REPORT

OF THE

Commission to Investigate the Employment of Migratory Children

IN THE

State of New Jersey

NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
TRENTON

No. 300.

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The Commission to Investigate the Employment of Migratory Children in the State of New Jersey

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MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

MRS. ISABELLE M. SUMMERS, *Chairman,* Paterson
MR. HARRY B. WEISS, *Secretary,* New Brunswick
MRS. HELEN M. BERRY, Newark
MR. WESLEY A. O'LEARY, Elizabeth

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Honorable Morgan F. Larson, Governor of the State of New Jersey, and to the Senate and General Assembly of said State:

The commission to investigate the employment of migratory children herewith submits the results of its study of the employment of migratory children in the State of New Jersey and of conditions surrounding such employment.

It is evident from the investigations of the commission that there are in the State approximately 1,798 migrant children from the ages of six to fifteen inclusive who, because of their own employment, or that of their parents are deprived of a certain amount of schooling. In addition to this number there are about 428 children under six years of age who constitute a welfare problem which is also to some extent educational. Provision should be made for both groups but it is those of school age with whom we are concerned at this point.

The question has arisen as to how far the employment of children on the truck farms and berry bogs is necessary. The answer to this question must remain largely a matter of opinion as the commission could obtain no conclusive factual evidence one way or the other. Most growers take the position that they would prefer not to employ children. The seasonal character of the industry, however, makes it necessary to utilize migrant labor. Employers state that in order to obtain the parents they are obliged to take the children.

It is possible that some growers encourage the employment of children when adult labor could readily be secured. There is good reason to believe, however, that this is not generally true. The survey made by the commission shows that the per capita production of children as a group was considerably less than that of their parents. Since the employer generally pays by the piece and the rate is usually the same for both children and adults, there would seem to be no financial advantage in employing children. Whether it would be possible to develop some other source of labor supply that would not involve children hardly seems probable. This is a question, however, that the commission could not undertake to answer.

The facts are that the present practice as regards employment of adult migratory labor has grown up in response to certain social and economic conditions. It has been in operation for more than a generation and has become so firmly established that it can be modified only by a change in

the conditions that produce it. This, however, is not a matter for legislation. The industry itself is an essential one. It needs seasonal labor and this labor makes for the economic advantage of the State. The presence of children in the situation is largely incidental. If, because of these conditions, they are deprived of schooling, the State is under obligation to make good the loss.

In order to meet this obligation, it has been proposed that the compulsory school attendance law be extended to include migrant children and that the child labor laws be amended to apply to agricultural employments now exempt. The commission finds that these measures if enacted into law would tend to work a hardship on the local districts and would not of themselves accomplish the end in view. One result of amending the compulsory attendance law as proposed would be to force a considerable number of migrant children into the local schools. Preliminary investigation of the facilities of the various school districts shows that only a very few would have the required space in which to house these pupils. It would also be necessary in most cases to employ additional teachers for part-time service. To provide these facilities would tax unduly the financial resources of most of the districts.

Coupled with the question of adequate facilities is the problem of transportation. Some of the places of employment are remote from the school buildings now used by the districts. Others are so far off the transportation routes of the school buses that it would not be feasible to include these points in the transportation contracts. Under these conditions it is clear that transportation, even if practicable, would entail an additional expense to the districts. Moreover, the difficulties that would be encountered by the local boards of education in compelling attendance would be well nigh insuperable.

Even if the various communities could finance the undertaking, there is a further question as to the wisdom of placing migrant children in the local schools. The amount of retardation among these children is unusually high. The school group included in this survey showed a retardation of 60.6 per cent.* This is nearly twice as great as the retardation figures for the most backward districts in which the children are employed. Comparatively few of these districts show a retardation of more than 35 per cent. To force a large number of over-age children into schools already laboring under a heavy burden of retardation would seriously impair the work of the schools and inflict an unwarranted hardship upon them.

Retardation is not the only factor to be considered. The dates on which these children report for employment in a given district, and hence the

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* Note: Similar figures for 1920 children obtained by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry in 1927 showed that 64 per cent of these children were over age.

dates on which they would begin school, vary from early April to late June. In some schools pupils would be constantly coming and going. The number of pupils, which many of the smaller schools would be called upon to provide for, would fluctuate during a single month from four or five to twenty or thirty. In two cases at least, there would be more than 100 such transient pupils added to a normally small enrollment. It is evident that conditions such as these would disrupt the schools and seriously interfere with the instruction.

A further objection to placing these children in the local schools lies in the fact that they come from an environment quite different from that of resident children. They represent for the most part a different type of home. Much of their childhood is spent in the city streets, and they attend large schools with hundreds of other children who come from similar homes. Their habits, attitudes and responses differ materially from those of resident children whose experience has been largely limited to country life and who are accustomed to relatively small, rural schools. Under these conditions it takes time for such a school to absorb even a small number of such pupils. Meanwhile, their presence has a detrimental effect upon the order and routine of the classroom. The local districts should not be expected to thus handicap the education of their own children.

Not only are there serious objections from the standpoint of the school districts, but the migrant children themselves can benefit but little from attendance upon the regular school classes. The excessive retardation, brief periods of attendance, and lack of interest on the part of the children and their parents, all emphasize the fact that this is an individual problem that cannot be effectively handled in the regular classes.

In view of these facts the commission is of the opinion that special classes adapted to the needs and abilities of migrant children should be provided. The establishment of such classes, however, presents certain problems of organization and administration to which the commission is giving its earnest attention. It has not yet had time, however, to study these problems in sufficient detail to enable it to formulate recommendations for legislation that can be included in this report.

With respect to conditions surrounding the housing and sanitation of migratory children, it is brought out in the body of the report that certain conditions of over-crowding, lack of sanitation and poor housing prevail. The commission recommends that these be corrected, by the adoption and enforcement by the State Commissioner of Labor of a suitable code covering ventilation, garbage disposal, water supply, toilets, housing facilities and such other items as are desirable.

Concerning the hours of labor of the migratory children, the survey developed the fact that in general they were not excessive. The commission believes that any tendency in this direction will be taken care of in conjunction with the compulsory educational legislation which is being planned.

In agreement with its findings, the commission is planning three bills to cover these three aspects of the problem; namely, compulsory education, hours of labor and housing and sanitation.

Respectfully submitted,

ISABELLE M. SUMMERS, *Chairman*
HARRY B. WEISS, *Secretary*
HELEN M. BERRY
WESLEY C. O'LEARY.

Feb. 1931.

Report of the Commission to Investigate the Employment of Migratory Children in the State of New Jersey

INTRODUCTION

It is a matter of common knowledge that for many years it has been the custom of Italian families to migrate from Philadelphia to New Jersey to work on the farms from spring until fall. The employers need the labor and the families need the work. Considerable criticism has been directed at the living quarters provided by some of the employers, at the practice of children from six years and upward working in the fields and at the time lost from school by the children of those families who come to New Jersey in April and stay on through November.

As a result of this criticism, bills prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age have been introduced into the Legislature of New Jersey for the past several years. In 1927 and 1928 their provisions were such as to prohibit the employment in agricultural work of migratory children from other States of compulsory school age during the time in which the laws of their home States required their attendance at school. In 1929 the bill did not specify the agricultural industry, but prohibited the employment of all children under sixteen, whether resident or non-resident, during the New Jersey school year. All of these bills * failed to pass.

In January, 1930, the American Cranberry Growers' Association passed a resolution asking the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture to make a survey of conditions surrounding the employment of migratory children and of the economic needs, of both employer and employee, that necessitate such labor.

On May 1, 1929, the Bureau for Women and Children in the New Jersey Department of Labor was created and very soon thereafter the welfare groups which had sponsored, in vain, migratory legislation for years, asked the director of the Bureau, Mrs. Isabelle M. Summers, to take over the work of securing such regulatory provision.

Mrs. Summers called together representatives of the farm group, labor and welfare organizations and others and after many meetings an agreement was reached that a study should be made and as a result of this agreement, on February 4, 1930, Assembly Joint Resolution No. 6 was introduced into the Legislature. This provided for the creation of a commission to investigate and study the matter of migratory children in the State of New Jersey and the conditions surrounding such employment.

* Assembly No. 182, Feb. 7, 1927; Assembly No. 32, Jan. 16, 1928; Assembly No. 22, Jan. 14, 1929.

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This passed in both branches of the Legislature and was approved April 14, 1930. A copy of this resolution follows:

"ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 4, 1930

By MRS. BARLOW

Referred to Committee on Labor and Industries

"A JOINT RESOLUTION for the creation and establishment of a commission to investigate and study the matter of employment of migratory children in the State of New Jersey, and conditions surrounding such employment.

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

"1. There is hereby established a commission which shall consist of a representative or member of the Department of Labor, a representative or member of the State Board of Agriculture, a representative or member, State board of Health, representative or member of staff of Commissioner of Education, all of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, who shall constitute a joint commission, for the purpose of inquiring into and making a study of the migratory child labor problem in the State of New Jersey, and the conditions surrounding the employment of migratory children.

"2. Such commission shall organize by the selection of a chairman and secretary, and is authorized and empowered to hold hearings in all parts of the State of New Jersey. The commission shall have power to issue subpœnas, signed by the chairman and secretary, to compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books, papers and records and shall embody its findings and conclusions in a report to be submitted to the next session of the Legislature. The commission is further authorized to employ such clerical and other assistants as may be necessary to effectuate this resolution.

"3. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this joint resolution there is hereby appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, when included in any appropriation bill.

"4. This joint resolution shall take effect immediately."

On June 30, 1930, Governor Larson appointed the following persons to serve on the commission: Mrs. Isabelle M. Summers, Director, Bureau for Women and Children, New Jersey Department of Labor; Mr. Wesley A. O'Leary, Vocational Division, Department of Public Instruction; Mrs. Helen M. Berry, Member of the State Board of Health; Mr. Harry B. Weiss, Chief, Bureau of Statistics and Inspection, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

Pending the adoption of the Joint Resolution, the Bureau of Statistics and Inspection of the State Department of Agriculture, secured the unofficial co-operation of the agencies mentioned in the resolution and proceeded to collect the information in the field.* By the time the commission was named, the field work was well under way and no time was lost.

* A sample of the questionnaire will be found appended to this report.

At the organization meeting of the commission, July 7, 1930, Mrs. Summers was selected as chairman and Mr. Weiss as secretary. The commission has held meetings and made various trips in the field, interviewing both employers and families and gaining first-hand information. Conditions were found to vary from good to bad with respect to the living quarters furnished by the employers. The statistical portion of the report covers this and other conditions, but does not indicate the generally careless living habits of the Italian families. In many cases they were found crowded together in dirty quarters, and they apparently paid little or no attention to personal cleanliness. Garbage was not properly disposed of and many small children were neglected and dirty. At many places great quantities of flies prevailed, settling upon food, beds, everything.

The facilities for taking care of the younger children were few and were found for the most part only on the properties of cranberry growers, where numerous families were employed. All of these "social centers" were attempting too much with too little equipment and personnel. In one case the equipment amounted to next to nothing, and the number of children was too large for the small force of three workers. All of these efforts, however, are to be commended. In the body of this report will be found a brief statement concerning the routine work of the best one of such "centers".

The questionnaire used in the field survey was quite comprehensive and was decided upon after consultation with various agencies experienced in work of this sort. All of the field work was done by paid enumerators and personal visits. The answers in many cases were checked by the personal observations of the field agents. It is thought that approximately 90 per cent of all the migratory families coming to New Jersey were included in the survey which covered 580 families or 3,719 persons. Because the field of the commission was limited, no attempt was made to investigate child labor in New Jersey canneries.

It was found that the children of the migratory colored families, from Delaware and Maryland, employed in the oyster canneries of New Jersey, were receiving regular instruction in a special school supplied by Commercial Township. It was also found that children under 16 years of age were apparently not employed in these canneries.

The commission herewith extends its appreciation of the efficient services of the following persons: Mr. D. T. Pitt, who had immediate charge of the survey; Mr. C. J. Grant, to whom fell most of the field work; Mr. Kermit Black, Mr. N. A. Back and Mr. A. C. Ebert, who assisted Mr. Grant for short periods. The commission also acknowledges its indebtedness to the New Jersey growers for their co-operation and to the Italian families which supplied the information.

FINANCIAL STATUS OF NEW JERSEY FARMERS

Even during the so-called years of prosperity New Jersey farmers as a group did not share with other industries a reasonable income on the dollar invested.

According to the investigation made by the National Bureau of Economic Research,* of New Jersey farms in 1919, 1920, and 1921, it is indicated that New Jersey farm expenses for fertilizers, feeds, and hired farm labor totaled about 80 per cent of all farm expenses. Therefore, these three items may be used as indicators of farm expenses. Comparing the index numbers of these items, together with that of farm prices, year after year, we may arrive at a general conclusion in regard to the financial status of New Jersey farmers. In the following table the index numbers of hired farm labor, feeding stuffs, fertilizer materials, and the index numbers of prices received by New Jersey farmers are given:

* Maurice Leven and W. I. King, "Income in the Various States," 1925, pp. 192-209.

TABLE No. 1

GENERAL INDEX NUMBERS OF NEW JERSEY HIRED FARM LABOR, FEEDSTUFFS AND FERTILIZER MATERIALS COMPARED WITH THE INDEX NUMBER OF PRICES RECEIVED BY NEW JERSEY FARMERS* (1910-1914 = 100)

Year	*Index Numbers of Hired Farm Labor*	*Index Numbers of Feeding Stuffs*	*Index Numbers of Fertilizer Materials*	*The General Weighted Index Numbers of Hired Farm Labor, Feed-stuffs and Fertilizer Materials*	*The Index Number of Prices Received by New Jersey Farmers**
1910	92	97	101	95	94
1911	99	99	101	99	109
1912	103	105	98	103	100
1913	104	94	101	101	101
1914	102	105	99	102	96
1915	105	105	100	104	85
1916	123	110	125	119	118
1917	151	167	187	165	167
1918	193	184	245	203	188
1919	209	212	197	207	221
1920	253	216	201	228	204
1921	181	113	107	136	171
1922	189	118	120	144	133
1923	215	138	120	162	179
1924	225	135	108	162	151
1925	222	144	120	167	171
1926	229	129	123	164	166
1927	230	144	127	171	160
1928	222	154	128	173	151
1929	226	140	127	168	160

*As published in New Jersey Monthly Crop Report.

The graphic presentation of the index numbers of prices paid by the farmers and the index numbers of prices received by the farmers will help one to understand the financial situation of New Jersey agriculture.

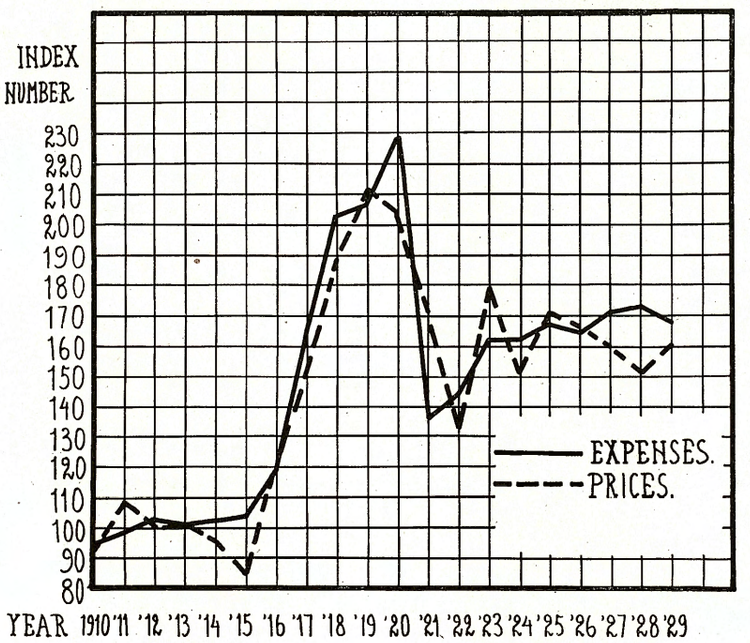

CHART No. 1

COMPARISON OF THE NEW JERSEY GENERAL WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF HIRED FARM LABOR, FEEDING STUFFS AND FERTILIZER MATERIALS (EXPENSES) WITH THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY THE NEW JERSEY FARMERS (PRICES).

