colony came to Vineland to meet the gentlemen from New York. After a lengthy interview with Mr. George Leach, of Vineland, who was very thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the colony, the committee returned to New York, and the result of their





visit was the immediate remittance of Mr. Leach of the sum of \$7,000, to be distributed, \$100 to each of the seventy families, to enable them to secure the agricultural implements needed.

Of course, it was necessary to give support to these people through the first winter. The open days were utilized by them in clearing the land, freeing it from stumps and getting it ready for cultivation. Through the winter some work was done in the houses in making clothing, to which these people seem most readily to adapt themselves; manufacture of cigars, knitting of woolen caps, capes, etc., by which the families were enabled to earn something toward their support. In the spring, active farming and trucking operations began, and from that day to the present time the result has been a steady uplift and improvement in the moral, social and financial condition of the people. Can a Jew become a successful farmer, is a question frequently asked, and almost invariably answered in the negative, but a careful and impartial investigation of the work accomplished by these colonies will justify a more hopeful conclusion. A visitor will observe good houses, improved and thoroughly up to date outbuildings, healthy and well conditioned stock, and crops growing that are admirably adapted to the character of the soil. These and other details of management open to observation, which show a high degree of intelligently directed industry, will justify the assertion that the Jew not only can, but has become, a successful farmer, at least in these settlements.

The soil at Alliance is a light, sandy loam, not well adapted to cereals, of which but little is raised except a small quantity of corn for home use, but it is as good as any in the country for growing fruits, berries, grapes and sweet potatoes, and to these from the very beginning the people of Alliance have turned their attention with marked success. They raise very fine strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, pears, peaches and immense quantities of sweet potatoes of very excellent quality. The main market for their berries and fruits is New York, shipments being made by the New Jersey Southern Railroad, which has made careful arrangements for the prompt forwarding and delivery of consignment, thus enabling the farmers to get their produce to market in good condition and consequently get fair prices.

The convenience of shipment at Norma and Bradways' Station, which are so located that the mass of farmers do not have to drive over two miles, is a great advantage, as the berries and fruit are not injured by being carried long distances over rough roads, and reach New York markets sound and fresh. The sweet potatoes raised at Alliance have attained such high repute in New York that they command from twenty-five to fifty cents per barrel more than can be obtained from those raised elsewhere.

The farms have a very neat appearance and give evidence of great care in cultivation, no rubbish being permitted to accumulate. The vineyards have been carefully laid out, the vines are healthy and strong and the yield is very large; but little attention is given to wine making, as shipments of the grapes in fresh and sound condition to New York markets is found to yield more satisfactory results.

In the shipment of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc., great care is exercised in selecting and packing, and they have thus secured a good reputation in the markets.

The farmers of Alliance have good stock, the cows especially being of the very best; the poultry also will compare favorably with any in this section of the State. As cows and poultry are prime factors in solving the problem of family subsistence, they receive a vast amount of care and attention. The Jew farmer will give the stock the best to be obtained and the strictest attention to its comforts and health to the verge of his own self denial. Special details of items of crops could not be obtained, but the berry and fruit crop of 1899 amounted to \$40,000. The sweet potato crop realized for these thrifty farmers \$18,000.

Manufacturing in Alliance has not advanced as rapidly as in the later colony at Woodbine; there is one large factory, which is operated by the Alliance Cloak and Suit Company, of which Mr. Abraham Brotman, a thoroughly wide awake and progressive man, is the head. The factory is located on the northern portion of the tract, which is known as Brotmanville.

In this factory, A. Brotman employs fifty-five hands; T. Eskin thirty, and T. Brod fifteen. They are all engaged in the manufacture of ladies' and children's coats and cloaks. The operatives average about \$12 per week, and the wages are paid weekly and in cash. A large new three-story factory has been







erected a short distance from Mr. Brotman's, but is not yet occupied.

The colony at Alliance has had a hard struggle, but has passed the experimental stage and is now fairly on the road to success. It has recently passed from the control of the Alliance Land Trust to the Board of Trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund; these trustees propose to extend immediately material aid to the colony. They will spend \$10,000 in public improvements and build twenty fine dwellings. This, the first colony establishment in South Jersey, has not had the success which has crowned the colony at Woodbine, but it must be remembered that Alliance has not had, hitherto, the benefit of large appropriations from the Baron de Hirsch Fund as have been given to the people of Woodbine.

#### ROSENHAYN.

In 1882 the land now occupied by the prosperous Jewish colony of Rosenhayn was a wilderness of pine and bushlands. The Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society of New York City, which established the colony of refugees at Alliance, located six Jewish families at this point, which has now grown to be a village of some note with a population of 800. It is located on the New Jersey Central Railroad, midway between the cities of Bridgeton and Vineland, and about two and a half miles northwest of the village of Carmel. The town site has a broad, well-shaded avenue over one mile in length, with excellent sidewalks and very few cross streets; this avenue runs directly from north to south and fronting it are nearly all the dwellings.

Rosenhayn has a more elevated position than Carmel; there are no swamps, and with proper sanitary regulations the settlement should be in a healthy condition. It has railroads, express, telegraph and telephone offices; there are some two hundred houses, with about two hundred and thirty families resident in the village and on surrounding farms. The population is composed almost exclusively of Russian and Polish Jews, who, freed from the oppression and tyranny to which they had been so long subjected, are rapidly advancing in intelligence and acquiring a higher degree of civilization. The population of Rosenhayn is

about equally divided between industrial and agricultural pursuits; there are nine manufactories; the articles manufactured are clothing, hosiery, foundry work, tinware and brick. The number of hands employed in these factories is divided as follows: Clothing, 160; brickyard, 17; hosiery, 5; foundry, 4; tinware, 2. The average wages of the operatives is \$10 per week, which is paid every week in cash; there are no stores connected with these factories. The character and condition of the dwellings of the workmen is good; about fifty per cent. of the employes own the houses they occupy.

The proximity of Rosenhayn to New York and Philadelphia insures these colonies a large amount of work in the fall and winter seasons from these cities, but at very inadequate wages. The work made in the clothing factories is principally shirts, ladies' wrappers, cloaks and white goods of various kinds. Careful attention is not paid to ventilation, and when the condition of the weather requires the closing of the windows the air in the shops is very impure. In addition to the factories, garments are made in many of the homes.

The farming portion of the community appears to be fairly prosperous. Of the 1900 acres comprising the tract, about one-fourth is under cultivation; the farms are in excellent order and exhibit evidences of skillful manipulation in clearing the soil of stumps, roots and noxious weeds. The soil, as in other colonies, is not well adapted to the raising of cereals, and the attention of the farmers is given to the culture of fruits and vegetables. The shipment of berries, sweet and white potatoes and other vegetables to the New York market is very large, and the railroad station presents an animated scene as the farmers bring in their produce on shipping days; large quantities of grapes are also raised for shipment; wine making is largely carried on, and the vineyards, being carefully cultivated, present a thrifty and strong appearance. The great source of profit, however, is the sweet potato crop; the yield is enormous and of such fine quality as to command the very highest prices in the New York market. The farmers here are planning for the construction of a canning factory to avoid the shipment of berries and tomatoes. The farmers of Rosenhayn are hard workers and do not count the hours of labor; from the earliest dawn until sundown they











are hard at it, and their untiring industry is winning its reward in ownership of the fine farms and the feeling of independence that emancipation from oppression and poverty brings.

About fifty per cent. of the farmers have their farms clear of incumbrance; it was a hard struggle and uphill work for years, but their perseverance and economy have at last brought them to a fair degree of success.

The farmers of Rosenhayn have good stock and keep it in excellent condition; a Jew may be trusted to take the best possible care of his horses and cows; he regards them as very potent factors in winning his way upwards, and they are treated as well as the family. Considerable attention is paid to poultry raising, and, as in the case of the other colonists, these people seem to have the knack of doing it well. The farm dwellings are small, but with their surroundings are neatly kept, and the outbuildings are also in reasonably fair condition. The annual value of crops raised is between \$10,000 and \$12,000. There is now no question but that the Jews can make a success of farming. These colonies located in South Jersey have demonstrated that fact beyond controversy.

It must be remembered that these people came here in the condition of paupers with but little experience in farming and that little acquired under entirely different circumstances of climate, soil and farming methods, but they have proved to be apt pupils. The very liberal aid extended to the colonists in starting them out is a great incentive to industry, economy and perseverance.

The land is at first divided into small farms, small buildings erected and a family is given one rent free for two years; after that small payments are required annually until the farm is paid for in full.

### THE JEWISH COLONY AT WOODBINE, CAPE MAY COUNTY.

In "The Study of the Jewish Colonies of South Jersey," there is none that presents features of more absorbing interest than the settlement at Woodbine, which is the direct application, in practical form, of the philanthropic and beneficent designs of the late Baron de Hirsch, which have been faithfully considered and carefully carried out by the Board of Trustees of the great fund which the late Baron bequeathed for the amelioration of the condition of the persecuted Jews of Russia and their uplift in business, moral and social life; it bears the title of the Woodbine Land and Improvement Company.

The experiment of planting a colony in the bushland of South Jersey was certainly a bold one; to take the bush and woodlands, clear and subdue the soil and woe it to productiveness and fruitfulness was a stupenduous enterprise and required careful thought and planning, ceaseless and untiring activity and energy to produce satisfactory returns. It has been, however, as the facts detailed in the paper here presented will establish beyond cavil or dispute. This settlement was mapped out in 1891

Woodbine is located in Upper Township, in the northwestern section of Cape May county; it is fifty-six miles from Philadelphia and twenty-five from Ocean City and Atlantic City. Two railroads—the West Jersey and Seashore and the South Jersey—give direct communication with the neighboring towns and with Philadelphia and New York. The tract comprises 5,300 acres, 1,800 being now cleared and improved; the soil is of a loamy character, being a mixture of sand, clay and gravel, suitable for such crops as fruits, vegetables, rye, oats, clover, grass, etc. The soil, naturally warm and level, is easily worked and when once cleared of stumps and roots is subject to easy drainage and well manures and fertilizes; it is rich in the mineral constituents though somewhat deficient in humus owing to the frequent forest fires, but this being remedied by a resort to green manuring, i. e., the plowing under of crimson clover, rye, buckwheat, etc., the form of which is here of very full and luxuriant growth; when sown in the middle of September it is ready to cut early





in the following May, thus giving opportunity for a second crop of sweet corn or potatoes. There is no haphazard farming on this tract, but all conditions of the soil have been studied and the operations shaped accordingly. Analysis of all manures and fertilizers has been made and only those are used which exhibit the greatest adaptability to the nature of the soil and which it most readily absorbs.

#### THE BARON DE HIRSH AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The trustees of the fund recognized the fact that measures must be taken for the instruction of the rising generation and their training in theoretical and practical farming; the conditions existing in this country were entirely different from those of the land from which they came and while little could be done to bring the heads of families to understand and adapt themselves to these new means and methods, the new generation could be readily trained and instructed.

The organization of this school was effected in October, 1894, after a considerable preparatory work had been done by a class made up of the sons of settlers located upon the tract, who spent the fall and winter of 1893 and the spring and summer of 1894 in clearing and improving the land.

These boys were also given instruction in English, arithmetic and other subjects; during the winter months a series of lectures was given on various practical agricultural subjects, illustrated by stereopticon views, once in each week. These lectures the parents of the boys were permitted to attend.

During the preparatory period of the year (March to October, 1894,) forty-two students were registered. The erection of the buildings, all excepting the large school, was mainly the work of the future students. In October, 1894, the first regular class was organized; the course of instruction combined theoretical teaching and practical application; the boys were taught the English language, history of the United States, arithmetic, drawing, land measuring, botany in its application to horticulture, chemistry in its relation to soils and crops, the proper feeding of domestic animals and entomology. The practical portion of the work was carried on mainly in the greenhouse, and included the preparation of soils, the potting of flowers, propagation by seeds.

and cuttings, preparation and care of cold frames and hot-beds and the grafting of roots.