From Table No. 1 and Chart No. 1 it is evident that the difference between the index numbers of farm expenses for hired farm labor, feedstuffs and fertilizer materials, and the index numbers of prices received by the farmers for the years 1910-1913 was negligible. It means that the degree of growth or decline of expenses was equal to the degree of growth or decline of income.

Since 1914 the difference between the degree of growth or decline of expenses and degree of growth or decline of income became in some years quite great. In 1914 the intensity of growth in expenses was six points higher than income growth; in 1915, nineteen points higher; in 1916, one point higher; in 1917, the intensity of income growth was two points higher than expenses; in 1918, the expenses were fifteen points higher than income; in 1919, the income was fourteen points higher than ex-

penses; in 1920, the expenses were twenty-four points higher than the income; in 1921, the income was thirty-five points higher than expenses; in 1922, the income was eleven points lower than expenses; in 1923, the income was seventeen points higher than expenses; in 1924, the income was eleven points lower than expenses; in 1925, the income was four points above the expenses; in 1926, the income was two points higher than expenses; in 1927, the expenses were eleven points higher than income; in 1928, the income was twenty-two points below the expenses and in 1929, the expenses were eight points above the income.

Generally, in the majority of years the expenses grew more rapidly than the income, and consequently the financial status of the New Jersey farmers during these years was not satisfactory.

Farm taxes in New Jersey are not on a satisfactory basis. They have been increasing in New Jersey for the most part at a greater rate than in the United States as a whole. A recent study of taxes on 995 farms showed that in the state as a whole, taxes on each farm acre averaged 82 cents in 1915 as compared with 2.38 in 1927. The index of taxation for 1927 shows an increase of 189 per cent as compared with the index in 1915. In other words, the average total tax per acre was in 1927 nearly three times the 1915 average amount. With respect to taxes and agricultural incomes, figures on the farm business of 79 rented farms distributed in fifteen counties, for three years (1925 to 1927) showed that the percentage of net income taken by taxes varied from 44 to 51, or an average of 47.8 per cent.

Records for more than a thousand New Jersey farms, representing various types of farming, before the war show that taxes took from 6 to 14 per cent of the net farm income. Since the war taxes have absorbed from 9 to 63 per cent of the net farm income.

WHY NEW JERSEY FARMERS EMPLOY ITALIAN FAMILY LABOR

The outstanding characteristic of New Jersey agriculture is the large production of highly perishable vegetables and fruits. When these vegetables and fruits are ripe, they must be harvested immediately, because a day or two means a loss to the farmer. Farmers require steady, reliable, experienced forces to pick the crops on the day they are ready. Our survey showed that the majority of families employed by New Jersey farmers were engaged in harvesting peaches, cranberries, spinach, blackberries, asparagus, tomatoes, radishes, peas, strawberries, cherries, raspberries, blueberries, beans, and a very few in thinning carrots, pulling beets, pulling weeds, picking potatoes and apples. A majority harvested highly perishable vegetables and fruits.

The reasons for the employment of migratory families may be classified as follows:

(1) One hundred and one farmers stated that the local help was not sufficient in number to harvest the perishable crops. The growers were forced to seek help outside of their community.

(2) Eighty-one growers answered that Italian family labor was more dependable and more reliable than local labor of other types.

(3) Twenty-six farmers answered that Italian family labor was more experienced. If an inexperienced man is allowed to go into the field to cut asparagus, or to pick raspberries, blackberries, peas, beans, etc., there is a certainty that he will pick overripe or underripe fruits and vegetables and will mix them with ripe produce. This is highly objectionable in these days when retail stores require careful grading and uniform size and quality in one package. The Italian families have the experience, gained by coming to New Jersey regularly year after year.

The following table shows the number of seasons (including 1930) during which 580 families have been working on New Jersey farms.

Number of Seasons	*Number of Families*	*Number of Seasons*	*Number of Families*
1	126	17	5
2	65	18	14
3	67	19	4
4	47	20	27
5	35	21	4
6	27	22	1
7	25	23	5
8	15	24	2
9	12	25	13
10	22	26	2
11	4	29	1
12	9	30	7
13	13	31	1
14	10	39	1
15	12	No record	1
16	3		

Out of 580 families found working on New Jersey farms, 454, or 79 per cent, had been engaged more than one season. These families considered the work on farms during the summer months as a part of their regular occupation.

(4) Fifteen farmers answered that they could not get native or outside American people to harvest their crops, because Americans preferred to stay in cities where they had an opportunity to earn more money and where better recreation prevailed, etc.

(5) Thirteen farmers gave their reasons for the employment of Italian families as follows: Italians are willing to do piece work, but Americans

are not. This implies that some farmers cannot use help day after day during the whole season, due to the fact that there are days when vegetables or fruits are not ready for harvest.

(6) Seven employers stated that Italian labor was best suited for harvesting New Jersey crops. Physically, Italians are for the most part short in stature, the condition essential in preventing extreme fatigue in harvesting vegetables and small fruits which grow two to three feet above the ground.

(7) Seven farmers employed family labor because this labor was steadier than that of single men. Once the family is on the farm it stays there, because the cost of moving the family from one place to another is high.

(8) Five employers found out that in the long run family labor was cheaper on account of steadiness and availability of labor each day. The farmer does not take a chance and his field is harvested at the proper time and losses are avoided.

(9) Three farmers stated that Italian labor was easy to get. This means that certain Italian families are always ready and willing to come and work.

(10) Three employers frankly said that they couldn't get the work done if not allowed to have family labor. Almost all farmer-employers had the same feeling. Local help was scarce, not reliable and did not want to be employed on a piece basis, etc.

Such are the main reasons given by the farmer-employers.

THE SOURCE OF MIGRATORY FAMILY LABOR

Out of 580 migratory families (employed by 214 growers) found working on New Jersey farms, 494 came from Philadelphia, Pa.; 6 from Chester, Pa.; 1 from Crum Lynne, Pa.; 1 from Jenkintown, Pa.; 1 from Bristol, Pa.; 1 from Ridley Park, Pa.; 1 from West Manayunk, Pa., and 1 from Swarthmore, Pa. The total number of families which came from Pennsylvania equaled 506, or 87.2 per cent, of the total number. The above listed places are very close to New Jersey farming districts and consequently contact between employer and employee is easy.

The remaining 74 families came from the following points: Sixty families from Camden, N. J.; 2 from Burlington, N. J.; 2 from Hammonton, N. J.; 1 from White Horse, N. J.; 1 from Newton, N. J.; 1 from Minotola, N. J.; 1 from Trenton, N. J.; 1 from Beverly, N. J.; 1 from Woodlynne, N. J.; 1 from Maple Shade, N. J., and 1 from Vineland, N. J. The total number of families from New Jersey was 72. One family came from Tampa, Fla., and one did not give a permanent residence.

NATIONALITY OF THE MIGRATORY FAMILIES

Out of 580 families, the husbands of 567 families were Italian. Two of these 567 were born in this country and 565 were born in Italy. The remaining 13 families belonged to the following nationalities: American, 2; German, 1; Ukrainian, 2; Porto-Rican, 1, and for 7 the country of origin was not given.

Out of these 580 husbands, 87 spoke, read and wrote English; 53 did not speak, read or write English; 345 spoke, but did not read or write English; 30 spoke and read, but did not write English, and 65 were either dead or a record was not obtainable.

The heads of families (husbands, or if the husband was dead, wife) were found to have been in this country for various lengths of time. In the following table, the heads of families are distributed according to the number of years spent in this country:

Number of Years Spent in This Country	*Number of Heads of Families*	*Number of Years Spent in This Country*	*Number of Heads of Families*
½ year	1	27	31
3	2	28	18
4	1	29	12
7	5	30	25
9	6	31	2
10	6	32	4
11	2	33	6
12	2	34	10
13	2	35	9
14	3	36	2
15	8	37	3
16	23	38	2
17	39	39	3
18	29	40	8
19	23	41	1
20	53	42	2
21	24	43	3
22	39	44	1
23	26	45	1
24	38	46	1
25	58	48	1
26	26	52	1
Total	562		

It is evident that the majority of the heads of families fall into the group ranging from 16 to 30 years' residence in this country.

Out of 580 wives, 571 were Italian by origin; 5 of these 571 were born in the United States and 566 were born in Italy; 4 were Americans; 2 Ukrainian; 1 French, and for 2 no record was given.

Almost all of the heads of families who were born in Italy spent their youth on Italian farms and were engaged in helping their parents raise the crops. The crops raised in Italy are the same as the crops raised on New Jersey farms. These Italians by the nature of their occupation are farmers.

Out of 2,741, the total number of children, 85 were born in Italy and 4 in Canada, leaving 2,652 born in this country.

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRATORY FAMILIES FOUND WORKING ON NEW JERSEY FARMS

The total number of migratory families found working on New Jersey farms during the season of 1930 was 580. These families were distributed by counties and townships as follows:

County	*Township*	*Number of Families*
Burlington	Chester	4
"	Burlington	19
"	Florence	6
"	Willingboro	27
"	Pemberton	49
"	Beverly	5
"	Westhampton	17
"	Evesham	25
"	Moorestown	38
"	Cinnaminson	9
"	Northampton	1
"	Chesterfield	7
"	Bordentown	1
"	Mt. Laurel	18
"	Medford	7
"	Lumberton	5
"	Southampton	38
"	Woodland	6
"	Washington	5
"	Bass River	22
	Total, Burlington County	309
Gloucester	Logan	6
"	Monroe	19
"	Woolwich	3
"	Greenwich	1
"	East Greenwich	2
"	Harrison	8
"	South Harrison	4
"	Washington	1
"	Deptford	1
"	West Deptford	7
	Total, Gloucester County	52

County	*Township*	*Families*
Cumberland	Downe	2
"	Greenwich	5
"	Fairfield	16
"	Lawrence	14
"	Commercial	2
"	Upper Deerfield	23
"	Deerfield	1
"	Hopewell	1
	Total, Cumberland County	64
Ocean	Dover	2
"	Plumstead	9
	Total, Ocean County	11
Camden	Winslow	30
"	Delaware	31
	Total, Camden County	61
Atlantic	Hammonton	71
	Total, Atlantic County	71
Salem	Pilesgrove	12
	Total, Salem County	12
	Grand Total	580

Burlington County produces a considerable amount of vegetables, cranberries and fruit.

Atlantic County raises raspberries, blackberries and peaches.

Gloucester County is known for its production of asparagus.

Cumberland County produces vegetables and fruit.

Ocean County produces cranberries.

Camden County produces vegetables and berries.

Salem County produces vegetables.

Therefore, the families are concentrated in such agricultural districts where perishable farm products are grown in large quantities.

NUMBER OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN

The total number of adults and children in the 580 migratory families during the season of 1930 was equal to 3,719 persons. Out of these 3,719 persons, 326 were heads of families (husbands), 539 wives, 1,468 male children, 1,273 female children and 113 relatives, male and female of various ages.

The ages of husbands and wives were as follows:

Age (years)	*Number of husbands*	*Number of wives*
23	..	1
24	..	0
25	..	1
26	..	5
27	..	2
28	..	5
29	1	11
30	1	11
31	2	5
32	3	14
33	1	17
34	2	14
35	3	23
36	4	19
37	10	27
38	11	28
39	17	31
40	10	28
41	12	20
42	24	34
43	15	22
44	11	23
45	20	27
46	14	22
47	17	18
48	15	22
49	9	20
50	14	21
51	7	11
52	15	10
53	7	8
54	16	4
55	13	3
56	9	2
57	..	3
58	8	1
59	3	0
60	8	0
61	5	0
62	4	0
63	3	1
64	2	0
65	1	0
66	2	0
67	1	1
Not given	6	24

The ages of husbands ranged from 29 to 67 years. The majority fell in the range from 37 to 60 years. The average age of all husbands was 47.2 years. These figures have great significance. It is a well-known fact that the industrial establishments are not inclined to employ men of 40 years of age or over. Farmers on the contrary consider them as the best workers. In this way the workers of 40 years of age or over have an opportunity to work and to earn a living, thus freeing the State and the various charity organizations from taking care of them.

The ages of male and female children were as follows:

Age (years)	*Number of Males*	*Number of Females*	*Total Number of Males and Females*
Under 1 year	17	18	35
1	19	25	44
2	39	31	70
3	46	36	82
4	45	47	92
5	50	55	105
6	64	71	135
7	80	77	157
8	70	78	148
9	99	84	183
10	106	81	187
11	96	87	183
12	120	111	231
13	119	87	206
14	106	104	210
15	90	68	158
16	81	85	166
17	59	51	110
18	41	37	78
19	42	12	54
20	21	16	37
21	21	3	24
22	10	2	12
23	7	2	9
24	10	1	11
25	3	1	4
26	5	1	6
27	..	1	1
28	2	1	3
Totals	1,468	1,273	
Grand Total			2,741

The majority of children fell into the age group from 3 to 19 years, inclusive.

The number of children of each sex under 6 years of age was practically equal: Male, 216; female, 212; total, 428. They were distributed by counties and townships as follows:

County and Township	*Number of males under 6 years of age*	*Number of females under 6 years of age*	*Total males and females under 6 yrs. of age*
BURLINGTON COUNTY—			
Chester	..	..	..
Burlington	9	5	14
Florence	3	1	4
Willingboro	8	11	19
Pemberton	14	18	32
Beverly	5	1	6
Westhampton	4	6	10
Evesham	8	14	22
Moorestown	16	16	32
Cinnaminson	1	5	6
Chesterfield	4	1	5
Bordentown	1	2	3
Mt. Laurel	5	2	7
Medford	3	6	9
Lumberton	3	4	7
Southampton	13	17	30
Woodland	4	1	5
Washington	1	2	3
Bass River	9	8	17
Total, Burlington County	111	120	231
GLOUCESTER COUNTY—			
Logan	3	1	4
Monroe	4	7	11
Woolwich	1	1	2
Greenwich	..	..	..
East Greenwich	2	1	3
Harrison	5	3	8
South Harrison	3	4	7
Washington	2	1	3
Deptford	1	..	1
West Deptford	4	3	7
Total, Gloucester County	25	21	46

County and Township	*Number of males under 6 years of age*	*Number of females under 6 years of age*	*Total males and females under 6 yrs. of age*
CUMBERLAND COUNTY—			
Downe	..	..	..
Greenwich	2	3	5
Fairfield	5	4	9
Lawrence	5	6	11
Commercial	..	2	2
Upper Deerfield	5	4	9
Deerfield	1	..	1
Hopewell	..	..	..
Total, Cumberland County	18	19	37
OCEAN COUNTY—			
Dover	2	..	2
Plumstead	4	2	6
Total, Ocean County	6	2	8
CAMDEN COUNTY—			
Winslow	9	9	18
Delaware	9	9	18
Total, Camden County	18	18	36
ATLANTIC COUNTY—			
Hammonton	31	29	60
Total, Atlantic County	31	29	60
SALEM COUNTY—			
Pilesgrove	7	3	10
Total, Salem County	7	3	10
Grand Totals	216	212	428

The total number of children of school age, that is, from 6 to 15 years, inclusive, was equal to 950 males, 848 females and a total of 1,798. They were distributed by counties and townships as follows:

County and Township	*Male*	*Female*	*Total Male and Female*
BURLINGTON COUNTY—			
Chester	8	3	11
Burlington	20	33	53
Florence	9	14	23
Willingboro	46	39	85
Pemberton	68	76	144
Beverly	8	8	16
Westhampton	35	23	58
Evesham	46	32	78
Moorestown	62	61	123
Cinnaminson	13	16	29
Northampton	2	1	3
Chesterfield	11	6	17
Bordentown	2	3	5
Mt. Laurel	21	25	46
Medford	15	8	23
Lumberton	5	9	14
Southampton	58	49	107
Woodland	16	9	25
Washington	10	6	16
Bass River	35	23	58
Total, Burlington County	490	444	934
GLOUCESTER COUNTY			
Logan	9	10	19
Monroe	37	23	60
Woolwich	2	3	5
Greenwich	2	2	4
East Greenwich	1	3	4
Harison	10	14	24
South Harrison	7	4	11
Washington	2	..	2
Deptford	4	2	6
West Deptford	14	7	21
Total, Gloucester County	88	68	156

County and Township	*Male*	*Female*	*Total Male and Female*
CUMBERLAND COUNTY—			
Downe	..	2	2
Greenwich	7	5	12
Fairfield	29	20	49
Lawrence	27	23	50
Commercial	4	2	6
Upper Deerfield	27	31	58
Deerfield	2	1	3
Hopewell	3	..	3
Total, Cumberland County	99	84	183
OCEAN COUNTY—			
Dover	5	4	9
Plumstead	16	15	31
Total, Ocean County	21	19	40
CAMDEN COUNTY—			
Winslow	54	49	103
Delaware	58	39	97
Total, Camden County	112	88	200
ATLANTIC COUNTY—			
Hammonton	127	127	254
Total, Atlantic County	127	127	254
SALEM COUNTY—			
Pilesgrove	13	18	31
Total, Salem County	13	18	31
Grand Total	950	848	1,798

The total number of all children under 16 years of age found on the farms was 2,226. They were distributed by counties and townships as follows:

County and Township	*Number of Children*
BURLINGTON COUNTY—	
Chester	11
Burlington	67
Florence	27
Willingboro	104
Pemberton	176
Beverly	22
Westhampton	68
Evesham	100
Moorestown	155
Cinnaminson	35
Northampton	3
Chesterfield	22
Bordentown	8
Mt. Laurel	53
Medford	32
Lumberton	21
Southampton	137
Woodland	30
Washington	19
Bass River	75
Total, Burlington County	1,165
GLOUCESTER COUNTY—	
Logan	23
Monroe	71
Woolwich	7
Greenwich	4
East Greenwich	7
Harrison	32
South Harrison	18
Washington	5
Deptford	7
West Deptford	28
Total, Gloucester County	202

County and Township	*Number of Children*
CUMBERLAND COUNTY—	
Downe	2
Greenwich	17
Fairfield	58
Lawrence	61
Commercial	8
Upper Deerfield	67
Deerfield	4
Hopewell	3
Total, Cumberland County	220
OCEAN COUNTY—	
Dover	11
Plumstead	37
Total, Ocean County	48
CAMDEN COUNTY—	
Winslow	121
Delaware	115
Total, Camden County	236
ATLANTIC COUNTY—	
Hammonton	314
Total, Atlantic County	314
SALEM COUNTY	
Pilesgrove	41
Total, Salem County	41
Grand Total	2,226

The total number of relatives, who were living and working with the families was equal to: Male, 57; female, 56; total, 113.

LIVING QUARTERS

The houses in which the migratory families lived may be classified into two groups, the first consisting of houses of American types of approximately the same size and appearance as regular farmhouses, and a second group such as the special, small, roughly built structures for housing migratory families during the harvesting season.

Five hundred and eighty migratory families lived in 341 houses. Out of this number 293 were built from wood and they were in good repair, 44 houses were also built of wood, but they were in poor repair, with leaking roofs, etc. One house was made of brick, and it was in poor repair. One concrete block house, comprising three apartments, was in good repair.

One hundred and seventy-two houses had kitchens inside of the house; 71 had outside kitchens, *i.e.,* fireplaces built in the open; 98 houses had kitchens in adjoining shanties. In some places more than one family used the same kitchen to cook their meals.

An eating place was provided inside of 248 houses, and in 93 houses, eating places were not so provided. The inhabitants of these 93 houses ate their meals in the open, 14 houses having canopies over the eating places and 79 houses not having canopies. Even the inhabitants of 248 houses did not use on good, sunny days the eating places provided inside the houses. They preferred to eat their meals in the open.

Thirty-five houses had electric lights; 295 houses had kerosene lights; 2 houses, gaslight, and nine used candles and flashlights, because neither electricity, gas nor kerosene were available.

Thirteen hundred and forty-one rooms of various sizes were occupied by 580 families. Therefore, each family on the average was located in 2.3 rooms. The families were distributed according to the number of rooms occupied as follows: Each of 167 families occupied 1 room,* each of 212 families occupied 2 rooms, each of 107 families occupied 3 rooms, each of 64 families occupied 4 rooms, each of 15 families occupied 5 rooms each of 8 families occupied 6 rooms, each of 3 families occupied 7 rooms and each of 4 families occupied 8 rooms.

In 164 rooms 926 adults and children belonging to 167 migratory families were living. These 926 persons were distributed as follows:

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* Among these 167 families, in one case 3 families lived in one room and in another case 2 families lived in one room, making the total number of rooms occupied by these families, 164.

Number of persons per room	*Number of Cases*
2	7
3	14
4	34
5	36
6	25
7	19
8	14
9	11
10 and over	4

This means that there were 7 cases where 2 persons lived in one room, 14 cases where 3 persons occupied one room, 34 cases where 4 persons lived in one room, etc. The average number of persons per one room for the group as a whole was 5.6.

Two hundred and twelve families had 2 rooms each in which to live. In these 424 rooms, 1,300 adults and children lived. They were distributed as follows:

Number of persons living in two rooms	*Number of cases*
2	3
3	16
4	25
5	45
6	38
7	36
8	24
9	15
10 and over	10

Again this means that among 1,300 adults and children, there were 3 cases where 2 persons lived in two rooms, 16 cases where 3 persons dwelled in two rooms, 25 cases where 4 persons occupied two rooms, etc. The average number of persons per one room for the group as a whole was 3.1.

One hundred and seven families had 3 rooms each. In these 321 rooms, 763 adults and children were living. These 763 persons were distributed as follows:

Number of persons per three-rooms	*Number of cases*
4	7
5	12
6	21
7	21
8	20
9	14
10 and over	12

It follows that there were 7 cases where 4 persons were living in three rooms, 12 cases where 5 persons were living in three rooms, etc. The average number of persons per one room for the group as a whole was 2.4.

Sixty-four families occupied 4 rooms each. In these 256 rooms 463 adults and children were living. These 463 persons were distributed as follows:

Number of persons per four rooms	*Number of cases*
3	2
4	3
5	7
6	14
7	11
8	13
9	7
10 and over	7

Again this means that there were 2 cases where 3 persons lived in four rooms, 3 cases where 4 persons occupied four rooms, etc. The average number of persons per one room for the group as a whole was 1.8.

Fifteen families lived in 5 rooms each. In these 75 rooms 117 adults and children were dwelling. These 117 persons were distributed as follows:

Number of persons per five rooms	*Number of cases*
5	1
6	2
7	6
8	3
9	0
10 and over	3

It is again evident that there was one case where 5 persons lived in 5 rooms, 2 cases where 6 persons occupied 5 rooms, etc. The average number of persons per one room for the group as a whole was 1.6.

Eight families occupied 6 rooms each. In these 48 rooms, 78 adults and children were living. These 78 persons were distributed as follows:

Number of persons per six rooms	*Number of cases*
7	1
8	2
9	0
10 and over	5

The average number of persons per one room for the group as a whole was 1.6.

Three families lived in 7 rooms each. In these 21 rooms, 35 adults and children were dwelling, distributed as follows:

Number of persons per seven rooms	*Number of cases*
10 and over	3

The average number of persons per one room for the group as a whole was 1.7.

Four families occupied 8 rooms each. In these 32 rooms 37 adults and children were living. These 37 persons were distributed as follows:

Number of persons per eight rooms	*Number of cases*
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	0
10 and over	1

The average number of persons per one room for the group as a whole was 1.2.

Thus, are classified, the inhabitants according to the number of persons per one, two, three, etc., rooms and according to the number of cases.

Summarizing all the above figures, we find that the average number of persons per one room for all the 3,719 adults and children was 2.8.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS

Beds and matresses were used. The beds were of two types, regular spring beds and structures built from rough, wide boards supported by wooden props. The mattresses were of two kinds also—cotton and those made from straw. In some cases persons slept on mattresses without bed sheets. Two to three persons usually occupied one bed. There was as a rule no separation, based on sex or age, of persons sleeping in one room. Children of various ages and both sexes slept in the room with adults.

In the following table, the number of cases is given according to the number of adults and children sleeping in one room:

Number of persons sleeping in one room	*Number of cases*
1	88
2	280
3	278
4	198
5	103
6	60
7	27
8	21
9	14
10	2
11	1
12	1
13	1
14	0
15	1
16	1

Therefore, there were 88 cases where one person slept in one room, 280 cases where 2 persons slept in one room, 278 cases where 3 persons slept in one room, etc. The sizes of the rooms in these cases is not taken into consideration.

According to the New Jersey State Tenement House Law, in city dwellings 400 cubic feet of air space is required per adult and 200 cubic feet per child. In the following table, the number of cubic feet of air space in sleeping rooms per child (under 16 years of age) and per adult as found by our survey is given:

Number of cubic feet of air space from	*Number of cases with given amount of air space*	
	Children	*Adults*
1-49	13	0
50-99	82	3
100-149	134	17
150-199	144	20
200-249	133	62
250-299	68	36
300-349	92	111
350-399	48	33
400-449	53	264
450-499	38	36
500-549	14	66
550-599	12	35
600 and over	73	186

Considering 200 cubic feet of air space per child in the open country as somewhat excessive, 150 cubic feet was selected as a quantity sufficient for a child. On this basis, it was found that the total number

of children who had in their sleeping room less than 150 cubic feet of air space was 652, or approximately 29 per cent of the total number of migratory family children under 16 years of age.

WATER SUPPLY

The following types of drinking water were found during the survey:

Type of water supply	*Number of cases found*
Drilled well inside of house	13
Drilled well outside of house	99
Dug well inside of house	15
Dug well outside of house	96
Open springs	11
Brook	1
City water	5

Our investigators did not have scientific methods of determining the quality of the water. In each case they drank a few drops in order to determine palatability. The results which are given in the following table represent our investigators' opinions:

Palatable or unpalatable water	*Number of cases found*
Palatable	230
Unpalatable	4

The distance of drinking water (wells, springs, brook) from possible sources of infection such as manure piles, barns, toilet are given in the following table:

Distance of drinking water from source of infection	*Number of cases found*
Distance was great; probably no chance for infection	154
Very close to manure pile	2
Five feet from manure pile	1
10 feet from manure pile	3
10 feet from vineyard (possibility of spray being mixed with drinking water	1
20 feet from manure pile	1
25 feet from possible source of infection	1
30 feet from possible source of infection	2
30 feet from barn	1
35 feet from possible source of infection	1
40 feet from possible source of infection	2
45 feet from possible source of infection	1
45 feet from toilet	4
50 feet from possible source of infection	9

Distance of drinking water from source of infection	*Number of cases found*
60 feet from possible source of infection	2
75 feet from possible source of infection	3
75 feet from privy	1
90 feet from possible source of infection	1
100 feet from possible source of infection	9
120 feet from possible source of infection	1
125 feet from possible source of infection	5
125 feet from barnyard	1
150 feet from toilet	1
150 feet from possible source of infection	11
200 feet from possible source of infection	6
250 feet from possible source of infection	1
300 feet from possible source of infection	4

TOILET FACILITIES

Toilet facilities in the majority of cases were adequate and in good condition. In some cases, however, toilet facilities were not provided at all and persons selected nearby woods, bushes, etc. In the following table such findings are given:

Outside privy	*Number of cases found*
In good, clean condition	170
In fairly clean condition	11
In poor, unclean condition	20

There were seven houses which had no accommodations at all.

DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE

In many cases garbage was dumped near the houses, thus serving as a breeding place for flies.

WORKING CHILDREN

Number of Working Days Per Week

The children were engaged in the same kind of work as their parents. They picked tomatoes, cut spinach, pulled weeds and beets, picked blackberries, apples, raspberries, cherries, string and lima beans and strawberries, packed sweet corn, picked peaches and potatoes, hoed tomatoes, picked peas, cut brocolli, pulled radishes, thinned carrots, picked blueberries, cut asparagus, gathered, bunched and graded asparagus and picked cranberries.

The ages of working children ranged from five years upward. As was stated before, the number of migratory children from 6 to 15 years of age who were living on New Jersey farms during the 1930 harvesting season was 1798. Out of this number, 1342 were working. In the following tables, the number of children engaged in different farm occupations, range in days per week worked, average days per week worked, range in hours of work per day, average hours of work per day, range in hours of work per week and average hours of work per week, are given according to the age, occupation and sex.