The land was in good condition in the spring of 1895, and the fifteen students had practical application of their winter studies in getting in the seeds and plants, which comprised fruit trees, grape vines, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, onions, cabbage, potatoes (white and sweet), carrots, beets, peas, beans, sweet corn, in fact vegetables of all kinds, together with broom corn, millet, sugar beets and several kinds of grasses, which were grown for commercial and experimental purposes. During the four months, from October, 1894, to February, 1895, the students spent from twelve to fifteen hours per week in the machine shops, where they became acquainted with the handling of tools and the operating of machinery.

The second year opened with a class of twenty-two. The buying and mixing of manures and fertilizers, with instructions in comparative anatomy and physiology were added to the curriculum. Great care was bestowed upon the orchards and vineyards and the growing of forage plants, made necessary by the absence of meadows and natural pasture lands. The end of the second year brought with it assurance of the success of the methods employed. In September, 1896, an exhibit was made at the Cape May County Fair of corn, preserved fruits, peaches, grapes, melons, flowers, floral designs, poultry, etc., representing the average of the farm products. First premiums were awarded the school for all the exhibits except corn, and for this second premium was given. This year there were twelve graduates; one entered Storrs' Agricultural College, Conn; two were retained as assistants on the school farm; one secured a position as gardener at the Jewish Hospital in Philadelphia; another as florist in New York, the remainder went to work on the farms of their parents; certainly a very promising result.

The third year opened with twenty-one students; the course of studies was enlarged and the hours of practical work increased. The acreage under cultivation was as follows:

Orchards .....	13	acres.
Blackberries and raspberries.....	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	acres.
Strawberries .....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	acres.
Corn and forage plants.....	21	acres.
Vegetables .....	6	acres.
Grapes .....	4	acres.
Nursery .....	1	acres.

Three acres of strawberries in bearing yielded an average of 3,800 quarts per acre; the best acre gave a total of 4,728 quarts.

The fourth year opened in October, 1897, with twenty-one students; the studies were about the same as those of the previous year, but an addition was made to the practical work in the care and management of the dairy, testing of milk by various methods, poultry raising, etc., instruction in higher mathematics. During the winter two exhibits were made—one at the Annual Fair of the Hebrew Literature Society of Philadelphia, where several diplomas were awarded, the other at the Washington Feather Club, of Washington, N. J., where the school received first and second premiums for poultry. At the close of the year several of the graduates secured excellent positions as instructors.

There are now in the school ninety-six students, several of them girls; the latter, in addition to their educational studies, are being instructed in housekeeping, dairying and floriculture. The school farm contains 270 acres, 175 of which are under cultivation, and, with the growing crops, presents a very attractive appearance. The yield of the farm in 1899 was as follows:

White potatoes.....	110 to 175 bushels per acre.
Sweet potatoes.....	35 to 50 barrels per acre.
Corn.....	25 bushels (shelled) per acre.
Tomatoes (partial failure).....	3 tons per acre.
Peas, beans, onions, salad, etc.,	very large yield.

#### FRUITS.

Strawberries .....	Average of 2,500 quarts per acre.
Raspberries .....	Average of 1,600 quarts per acre.
Blackberries .....	Average of 3,000 quarts per acre.
Grapes .....	Average of 3,000 pounds per acre.

The orchards are quite young, but the average showed:

Peaches .....	4 baskets per tree.
Pears .....	5 baskets per tree.
Plums .....	6 baskets per tree.

Apples were not yet bearing. The promise for 1900 of all these fruits is for a very large yield, as all the trees are well set.



## BUILDINGS.

The buildings on the farm have been carefully designed for their respective purposes; the offices are located in a large frame building, with four rooms on the lower floor and school room, library, chemical cabinet, library and reading room on second floor. The library is well supplied with books on science, agriculture, history, reference and general literature, with numerous maps, charts, etc.

The reading room has a full supply of daily and weekly papers, magazines, etc. The chemical laboratory is where the constituent elements of products are determined and arranged in cases and analysis of fertilizers are made, and the results preserved in jars.

Hirsch Hall, the home of the students, is a building 46x72 feet, three stories high, with large verandas, and is admirably arranged and fitted; the basement has a large dining-room for the boys, lavatory, laundry, supply, storage rooms, etc.; the second floor has large reception room, parlors, teachers' dining-room, and two large dormitories at the extremes of the building, facing respectively north and south. These are very neat and clean, fitted with iron cots with wire springs and hair mattresses. Rooms for the matron and teachers are also on this floor. The third floor has store rooms and two dormitories, the same size and immediately over those on the second floor, and are fitted in similar manner. Careful attention is paid to sanitary conditions, light and ventilation. The dormitories, being constructed at the extreme ends of the building, with large windows and air shafts, receive light and air from three sides. There are accommodations for twenty-eight students in each of the dormitories; the heat is supplied from the boiler house, which is located in a separate building; the water supply is ample and large pipes extend up to third floor, where also is fire hose on reels ready for instant use. Fire escapes are also conveniently arranged for the exit of the inmates in case of fire, making the building in all points thoroughly equipped.





## THE DAIRY.

The dairy provokes the admiration of all who visit it, perhaps there is none in the State where the sanitary conditions are more carefully looked after. The building is 30x60 feet, provided with every modern appliance for the care and comfort of the stock.

At the southwest corner of this building the students have constructed a silo thirteen feet in diameter and twenty-nine feet high, with a capacity of eighty tons. In the construction of all the buildings on the farm the students have done a large part of the work.

The front of the dairy building is two stories high, containing feed room, mows and large creamery, with all the latest improved machinery for the treatment of the milk and making butter. Here the milk is brought direct from the cows, placed in a cooler which reduces the temperature to fifty degrees or less, sterilized, bottled and placed in the refrigerator ready for sale, or goes to the separator. The butter made here is of a very superior quality, its purity being guaranteed, and commands the highest prices. The creamery contains all the machinery, operated by steam power, for treatment of the milk and making butter. A guaranteed analysis of the milk is furnished to customers semi-monthly. The herd consists of twenty cows, six heifers and two bulls; the cows are mostly Alderneys and Jerseys; one bull is a registered Guernsey, the other a Holstein. The quantity of milk given by each cow at milking is weighed and noted on the register; frequent analysis determines the quality of the milk of each cow, a portion being daily retained for that purpose. Every precaution is taken through all the operations to secure the absolute purity of the milk. The students assigned to do the milking, when that time arrives, are required to give their hands and arms a thorough washing, clothe themselves in white canvas suits and then proceed to work.

No one, not especially designated, can enter any part of the dairy or go through it in passing from one building to another. The building is completely screened with wire netting, so that the animals experience no annoyance from flies, gnats or mosquitoes.

A multitude of windows make the cow house very light and airy; steam pipes, running through the building, maintain a comfortable temperature in the winter. The average amount of milk daily from each cow is about two gallons.

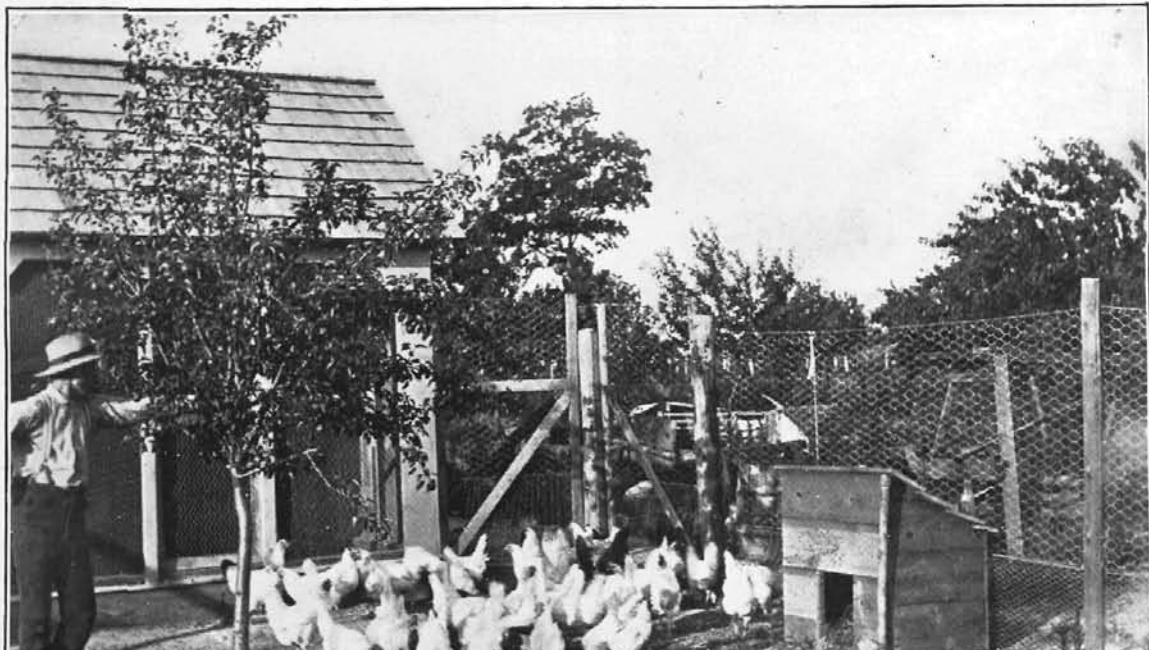
The cows are very carefully groomed twice daily; the cow house is kept conspicuously neat and clean; there is a trough running through the heads of the stalls the entire length of the building to give a constant supply of fresh running water to the stock; the stalls are fitted with patent yokes, fine feed boxes, salt cups, etc.; a trench back of the cows carries off the voidings of the animals to manure pits outside the house. The herd is carefully inspected once every month by Dr. Tremaine, of Bridgeton, and if any cow is found ailing in any way it is at once isolated from the herd and so kept until it recovers or is condemned. A wagon conveys butter, milk and vegetables to Ocean City through the season. The milk from two or more cows is set apart for the use of infants.

#### POULTRY.

The school has scored a great success in the raising of poultry. There are four large poultry houses, and four more being constructed. These are all models in arrangements and appointments; incubators of the latest and very best models are in use, and stretching out from these are the wire screened apartments wherein the different broods are confined; the age of any chicken is thus determined by the number of the apartment he occupies.

Enclosed steam pipes give the poultry house a moderate temperature in the coldest weather. The sanitary condition of these houses is perfect; they are thoroughly cleaned every day by the students who have that turn of duty. The poultry raised here is pretty sure to command a premium where ever exhibited.

It would make this study too lengthy to speak in detail of the large greenhouses for the growing of flowers and vegetables, the barns or the new creamery building, which is now being constructed, as well as a large barn for the accommodation of the eight horses employed on the farm. There are also blacksmith and wheelwright shops; in the former the farm tools are made, rehandled and repaired; in the latter the wagons to be used on the farm are made and repaired.







## THREE YEARS' COURSE.

A brief synopsis of the students' three years course is of interest:

First Year—Winter Term—School twenty-eight hours per week. Taking care of stables, poultry yards and domestic animals; milking; work in wood working shop and in the fields, twenty-eight hours per week.

Summer Term—School fourteen hours per week. Care of stables and animals; work in field and garden; planting and taking care of the growing crops and harvesting; eight hours per day, five days in week.

Second Year—Winter Term—School twenty-eight hours per week. Work in the greenhouses, cold frames, hot-beds; work in the orchards, including trimming and grafting; work in the blacksmith shop; twenty-eight hours per week.

Summer Term—School fourteen hours per week. Care of orchards and small fruit plantations, greenhouses and open ground floriculture and work on the nursery grounds; eight hours per day, five days in week.

Third Year—Winter Term—School twenty-five hours per week. Continuation of work of second year and work in the wheelwright shop; thirty hours per week.