5 YEARS OLD — MALE

Occupation	*Number*	*Range in Days per Week*	*Average Days per Week*	*Range in Hours per Day*	*Average Hours per Day*	*Range in Hours per Week*	*Average Hours per Week*
Picking radishes .	1	7-7	7	4-4	4	28-28	28
Summary	1	7-7	7	4-4	4	28-28	28

6 YEARS OLD

Occupation	MALE Number	Range in Days per Week	Aver. Days per Week	Range in Hours per Day	Aver. Hours per Day	Range in Hours per Week	Aver. Hours per Week	FEMALE Number	Range in Days per Week	Aver. Days per Week	Range in Hours per Day	Aver. Hours per Day	Range in Hours per Week	Aver. Hours per Week
Picking tomatoes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6–6	6	6–6	6	38–38	38
Cut spinach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling weeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blackberries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking apples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking raspberries	1	6–6	6	3–3	3	18–18	18	1	7–7	7	10–10	10	68–68	68
Picking cherries	1	7–7	7	10–10	10	65–65	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking beans	1	7–7	7	10–10	10	67–67	67	2	6–7	6.5	9–10	9.5	50–67	58.5
Picking strawberries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Packing sweet corn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peaches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking potatoes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoeing tomatoes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking brocolli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking radishes	1	7–7	7	10–10	10	65–65	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thinning carrots	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking strawb. and peas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6–6	6	8–8	8	48–48	48
Picking blueberries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cut asparagus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gather, bunch and grade asparagus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking cranberries	2	6–6	6	8–8	8	46–46	46	4	6–6	6	8–8	8	46–48	47
Summary	6	6–7	6.5	3–10	8.2	18–67	51	9	6–7	6.2	6–10	8.3	38–68	51

7 YEARS OLD	MALE							FEMALE					
Occupation	*Number*	*Range in Days per Week*	*Aver. Days per Week*	*Range in Hours per Day*	*Aver. Hours per Day*	*Range in Hours per Week*	*Aver. Hours per Week*	*Number*	*Range in Days per Week*	*Aver. Days per Week*	*Range in Hours per Day*	*Aver. Hours per Day*	*Range in Hours per Week*	*Aver. Hours per Week*
Picking tomatoes	2	7–7	7	10–10	10	65–70	67.5	1	6–6	6	6–6	6	38–38	38
Cut spinach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling weeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blackberries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking apples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking raspberries	2	6–7	6.5	2–10	6	12–68	40	1	7–7	7	10–10	10	68–68	68
Picking cherries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking beans	3	7–7	7	9–10	9.7	50–55	53.3	4	6–7	6.5	9–10	9.75	59–68	61.5
Picking strawberries	3	5–6	5.7	7–8	7.7	35–48	43.7	3	5–6	5.7	5–8	6.7	30–48	37.7
Packing sweet corn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peaches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking potatoes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6–6	6	8–8	8	45–45	45
Hoeing tomatoes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking brocolli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking radishes	3	7–7	7	9–10	9.3	59–65	61.3	1	7–7	7	9–9	9	62–62	62
Thinning carrots	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking strawb. and peas	1	6–6	6	8–8	8	48–48	48	1	6–6	6	5–5	5	30–30	30
Picking blueberries	1	6–6	6	9–9	9	52–52	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cut asparagus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gather, bunch and grade asparagus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking cranberries	8	6–6	6	8–8	8	42–48	47	7	6–6	6	8–8	8	46–48	47
Summary	23	5–7	6.4	2–10	8.4	12–70	50.7	19	5–7	6.2	5–10	8.1	30–68	49

8 YEARS OLD

Occupation	MALE Number	Range in Days per Week	Aver. Days per Week	Range in Hours per Day	Aver. Hours per Day	Range in Hours per Week	Aver. Hours per Week	FEMALE Number	Range in Days per Week	Aver. Days per Week	Range in Hours per Day	Aver. Hours per Day	Range in Hours per Week	Aver. Hours per Week
Picking tomatoes	4	6–7	6.5	10–12	10.5	55–70	63.5	1	7–7	7	10–10	10	70–70	70
Cut spinach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling weeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blackberries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	55–55	55
Picking apples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking raspberries	3	6–7	6.3	3–8	5.0	18–54	32	6	6–7	6.3	4–10	6.3	24–68	40.0
Picking cherries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking beans	10	6–7	6.7	3–10	9.3	21–68	59.8	9	6–7	6.6	10–10	10.0	55–67	61.2
Picking strawberries	3	5–6	6.0	4–8	6.3	27–48	36.7	4	5–7	6	7–10	8.5	35–60	49.8
Packing sweet corn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peaches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking potatoes	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	60–60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoeing tomatoes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peas	2	6–7	6.5	10–10	10	55–65	60	3	6–6	6	10–10	10	55–55	55
Picking brocolli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking radishes	3	7–7	7	8–10	9	53–65	60	1	7–7	7	10–10	10	65–65	65
Thinning carrots	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking strawb. and peas	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	60–60	60	3	6–7	6.3	5–8	7	30–52	43.3
Picking blueberries	1	6–6	6	9–9	9	52–52	52	1	6–6	6	9–9	9	52–52	52
Cut asparagus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gather, bunch and grade asparagus	2	6–7	6.5	3–5	4	18–30	24	2	6–7	6.5	4–7	5.5	24–49	36.5
Picking cranberries	8	6–6	6	8–8	8	46–48	47.5	5	6–6	6	7–8	7.9	42–48	46.2
Summary	38	5–7	6.4	3–10	8.4	18–70	51.5	36	5–7	6.3	4–10	8.4	24–70	50.9

9 YEARS OLD

Occupation	MALE Number	Range in Days per Week	Aver. Days per Week	Range in Hours per Day	Aver. Hours per Day	Range in Hours per Week	Aver. Hours per Week	FEMALE Number	Range in Days per Week	Aver. Days per Week	Range in Hours per Day	Aver. Hours per Day	Range in Hours per Week	Aver. Hours per Week
Picking tomatoes	3	7–7	7	10–10	10	60–70	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cut spinach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling weeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blackberries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6–7	6.7	4–10	6	24–70	39.3
Picking apples	1	7–7	7	10–10	10	70–70	70	1	7–7	7	10–10	10	68–68	68
Picking raspberries	15	6–7	6.3	2–10	6.6	12–68	37.7	10	6–7	6.2	3–10	5	10–68	30.7
Picking cherries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	60–60	60
Picking beans	11	6–7	6.5	10–10	10	55–70	63.2	14	6–7	6.6	6–10	8.4	25–68	54.1
Picking strawberries	7	6–7	6.1	5–10	8.1	30–65	48.1	5	5–7	6	7–10	8	35–58	47.6
Packing sweet corn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peaches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking potatoes	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	55–55	55	1	6–6	6	8–8	8	43–43	43
Hoeing tomatoes	1	7–7	7	10–10	10	66–66	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking brocolli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking radishes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6–7	6.7	9–10	9.3	54–65	59.8
Thinning carrots	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking strawb. and peas	4	6–6	6	5–8	7.3	30–48	43.5	1	6–6	6	8–8	8	48–48	48
Picking blueberries	3	6–6	6	9–9	9	52–52	52	1	6–6	6	9–9	9	52–52	52
Cut asparagus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gather, bunch and grade asparagus	7	6–7	6.9	6–8	6.7	36–55	45.9	1	7–7	7	4–4	4	28–28	28
Picking cranberries	18	6–6	6	7–8	8	42–48	46.2	13	6–6	6	8–8	8	46–48	46.9
Summary	71	6–7	6.3	2–10	8.1	12–70	48.8	54	5–7	6.3	4–10	7.6	10–70	46.5

10 YEARS OLD	MALE							FEMALE						
Occupation	*Number*	*Range in Days per Week*	*Aver. Days per Week*	*Range in Hours per Day*	*Aver. Hours per Day*	*Range in Hours per Week*	*Aver. Hours per Week*	*Number*	*Range in Days per Week*	*Aver. Days per Week*	*Range in Hours per Day*	*Aver. Hours per Day*	*Range in Hours per Week*	*Aver. Hours per Week*
Picking tomatoes	3	6–7	6.7	10–12	11	61–70	66.3	4	6–7	6.8	8–10	9.5	48–70	63.3
Cut spinach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling weeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blackberries	2	6–6	6	6–10	8	34–55	44.5	2	6–6	6	5–6	5.5	30–34	32
Picking apples	2	6–7	6.5	10–10	10	60–70	65	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	59–59	59
Picking raspberries	20	6–7	6.2	3–10	5.7	18–68	35.3	15	6–7	6.2	3–10	5.4	18–68	33.7
Picking cherries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking beans	18	6–7	6.7	9–10	9.7	45–70	61.3	14	6–7	6.7	4–10	9.5	25–68	61.1
Picking strawberries	8	5–7	6	7–10	7.9	35–60	46	3	6–7	6.3	4–10	7.3	27–60	45
Packing sweet corn	1	6–6	6	6–6	6	36–36	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peaches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking potatoes	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	60–60	60	1	6–6	6	3–3	3	18–18	18
Hoeing tomatoes	2	6–7	6.5	10–10	10	59–67	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peas	3	6–7	6.3	6–10	8.7	34–65	53	5	6–6	6	10–10	10	55–60	56
Picking brocolli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking radishes	5	7–7	7	6–10	8.2	40–66	54.4	2	7–7	7	9–9	9	57–62	59.5
Thinning carrots	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking strawb. and peas.	1	6–6	6	5–5	5	30–30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blueberries	4	6–6	6	9–9	9	52–52	52	2	6–6	6	9–9	9	52–52	52
Cut asparagus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gather, bunch and grade asparagus	3	7–7	7	7–9	7.7	49–60	52.7	7	6–7	6.9	3–10	7.5	21–68	50
Picking cranberries	13	6–6	6	7–8	8	42–48	46.5	13	6–6	6	8–8	8	46–48	47
Summary	86	5–7	6.4	3–10	8.0	18–70	49.4	69	6–7	6.4	3–10	7.9	18–70	48.6

11 YEARS OLD

Occupation	MALE Number	Range in Days per Week	Aver. Days per Week	Range in Hours per Day	Aver. Hours per Day	Range in Hours per Week	Aver. Hours per Week	FEMALE Number	Range in Days per Week	Aver. Days per Week	Range in Hours per Day	Aver. Hours per Day	Range in Hours per Week	Aver. Hours per Week
Picking tomatoes	4	6–7	6.5	6–10	9	38–70	58.3	2	7–7	7	10–10	10	68–70	69
Cut spinach	1	7–7	7	11–11	11	72–72	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling weeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blackberries	2	6–7	6.5	10–10	10	55–70	62.5	1	6–6	6	6–6	6	34–34	34
Picking apples	3	6–7	6.3	9–10	9.7	50–68	59	2	6–7	6.5	8–10	9	55–56	55.5
Picking raspberries	18	6–7	6.2	3–10	6.2	18–68	37.4	20	6–7	6.3	3–10	6	18–68	37.2
Picking cherries	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	60–60	60	1	6–6	6	8–8	8	45–45	45
Picking beans	20	6–7	6.6	6–10	9.6	41–70	60.5	14	6–7	6.4	3–10	9.2	21–70	57.4
Picking strawberries	4	6–7	6.2	5–10	7.8	30–65	47.8	7	5–7	5.9	5–10	8	30–65	45.7
Packing sweet corn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peaches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking potatoes	3	6–6	6	10–10	10	55–60	58.3	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	60–60	60
Hoeing tomatoes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6–7	6.5	10–10	10	59–67	63
Picking peas	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	55–55	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking brocolli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking radishes	2	6–7	6.5	9–10	9.5	54–65	59.5	2	7–7	7	7–10	8.5	47–66	56.5
Thinning carrots	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking strawb. and peas.	2	6–6	6	5–10	7.5	36–60	45	2	6–6	6	8–8	8	48–48	48
Picking blueberries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6–6	6	9–9	9	52–52	52
Cut asparagus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gather, bunch and grade asparagus	3	7–7	7	6–11	8.7	42–70	57.3	4	6–7	6.3	4–10	7.3	24–59	44.8
Picking cranberries	19	6–6	6	7–8	8	42–48	46.3	15	6–6	6	7–8	8	42–48	46.8
Summary	83	6–7	6.3	3–11	8.5	18–70	52.8	74	5–7	6.2	3–10	7.8	18–70	47.6

12 YEARS OLD

Occupation	MALE Number	Range in Days per Week	Aver. Days per Week	Range in Hours per Day	Aver. Hours per Day	Range in Hours per Week	Aver. Hours per Week	FEMALE Number	Range in Days per Week	Aver. Days per Week	Range in Hours per Day	Aver. Hours per Day	Range in Hours per Week	Aver. Hours per Week
Picking tomatoes	6	6–7	6.7	10–10	10	60–70	64.3	5	6–7	6.8	10–10	10	60–70	67
Cut spinach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7–7	7	11–11	11	72–72	72
Pulling weeds	2	6–6	6	10–10	10	59–59	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	60–60	60
Picking blackberries	2	6–6	6	4–10	7	24–55	39.5	2	6–6	6	4–5	4.5	24–30	27
Picking apples	2	6–6	6	9–10	9.5	54–59	56.5	5	6–7	6.1	9–10	9.8	55–70	59
Picking raspberries	26	6–7	6.1	3–10	5.6	18–68	33.4	22	6–7	6.1	2–8	5.3	10–54	32.3
Picking cherries	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	60–60	60	1	7–7	7	10–10	10	65–65	65
Picking beans	27	6–7	6.6	7–10	9.6	36–68	60.2	24	6–7	6.5	6–10	9.8	41–68	59.6
Picking strawberries	5	6–7	6.2	8–10	9.2	48–65	56	7	5–7	7.7	5–10	7.4	30–65	45.6
Packing sweet corn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peaches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking potatoes	4	6–7	6.3	8–8	8	45–55	49.5	3	6–6	6	8–10	9	43–60	48.7
Hoeing tomatoes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peas	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	55–55	55	2	6–7	6.5	10–10	10	60–65	62.5
Picking brocolli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking radishes	5	7–7	7	6–10	7.8	40–65	51.6	1	7–7	7	10–10	10	65–65	65
Thinning carrots	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking strawb. and peas	2	6–6	6	8–8	8	48–48	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blueberries	1	6–6	6	9–9	9	52–52	52	3	6–6	6	9–9	9	52–52	52
Cut asparagus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gather, bunch and grade asparagus	7	6–7	6.7	5–11	7.7	30–72	50.7	7	6–7	6.7	3–10	7.4	18–66	46.3
Picking cranberries	22	6–6	6	7–8	8	46–48	46.7	18	6–6	6	7–8	7.9	42–48	46.3
Summary	113	6–7	6.3	3–10	8.1	18–70	49.3	102	5–7	6.4	2–11	8.0	10–70	48.9

13 YEARS OLD

Occupation	MALE Number	Range in Days per Week	Aver. Days per Week	Range in Hours per Day	Aver. Hours per Day	Range in Hours per Week	Aver. Hours per Week	FEMALE Number	Range in Days per Week	Aver. Days per Week	Range in Hours per Day	Aver. Hours per Day	Range in Hours per Week	Aver. Hours per Week
Picking tomatoes	7	6–7	6.5	8–10	10	48–70	60.7	8	6–7	6.4	6–10	9.4	38–70	59.6
Cut spinach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7–7	7	11–11	11	72–72	72
Pulling weeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6–6	6	10–10	10	59–60	59.5
Pulling beets	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	59–59	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blackberries	2	6–7	6.5	6–10	8	34–70	52	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	55–55	55
Picking apples	6	6–7	6.8	10–10	10	59–70	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking raspberries	16	6–7	6.3	4–10	6.4	24–68	39.6	19	6–7	6.1	3–10	5.7	18–68	34
Picking cherries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	60–60	60
Picking beans	28	6–7	6.6	9–10	9.9	54–70	63.1	13	6–7	6.8	6.10	9.2	41–68	59.5
Picking strawberries	9	6–7	6.2	5–10	7.6	30–60	46	7	5–7	6	5–10	8.9	30–65	51.7
Packing sweet corn	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	60–60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peaches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking potatoes	2	6–6	6	9–10	9.5	45–60	52.5	3	6–6	6	10–10	10	60–60	60
Hoeing tomatoes	2	7–7	7	10–10	10	66–67	66.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peas	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	55–55	55	3	6–6	6	10–10	10	55–60	56.7
Picking brocolli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking radishes	2	7–7	7	9–10	9.5	57–65	61	3	7–7	7	6–9	7	40–59	46.3
Thinning carrots	1	7–7	7	10–10	10	65–65	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking strawb. and peas	3	6–7	6.3	8–10	8.7	48–60	53.3	2	6–6	6	5–5	5	30–30	30
Picking blueberries	1	6–6	6	9–9	9	52–52	52	1	6–6	6	9–9	9	52–52	52
Cut asparagus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gather, bunch and grade asparagus	9	6–7	6.7	6–10	8.2	36–60	53.2	3	6–7	6.7	6–7	6.3	36–49	42.3
Picking cranberries	26	6–6	6	6–8	8	36–48	46.8	15	6–6	6	7–8	8	42–48	46.3
Summary	117	6–7	6.4	4–10	8.6	24–70	52.9	82	5–7	6.5	3–11	8.0	18–72	48.6