Summer Term—Undergraduates are sent out to farms in New Jersey and other States for practice and to familiarize themselves with local conditions of farming. The demand for these boys is always in excess of the supply, and they readily command \$20 per month and board.

The course for the girls comprises the same hours for study in the school, the remaining time is devoted to sewing, cooking for the boys, caring for the poultry, dairy work and instruction in housekeeping under direction of the matron.

## THE FACULTY.

PROF. H. L. SABSOVICH, M. A.,  
*Superintendent and Instructor in Theoretical Agriculture.*

THOMAS E. GRAVATT, B. S.,  
*Instructor in Mathematics and English.*

JACOB KOTINSKY, B. S.,  
*Instructor in Natural Sciences.*

JOSEPH PINCUS, B. A.,  
*Farm Superintendent and Instructor in Dairying.*

FREDERICK SCHMIDT,  
*Instructor in Horticulture and Floriculture.*

SIMON BRAILOWSKY,  
*Instructor in Wood and Iron Work.*

ACHILLES JAFFE,  
*Instructor in Religion.*

There are now ninety-six students, several of the number being girls. Every applicant for admission must be at least fourteen years old, in good health, and must submit to the Superintendent testimonials of good moral character. Applicants must be prepared to pass the third grade examinations as given in the public schools of Cape May county. Tuition is free to all regular students; board and lodging at actual cost. To those students whose parents are unable to support them while at school board and lodging will be given gratuitously and offset by the labor of the students on the school farms; students must furnish their own clothing. Voluminous reports are prepared by Prof. Sabsovich, showing every detail of the work in school and on farm, and are submitted to the Board of Trustees at the close of each term.





## THE NEW COLLEGE.

Two years ago it was found that the school building was entirely too small to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of students, and the Board of Trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund was applied to for an appropriation for a new building; this was granted, and the Jewish Colonization Society of Paris also made a very liberal contribution to the building fund of the new college.

It is now being built and will be completed and dedicated with appropriate ceremony in September. The building is of brick,  $66\frac{1}{2} \times 78$  feet, and three stories high; the basement story is ten feet high and will contain gymnasium, bowling alley, bath rooms with shower baths, wash rooms and water closets, bicycle storage room and boiler room, etc. The second story is thirteen feet high and will have a fine hall, reception room, parlor, chemical laboratory, two large school rooms, photographic room and two cloak rooms. The third story is fifteen feet high with large hall, two large school rooms and an assembly room for lectures and entertainments, which will seat about three hundred persons. There is also a loft for storage, thirteen feet to the peak, and is surmounted by a fine belfry. The front entrance will be very ornate, with large arched twin windows each side with stained glass. The very latest and best arrangements will be adopted for light, heat and ventilation, also drainage; the furnishings will be of the best.

The grounds will be made beautiful with trees, shrubbery, plants and flowers. The cost of the building will be about \$25,000, exclusive of furnishings and apparatus; it is to be made thorough and complete in all its appointments. Hirsch Hall, which is near the new college, will still remain as the boarding house of the teachers and students.

**THE WOODBINE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.**

The incorporation of the Baron de Hirsch Trustees for this settlement bears the above title. The 5,300 acres comprised in the tract were purchased on the 28th day of August, 1891; the first settlers came in the spring of 1892, and consisted of fifty families, in all about three hundred persons. The colonists were brought on from Northwestern and Southwestern Russia and Roumelia; to each family was assigned fifteen acres of land, with the privilege of acquiring fifteen acres more, if they desired to do so. It was originally designed for a purely agricultural colony, no manufactures being contemplated, but as the school and other farms became productive and the farmers sought to dispose of the surplus of the products above their family needs the fact was recognized that where a battalion of producers was created it was absolutely essential that there should also be a bridge or division of consumers. This condition of affairs was promptly seen and was immediately provided for.

The town site was laid out in 1897, comprising 800 acres, 275 of which have been cleared. Manufactories were located by erecting buildings, the corporation granting such concessions as induced manufacturers to remove to Woodbine. Houses were built for these operatives, and to-day the town contains a population of over fourteen hundred.

There are one hundred and sixty Jewish and thirty-four Gentile families; fifty per cent. of the people own their own homes. Forty per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture and sixty per cent. in industrial pursuits. Of the business men, twenty in number, fourteen own the properties they occupy; of the farms, fifty in number, sixteen have been entirely cleared of incumbrance and deeds given; the remainder are under lease and the farmers are rapidly extinguishing their indebtedness, \$1,100 having been paid off in the last four months.

The townspeople are taking great pride in the improvement of their properties, and are setting out shrubbery and ornamental plants and flowers.







The public buildings comprise a synagogue, erected at a cost of \$7,000; a Baptist Church, cost of building, \$2,500, for which the ground was generously donated by the Woodbine Company; a public bath-house, built at a cost of \$2,500; two school buildings, one built by the colony at cost of \$2,500, the other by the township at a cost of \$2,000. There is a fine hotel opposite the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company station. The total valuation of property in Woodbine is \$250,000, of which sixty-three and one-half per cent. is owned by the Woodbine Land Improvement Company and thirty-six and one-half per cent. by other parties; the value of the farm property is \$75,000.

The manufactories are as follows: The clothing factory of Messrs. David & Blumenthal, manufacturers of mens' and boys' clothing. The factory is 50x60 feet, three stories high, with a smaller one-story building 30x40 feet; they employ one hundred and sixty-eight hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$1,000. If they could get sufficient hands they would more than double the capacity of the factory. In a little over one year this firm has built thirty-four houses east of the railroad for their work-people. Their method is one very favorable to the employes. When a workman wants to own a home of his own, he announces it to the firm and pays down \$25; the house is then built. When it is ready for occupancy he makes a further payment of \$50 and is permitted to move in, taking a lease at \$7 per month rental, which is credited on the house as paid, so that when the payments amount to a sum sufficient to cancel the balance remaining on the property he is given a deed for it; no interest is charged. These houses are built at a cost of about \$525.

The Universal Lock Company employs forty hands; weekly pay-roll of \$360. The Woodbine Machine and Tool Company employs twenty-eight hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$225.

Louis Schuleman, manufacturer of clothing, employs eighteen hands; weekly pay-roll \$108.

The Woodbine Brick Company employs twelve hands; weekly pay-roll of \$100.

L. Rosine, manufacturer of clothing, employs five hands and pays out weekly \$40.

The average earnings of each family on the tract is a little over \$500 per year. There are in the town nine carpenters, four bricklayers, five painters, twenty-four other mechanics. The percentage of the townpeople as to employment is as follows:

Clothing Factories.....	50 per cent.
Machine Shops.....	25 per cent.
Building Trades.....	12 per cent.
Storekeepers, Teachers, etc.....	13 per cent.

There are fourteen miles of streets laid out, four miles of which have been graded and gravelled; there are twelve miles of farm roads laid out, improved and in excellent condition; an electric light plant has been installed, the power for which is furnished by the Woodbine Machine and Tool Company, which also furnishes the power for the factories; lights are furnished for bath, public and private use; the streets are lighted by twenty arc lights. There are no running streams or surface springs on the Woodbine tract; the water supply is secured from artesian wells, the water from which is pumped into two large tanks, one containing 30,000 gallons and the other 18,000. When full these give an average of 34.29 gallons per capita daily for every man, woman or child on the tract and is excellent water.

The community is orderly and law respecting and a single policeman is considered a sufficient safeguard.

A very close and thorough inspection of every part of this colony, both as to its agricultural and industrial conditions, gives conclusive evidence of the industry, thrift and economy of the people.

The industries are somewhat hampered by the inability of the manufacturers to obtain a sufficient number of operatives to increase their output; the workmen apparently prefer the sweat shops of New York and other large cities with their noisome





air, confined quarters and reeking filth of their surroundings to the commodious, well-lighted, thoroughly ventilated factories and the free air of the open country. One reason why it is so difficult to get these people away from the large cities lies in the fact that although the manufacturers have labored earnestly to induce them to come out into the country to work it has been found impossible to divert their minds of the fear that the employment will not be permanent and they may be thrown out of employment without means and far from their friends and associates.

The Jews who enter upon farm life are hard workers, and from earliest dawn to sundown the hours are spent in the labor of the farm. They are always anxious to find the best methods to pursue in cultivation of the soil and the treatment of growing crops. In taking a tract of fifteen acres for his farm, the head of the family devotes himself to that work, perhaps retaining a son to help him, the rest of the children find employment in the factory and earn sufficient to supply the needs of the family until the farm is well cultivated and productive. There are few drones in the Jewish hive. One of the finest farms in Woodbine is that of Farmer Lipman, which adjoins the northwest corner of the school farm. It is on slightly rising ground, with a slope to the south, and has been brought to a very high degree of cultivation. His crops are very fine and every portion of the land shows the greatest care exercised and the result of the hard labor that has been expended upon it. Mr. Lipman's comfortable dwelling is surrounded on all four sides by a high grape trellis; the house thus standing, as it were, in a large court, with walls of greenery; the effect is very pleasant and attractive.

This farmer has one daughter who is clerk to the school and another earning fair wages in the large clothing factory. There are several other farms in almost equally excellent condition.

Yes, the Jew can be made a very successful cultivator of the soil; he bears the elements of success in his quickness to learn; his ready adaptability to the circumstances by which he is surrounded; his untiring energy and close economy. To assert the contrary is to betray the effects of prejudice and not conviction brought about by a knowledge of facts.

The question of erecting an elegant marble monument to

Baron de Hirsch has been agitated at the Woodbine colony, but what need of that? Here, grander than marble shaft or column, more enduring than mausoleum of granite or polished tablet of brass is this thriving settlement, made up of a people rescued from tyranny and despotism, raised from abject poverty to become, by the aid of his beneficence, intelligent citizens of the Great Republic, industrious, enterprising, economical and self-respecting. It was a noble bequest; it is being faithfully applied to the purposes of the trust, and the promise is for the highest and most gratifying results. This is his monument.

#### **THE JEWISH COLONY AT CARMEL.**

The Jewish colony, at Carmel, is in many respects different from those at Alliance and Woodbine. There was no purchase of a large tract of land for division among those who came to carve out farms for themselves there. This was not a colony located by the Hebrew Aid Society, the Jewish Alliance, or the trustees of the Baron de Hirsh Fund, or any similar society or organization; it was formed of Russian Jewish emigrants, who came to make homes for themselves in the United States.

This settlement was established in 1883, the year following the advent of the colony at Alliance; it was comprised of one hundred families, numbering in all about three hundred men, women and children; they selected land which lies partly in Millville and partly in Deerfield township. Each family secured about twenty acres and went to work diligently to clear off the timber and get the land ready for cultivation; while this was being done the women and children were employed in such work as could be obtained to earn enough, with the addition of sums realized from the sales of the wood as it was cut off, to provide food for the family and make the payments for the land as they became due. Rude houses were built by the aid of money secured from the Building Association of the city of Bridgeton, to which, of course, mortgages were given covering the entire properties. This people struggled hard, working from earliest dawn until late at night, with the most determined energy, for a period of seven years; it then became evident that, unassisted, the people could not longer sustain themselves, as the Building Associations were











foreclosing the mortgages, and property after property went under the hammer, and the poor settlers were completely disheartened. The outlook for them was indeed gloomy and desperate.

At this terrible crisis of affairs a committee was appointed and sent with an earnest appeal to the late Baron de Hirsch, who was then living, for assistance to extricate them from the difficulties that had crowded upon them and to save their small farms.

The Baron was not the man to turn the deaf ear to cries of his countrymen for assistance, and he sent the sum of \$5,000, to be loaned to the struggling people in such sums as careful investigation proved to be needed in each individual case, ranging from \$50 to \$200; these loans were to bear interest at four per cent., and ten per cent. of the principal with accrued interest, which was to be paid every six months. This timely aid marked a turning point in the history of Carmel settlement; it put heart into the people to renew the struggle, and in the decade that followed they have reached a greatly improved and more comfortable condition. Wealth has not come to the colonists, but they have made sure of a footing on the land and are earning comfortable livings. In the country from which they came, they had but rough experience in agriculture, and that under entirely different methods from those prevailing here. The success, therefore, which has crowned their efforts to adapt themselves to these new conditions is the more surprising and commendable.