14 YEARS OLD

Occupation	MALE Number	Range in Days per Week	Aver. Days per Week	Range in Hours per Day	Aver. Hours per Day	Range in Hours per Week	Aver. Hours per Week	FEMALE Number	Range in Days per Week	Aver. Days per Week	Range in Hours per Day	Aver. Hours per Day	Range in Hours per Week	Aver. Hours per Week
Picking tomatoes	6	6–7	7	8–10	9.7	48–70	64	4	6–7	6.2	8–10	9.5	42–70	55.5
Cut spinach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7–7	7	10–11	10.5	66–72	69
Pulling weeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blackberries	4	6–6	6	4–6	5.2	24–36	31	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	55–55	55
Picking apples	6	6–7	6.7	10–10	10	59–70	65	4	6–7	6.1	10–10	10	59–70	62
Picking raspberries	25	6–7	6.2	4–10	6.1	24–68	37.2	16	6–7	6.3	4–10	6.2	24–68	38.3
Picking cherries	2	6–6	6	8–10	9	45–60	52.5	2	6–6	6	10–10	10	60–60	60
Picking beans	19	6–7	6.5	9–10	9.9	54–68	61.6	27	6–7	6.4	7–10	9.6	36–68	58.8
Picking strawberries	4	6–6	6	6–10	8.8	36–58	49.5	11	5–7	5.9	7–10	8.5	35–65	50.2
Packing sweet corn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peaches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7–7	7	10–10	10	67–67	67
Picking potatoes	3	6–7	6.6	8–8	8	43–55	48	2	6–6	6	8–10	9	48–55	51.5
Hoeing tomatoes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peas	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	60–60	60	1	7–7	7	10–10	10	68–68	68
Picking brocolli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7–7	7	8–8	8	55–55	55
Picking radishes	5	7–7	7	6–10	8.2	40–66	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thinning carrots	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking strawb. and peas	3	6–6	6	5–10	7.7	30–60	46	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	55–55	55
Picking blueberries	3	6–6	6	9–9	9	52–52	52	3	6–6	6	9–9	9	52–52	52
Cut asparagus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7–7	7	8–8	8	55–55	55
Gather, bunch and grade asparagus	4	6–7	6.8	9–10	9.8	59–67	63	2	7–7	7	8–11	9.5	54–70	62
Picking cranberries	20	6–6	6	7–8	7.9	42–48	46.2	22	6–6	6	8–8	8	46–48	47.1
Summary	105	6–7	6.3	4–10	8.1	24–70	49.9	101	5–7	6.2	4–11	8.6	24–70	52.0

15 YEARS OLD

	MALE							FEMALE					
Occupation	*Number*	*Range in Days per Week*	*Aver. Days per Week*	*Range in Hours per Day*	*Aver. Hours per Day*	*Range in Hours per Week*	*Aver. Hours per Week*	*Number*	*Range in Days per Week*	*Aver. Days per Week*	*Range in Hours per Day*	*Aver. Hours per Day*	*Range in Hours per Week*	*Aver. Hours per Week*
Picking tomatoes	5	6–7	6.6	10–10	10	58–70	64.6	6	6–7	6.4	8–12	9.8	42–70	60.7
Cut spinach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7–7	7	11–11	11	72–72	72
Pulling weeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	59–59	59
Pulling beets	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	59–59	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blackberries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6–7	5.3	6–10	8.7	36–70	53.7
Picking apples	5	6–7	6.1	9–10	9.9	50–70	58.8	2	7–7	7	10–10	10	62–70	66
Picking raspberries	12	6–7	6.1	3–8	5.7	18–56	33.8	13	6–7	6.4	4–10	6.8	24–68	42.8
Picking cherries	1	7–7	7	10–10	10	68–68	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking beans	22	6–7	6.5	9–10	9.8	50–68	62	15	6–7	6.5	6–10	9.7	36–70	61.2
Picking strawberries	5	6–7	6.6	10–10	10	55–65	61.8	2	5–6	5.5	7–8	7.5	35–48	41.5
Packing sweet corn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peaches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking potatoes	5	6–7	6.1	8–10	9.2	48–60	55.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoeing tomatoes	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	59–59	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peas	1	6–6	6	10–10	10	55–55	55	2	6–7	6.5	10–10	10	55–68	61.5
Picking brocolli	2	6–6	6	10–10	10	59–60	59.5	1	7–7	7	8–8	8	55–55	55
Picking radishes	4	7–7	7	6–10	7.8	40–65	50.8	3	7–7	7	8–10	9	48–65	57.3
Thinning carrots	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking strawb. and peas	2	6–6	6	8–8	8	48–48	48	1	7–7	7	8–8	8	52–52	52
Picking blueberries	1	6–6	6	9–9	9	52–52	52	3	6–6	6	9–9	9	52–52	52
Cut asparagus	2	6–6	6	7–11	9	42–62	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gather, bunch and grade asparagus	3	7–7	7	6–9	8.3	42–69	53.3	3	6–7	6.8	7–10	9	47–65	57.3
Picking cranberries	15	6–6	6	7–8	8	42–48	46.5	10	6–6	6	7–8	8	42–48	46.4
Summary	87	6–7	6.1	6–11	8.8	18–70	53.2	66	5–7	6.4	4–12	8.7	24–72	53.7

SUMMARY

	MALE				FEMALE			
Age years	*Number of boys working*	*Average days work per week*	*Average hours work per day*	*Averae hours work per week*	*Number of girls working*	*Average days work per week*	*Average hours work per day*	*Average hours work per week*
5	1	7	4	28	0	0	0	0
6	6	6.5	8.2	51	9	6.2	8.3	51
7	23	6.4	8.4	50.7	19	6.2	8.1	49
8	38	6.4	8.4	51.5	36	6.3	8.4	50.9
9	71	6.3	8.1	48.8	54	6.3	7.6	46.5
10	86	6.4	8.0	49.4	69	6.4	7.9	48.6
11	83	6.3	8.5	52.8	74	6.2	7.8	47.6
			Average for this group (5 to 11 years inclusive)					
	308	6.35	8.23	50.5	261	6.29	7.9	48.3
12	113	6.3	8.1	49.3	102	6.4	8.0	48.9
13	117	6.4	8.6	52.9	82	6.5	8.0	48.6
14	105	6.3	8.1	49.9	101	6.2	8.6	52.0
15	87	6.1	8.8	53.2	66	6.4	8.7	53.7
			Average for this group (12 to 15 years inclusive)					
	422	6.29	8.38	51.25	351	6.36	8.3	50.6
			Average for both groups:					
	730	6.32	8.32	50.9	612	6.35	8.1	49.6

Average for male and female:

Average days work per week: 6.3
Average hours work per day: 8.2
Average hours work per week: 50.3

From the above given table, it is evident that the working children were distributed according to age and sex as follows:

Age (years)	*Number of Males*	*Number of Females*	*Total Males and Females*
5	1	..	1
6	6	9	15
7	23	19	42
8	38	36	74
9	71	54	125
10	86	69	155
11	83	74	157
12	113	102	215
13	117	82	199
14	105	101	206
15	87	66	153
Totals	730	612	1,342

The majority of boys and girls fell into the class ranging from 9 to 15 years, inclusive. There were more working boys than girls.

The range in the number of working days per week and the average number of working days per week for the different ages are as follows:

Age (years)	*Days per Week*		*Weighted Average of Working Days per Week*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
5	7–7	0–0	7	0
6	6–7	6–7	6.5	6.2
7	5–7	5–7	6.4	6.2
8	5–7	5–7	6.4	6.3
9	6–7	5–7	6.3	6.3
10	5–7	6–7	6.4	6.4
11	6–7	5–7	6.3	6.2
12	6–7	5–7	6.3	6.4
13	6–7	5–7	6.4	6.5
14	6–7	5–7	6.3	6.2
15	6–7	5–7	6.1	6.4

Therefore, the number of working days of boys and girls of various ages did not differ materially. The children usually spent as many days in the field as their parents. The number of days per week spent by the parent in the field depended upon availability of the work at the moment and upon the type of produce grown by the farmer. If a farmer had beans, apples, peaches, etc., that is, commodities which after packing could stay a day or two on the farm without being spoiled, the number of days per week was greater. If, on the other hand, a farmer had to pick raspberries, blackberries, cherries, etc., produce which had to be shipped immediately after harvest, the helpers worked one day less in the week usually, Saturday, because on Sunday the markets are closed.

The average number of working days per week for boys under 12 years of age was 6.35 days; for girls under 12 years of age, 6.29; for boys from 12 to 15 years, inclusive, 6.1 days; for girls from 12 to 15 years, inclusive, 6.4 days. The average number of working days per week for boys from 5 to 15 years, inclusive, was 6.32 days and for girls from 6 to 15 years, inclusive, 6.35. The average number of working days per week for boys and girls from 5 to 15 years, inclusive, was 6.3 days. This means that boys and girls, together with their parents, are working on Sundays, too. The survey showed that out of 580 families, 272 families worked Sundays on the farms. The number of children, their ages and hours of work on Sundays are given in the following table:

	Male		*Female*	
Age (years)	*Range in hours of work per day (Sunday)*	*Average hours of work per day (Sunday)*	*Range in hours of work per day (Sunday)*	*Average hours of work per day (Sunday)*
5	4–4	4	0	0
6	3–10	6.8	7–9	8.0
7	2–10	5.7	4–10	7.0
8	3–10	6.0	2–10	5.5
9	2–10	5.8	3–10	5.8
10	3–10	5.6	3–10	5.9
11	3–10	5.9	3–10	5.7
12	2–10	5.4	3–10	5.5
13	3–10	6.2	4–10	5.5
14	3–10	5.7	3–10	6.1
15	2–10	5.7	3–10	6.1

The average number of hours of work on Sundays for all boys was 5.8, or 2.52 hours less than on weekdays.

The average number of hours of work on Sunday for all girls was 5.8, or 2.3 hours less than on weekdays.

The average number of hours of work on Sunday for all boys and girls was 5.8, or 2.4 hours less than on weekdays.

NUMBER OF WORKING HOURS PER DAY

The number of working hours per day did not vary greatly among the children of both sexes and various ages. This is due again to the same cause: namely, that the children spent as many hours each day in the field as their parents. Children worked practically the same number of hours as did their parents. The number of hours of work per day is not the index of the intensity or hardship of work for children. They may work 8 to 9 hours, under the supervision of parents slowly picking vegetables or fruits. The real index of the intensity of the work is the quantity of produce picked during a day. To this question will be devoted, on the following pages, a detailed discussion.

In the following table the range of the number of hours worked per day and the average number of hours worked per day by children are given according to age and sex.

Age (years)	*Male*		*Female*	
	Range of the number of hours of work per day	*Average number of hours of work per day*	*Range of the number of hours of work per day*	*Average number of hours of work per day*
5	4–4	4	0	0
6	3–10	8.2	6–10	8.3
7	2–10	8.4	5–10	8.1
8	3–10	8.4	4–10	8.4
9	2–10	8.1	4–10	7.6
10	3–10	8.0	3–10	7.9
11	3–11	8.5	3–10	7.8
12	3–10	8.1	2–11	8.0
13	4–10	8.6	3–11	8.0
14	4–10	8.1	4–11	8.6
15	6–11	8.8	4–12	8.7

The average number of working hours per day for boys under 12 years of age was 8.23 hours; for girls under 12 years of age, 7.9 hours; for boys from 12 to 15 years of age, inclusive, 8.38 hours; for girls from 12 to 15 years of age, inclusive, 8.3 hours. The average number of hours of work per day for all boys was 8.32 hours; the average number of hours of work per day for all girls was 8.1 hours. The average number of hours of work per day for all boys and girls was 8.2 hours. Therefore, the girls were working a somewhat shorter length of time per day than the boys, and the average number of hours of work for girls and boys combined was 0.2 hours above the 8 hours.

As to the time of starting work in the morning, the survey showed that the majority of families and their children began actual work in the field at 7 o'clock in the morning. Some families started work as early as 4 o'clock in the morning. Farmers want to deliver their produce to the market in good shape on the same day it is picked, and this is the reason why the families are in the field so early. On the other hand some families started to work between 8 and 9.15 in the morning. These families were picking cranberries. As is well known, cranberries are grown in low places. Due to the precipitation and heavy dew during the nights, the bogs are wet early in the morning, and pickers wait until this has evaporated. The bogs are more or less dry about 8 o'clock in the morning. In the following table, the number of families and the time at which they started to work in the morning are given:

New Jersey State Library

Number of Families	*Time in the Morning when Families and Their Children start to work*
1	4.00 A. M.
4	4.30 " "
28	5.00 " "
5	5.30 " "
42	6.00 " "
54	6.30 " "
2	6.45 " "
271	7.00 " "
5	7.15 " "
18	7.30 " "
23	7.45 " "
20	8.00 " "
10	8.15 " "
81	8.30 " "
14	8.45 " "
15	9.15 " "

NUMBER OF WORKING HOURS PER WEEK

Farming differs from many industrial enterprises. Farming is seasonal and work must be done regardless of time or hours. If produce is ripe it must be picked at once, otherwise damage and losses will occur. The survey showed that the migratory families and their children worked very often seventy hours per week. In the following table, the range in the total hours of work per week and the average hours of work per week are given according to age and sex of children:

Age (years)	*Male*		*Female*	
	Range in number of hours of work per week	*Average number of hours of work per week*	*Range in number of hours of work per week*	*Average number of hours of work per week*
5	28-28	28	0	0
6	18-67	51	38-68	51
7	12-70	50.7	30-68	49
8	18-70	51.5	24-70	50.9
9	12-70	48.8	10-70	46.5
10	18-70	49.4	18-70	48.6
11	18-70	52.8	18-70	47.6
12	18-70	49.3	10-70	48.9
13	24-70	52.9	18-72	48.6
14	24-70	49.9	24-70	52.0
15	18-70	53.2	24-72	53.7

The number of hours worked per day did not depend on the age of a child. As in the case with the number of hours per day, it depended upon the hours of work of the parents. As long as the parents are working the children remain with them in the field and contribute their share.

The average number of hours of work per week for boys under 12 years of age was 50.5; the average number of hours of work per week for girls under 12 years of age was 48.3. The average number of hours of work per week for boys from 12 to 15 years, inclusive, was 51.25; the average number of hours of work per week for girls from 12 to 15 years, inclusive, was 50.6. The average number of hours of work per week for boys of all ages was 50.9; the average number of hours of work per week for girls of all ages was 49.6. It is evident that the boys worked on the average 1.3 hours more per week than the girls. This difference is very insignificant. The average number of hours of work per week for boys and girls of all ages was 50.3.

CHILD FATIGUE

Three methods were used in the present investigation to find out if the children were overworked. The first method consisted in ascertaining under whose supervision the children were working in the field. The second method aimed to disclose the quantity of produce picked by the children of different ages. Through the third method an endeavor was made to measure the influence of work on the weights of the children.

The survey showed that out of 580 families, 425 families were working on a piece basis. In such way the direct supervision and control of the employer was removed. The children were working under the guidance and care of their parents, who as a rule never exploit their children. On the other hand, the parents, knowing very well each child, did not permit him or her to loaf, if they saw that a child could work more without causing harmful fatigue.

Seventy-four families were employed both on a piece and a day basis. In such cases the children under approximately 12 years of age were working on a piece basis and all the rest on a day basis.