The soil at Carmel is very good, resembling the soil at Alliance and Woodbine; it is a light sandy loam, easily worked, responding readily to manure and fertilizers, and is well adapted to raising vegetables, melons, berries, grapes, peaches, pears, etc., but not heavy enough for cereals, hence the people do not attempt to raise these only in small quantities for their own use. The crops of white and sweet potatoes are very abundant and bring large and sure returns; some of the finest melons produced in New Jersey are raised at Carmel, and the berry and grape crops are of a very high standard.

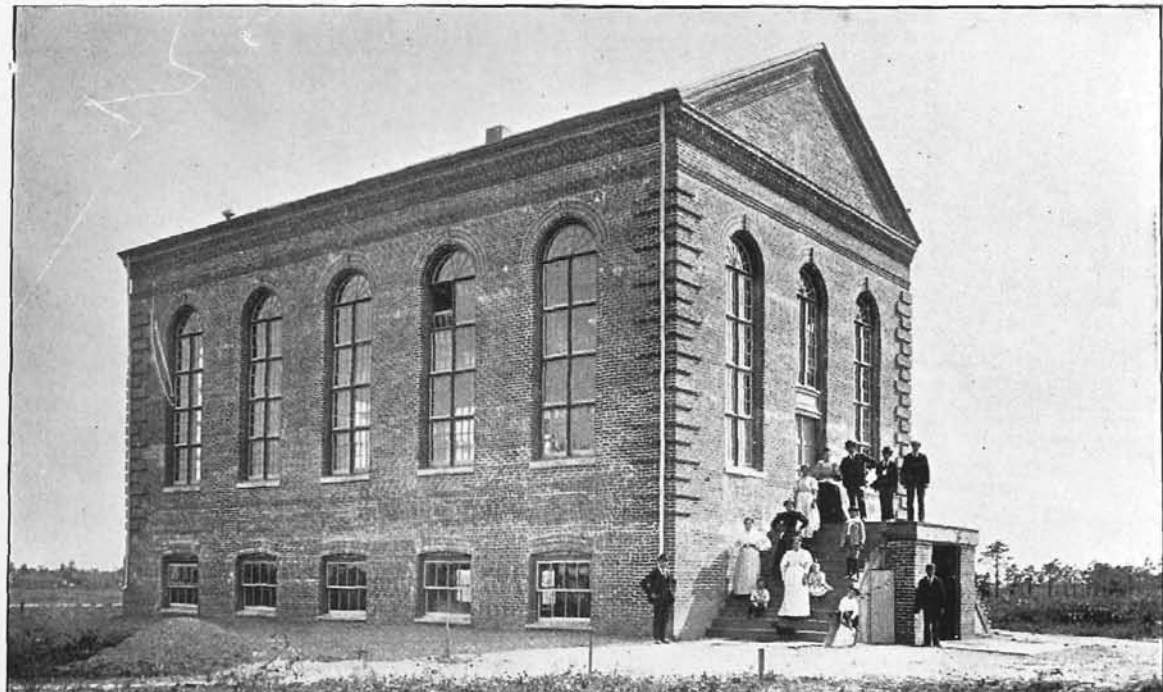
There are now some very excellent farmers at this settlement; hard workers, who have made a careful study of the capabilities of the soil, who have learned how to treat it to produce the best results and who are constantly on the alert for all that will

elevate and improve their condition. The farms are remarkably neat and present a very fine, thrifty appearance. Great care has been exercised to thoroughly free the soil from stumps and roots; there is no sour, soggy land, but the soil is thoroughly broken and pulverized, fed at proper seasons with carefully selected fertilizers and every acre under cultivation yields in rich abundance.

The houses are small and unpretentious, but cozy, comfortable and well furnished.

Like their compatriots at the other settlements, they have fine cows and abundance of excellent poultry. Said one of these settlers, "We do not have to buy much, a little flour and a few groceries; we get out vegetables and fruits from the soil, our milk and butter from the cow, and chickens and the eggs are very good eating. We have enough of these to trade for flour and groceries and from our crops to make the regular payments on the farm and get the plain clothing we need, and, sir, we can afford a holiday suit, too." The vineyards, now well set with clusters of Concord grapes, are of very strong and thrifty appearance and the yield is enormous. This colony, which has given special attention to grape culture and the making of wines, is meeting with marked success, and finds a rapidly increasing demand for the still wines they manufacture; these wines are of fine body and rich flavor and are rapidly gaining favor among the judges of good wines. The shipping station is Rosenhayn, on the lines of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, and a very busy scene is presented here when the farmers of Carmel and Rosenhayn are shipping their vegetables, fruits and melons to market.

The farm of Isaac Rosen, on the extreme southern verge of the Carmel tract, and fronting on the turnpike and the line of the Bridgeton and Millville Traction Company, contains 340 acres, nearly all cleared and in a very high state of cultivation. Mr. Rosen had large experience in farming and ranch life in Texas before coming to Carmel, and made money enough to enable him to secure this large farm. Unlike his fellows at Carmel, he does not grow berries and fruits, but has turned his attention to cereals and potatoes, the soil being somewhat heavier and richer than on most of the farms in the colony; he finds ready market for all he can raise in the cities of Millville and Bridgeton, his farm being about midway between them; he also gives attention to dairying, and has a herd of twenty-two fine cows.







The town site of Carmel is very small, and the synagogue is the only public building. There are three factories, one in which clothing for men and boys is manufactured, and two devoted to the manufacture of ladies' wrappers and waists. In the former sixty hands are employed, whose wages average from \$8 to \$10 per week; the other factories employ each twenty-five hands, mostly girls, the average wages being \$6 to \$7 per week—wages are always paid weekly and in cash. In the establishment of manufacturing at this place, the Baron de Hirsch trustees have assisted the people. They own the clothing factory and lease the buildings in which the wrappers and waists are manufactured; they also own the machinery in all the buildings.

In contradistinction to the other colonies, it may be stated that Carmel has had but little extraneous aid, but has reached its present fairly prosperous condition by the indomitable pluck, energy and economy of its people.

#### OTHER COLONIES.

Attempts have been made to establish Jewish colonies in other localities, but they have all been failures. Of these may be named Mizpah, Atlantic county, six miles from Mays Landing; Reega, eleven miles distant from Mizpah, Malaga, in Franklin township, Gloucester county; Zionsville, four miles distant from the last named; Alberton, near Manamuskin, on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad; Hebron, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, near Newfield.

The cause of failure in these attempts at colonization of Jewish families was that they were started by speculators, men whose records did not promise a high order of things for the refugees, and as their capital was very limited, it did not take long to reach the end. The idea of these speculators was that they could get these poor exiles into their clutches, pay them starvation wages and make a big profit out of it, but the Jews failed to be impressed by the glittering inducements held out and did not come in the large numbers anticipated to locate.

Mizpah was projected by a New York firm of cloakmakers, and at one time had one factory, thirteen houses, and probably 25 or 30 Jewish families, numbering in all about 100 persons.

Reega was projected by a wholesale liquor dealer and a picture frame merchant of Philadelphia. A small sewing shop, several frame houses and a small grocery store, with one Jewish family, two Italian and four Polish tried the settlement, but the outlook was so unpromising that they soon fled.

The Jewish families at Malaga found employment in Richman Stocking Factory, and no permanent settlement resulted. Ziontown was projected by a New York coatmaker in conjunction with a Philadelphian, who purchased 1,137 acres of bushland, run it off in town lots at \$75 per lot, put up a small sewing shop, and had at one time some seventy persons employed, but work failed and the people were reduced almost to starvation.

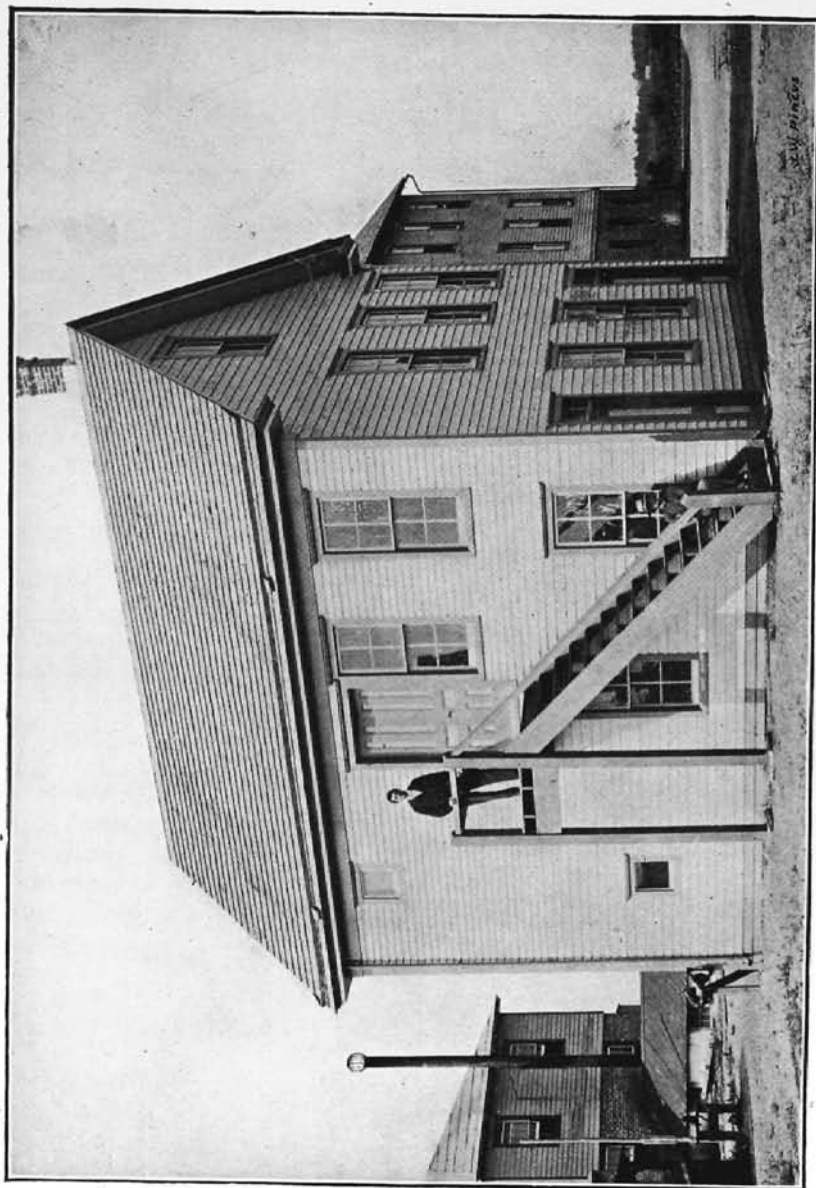
The location was all right, being somewhat elevated, and if it had been started by the right persons, backed by sufficient capital, might have proved successful.

The most notable failure at Jewish colonization was that at Alberton, or, as it is most generally spoken of, Halberton. A New York ticket broker and his nephew, associated with a local speculator under the high sounding title of "The Cumberland Land and Improvement Company," opened up a tract of bushland below Manumuskin Station, on the line of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad, eight miles south of Millville. A factory, large boarding house, and twelve or fifteen houses were built on the farming tract of a few acres each. The settlers were never in excess of 75, and work soon failed, and they were compelled to leave. There was not sufficient capital back of the concern and it went into the hands of the Sheriff, where it remains, as that functionary has not been able to dispose of it, and the deserted factory and houses, minus doors and windows, present a most forlorn picture to the passengers on the trains that pass the scene of this abortive attempt to found a colony.