Seventeen families were working on both the hour and piece basis. In this instance, the arrangement usually was the same as in the case of families employed on a piece and day basis.

Forty families were employed on a day basis, 17 families on an hour basis, 5 families on a weekly basis and 2 families on a monthly basis. In regard to the families employed on other than piece, piece and hour and piece and day basis, it is possible to state that there were cases of overworking. Fortunately enough, the number of families employed in such a way was very small and the number of children not large.

The average quantities of each item of produce picked per day by children of different ages and sexes are given in the following table. In this

table it is of interest to note, in the cases of such items of work as picking tomatoes, raspberries, beans, cranberries, etc., in which children of all ages were engaged, that the harvesting capacity of the children increased as their ages increased.

MALE CHILDREN

(Age in years)

Occupation	*Unit*	6 *Yrs.*	7 *Yrs.*	8 *Yrs.*	9 *Yrs.*	10 *Yrs.*	11 *Yrs.*	12 *Yrs.*	13 *Yrs.*	14 *Yrs.*	15 *Yrs.*
Picking peaches	basket	...	...	...	...	8	...	10	...	...	...
Scooping cranberries,	bushel	...	...	...	1.0	...	3.0	5.0	12.0	6.3	8.0
Cutting spinach	crate					no record					
Pulling beets	basket					no record					
Picking blackberries	pint	...	...	...	16.0	14.3	15.0	17.5	22.5	25.0	33.3
Gathering, bunching and sorting asparagus	crate	...	...	8.0	2.5	...	...	6.7	14.0	12.0	8.0
Picking potatoes	basket	...	...	...	50.0	...	75.0	70.0	150.0	142.0	130.0
Picking tomatoes	basket	...	20.0	14.0	22.5	21.7	28.8	37.0	47.5	55.0	75.0
Picking radishes	bushel	5.0	5.0	4.0	...	5.4	...	7.25	6.5	10.8	8.0
Picking green peas	bushel	...	2.0	4.0	3.0	2.7	2.0	4.0	5.0	8.8	5.0
Picking strawberries	quart	...	35.0	37.5	37.2	60.5	43.4	43.0	82.7	80.0	91.0
Picking cherries	basket	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.0	10.0	12.0	...
Picking raspberries	pint	8.0	13.5	10.0	16.0	13.3	18.6	18.8	26.6	25.2	25.4
Picking apples	basket	...	...	...	...	...	12.0	...	...	...	...
Picking blueberries	quart	...	12.0	10.0	14.7	21.3	...	40.0	25.0	35.0	35.0
Picking beans	basket	3.5	5.0	4.1	6.0	6.5	7.0	8.3	10.3	11.4	14.4
Picking cranberries	peck	1.0	1.9	2.6	3.5	3.0	3.4	4.2	5.5	7.4	7.4

FEMALE CHILDREN

(Age in years)

Occupation	*Unit*	6 *Yrs.*	7 *Yrs.*	8 *Yrs.*	9 *Yrs.*	10 *Yrs.*	11 *Yrs.*	12 *Yrs.*	13 *Yrs.*	14 *Yrs.*	15 *Yrs.*
Picking peaches	basket	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scooping cranberries	bushel	...	...	1.0	...	...	2.0	3.5	3.0	...	9.0
Cutting spinach	crate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulling beets	basket	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Picking blackberries	pint	...	...	9.0	3.0	16.0	17.0	25.0	15.8	40.0	27.5
Gathering, bunching and sorting asparagus	crate	...	...	...	...	5.6	3.0	12.25	4.0	6.0	12.0
Picking potatoes	basket	...	14.0	6.0	75.0	...	...	92.0	85.0	138.0	...
Picking tomatoes	basket	15.0	10.0	...	...	20.0	70.0	32.0	46.7	51.3	70.0
Picking radishes	bushel	...	...	4.0	11.0	7.0	7.0	11.0	6.5	9.0	13.0
Picking green peas	bushel	2.0	...	1.65	3.5	...	3.5	6.0	3.5	...	...
Picking strawberries	quart	...	38.3	42.4	38.7	40.0	62.6	75.2	91.0	99.0	102.0
Picking cherries	basket	...	...	4.0	...	...	10.0	...	...	...	...
Picking raspberries	pint	10	7.5	13.8	12.0	12.0	16.5	21.0	22.6	28.1	38.3
Picking apples	basket	...	...	...	...	6.0	...	...	...	...	...
Picking blueberries	quart	...	...	15.0	10.0	21.0	10.0	25.0	25.0	43.3	41.7
Picking beans	basket	2.5	5.0	4.3	4.0	5.1	5.9	8.6	10.3	11.3	11.1
Picking cranberries	peck	1.3	1.4	2.4	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.9	5.3	6.2	6.8

Judging by the quantity of produce picked per day by each child of a given age, it is quite safe to conclude that the children were not subject to hardships.

The measures of the height and weight of a great many children were taken once. Time did not permit of taking a considerable number of measurements twice; that is in the beginning of the season and in the end of the season. However, weights were taken twice for 141 boys and 107 girls. The second time the weights were taken at random and in such a way the principle of selection was eliminated. The results of these measurements are shown in the following tables:

BOYS

Age of Children (Years)	*Number of Cases*	*Average Time-interval between two Measurements (days)*	*Average Weight in Pounds at time the First Measurement was taken*	*Average Weight in Pounds at the time the Second Measurement was taken*	*Gain or Loss in Pounds. Sign + means gain Sign — means loss*
6	9	67.1	42.3	42.4	+0.1
7	10	68.6	48.3	48.4	+0.1
8	8	77.0	53.1	54.3	+1.2
9	15	72.2	57.8	58.7	+0.9
10	14	78.8	61.1	61.9	+0.8
11	12	67.3	65.8	66.6	+0.8
12	17	79.5	72.9	74.2	+1.3
13	19	73.0	86.4	87.4	+1.0
14	17	73.7	92.9	94.8	+1.9
15	20	74.4	108.6	108.4	—0.2

GIRLS

6	7	73.0	40.9	41.6	+0.7
7	11	76.3	45.6	45.2	—0.4
8	10	73.5	50.2	50.8	+0.6
9	10	68.1	54.3	54.3	no change
10	15	80.6	63.8	64.2	+0.4
11	11	74.4	69.4	70.2	+0.8
12	14	76.8	83.6	85.8	+2.2
13	11	79.5	92.9	93.4	+0.5
14	11	70.9	89.6	89.7	+0.1
15	7	80.9	112.4	114.1	+1.7

Analyzing these figures it is evident that with the exception of three groups (15 year old boys, 7 and 9 year old girls), all other groups show an increase in weight. This increase is more or less in proportion to the normal increase for a given age as is shown in studies made by two distinguished scientists.* The children had plenty of fresh air and quite enough

* (1) "Growth of Children in Height and Weight," by Frederick Burk in the *American Journal of Psychology,* April, 1898, pp. 253-326.

(2) "Changes in Bodily Form of Descendants of Immigrants," by Franz Boas, Reports of the Immigration Commission, 61st Congress, 2nd Session, Document No. 208, p. 312.

to eat. They had three meals per day. The typical breakfast consisted of bread, coffee or tea, and fried potatoes; the typical lunch consisted of bread, tuna fish, and varieties of vegetables; and the typical supper consisted of bread, macaroni with cheese or occasionally with meat, varieties of vegetables, and coffee. Very few children did not have their breakfast before going to work.

So we may conclude that on the average the children were not overworked.

EARNINGS OF EACH CHILD PER DAY AND PER WEEK

The earnings of a child per day and per week depended upon the kind of work. Children who picked raspberries earned less than children engaged in some other occupation. The highest earning was in scooping cranberries. The reason for different earnings is the different rate of pay per unit picked. The number of hours of work per day was approximately the same in all occupations.

In the following table the average earnings of a child per day and per week are given according to the occupation and sex.

	Children, 6 to 15 years			
	Male		*Female*	
Occupation	*Average earnings per day (dollars)*	*Average earnings per week (dollars)*	*Average earnings per day (dollars)*	*Average earnings per week (dollars)*
Picking raspberries	.57	3.50	.59	3.65
Picking blackberries	.58	3.54	.60	3.65
Picking cranberries	.75	4.44	.76	4.53
Hoeing tomatoes	1.17	7.00	.88	5.21
Pulling weeds	1.17	7.50	1.50	7.33
Picking peaches	1.35	8.10	1.75	10.50
Picking peas	1.40	7.77	.99	5.50
Picking blueberries	1.43	8.42	1.73	10.27
Picking apples	1.45	8.54	1.46	8.54
Picking radishes	1.47	10.56	1.56	11.01
Gathering, bunching and grading asparagus	1.51	9.41	1.41	8.85
Picking strawberries	1.56	9.07	1.80	10.01
Picking beans	1.58	9.56	1.44	8.76
Picking tomatoes	1.66	9.72	1.89	10.16
Thinning carrots	1.75	12.25	....	....
Cutting spinach	1.75	10.50	1.83	12.30
Picking cherries	1.89	10.99	1.55	9.33
Pulling beets	1.94	11.63	1.50	9.00
Picking potatoes	2.35	13.52	2.16	9.72
Scooping cranberries	2.64	15.76	1.75	10.50

The average earning of a boy per day was $1.17; the average earning of a girl per day was $1.14. The weighted average for boys and girls was $1.16. The average earning of a boy per week was $7.02, and the average earning of a girl per week was $6.75. The average earning of boys and girls per week was $6.90.

EARNINGS OF THE HEADS OF FAMILIES AND OF WHOLE FAMILIES PER DAY AND PER WEEK

The average earnings per day and per week of heads of families depended, as in the case of children, on the type of work in which the heads of the families were engaged. Picking raspberries, blackberries, peaches and cranberries paid less, for example, than scooping cranberries or picking tomatoes. In the following table the average earnings per day and per week of the head of families and also the average earnings of a family per week are given according to occupation.

Occupation	*Average Earnings of Heads of Families Per Day* (*Dollars*)	*Average Earnings of Heads of Families Per Week* (*Dollars*)	*Average Total Earnings of a Family Per Week* (*Dollars*)
Picking peaches	2.00	12.00	36.25
Scooping cranberries	6.37	36.84	97.56
Cutting spinach	3.50	23.83	77.33
Thinning carrots	3.50	24.50	85.00
Pulling beets	3.33	20.33	49.00
Picking blackberries	1.80	10.80	26.61
Gathering, bunching and grading asparagus	3.58	23.36	61.71
Pulling weeds	2.83	18.17	56.00
Picking potatoes	3.67	21.89	56.07
Hoeing tomatoes	2.62	15.75	38.00
Picking tomatoes	3.01	18.16	59.99
Picking radishes	3.16	20.42	62.22
Picking peas	2.60	16.38	55.55
Picking strawberries	2.76	16.18	57.34
Picking cherries	3.19	20.00	55.44
Picking raspberries	1.41	8.41	21.59
Picking apples	2.92	17.43	53.31
Picking blueberries	2.83	16.94	57.47
Picking beans	2.64	16.07	53.57
Picking cranberries	2.14	12.43	33.20
Average for all groups	2.51	15.19	45.09

The head of a family earned on the average $2.51 per day and $15.19 per week. The average earnings of a family per week amounted to $45.09.

EARNINGS OF A FAMILY PER WHOLE SEASON

The total earnings of a family during a whole season depended upon three factors: (1) length of time of the work on the farm or farms, (2) size of the family and number of laborers in it and (3) kind of work in which the family was engaged.

The length of time during which migratory families were working on the farms varied greatly. Some families worked just one or two weeks and were laid off. On the other hand, some families worked on the farm six to seven months. Families which worked longer periods of time earned more; families which were engaged in agricultural work just a week or so earned less.

The workers who picked raspberries, blackberries and cranberries received less remuneration than the workers engaged in picking potatoes or scooping cranberries. The rates of pay varied greatly in accordance with the kind of work.

In the following table the families are distributed according to their gross income during the season of 1929 and according to their expected gross income during the season of 1930.

Family's gross income in 1929 and expected family gross income in 1930 (dollars)	*Number of families in 1929*	*Number of families in 1930*
Under 100	40	63
100— 249	70	105
250— 399	47	48
400— 549	30	66
550— 699	32	58
700— 849	47	57
850— 999	15	31
1000—1149	31	56
1150—1299	20	23
1300—1449	11	30
1450—1599	9	11
1600—1749	9	14
1750—1899	2	7
1900—2049	4	6
2050—2199	1	0
2200—2349	1	1
2350—2499	0	0
2500—2649	1	1
2650—2799	0	0
2800—2949	0	0
2950—3099	3	3

Using $150 as a class interval, we see that for both years most of the families fall into the class whose gross earnings or expected gross earnings ranged from about 100.00 to about $1300.00.

The lowest gross earnings of a family in 1929 was $13.00, the highest $3000.00. The lowest expected gross earning of a family in 1930 was $15.00, the highest $3000.00

The total gross earnings of 378 families during the season of 1929 amounted to $242,754.00, or $642.00, an average per family. The total expected gross earnings of 580 families during the season of 1930 was $374,-340.00, or $645.00, an average per family.

It is safe to estimate that out of these gross incomes 30 per cent was earned by the children.

In the following tables detailed information concerning units picked, earnings, etc., are given:

6 YEARS OLD

Occupation	Unit	MALES: Number of children	Units picked by one child per day: Range	Units picked by one child per day: Average	Earnings of one child per day: Range	Earnings of one child per day: Average	Earnings of one child per week: Range	Earnings of one child per week: Average	FEMALES: Number of children	Units picked by one child per day: Range	Units picked by one child per day: Average	Earnings of one child per day: Range	Earnings of one child per day: Average	Earnings of one child per week: Range	Earnings of one child per week: Average
Picking peaches		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scooping cranberries		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cutting spinach		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thinning carrots		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling beets		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blackberries		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gathering, bunching, and grading asparagus		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling weeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking potatoes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoeing tomatoes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking tomatoes	bkt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15–15	15	.50–.50	.50	3.00–3.00	3.00
Picking radishes	bu.	1	5–5	5	1.–1.	1.00	6.–6.	6.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking peas	bu.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2–2	2	.80–.80	.80	5.00–5.00	5.00
Picking strawberries		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking cherries		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking raspberries	pint	1	8–8	8	.24–.24	0.24	1.44–1.44	1.44	1	10–10	10	.20–.20	.20	1.40–1.40	1.40
Picking apples		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blueberries		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking beans	bkt.	2	3–4	3.5	.60–.80	0.70	4.00–4.40	4.20	2	2–3	2.5	.40–.60	.50	2.50–4.00	3.25
Picking cranberries	peck	2	1–1	1	.17–.17	0.17	1.00–1.20	1.10	5	1–2	1.3	.15–.35	.21	.90–2.10	1.25