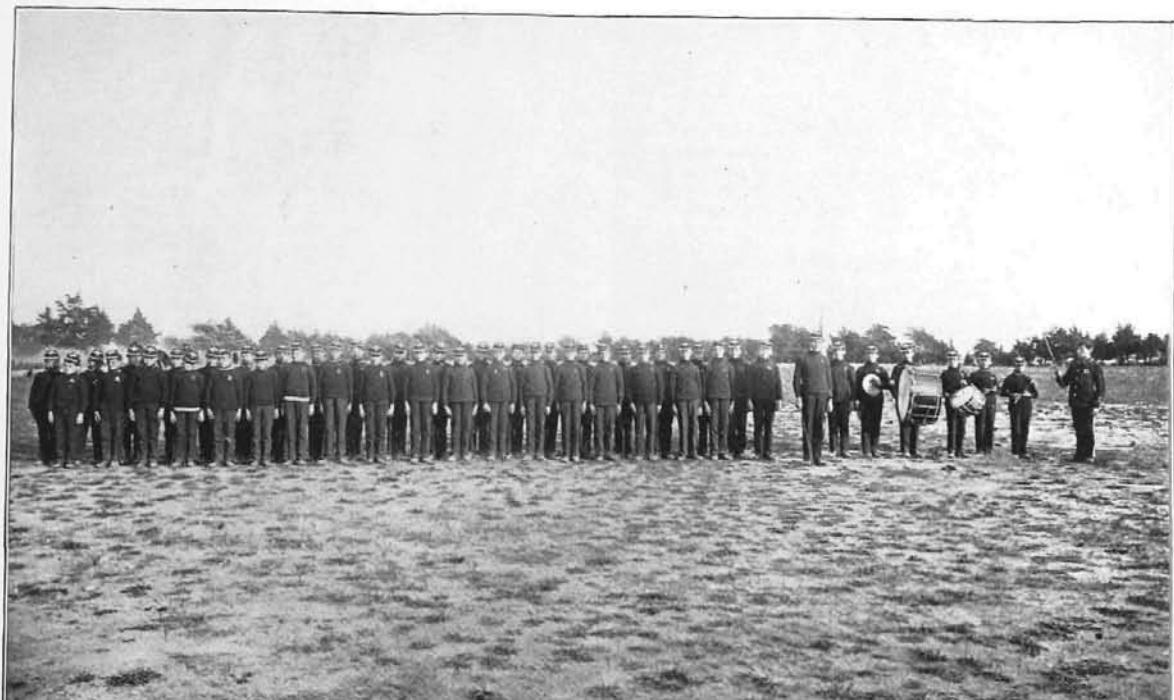
Hebron was started by a colonist from Alliance, but never resulted in securing any settlers; it is located in the triangle formed by the railroads at Newfield.

Thus is presented the salient feature of all these South Jersey Jewish colonies. Those established under the auspices of the Hebrew Benevolent Societies are proving successful, while every attempt of speculators to start colonies has resulted in complete failure.





Dairy and Cold Storage, Agricultural School.







## Chronology of Events and Occurrences Relating to Labor and Industry in New Jersey.

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DECEMBER 6th, 1899. A disturbance occurred at the mills of the Summit Silk Company, caused by the introduction of new men to take the places of some 250 weavers, who had been employed by the company and were then on strike. The new men were attacked by a crowd composed largely of women, the wives of the strikers. The strike grew out of a demand for increase of prices for weaving a grade of silk more difficult than ordinary, which was refused by the company, because of the poor condition of the silk market.

DECEMBER 8th, 1899. After efforts to compromise, the difficulties between the Summit Silk Mill Company and its striking weavers had failed, the firm started up again with a number of non-union weavers; of these, five joined the strikers next day. To prevent disturbances, the firemen of the town of Summit were deputised to act as policemen. Dispossess warrants were said to have been issued against several persons who were among the strikers, and who occupied houses belonging to the company controlling the mills.

DECEMBER 8th, 1899. An effort on the part of contractors to reduce the wages of teamsters employed in removing earth from Branch Brook Park caused a strike, which, shortly after, was settled by a compromise.

DECEMBER 9th, 1899. The United Hatters of North America succeeded in inducing the Volk Hat Company, of Norwalk, Conn., to refuse handling any longer the product of the hat manufacturing firm of F. Berge Company, against whom the hatters were on strike. It was claimed by the United Hatters that their fight against Berge & Company had reduced

that firm's output from 2,000 dozens to 750 dozens per week. Two hundred and fifty persons were said to be now employed in place of 750, which the firm had working before the strike.

DECEMBER 11th, 1899. A non-union silk weaver, employed by the Summit Silk Company, was attacked in the street in Paterson, where he resided, by four strikers who had been in the Summit company's employ. After the man had been brutally beaten, his assailants were arrested.

DECEMBER 11th, 1899. The committee of the striking hatters of F. Berge and Company issued a statement to the effect that their strike was begun three months ago, because the firm refused to respect the regulations of the Union and obey the State law, which makes 55 hours a legal week's work. Letters received at the headquarters of the strikers from the officers of the other trade unions in various parts of the country contained assurances that the boycott against the product of the Berge firm was being actively prosecuted by their members.

DECEMBER 14th, 1899. A large fair was held in the Orange Armory, at Orange, for the benefit of the striking hatters formerly employed by Berge and Company. Receipts of fair amounted to \$2,700.

DECEMBER 14th, 1899. Vice Chancellor Reed rendered a decision in the case of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, in which he declares it is lawful, under the law of 1883, for workmen to combine for the purpose of inducing their fellow workmen to strike, so long as they use for that purpose only peaceful and lawful means. Every employer, the opinion says, has a right to engage whomsoever he chooses, just as every workman has a right to enter or refuse to enter the service of an employer. "The freedom to seek or refuse employment belongs to every citizen."

DECEMBER 16th, 1899. The obstruction of the Passaic River and the accumulation of offensive matter in it from the Newark city sewers was the occasion of a letter addressed to the Committee on River and Navigation of the Board of Trade of Newark, by the Clarke Thread Company. The firm stated that if the present conditions of the river continued busi-

ness could not be carried on by large manufactories who were dependent on female labor in a location such as theirs is. Other large cities, the latter stated, had made overtures to the company to transfer their business to them, offering as inducements, exemption from taxation for a long period and other benefits. As a result of the letter of the Clarke firm and of expressions of views by other manufacturing firms, the Board of Trade adopted a resolution declaring the purification of the Passaic River to be the most important duty now incumbent on the municipal authorities of Newark.

DECEMBER 16th, 1899. The Social Progress Club held a meeting in Newark, at which the speakers extolled the union label as the most potent of all the influences at work for maintaining high wages and consequently a high standard of living among American workmen.

DECEMBER 21st, 1899. A delegation of striking silk weavers of Summit addressed a mass meeting of broad silk weavers of Paterson, and explained to them the causes that led to the strike in the Summit mills.

DECEMBER 21st, 1899. A large number of the striking employes of the Summit mill returned to work. About two-thirds of the ordinary force were then at work. The company states that but for the desire to keep places for some of their old employes the plant could be run to its full capacity, as enough outside men could be obtained for that purpose.

DECEMBER 21st, 1899. An agreement has been reached between the Brewery, Carpenters and Painters allied with the Knights of Labor and the Building Trades Council of Hudson County, by which the council now has jurisdiction over the carpenters and painters. This has long been a serious bone of contention between the two organizations.

DECEMBER 22d, 1899. For the purpose of more effectively combining the power of the unions the Newark branch of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association resolved to disband and the members will be affiliated with the New York Association. Newark branch has 250 members.

DECEMBER 26th, 1899. The last of the striking silk weavers of Summit Silk Mill returned to work. The strike had lasted three months.

- DECEMBER 28th, 1899. A strike was declared by the broad silk weavers at the Jewell Mills, in Paterson. Twenty-five weavers, the entire force, quit their looms. The main grievance is the system of fines recently inaugurated in the mills.
- DECEMBER 29th, 1899. Strike at the Rogers Locomotive Works as a consequence of a threatened reduction in wages. Conference held between the firm and men resulted in all returning to work.
- DECEMBER, 1899. The Marine Vapor Engine Company is to build a factory of double the capacity of its present plant in Jersey City on the Passaic River, in Newark. The company, with its increased facilities, will employ 300 men.
- DECEMBER, 1899. The Gera Mill Company has paid \$40,000 to the Dundee Company, of Passaic, for the mill site on which they are now erecting a factory building.
- DECEMBER, 1899. A receiver has been appointed for the Lakeview Ribbon Company of Paterson. Liabilities placed at \$19,000.
- DECEMBER, 1899. The Iroquis Silk Company, of Paterson, leased a factory building to the Barbour Thread Company.
- DECEMBER, 1899. The American Glass Company, which controls the window glass plants of Bridgeton, has announced that these plants will not be operated this year.
- DECEMBER, 1899. H. L. Hobart and Company are erecting a large factory building in Hoboken, which will cost over \$50,000.
- DECEMBER, 1899. Aderente and Son, glove manufacturers, of Jersey City, are about to erect a building adjoining their present factory, which will double their capacity and greatly increase their present force of employees. The firm now employs 40 men and 100 women.
- JANUARY 5th, 1900. The machinists employed in the Watson and the Eastwood Machine shops, at Paterson, struck for a uniform minimum wage rate of \$2.50 per day, or a general increase of 10 per cent. on present wage rates. The number of men involved in the Watson shops was 100, and in the Eastwood about 130. There are between 1,500 and 2,000 machinists in Paterson, of whom about 500 are members of the Machinists' Union.

JANUARY 6th, 1900. The United Hatters of North America, through the committee in charge of the strike at the factory of Berge and Company, Orange Valley, sent four men on the road to visit labor unions throughout the country for the purpose of urging the members to support the strike against that firm by refusing to buy or wear hats not containing the label of the United Hatters. 2

JANUARY 6th, 1900. Notice was posted in the spinning department of the Mile End Thread Company's mill, at Kearney, conveying the information to the forty-two spiners employed there, that they would receive a 10 per cent. increase in wages beginning January 1st. The spiners at the Mile End Mill suffered a reduction of the 10 per cent. about three years ago, and at the time the company promised that just as soon as the conditions of trade warranted its being done the old rates would be re-established.

JANUARY 9th, 1900. A special meeting of the Machinists' Union of Paterson was held, at which it was decided that the strike now on at the Watson and the Eastwood Works should not, for the present, be extended to other shops in that city. 3

JANUARY 8th, 1900. The weavers employed by John Hollbach and Company, of Paterson, went on strike, because two out of eleven men employed in the mill had been discharged without just cause. 4

JANUARY 8th, 1900. Samuel Lederer, silk ribbon manufacturer of Paterson, made an assignment. Liabilities, \$33,000.

JANUARY 9th, 1900. A meeting of the Watchung Silk Company was held to elect directors. The officers reported the condition of the Company to be first-class and a large amount of business on hand.

JANUARY 10th, 1900. One hundred and fifty "makers" employed in the factory of F. Cummings, Orange Valley, struck because of a misunderstanding over the sizing of hats by hands employed by the week. The factory of Cummings and Company is one of the largest union, or "fair shops," in the country. Strike was settled to satisfaction of the firm and the workmen next day. 5

JANUARY 11th, 1900. The Mercer County Central Labor Union held a meeting at Association Hall, Trenton, that was very



largely attended. The meeting was in the interest of trade organization and to demonstrate the effects and benefits derived from unions.

JANUARY 12th, 1900. The silk mill hands in West Hoboken, New Durham, and other points in North Hudson county, are restless and said to be preparing for a strike that will be likely to tie up the silk industry in that section. Silk workers complain of low wages and have organized as the United Silk Weavers of Hudson County.

JANUARY 13th, 1900. The United Building Trades Council of Hudson County, through its Secretary, issued a circular, addressed to the Board of Finance, protesting against the employment of men on the Free Library Building who were not residents of Hudson county.

JANUARY 15th, 1900. The Germania Sick Benefit Society gave a ball in Orange for the benefit of the striking hatters of Orange Valley.

JANUARY 15th, 1900. The Plainfield carpenters demanded an eight hour work day with nine hours pay. The demand was refused by the employers. One boss carpenter discharged all union men in his employ on their refusing to leave the union.

JANUARY 18th, 1900. The Building Trades Council of Hudson County held a meeting to straighten out a difficulty that had arisen between New York carpenters and Newark tile setters. The trouble had its origin in a Newark firm having brought tile setters where it had a contract. The New York tile setters claimed the work belonged to them and were backed by the carpenters employed on the building, who struck against the employment of the New Jersey men.

6 JANUARY 19th, 1900. Some workmen employed in the hat shops of Orange Valley that were believed by the managers of the strike against the Berge and Company factory to be aiding that firm, were ordered out by the union.

7 JANUARY 19th, 1900. One hundred and eighty men and fifty women, weavers employed at the Grimshaw Bros.' silk plant, went on strike because of a disagreement with their employers over the prices. Strike was settled next day to the satisfaction of the weavers, who all returned to work.

- JANUARY 20th, 1900. Representatives of several local unions submitted charges against the deputy factory inspector at a special meeting of the Essex County Trades Assembly. Neglect of duty in not properly enforcing the provisions of the Factory Act was the basis of complaints.
- JANUARY 20th, 1900. The advantages and disadvantages of the department stores and their relation to social and industrial progress was the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Social Progress Club of Newark.
- JANUARY 20th, 1900. Four shops in Orange Valley, known in the hat trade as "buckeye shops," were closed down. The "makers" employed in them were called out because the owners were doing work for Berge and Company.
- JANUARY 22d, 1900. Electrical Workers' Union, No. 15, of Newark, with which the men recently discharged by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company for being union men were affiliated, made application for admission to the Hudson County Building Trades Council as a subordinate union.
- JANUARY 23d, 1900. The fight between the Jersey City and New York carpenters culminated in the decision of the District Council of Carpenters adopting the recommendation of the local building trades council to withdraw the New Jersey carpenters from the job in New York, over which the dispute had arisen.
- JANUARY 24th, 1900. The case of Typographical Union, No. 103, of Newark, against an Elizabeth printer for infringement of the copyright laws in using the printer's label without authority, was argued in the Second District Court before Judge Guild. No decision was reached.
- JANUARY 27th, 1900. Stubbs and Miller's plush mill, the principal industry in Athenia, employing about 100 hands, has decided to move to Easton, Pa., opposite Philipsburg.
- JANUARY 29th, 1900. The District Council of Painters of Hoboken received reports from their business agent that grievances on account of the employment of non-union men on several jobs had been satisfactorily adjusted. Contractors in each instance discharged the non-union men and promised to employ none hereafter.



JANUARY 29th, 1900. A strike of Journeymen Electrical Workers of Newark was threatened because of an order issued by the Contractors' Association, reducing wages of journeymen from \$3.00 to \$2.50 per day, and of helpers from \$2.00 to \$1.50 per day.

JANUARY 30th, 1900. The Watchung Silk Company have installed ten new looms in their mill, at Plainfield, to meet the necessities of a greatly increasing business.

8 JANUARY 30th, 1900. Ninety-three of the one hundred and five watch case engravers employed by the Keystone Watch Company, at Riverside, went on strike because the firm objected to a union which the men had recently organized.

JANUARY 30th, 1900. The union carpenters of Passaic notified their employers that on and after May 1st, they must pay 35 cents per hour, and that a day's work will be eight hours.

9 FEBRUARY 1st, 1900. About 200 silk weavers employed by the Sterling Silk Company, at Newton, struck because their committee, who waited on the superintendent to ask for an increase of one cent per yard in the price for weaving, was discharged by him.

FEBRUARY 7th, 1900. An amendment to the Factory Inspector Act was introduced in the House of Assembly, Trenton, providing for the appointment of two female deputy factory inspectors, and providing that each deputy shall devote eight hours of every working day to the duties of her office, except Saturdays, which shall be four hours. The bill was not enacted into a law.

10 FEBRUARY 14th, 1900. The weavers employed at the silk mills of Realing, David & Schoen, West Hoboken, went on strike. Firm states that they will not accede to the demands of the men, but will move the machinery to its mills at Scranton, Pa., and lease or sell the mills at West Hoboken if the difficulties there are not soon terminated.

FEBRUARY 17th, 1900. Firm of Illeg & Coene, silk manufacturers of Phillipsburg, have gone into bankruptcy. The creditors are all extensive manufacturers of silk.

FEBRUARY 17th, 1900. The creditors of the Lafayette Silk Company, which had gone into bankruptcy, met at the office of the referee. Liabilities amount to \$52,000, and the assets to \$30,000.

- FEBRUARY 27th, 1900. The United Broad Silk Weavers of Paterson renewed its old request for a uniform schedule of prices and has suggested a method of securing and upholding it. It is proposed to have the schedule arranged by a committee of five manufacturers and five of the most expert and intelligent weavers, the prices to be for a specified time. Should any new work be taken up, the committee is to be called together to fix prices for it. As the manufacturers are known to favor the idea of a uniform schedule, it is probable that some such plan will be adopted.
- MARCH 1st, 1900. The silk plant of Henry Menger in the Hamilton Mill, Paterson, has been closed for lack of capital. The total indebtedness is said to greatly exceed the assets.
- MARCH 3d, 1900. A meeting of manufacturers and other citizens was held in Newark for the purpose of taking steps toward organizing a great industrial exposition, to be held in that city in 1902.
- MARCH 7th, 1900. Thirty weavers employed at Frank and Dungan's Mills struck. They made a demand for increase of wages, and the strike was caused by the discharge of two men, who were leaders in the movement, for higher wages.
- MARCH 15th, 1900. The firm of Ashley and Shaw, silk manufacturers of Hackettstown, have made arrangements to start a silk mill in Phillipsburg. The firm will employ 300 operatives in the new mill.
- MARCH 20th, 1900. Hudson County Trades Council succeeded in securing raises of wages from contractors for carpenters, plasterers, plumbers and lathers.
- MARCH 28th, 1900. An Iron Moulders' Union was organized at Trenton.
- APRIL 16th, 1900. Cigarmakers' Union, No. 146, of New Brunswick, at a special meeting, voted to send \$200 to their fellow craftsmen in New York, who are on strike.
- APRIL 20th, 1900. The Central Labor Union of Hudson County held its regular meeting at Jasen Hall, Jersey City. Delegates from all affiliated unions were in attendance. Resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the Boss Brewers' Pool of New York and vicinity in locking out over 3,000 brewery employes.

APRIL 27th, 1900. Brewers Union, No. 2, comprising the brewers of Union and Essex counties, is made defendant in a suit for damages, which was instituted by George Traub, of Elizabeth. He asks \$10,000 damages for alleged conspiracy. He charges in his declaration that the Brewers Union did maliciously deprive him of his position and put him out of the union, by reason of which action he has been idle for over a year. The suit will be tried at Supreme Court, at Elizabeth. It is the first time that the point has ever been raised.

APRIL, 1900. An increase of wages of 25 per cent. was granted to the employes of Tompkins and Mandeville Harness Company by the firm.

12 APRIL, 1900. The employes of David and Nathan Ludesky, hat-  
ters of Newark, went on strike for an advance in wages and extra pay for overtime.

MAY 2d, 1900. The Bayonne Board of Education passed a resolution unanimously that only union men shall be employed on the erection of school buildings and in repairing them.

13 MAY 2d, 1900. The Oxford Copper Works, at Bayonne, shut down in consequence of 450 of its employes having gone on strike. Fifty men who reported for duty were driven away by the strikers. Several outbreaks were caused by small groups of men endeavoring to enter the works together for the purpose of resuming their duties; they were driven away by the strikers, who claim that the trouble is caused by the refusal of the company to equalize the working hours between the day and night forces. The entire police force of the city, including the reserves, were called out.

MAY 3d, 1900. The labor unions of Atlantic City affiliated with the American Federation of Labor arranged for a great mass meeting to be held in that city on May 12th, for the purpose of arousing interest in labor organization. A cordial invitation is extended to all patriotic orders and societies to have representatives in the big demonstration.

MAY 4th, 1900. Belle Meade, once a famous stock farm containing 1,200 acres, is being converted into an altruistic factory settlement, for which purpose a corporation was formed several weeks ago. The first factory will be erected within a short period and will be operated by a New York candy

manufacturer. Every home will have a frontage broad enough to insure space for a flower garden in front, while the depth of the lot affords room for a vegetable garden in the rear. For the use of the community, a public building will be erected containing a library, gymnasium, baths and meeting place for lodges and other societies. A kindergarten and good schools will be established. Classes in garment cutting, plain and fancy sewing, cooking and general household economics will be organized. Every effort will be made to create a high standard of character, intelligence and morals.

MAY 4th, 1900. The Board of Trade of Newark have received applications for information relating to factory sites. A representative of a great paper manufacturing company, whose capital is \$500,000 and who now operate a large plant near Chicago, wishes to obtain a site here, so as to have a factory near New York. Another manufacturing firm want two acres near a railroad, on which to start an industry that will employ about 100 persons.

MAY 4th, 1900. The Empire Silk Company, of Paterson, has agreed to erect a weaving mill at Carbondale, Pa. The citizens of that place have raised \$80,000 to purchase bonds of the company. The Paterson plant is valued at \$197,000, but the works will be moved to Carbondale, Pa.

MAY 5th, 1900. The strike of workmen employed by the Oxford Copper Company of Bayonne, for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages, has reached such an acute stage that the president of the company had to request the State authorities to furnish adequate military protection for the works and those of the workmen who desired to still perform their duties. The Governor instructed the Sheriff of the county to take proper measures for promptly suppressing disorder. 13

MAY 6th, 1900. Vice Chancellor Emery appointed a receiver for the Stockton Manufacturing Company of Newark. Business was suspended and the appointment of a receiver asked for by the Board of Directors of the company. The reason for their actions was that there was no funds to carry on the business.

MAY 7th, 1900. A meeting of Journeymen Printers was held at Albrecht's Hall, Atlantic City, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Typographical Union.

- MAY 8th, 1900. The Iron Moulders' Union, of Trenton, which was organized in March, held an open meeting at its rooms on the 7th, which was largely attended. Representatives from every moulding shop in the city were present.
- MAY 9th, 1900. The Master Carpenter's Association of Passaic met and adopted resolutions fixing the rates of wages to be paid to journeymen at 31 cents per hour.
- MAY 10th, 1900. The Erie Railroad Company has introduced the piece work system into its machine shops in Jersey City. This is one of the subjects of contention in the Buffalo strike. No opposition was offered by the men. The company is considering a proposition to establish a Saturday half-holiday, which the workmen are heartily in favor of.
- MAY 10th, 1900. The Carpenters Union, of Atlantic City, held a meeting for social entertainment. The organization, which has a membership of 550, is in a very flourishing condition.
- MAY 10th, 1900. A joint meeting of the Broad Silk Weavers' Alliance, No. 143, and Progressive Ribbon Weavers Local, No. 230, was held at Paterson. The purpose of the meeting was to impress upon the weavers the importance of the union.
- MAY 10th, 1900. One of the buildings of the Boonton Iron Works, at Boonton, was destroyed by fire on the 9th. This is the second structure belonging to the Boonton works that has burned within two weeks.
- MAY 10th, 1900. The Allied Printing Trades Council was organized in Newark on the 9th. The unions affiliated are Typographical Union, No. 103, International Pressmen, Pressmen's Feeders and Assistant Pressmen, and Brotherhood of Bookbinders. There is said to be about 600 printing craftsmen represented in the Council.
- MAY 11th, 1900. The art of cutting wall paper designs on blocks has recently been introduced at the Jamesburg Reform School. Capable block cutters earn from \$18 to \$30 per week. Fearing that the field may be overrun, the local union of the trade sent a committee to the Reform School to protest against the craft being taught to the boys there.
- MAY 12th, 1900. The Consumers' League, an association of persons who endeavor to do their buying in such ways as to further the welfare of those who make the thing bought held a



meeting to-day at the home of the vice president. Complaints were made to the meeting that the cities of Bayonne, Hoboken, Elizabeth and other places in New Jersey are becoming infested with the sweat shop evil. The sweaters from the lowest quarter of New York City are being driven by the factory inspectors from their squalid places and are taking refuge in New Jersey; they have brought with them all the evils of the sweat shop system, and are a menace to the health of the neighborhoods in which they locate.