7 YEARS OLD

Occupation	Unit	MALES							FEMALES						
		Number of children	*Units picked by one child per day*		*Earnings of one child per day*		*Earnings of one child per week*		*Number of children*	*Units picked by one child per day*		*Earnings of one child per day*		*Earnings of one child per week*	
			Range	*Average*	*Range*	*Average*	*Range*	*Average*		*Range*	*Average*	*Range*	*Average*	*Range*	*Average*
Picking peaches		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scooping cranberries		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cutting spinach		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thinning carrots		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling beets		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blackberries		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gathering, bunching, and grading asparagus		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling weeds		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking potatoes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14–14	14	.45–.45	.45	2.70–2.70	2.70
Hoeing tomatoes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking tomatoes	bkt.	2	5–35	20	.20–1.40	.80	1.20–8.88	5.04	3	5–15	10	.40–.50	.45	2.50–3.00	2.73
Picking radishes	bu.	1	5–5	5	1.00–1.50	1.25	6.00–9.00	7.50	0	0	0	.65–.65	.65	3.90–3.90	3.90
Picking peas	bu.	1	2–2	2	.80–.80	.80	4.80–4.80	4.80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking strawberries	qts.	3	15–75	35	.45–1.85	.92	2.70–9.00	4.80	3	15–80	38.3	.50–2.00	1.00	2.75–8.00	4.58
Picking cherries		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking raspberries	pts.	2	12–15	13.5	.30–.36	.33	2.00–2.16	2.08	2	5–10	7.5	.15–0.20	.18	.90–1.40	1.15
Picking apples		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blueberries	qts.	1	12–12	12	.72–.72	.72	4.30–4.30	4.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking beans	bkt.	3	2–7	5	.40–1.40	1.00	2.50–8.40	6.03	4	2–10	5	.30–1.50	.85	1.80–9.00	5.15
Picking cranberries	peck	11	1–3	1.9	.17–.53	.31	1.00–3.18	1.85	8	1–2	1.4	.17–0.35	.23	.85–2.10	1.36

8 YEARS OLD

Occupation	Unit	MALES: Number of children	Units picked by one child per day: Range	Units picked by one child per day: Average	Earnings of one child per day: Range	Earnings of one child per day: Average	Earnings of one child per week: Range	Earnings of one child per week: Average	FEMALES: Number of children	Units picked by one child per day: Range	Units picked by one child per day: Average	Earnings of one child per day: Range	Earnings of one child per day: Average	Earnings of one child per week: Range	Earnings of one child per week: Average
Picking peaches		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1–1	1	.50–.50	.50	3.00–3.00	3.00
Scooping cranberries	bu.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cutting spinach		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thinning carrots		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling beets		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blackberries	bkts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5–12	9	.15–.36	.27	.90–2.16	1.62
Gathering, bunching, and grading asparagus	crts.	2	6–10	8	.40–1.00	.70	2.00–6.00	4.00	0	0	0	.50–.50	.50	3.00–3.00	3.00
Pulling weeds		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking potatoes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoeing tomatoes		0	0	0	.50–0.50	.50	3.00–3.00	3.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking tomatoes	bkts.	4	6–20	14	.24–1.00	.65	1.44–6.00	4.01	1	6–6	6	.24–.24	.24	1.44–1.44	1.44
Picking radishes	bu.	1	4–4	4	.30–0.85	.69	2.00–5.00	4.12	1	4–4	4	.80–.80	.80	5.00–5.00	5.00
Picking peas	bu.	1	4–4	4	.75–0.75	.75	4.00–4.00	4.00	3	1–2	1.65	.40–.80	.53	1.75–5.00	3.05
Picking strawberries	qts.	4	20–75	37.5	.60–1.85	.95	3.60–9.20	5.14	5	20–62	42.4	.50–1.50	1.05	2.75–7.50	5.90
Picking cherries		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4–4	4	.80–0.80	.80	5.00–5.00	5.00
Picking raspberries	pts.	3	3–15	10	.10–0.45	.30	.60–2.70	1.82	4	5–20	13.8	.10–0.60	.40	.70–3.60	2.43
Picking apples		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.00–1.00	1.00	5.00–5.00	5.00
Picking blueberries	qts.	1	10–10	10	.60–0.60	.60	3.60–3.60	3.60	1	15–15	15	.90–0.90	.90	5.40–5.40	5.40
Picking beans	bkt.	9	2–8	4.1	.30–1.60	.77	1.80–9.60	4.71	10	1–8	4.3	.15–1.60	.81	.50–9.60	4.85
Picking cranberries	peck	12	1–8	2.6	.17–1.20	.41	.60–7.20	2.35	5	1–5	2.4	.17–0.75	.39	1.00–4.50	2.34

9 YEARS OLD

		MALES							FEMALES						
		Number of children	*Units picked by one child per day*		*Earnings of one child per day*		*Earnings of one child per week*		*Number of children*	*Units picked by one child per day*		*Earnings of one child per day*		*Earnings of one child per week*	
Occupation	*Unit*		*Range*	*Average*	*Range*	*Average*	*Range*	*Average*		*Range*	*Average*	*Range*	*Average*	*Range*	*Average*
Picking peaches		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scooping cranberries	bu.	1	1–1	1	.35–0.35	0.35	2.10–2.10	2.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cutting spinach		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thinning carrots		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling beets		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blackberries	pts.	4	6–35	16	.18–1.05	0.48	1.08–6.30	2.88	1	3–3	3	.09–.09	.09	.54–0.54	0.54
Gathering, bunching, and grading asparagus	crt.	2	2–3	2.5	.25–1.50	0.72	1.50–9.00	4.39	0	0	0	.50–.50	.50	3.00–3.00	3.00
Pulling weeds		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking potatoes	bkt.	1	50–50	50	1.25–1.25	1.25	8.50–8.50	8.50	1	75–75	75	2.00–2.00	2.00	10.00–10.00	10.00
Hoeing tomatoes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking tomatoes	bkt.	2	10–35	22.5	.40–1.40	.90	2.40–8.40	5.40	0	0	0	.80–0.80	.80	5.00–5.00	5.00
Picking radishes	bu.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11–11	11	.75–2.00	1.20	4.50–12.00	7.17
Picking peas	bu.	3	2–4	3	.80–1.60	1.20	3.00–9.60	6.60	2	2–5	3.5	.80–1.00	.90	5.00–7.00	6.00
Picking strawberries	qts.	7	20–58	37.2	.60–1.25	.85	3.60–8.00	5.16	6	12–70	38.7	.36–1.75	1.04	2.16–7.50	5.43
Picking cherries		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.25–1.25	1.25	7.50–7.50	7.50
Picking raspberries	pts.	11	7–40	16	.15–1.20	.47	1.00–7.20	2.81	10	5–30	12	.15–0.66	.33	.90–4.50	2.05
Picking apples		0	0	0	.80–0.80	.80	4.80–4.80	4.80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blueberries	qts.	3	10–22	14.7	.60–1.32	.88	3.60–7.90	5.27	1	10–10	10	.60–0.60	.60	3.60–3.60	3.60
Picking beans	bkt.	12	3–13	6	.51–1.95	1.03	2.70–12.70	6.57	11	1–10	4	.17–2.00	.73	1.02–12.00	4.63
Picking cranberries	pecks	22	1–9	3.5	.20–1.60	.58	1.00–9.60	3.49	16	1–9	3.3	.7–1.60	.56	1.00–9.60	3.35

10 YEARS OLD

Occupation	Unit	MALES							FEMALES						
		Number of children	*Units picked by one child per day*		*Earnings of one child per day*		*Earnings of one child per week*		*Number of children*	*Units picked by one child per day*		*Earnings of one child per day*		*Earnings of one child per week*	
			Range	*Average*	*Range*	*Average*	*Range*	*Average*		*Range*	*Average*	*Range*	*Average*	*Range*	*Average*
Picking peaches	bkt.	1	8–8	8	1.20–1.20	1.20	7.20–7.20	7.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scooping cranberries		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cutting spinach		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thinning carrots		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling beets		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blackberries	pts.	3	8–15	14.3	.24–0.45	.33	1.44–2.70	2.05	1	16–16	16	.48–0.48	0.48	2.90–2.90	2.90
Gathering, bunching, and grading asparagus	crts.	0	0	0	.50–0.75	.67	3.00–5.00	4.17	3	3–10	5.6	.50–1.75	1.03	3.00–12.25	6.89
Pulling weeds		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking potatoes	bkt.	0	0	0	.50–0.50	.50	3.00–3.00	3.00	0	0	0	.40–0.40	0.40	1.50–1.50	1.50
Hoeing tomatoes		0	0	0	.75–1.50	1.13	4.50–9.00	6.75	0	0	0	.50–0.50	0.50	3.00–3.00	3.00
Picking tomatoes	bkt.	3	15–30	21.7	.75–1.20	.92	4.80–7.20	5.67	2	15–25	20	.60–1.00	0.80	3.60–6.00	4.80
Picking radishes	bu.	5	4–9	5.4	.80–2.50	1.44	4.00–15.00	8.50	1	7–7	7	1.00–1.50	1.25	6.00–9.00	7.50
Picking peas	bu.	3	1–4	2.7	.40–0.75	.58	2.00–4.00	3.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking strawberries	qts.	8	20–100	60.5	.60–3.00	1.54	3.60–16.50	9.16	3	20–70	40	.60–1.75	1.03	3.60–10.50	6.03
Picking cherries		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking raspberries	pts.	19	5–38	13.3	.15–0.76	.36	0.90–4.50	2.14	16	5–30	12	.15–0.90	0.35	.90–5.40	2.16
Picking apples	bkt.	0	0	0	.75–0.80	.78	4.50–4.80	4.65	1	6–6	6	1.00–1.20	1.07	5.00–7.20	6.07
Picking blueberries	qts.	4	10–35	21.3	.60–2.10	1.28	3.60–12.00	7.50	2	20–22	21	1.20–1.30	1.25	7.20–7.80	7.50
Picking beans	bkt.	17	2–10	6.5	.50–2.00	1.15	2.00–11.20	6.89	15	2–8	5.1	.34–1.40	.95	2.04–8.40	5.72
Picking cranberries	pecks	23	1–7	3	.17–1.20	.49	1.00–7.20	2.97	16	1–8	3.6	.17–1.20	.58	1.00–7.20	3.49

11 YEARS OLD

Occupation	Unit	MALES							FEMALES						
		Number of children	Units picked by one child per day		Earnings of one child per day		Earnings of one child per week		Number of children	Units picked by one child per day		Earnings of one child per day		Earnings of one child per week	
			Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Picking peaches		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scooping cranberries	bu.	1	3–3	3	1.00–1.00	1.00	6.00–6.00	6.00	1	2–2	2	1.00–1.00	1.00	6.00–6.00	6.00
Cutting spinach	crts.	0	0	0	1.75–1.75	1.75	10.50–10.5	10.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thinning carrots		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling beets		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blackberries	pts.	3	10–20	15	.30–0.60	0.45	1.80–4.00	2.83	5	10–30	17	.30–0.90	0.51	1.80–5.40	3.06
Gathering, bunching, and grading asparagus	crts.	0	0	0	.55–1.00	0.78	3.75–6.00	4.88	1	3–3	3	.50–1.50	0.94	3.00–9.75	5.69
Pulling weeds		0	0	0	1.50–1.50	1.50	10.50–10.5	10.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking potatoes	bkts.	2	50–100	75	1.25–2.40	1.83	8.50–13.5	11.00	0	0	0	.50–0.50	0.50	3.00–3.00	3.00
Hoeing tomatoes		0	0	0	1.00–1.00	1.00	6.00–6.00	6.00	0	0	0	.50–1.50	1.00	3.00–9.00	6.00
Picking tomatoes	bkts.	4	25–30	28.8	1.00–1.50	1.29	6.50–9.00	7.84	1	70–70	70	3.25–3.25	3.25	19.5–19.5	19.50
Picking radishes	bu.	0	0	0	1.50–1.50	1.50	8.00–8.00	8.00	2	5–9	7	.50–1.50	1.17	3.75–9.50	7.42
Picking peas	bu.	1	2–2	2	.80–0.80	.80	3.00–3.00	3.00	2	3–4	3.5	1.20–1.60	1.40	7.20–9.60	8.40
Picking strawberries	qts.	5	30–65	43.4	.75–1.95	1.18	3.00–11.7	6.54	6	16–150	62.6	.48–2.75	1.41	3.00–14.0	8.29
Picking cherries	bkts.	0	0	0	1.85–1.85	1.85	11.0–11.0	11.00	1	10–10	10	2.00–2.00	2.00	12.0–12.0	12.00
Picking raspberries	pts.	17	5–40	18.6	.15–1.20	.50	.90–7.20	3.21	16	6–45	16.5	.18–0.90	0.44	1.18–4.50	2.77
Picking apples	bkts.	1	12–12	12	1.25–2.40	1.63	7.00–14.4	9.63	0	0	0	1.25–1.25	1.25	7.50–7.50	7.50
Picking blueberries	qts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10–10	10	.60–0.60	0.60	3.60–3.60	3.60
Picking beans	bkts.	16	4–10	7	.80–2.00	1.24	5.00–12.6	7.68	14	2–12	5.9	.30–2.40	1.11	1.80–14.4	6.61
Picking cranberries	pecks	20	1–9	3.4	.17–1.35	.56	1.00–8.10	3.32	17	2–7	4	.35–1.20	.67	2.10–7.20	4.02

12 YEARS OLD

Occupation	Unit	MALES							FEMALES						
		Number of children	*Units picked by one child per day*		*Earnings of one child per day*		*Earnings of one child per week*		*Number of children*	*Units picked by one child per day*		*Earnings of one child per day*		*Earnings of one child per week*	
			Range	*Average*	*Range*	*Average*	*Range*	*Average*		*Range*	*Average*	*Range*	*Average*	*Range*	*Average*
Picking peaches	bkt.	1	10–10	10	1.50–1.50	1.50	9.00–9.00	9.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scooping cranberries	bu.	1	5–5	5	2.50–2.50	2.50	15.00–15.0	15.00	2	2–5	3.5	1.00–2.50	1.75	6.00–15.00	10.50
Cutting spinach	crt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.25–1.25	1.25	8.50–8.50	8.50
Thinning carrots		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling beets		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.50–1.50	1.50	9.00–9.00	9.00
Picking blackberries	pts.	2	15–20	17.5	.45–0.60	0.53	2.70–4.25	3.48	2	10–40	25	.30–1.20	.75	1.80–7.20	4.50
Gathering, bunching, and grading asparagus	crts.	6	3–12	6.7	.60–2.00	1.34	3.60–12.00	7.57	4	9–18	12.25	.75–2.50	1.35	4.00–14.00	8.35
Pulling weeds		0	0	0	1.00–1.00	1.00	6.00–6.00	6.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking potatoes	bkt.	4	35–100	70	.85–2.50	1.71	6.00–12.00	9.63	3	75–100	92	1.85–2.50	2.28	10.00–12.00	11.00
Hoeing tomatoes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.50–1.50	1.00	3.00–9.00	6.00
Picking tomatoes	bkt.	5	20–60	37	.80–2.40	1.60	1.50–14.40	8.07	5	25–40	32	1.00–1.60	1.28	6.00–9.60	7.68
Picking radishes	bu.	4	7–8	7.25	1.50–3.00	2.00	9.00–18.00	12.25	1	11–11	11	2.00–2.00	2.00	12.00–12.00	12.00
Picking peas	bu.	1	4–4	4	1.60–1.60	1.60	9.60–9.60	9.60	1	6–6	6	1.10–1.10	1.10	6.50–6.50	6.50
Picking strawberries	qts.	5	15–75	43	.45–1.85	1.19	2.70–12.50	7.44	9	50–125	75.2	1.75–3.00	1.92	6.25–15.00	11.08
Picking cherries	bkts.	1	10–10	10	1.75–2.00	1.88	10.00–10.50	10.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking raspberries	pts.	23	5–45	18.8	.12–1.35	.55	.72–8.10	3.33	25	10–65	21	.25–1.95	.62	1.50–12.00	3.78
Picking apples	bkts.	0	0	0	1.00–1.75	1.38	6.00–10.50	8.25	0	0	0	1.00–1.50	1.25	6.00–9.00	7.50
Picking blueberries	qts.	1	40–40	40	2.40–2.40	2.40	14.40–14.40	14.40	3	20–30	25	1.20–1.80	1.50	7.20–10.80	9.00
Picking beans	bkts.	24	4–15	8.3	.60–2.80	1.50	3.60–17.00	9.14	27	4–16	8.6	.45–3.20	1.59	2.70–16.80	9.66
Picking cranberries	peck	27	1–8	4.2	.17–1.20	.69	.90–8.40	4.13	19	2.5–8	4.9	.45–1.20	.81	2.70–7.20	4.84