MAY 14th, 1900. The Park Commissioners of Newark, who were subjected to much criticism on the part of workmen in that city, who regarded the number of outside laborers employed on the new public parks as a wrong to themselves, made a statement regarding the matter, which showed it to be their desire to employ residents of the city, so far as the kind of labor required could be found there.

MAY 14th, 1900. A meeting of the Paterson Trades Council passed a vote of thanks to the dry goods firm in that city for having promptly discharged non-union carpenters who were working for them. The council also voted to request the representative in Congress to vote against the provision of the Post Office Appropriation bill, which, it was said, would, if enacted into a law, increase the working hours per day of letter carriers.

MAY 14th, 1900. A parade of all the trade and labor unions of Atlantic City took place in that town on Saturday, May 13th. One thousand workmen were in line. After the parade a meeting was held at which the Mayor made the principal address.

MAY 14th, 1900. Members of the Electricians Union of Atlantic City made a public statement to the effect that their hours of labor per day were nine and wages \$2.50. The statement was made to correct a misunderstanding of trade conditions caused by some manufacturers, who claim that existing contracts cannot be filled on the basis of the shorter day.

MAY 14th, 1900. A new silk manufacturing firm has been organized by Mr. Philip Chapman, of Paterson. Their special product will be broad silks.

- MAY 15th, 1900. The Pipefitters and their helpers have organized a union at Bayonne. Nearly all of them are in the employ of the Standard Oil Company.
- MAY, 1900. The Babcock and Wilcox Boiler Company began the erection of new buildings for their works, at Bayonne.
- MAY 15th, 1900. A firm of Paterson silk manufacturers have secured a patent on improved loom shedding apparatus. The improvement will greatly better the quality of the weave.
- MAY 16th, 1900. The subordinate Typographical Unions of Newark voted yesterday for officers of the International Union. Ballots are to be forwarded to headquarters, at Indianapolis, where they will be counted with those of all the other subordinate unions of the craft in the United States and Canada.
- MAY 19th, 1900. After a protracted legal contest, the big shear and scissors factory of J. Wiss and Sons passed from the control of the trust into the hands of its original owners.
- MAY 20th, 1900. The Master Carpenter's Association held a meeting to take action on the communication of the Business Men's Association, offering their good offices with a view to arbitrating the carpenter's strike.
- MAY 23d, 1900. The Bakers' Union, Trenton, sent a demand for the radical shortening of the hours of labor of journey-men bakers to the boss bakers.
- MAY 24th, 1900. The steam fitters and helpers and the pile drivers of Jersey City are contemplating organizing local unions to be under the jurisdiction of the Building Trades Council of that city.
- MAY 24th, 1900. The tanners of Plainfield have organized a local union of their trade.
- MAY 24th, 1900. The Hibbard-Ely Manufacturing Company have secured a site in Plainfield along the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, on which to erect a new plant.
- MAY 25th, 1900. The Sternglanz Shirt Company of New Haven, Conn., employing 200 hands, are about to build a factory and locate in Plainfield.
- MAY 26th, 1900. The Paterson painters have agreed to help the striking carpenters by refusing to work where non-union carpenters are employed.
- 14



- MAY 28th, 1900. A largely attended meeting of the trades and Labor Council of Paterson was held, at which the action of the Aldermen in giving franchise rights to trolley companies without compensation was strongly condemned. Money was voted to assist the striking carpenters.
- MAY 29th, 1900. The District Council of Carpenters of North Hudson received reports from members showing that building business is very brisk in that district, and not more than 150 carpenters of the number who had gone on strike for a nine hour day were still out.
- MAY 31st, 1900. A new silk firm, Ward and Miller, filed a certificate of incorporation with the County Clerk of Passaic county, on May 29th. The authorized capital is \$150,000, divided into shares of \$100 each.
- JUNE, 1900. The Newark Park Commissioners were memorialized by leading citizens of Essex county to give preference for employment on the new public parks of Newark to residents of Essex county.
- JUNE 6th, 1900. The men employed as packers in the local potteries effected an organization to be known as the Packers' Union of Trenton. Fifty members were enrolled.
- JUNE 6th, 1900. One hundred and fifty drivers employed in Trenton enrolled themselves in an organization to be known as the Teamsters' Union.
- JUNE 7th, 1900. The Storey Motor and Tool Company, of Trenton, leased the old Jessup Foundry, of Newark, and will begin to fit it up as a factory. The company will occupy it next July.
- JUNE 7th, 1900. The Peerless Plush Company, of Paterson, is building a large plant at Stroudsburg, Pa. The plant will be equipped with the latest machinery and will be much larger than the one now operated by the firm in Paterson. The firm has not decided whether to continue its work in Paterson after the new plant is finished.
- JUNE 12th, 1900. The John Stevenson Car Works, at Elizabeth, were sold at auction to-day under direction of the receiver. The plant, comprising seven buildings and eighty-eight acres of land, was sold for \$277,000. It is expected that the purchasers will resume work with 1,000 men.

- JUNE 13th, 1900. Local Union, No. 349, of Carpenters and Joiners, met last evening and elected officers.
- JUNE 14th, 1900. The Allied Printing Trades Council of Newark, held a meeting on the 13th. Reports showed that all the branches of the craft are now in the Council, except the German-American Typographia, which is expected to become affiliated at the next meeting of the Council.
- JUNE 14th, 1900. The Newark Board of Trade, at its meeting on the 13th of June, urged all manufacturers of Newark to loyally assist the census enumerators with a view to making the best possible showing for that city.
- JUNE, 1900. Reports from Jersey City show that there have been numerous seekers of building sites along the water front of the section called the "Horse Shoe"; the places are sought for factory purposes. One of these is for a pottery in Pennsylvania, the owners of which wish to remove to Jersey City.
- JUNE 15th, 1900. The new addition to the great Singer Sewing Machine Company's plant at Elizabeth is rapidly approaching completion. The annex is 628 feet long by 50 feet wide and is five stories high.
- JUNE 19th, 1900. The officers of the Early Closing Association have obtained pledges from firms of store keepers in Newark to close Saturdays at noon during the months of July and August.
- JUNE 24th, 1900. The workers in the linoleum and oil cloth departments of the Trenton Oil Cloth Company will quit work at noon Saturdays until September.
- JUNE 26th, 1900. Vice Chancellor Stevens appointed a receiver for the Manhattan Typewriter Company, which had become insolvent.
- JUNE 29th, 1900. The Cedar Cliff Silk Mills of Haledon was closed down on June 8th. The company employed about 600 hands, but for the past few months had been running on half time. They manufactured linings.
- JUNE, 1900. The Singer Manufacturing Company at Elizabeth have now over 5,000 men employed at their works at that place.

- JUNE, 1900. The carpenters of Rutherford have won a strike for eight hours work at \$2.50 per day. 15
- JUNE, 1900. The Pennsylvania Railroad trackmen between Philadelphia and Trenton struck for an increase of thirty cents a day in wages.
- JUNE, 1900. Some of the Crescent Ship Yard Company's employes at Elizabeth struck for an increase in wages of twenty-five cents a day.
- JUNE, 1900. The Howard Automobile Company have temporarily closed down pending reorganization.
- JUNE, 1900. Nicholas Merhoff, brick manufacturer, of Hackensack, failed.
- JUNE, 1900. The mills of John Dunn, oil cloth manufacturer, of Bordentown, were destroyed by fire.
- JULY 1st, 1900. The Thomas Iron Company operating nine blast furnaces, one of which is at Oxford, N. J., has ordered a reduction of ten per cent. in wages.
- JULY 3d, 1900. The National Hill Supply Company was incorporated yesterday in Paterson. The new concern proposes to manufacture textile machinery, supplies and ticker paper. The capital is \$10,000.
- JULY 3d, 1900. One of the largest cotton mills in New Jersey is to be established at New Brunswick as an annex to the factory of Johnson & Johnson. This firm uses in its various processes nearly the entire output of one of the big mills of Fall River.
- JULY 6th, 1900. The Crucible Steel Company of America has absorbed the companies representing ninety-five per cent. of the output of the crucible steel in the United States. The authorized capital of the new combination is \$50,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares with par value of \$100 each. The Benj. Altha & Illingsworth Company, whose crucible steel plant is located in Harrison, N. J., is one of the plants acquired by the new concern.
- JULY, 1900. The Hamil & Booth Silk Company, second oldest in the State, has failed; receiver has been appointed; liabilities placed at \$300,000, which it is expected will be paid in full. Business was established in 1852 by Robert Hamil and James Booth, both skilled weavers.

JULY 7th, 1900. The creditors of Bolton Brothers, silk dyers, have granted them an extension of time in which to pay obligations. Dullness of the silk trade and difficulties in collecting bills caused the firms' difficulties.

16 JULY 12th, 1900. The strike of the silk weavers at the mills of the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company of Paterson, came to an end yesterday. Strikers waived all claims and went to work unconditionally.

JULY 12th, 1900. The Adam Turks' Baking Company, of Newark, employing 70 persons, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The assets, including bills due the concern, are said to be \$110,000 and the liabilities \$56,100.

JULY 14th, 1900. The Ampere Silk Company's Employees Association of Bloomfield, with their employers and friends, about 300 in number, made an excursion to a park in the vicinity of Jersey City.

17 JULY, 1900. The Sheriff of Morris county has sent deputies to the mines where strikes of miners were under way. There has been no violence of a serious character, although some threats to draw the fires under the boilers, which if done would stop the pumps and cause the mines to be flooded, were made. In that case it would take a long time to resume work after the strike was over.

JULY 18th, 1900. The Riker Motor Vehicle Company, formerly the Riker Motor Company of Brooklyn, has its works at Elizabethport, N. J. The company makes many styles of carriages, producing about 120 of them per month. The firm moved its works from Brooklyn to Elizabethport a little more than a year ago; its present plant is one of the largest in the world.

JULY 24th, 1900. The raw silk importing and silk manufacturing firm of William Ryle & Company was dissolved by limitation.

JULY 24th, 1900. A building belonging to the Hurd Mine, at Port Oram, was destroyed by fire, which was believed to be of incendiary origin. At Port Oram and Mount Hope the strike of the miners began a couple of weeks ago and is still going on.

JULY 25th, 1900. About 64 broad silk weavers, employed by the Cardinal Silk Company, at Lakeview, quit their looms this morning and went on strike. The strikers claim that prices in the mill are lower than in others and that the company refuses to recognize the union. 18

JULY 25th, 1900. A manufacturer of paper cock tubes, articles used in weaving establishments, whose plant had been burned out in Philadelphia, has started up his business again in Camden, N. J.

JULY 25th, 1900. District Council, No. 110, Painters and Decorators of America, is trying to bring about the affiliation of the Hudson Building Trades Council, with which the painters are connected, with the National Building Trades Council.

JULY 27th, 1900. As a direct result of the lack of demand from manufacturers, both here and abroad, the raw silk markets are reported weaker than they were last week.

JULY 28th, 1900. Strike at Cardinal Silk Mills, Lakeview, is still on. 18

JULY 28th, 1900. A large floor in the old Adams Mill has been rented for the purpose of establishing a silk throwing business. The concern has some radically new machinery and expects to do a large and profitable business by a new process.

JULY, 1900. A new canning factory has been opened at Berlin, Camden county, New Jersey.

JULY, 1900. The Green Bottle Manufacturers of South Jersey have agreed at the Atlantic City conference, between themselves and their workmen, to pay all wages fully in cash and not exact any pressure to compel patronage of the company stores by employees.

AUGUST 2d, 1900. The shoe factory at Lumberton, Burlington county, which has been closed for some time, is to resume operations.

AUGUST 3d, 1900. The National Milking Company filed its certificate of incorporation at the office of the Clerk of Mercer county. The company will make and sell milking machines.

AUGUST 4th, 1900. A meeting of silk throwers was held in New York City for the purpose of organizing the individual owners of plants into a combination. The new company will, it is said, take in about seventy-five per cent. of all the spindles engaged in the commission throwing business in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York. The proposed capitalization is \$2,000,000, those going in receiving stock in return for their plants.

AUGUST 4th, 1900. At the meeting of the Essex Trades Council, it was reported that the hat factory of Meyer Mercey had been unionized.

78 AUGUST 7th, 1900. The last of the striking weavers who left the Cardinal Silk Mill, Paterson, two weeks ago, returned yesterday and the strike is at an end.

AUGUST 7th, 1900. Some weavers employed in the Meading Mill, Paterson, went on strike because of a disagreement with the company about wages.

AUGUST 7th, 1900. Rumors of a coming strike on the Central Railroad of New Jersey arose out of a conference between the officials of the road and the employees. There appears to be no foundation for these rumors and little, if any, probability of trouble. The meeting of the officials and workmen was a perfectly amicable one, held to revise some parts of an agreement that has existed between them, the company, and its men for fifteen years.

AUGUST 8th, 1900. Fire destroyed the three upper stories of the paper mill of William Mann's Sons', at Lambertville; loss was \$15,000. The mill was promptly rebuilt and is now in full operation.

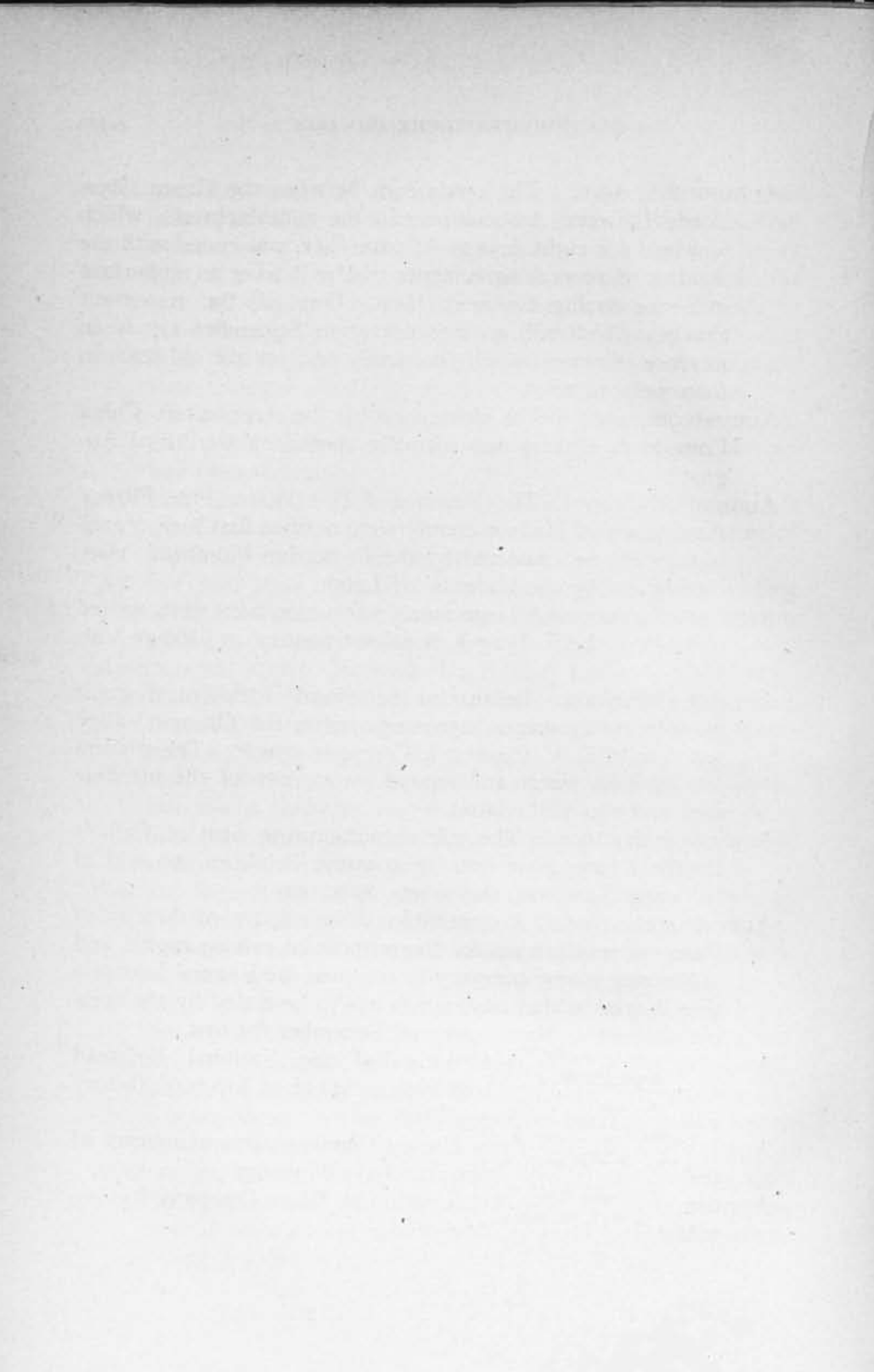
AUGUST 8th, 1900. The long drawn out strike in the Berg hat factory, in Orange Valley, was settled yesterday. The factory is the largest in the business in the Orange district. Under the terms of settlement it will be made, very shortly, a union shop. Strike is said to have entailed heavy losses on the company and the men.

AUGUST 8th, 1900. The city of Summit has brought suit against the Summit Silk Manufacturing Company to recover the cost of maintaining special policemen to guard the works during a strike, which took place last December.



- AUGUST 8th, 1900. The conference between the Green Glass Bottle Blowers' Association and the manufacturers, which was held for eight days at Atlantic City, was ended with the signing of several agreements that will have an important influence during the next blast. One of the important changes which will go into operation September 1st, is an increase in prices which practically restores the old scale in force prior to 1893.
- AUGUST 9th, 1900. The new plant of the Lumberton China Company's Pottery was formally opened on the 8th of August.
- AUGUST 9th, 1900. The Steam and Hot Water Pipe Fitters' Association of Hudson county were notified that their organization will be chartered by the Protective Plumbers' Association and by the Knights' of Labor.
- AUGUST 9th, 1900. A large number of union men were started to work at the F. Berg & Sons' hat factory, in Orange Valley.
- AUGUST 18th, 1900. Because of the refusal of the firm to grant an increase in wages, 250 employes in the Orange Valley hat shop of E. V. Connott & Company struck. The strikers are machine sizers and second sizers; 150 of the machine men and 100 of the latter. 19
- AUGUST 20th, 1900. The silk manufacturing firm of Gallant Brothers have gone into bankruptcy; liabilities are said to be nearly \$400,000, and assets, \$200,000.
- AUGUST 29th, 1900. A committee of the citizens of the city of Paterson was formed for the purpose of raising capital and organizing a new company to continue the Rogers' Locomotive Works of that city, which are to be closed by the present proprietor, Mr. Rogers, on December the first.
- AUGUST, 1900. A corporation called the National Bedstead Company, was organized with a capital of \$10,000; factory will be located in Jersey City.
- AUGUST, 1900. The Fries Harley Company, manufacturers of textile fabrics, will start a mill at Gloucester.
- AUGUST, 1900. The Glencoe Window Glass Company has established a plant at Magnolia.





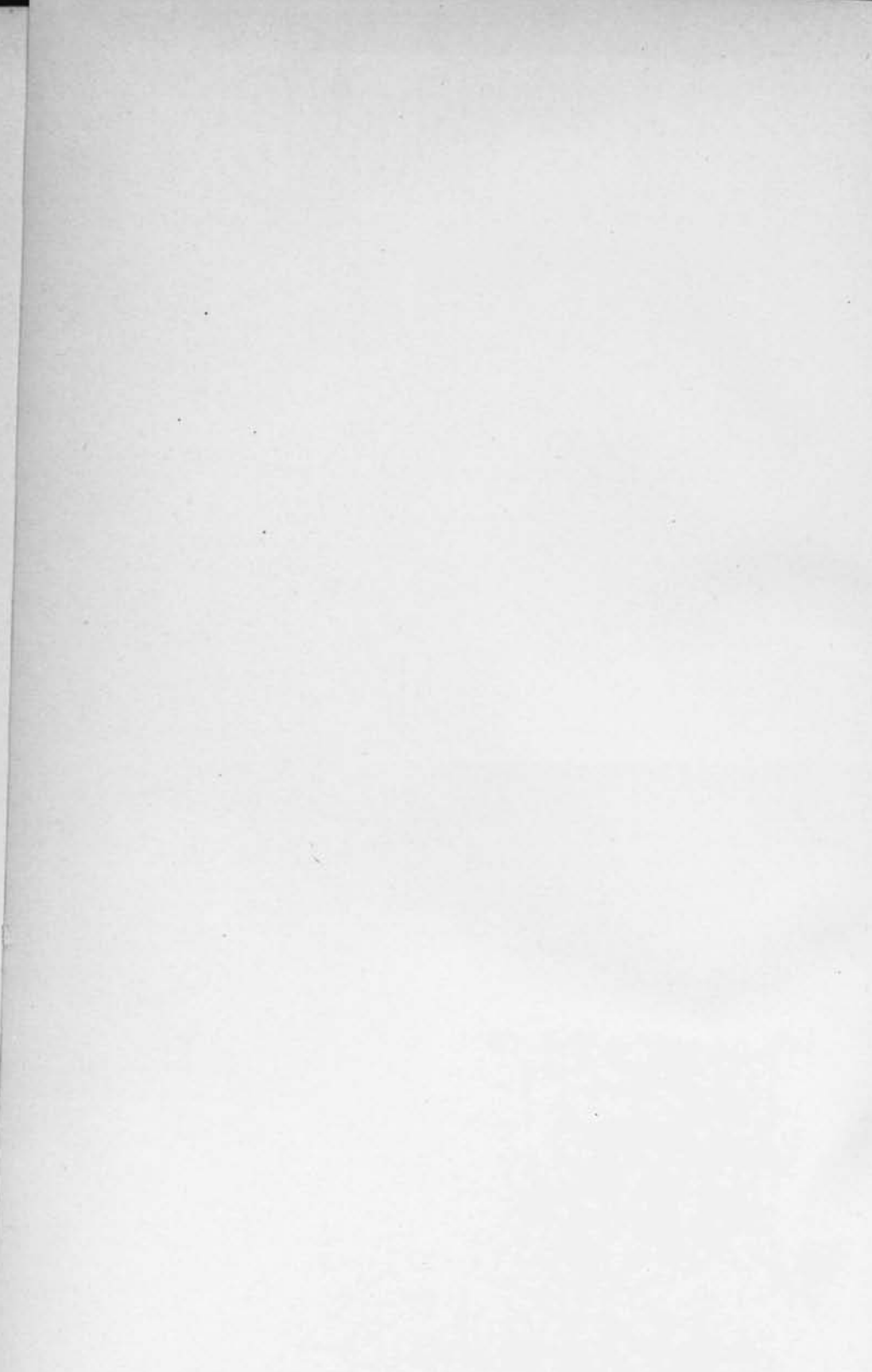




















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