13 YEARS OLD

Occupation	Unit	MALES							FEMALES						
		Number of children	Units picked by one child per day		Earnings of one child per day		Earnings of one child per week		Number of children	Units picked by one child per day		Earnings of one child per day		Earnings of one child per week	
			Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Picking peaches		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scooping cranberries	bu.	1	12–12	12	3.75–3.75	3.75	22.00–22.	22.00	1	3–3	3	1.00–1.00	1.00	6.00–6.00	6.00
Cutting spinach	crt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.50–1.50	1.50	10.50–10.5	10.50
Thinning carrots		0	0	0	1.75–1.75	1.75	12.25–12.25	12.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling beets		0	0	0	1.25–1.25	1.25	7.50–7.5	7.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blackberries	pts.	2	20–25	22.5	.60–0.75	.68	3.60–4.50	4.05	4	10–20	15.8	.30–0.60	0.47	2.00–3.60	2.89
Gathering, bunching, and grading asparagus	crt.	2	10–18	14	1.00–4.00	2.03	6.50–24.0	12.67	1	4–4	4	1.00–2.50	1.83	7.00–15.00	11.67
Pulling weeds		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.25–1.25	1.25	7.50–7.50	7.50
Picking potatoes	bkt.	1	150–150	150	1.50–3.75	2.63	9.00–22.5	15.75	2	70–100	85	1.75–2.50	2.13	10.–10.50	10.25
Hoeing tomatoes		0	0	0	1.00–1.00	1.00	6.00–6.00	6.00	0	0	0	.75–0.75	.75	4.5–4.50	4.50
Picking tomatoes	bkt.	4	40–50	47.5	1.60–2.50	2.21	9.60–16.0	13.53	6	20–95	46.7	.80–4.50	2.22	4.80–20.0	12.33
Picking radishes	bu.	2	6–7	6.5	1.15–1.50	1.32	7.00–7.50	7.25	2	6–7	6.5	1.50–2.50	2.00	9.00–13.5	11.83
Picking peas	bu.	1	5–5	5	2.00–2.00	2.00	12.00–12.0	12.00	2	3–4	3.5	1.20–1.60	1.40	5.00–6.00	5.50
Picking strawberries	qts.	11	50–100	82.7	1.25–3.10	2.23	7.50–18.0	13.44	7	50–155	91	1.25–3.75	2.23	7.00–17.	11.73
Picking cherries	bkt.	1	10–10	10	2.00–2.00	2.00	10.00–10.0	10.00	0	0	0	1.75–1.75	1.75	10.50–10.5	10.50
Picking raspberries	pts.	18	5–65	26.6	.15–1.95	.76	.90–11.5	4.61	16	8–50	22.6	.24–1.12	.63	1.44–7.00	3.81
Picking apples	bkt.	0	0	0	1.00–2.00	1.42	6.00–12.0	8.36	0	0	0	2.00–2.00	2.00	10.00–10.	10.00
Picking blueberries	qts.	1	25–25	25	1.50–1.50	1.50	9.00–9.00	9.00	1	25–25	25	1.50–1.50	1.50	9.00–9.00	9.00
Picking beans	bkt.	27	5–18	10.3	.75–3.60	1.80	4.50–20.0	10.88	15	6–15	10.3	1.00–3.00	1.87	6.00–18.	11.07
Picking cranberries	peck	34	1½–10	5.5	.25–1.60	.90	1.50–9.60	5.42	17	1.5–10	5.3	.25–1.75	.88	1.50–10.5	5.26

14 YEARS OLD

Occupation	Unit	MALES							FEMALES						
		Number of children	Units picked by one child per day		Earnings of one child per day		Earnings of one child per week		Number of children	Units picked by one child per day		Earnings of one child per day		Earnings of one child per week	
			Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Picking peaches	bkt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.75–1.75	1.75	10.50–10.50	10.50
Scooping cranberries	bu.	3	3–10	6.3	1.50–5.00	3.17	9.00–30.	19.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cutting spinach	crts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00–2.25	2.13	14.00–14.50	14.25
Thinning carrots		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling beets		0	0	0	2.00–2.00	2.00	12.00–12	12.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blackberries	pts.	1	25–25	25	.75–0.75	0.75	4.50–4.50	4.50	3	25–60	40	.75–1.80	1.20	5.00–10.80	7.37
Gathering, bunching, and grading asparagus	crts.	2	8–16	12	1.50–3.00	2.38	10.–21.	15.75	1	6–6	6	1.50–2.50	2.00	10.00–14.50	12.25
Pulling weeds		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00–2.00	2.00	7.00–7.00	7.00
Picking potatoes	bkt.	3	100–175	142	2.50–4.00	3.42	13.5–24.	19.63	2	1.25–1.5	1.38	3.00–3.75	3.38	17.50–18.00	17.75
Hoeing tomatoes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking tomatoes	bkt.	5	40–75	55	1.60–3.18	2.24	9.6–19.08	13.42	4	40–75	51.3	1.60–3.75	2.46	9.60–15.00	12.65
Picking radishes	bu.	4	8-13	10.8	2.50–3.00	2.70	13.5–16.5	15.10	1	9–9	9	2.00–2.00	2.00	12.00–12.00	12.00
Picking peas	bu.	3	4–18	8.8	1.60–3.60	2.27	5.–22.00	12.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking strawberries	qts.	5	25–125	80	.65–3.00	1.98	3.90–15.	10.33	11	45–150	99	1.15–3.75	2.62	8.00–18.00	14.72
Picking cherries	bkt.	1	12–12	12	1.75–2.40	2.08	10.5–14.40	12.45	0	0	0	1.75–1.75	1.75	10.50–10.50	10.50
Picking raspberries	pts.	27	8–60	25.2	.24–1.50	.71	1.44–9.00	4.38	15	10–50	28.1	.30–1.35	.80	1.80–9.25	4.91
Picking apples	bkt.	0	0	0	1.20–3.00	1.59	7.50–12.00	9.16	0	0	0	1.50–1.75	1.56	9.00–10.50	9.38
Picking blueberries	qts.	3	30–40	35	1.80–2.40	2.10	10.80–14.40	12.4	3	40–45	43.3	2.40–2.70	2.60	14.40–16.00	15.47
Picking beans	bkt.	19	5–18	11.4	1.00–3.60	1.95	6.00–18.00	11.51	23	5–18	11.3	.90–3.60	2.00	7.20–24.00	12.33
Picking cranberries	peck	26	1–14	7.4	.15–2.10	1.16	.90–12.60	6.89	26	3–10	6.2	.45–1.75	1.05	2.70–10.50	6.29

15 YEARS OLD

Occupation	Unit	MALES							FEMALES						
		Number of children	Units picked by one child per day		Earnings of one child per day		Earnings of one child per week		Number of children	Units picked by one child per day		Earnings of one child per day		Earnings of one child per week	
			Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Picking peaches		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scooping cranberries	bu.	1	8–8	8	4.00–4.00	4.00	24.–24.	24.00	1	9–9	9	4.50–4.50	4.50	27.–27.	27.00
Cutting spinach	crts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.15–2.15	2.15	14.–14.	14.00
Thinning carrots		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulling beets		0	0	0	1.50–3.00	2.25	9.–18.	13.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking blackberries	pts.	3	25–50	33.3	.75–1.50	1.00	4.50–9.	6.00	2	25–30	27.5	.75–0.90	0.83	5.–5.40	5.20
Gathering, bunching, and grading asparagus	crts.	3	8–8	8.	1.50–3.00	2.40	10.–21.	15.60	1	12–12	12	3.00–4.00	3.50	18.–25.	21.50
Pulling weeds		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.25–1.25	1.25	7.50–7.50	7.50
Picking potatoes	bkt.	4	70–175	130	1.75–4.00	3.13	10.5–24.	16.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoeing tomatoes		0	0	0	1.00–2.00	1.58	6.–12.	9.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking tomatoes	bkt.	3	70–80	75	2.50–3.50	3.23	15.–21.	19.35	5	40–125	70	2.00–6.25	3.52	12.–22.50	17.10
Picking radishes	bu.	2	7–9	8	2.00–3.00	2.50	12.–19.	15.60	1	13–13	13	2.50–3.00	2.75	17.50–20.	18.75
Picking peas	bu.	2	4–6	5	1.75–2.50	2.13	10.5–15.	12.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking strawberries	qts.	5	75–100	91	1.85–2.50	2.27	10.–15.	13.40	3	75–130	102	2.20–3.00	2.57	13.20–16	14.40
Picking cherries	bkt.	0	0	0	1.50–1.50	1.50	10.5–10.5	10.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking raspberries	pts.	8	3–60	25.4	.09–1.80	.74	.54–10.80	4.45	15	10–75	38.3	.30–1.50	1.01	1.80–10.80	6.41
Picking apples	bkt.	0	0	0	1.75–2.00	1.83	10.–12.	10.83	0	0	0	1.75–2.50	2.05	10.50–15.00	12.30
Picking blueberries	qt.	1	35–35	35	2.10–2.10	2.10	12.–12.	12.00	3	35–45	41.7	2.00–2.70	2.47	12.00–16.00	14.67
Picking beans	bkt.	20	6–27	14.4	1.08–4.40	2.42	7.56–24.	14.62	16	7–15	11.1	1.05–3.00	1.89	6.30–18.00	11.33
Picking cranberries	peck	18	4–12	7.4	.70–1.80	1.19	4.20–10.80	7.15	13	3–12	6.8	.53–2.63	1.18	3.18–15.78	7.07

SUMMARY OF TABLES

Occupation	Unit	MALES: Average Number of Units Picked by One Child per Day	MALES: Average Earnings of One Child per Day	MALES: Average Earnings of One Child per Week	FEMALES: Average Number of Units Picked by One Child per Day	FEMALES: Average Earnings of One Child per Day	FEMALES: Average Earnings of One Child per Week
Picking peaches	bkt.	9	$1.35	$8.10	..	$1.75	$10.50
Scooping cranberries	bu.	6	2.64	15.76	3.7	1.75	10.50
Cutting spinach	crate	..	1.75	10.50	..	1.83	12.30
Thinning carrots		..	1.75	12.25	..	..	..
Pulling beets		..	1.94	11.63	..	1.50	9.00
Picking blackberries	pints	19.8	0.58	3.54	20.0	0.60	3.65
Gathering, bunching and sorting asparagus	crates	8.1	1.51	9.41	7.9	1.41	8.85
Pulling weeds		..	1.17	7.50	..	1.50	7.33
Picking potatoes	bkt.	105	2.35	13.52	90	2.16	9.72
Hoeing tomatoes		..	1.17	7.00	..	0.88	5.21
Picking tomatoes	bkt.	37.3	1.66	9.72	43.3	1.89	10.16
Picking radishes	bu.	7.1	1.47	10.56	7.0	1.56	11.01
Picking peas	bu.	4.4	1.40	7.77	3.1	0.99	5.50
Picking strawberries	qts.	60.3	1.56	9.07	71.0	1.80	10.01
Picking cherries	bkt.	10.7	1.89	10.99	8.5	1.55	9.33
Picking raspberries	pint	20.2	0.57	3.50	21.2	0.59	3.65
Picking apples	bkt.	..	1.45	8.54	..	1.46	8.54
Picking blueberries	qts.	23.8	1.43	8.42	28.8	1.73	10.27
Picking beans	bkt.	9	1.58	9.56	8.0	1.44	8.76
Picking cranberries	pecks	4.5	0.75	4.44	4.6	0.76	4.53
Average		..	$1.17	$7.02	..	$1.14	$6.75

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Out of the total number of 950 boys and 848 girls of school age, who lived on the farms during the harvesting season in 1930, 803 boys and 716 girls lost a certain number of school days, *i. e.*, they did not attend school. The numbers of boys and girls involved are given in the following table by ages:

Age in Years	*Number of Boys*	*Number of Girls*
6	34	36
7	62	66
8	59	65
9	86	75
10	100	71
11	85	79
12	108	99
13	104	78
14	91	98
15	74	49
Total	803	716

The following tables give the numbers of boys and girls by ages who lost a certain number of actual school days.

Number of Boys 6 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
1	8
1	14
4	25
1	28
1	29
3	30
2	31
1	32
2	35
3	36
1	38
2	40
2	41

Number of Boys 6 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
1	43
1	44
1	48
1	54
1	56
1	58
1	60
1	61
1	68
1	88
—	Weighted —
Total 34	Average 38.9

A boy of six years of age lost on the average 38.9 actual school days.

Number of Boys 7 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Boys 7 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
1	3	1	45
1	5	2	46
1	8	2	47
2	11	2	49
3	18	3	50
1	20	1	51
2	21	1	52
1	23	1	53
3	25	3	54
1	26	1	56
1	28	1	63
4	30	3	70
1	32	1	71
1	33	1	89
2	35	1	99
4	36	1	104
1	37	2	129
2	40	—	Weighted —
2	41	Total 62	Average 43.4
1	42		

A boy of seven years of age lost on the average 43.4 actual school days.

Number of Boys 8 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Boys 8 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
1	7	1	40
1	8	2	41
1	9	1	42
2	10	1	43
1	14	3	45
1	15	3	47
3	20	1	54
1	22	1	55
1	23	1	56
3	25	1	60
1	26	1	61
1	27	1	65
1	28	1	69
5	30	1	70
4	31	2	71
1	32	1	75
1	33	1	76
2	34	—	Weighted —
3	35	Total 59	Average 37.0
2	36		

A boy of 8 years of age lost on the average 37.0 actual school days.

Number of Boys 9 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Boys 9 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
3	3	3	42
1	5	1	43
1	7	4	45
1	8	2	46
1	10	2	47
1	15	3	49
1	16	2	50
3	18	1	51
2	20	1	52
2	21	1	53
2	22	1	55
1	23	1	56
16	25	1	61
4	26	1	62
1	27	1	64
4	30	3	70
1	35	1	71
3	36	1	99
1	37	1	104
1	38	1	129
1	40	—	Weighted —
3	41	Total 86	Average 36.7

A boy of 9 years of age lost on the average 36.7 actual school days.

Number of Boys 10 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Boys 10 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
2	3	4	42
1	5	2	43
1	6	4	46
2	8	4	47
1	9	2	49
2	11	2	50
3	15	1	51
2	18	2	53
1	19	1	54
3	20	1	55
3	21	2	56
8	25	2	60
2	26	3	61
1	27	2	62
3	28	1	66
1	29	2	71
6	30	1	75
2	31	1	76
1	33	1	84
2	34	1	86
2	35	1	99
6	36	1	129
1	37	—	Weighted —
3	40	Total 100	Average 38.5

A boy of 10 years of age lost on the average 38.5 actual school days.

Number of Boys 11 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Boys 11 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
2	5	4	42
3	8	1	44
1	9	3	45
1	10	3	46
1	11	1	49
1	15	4	50
2	16	1	51
2	18	1	53
2	20	1	54
2	21	1	55
2	22	1	56
1	23	1	59
12	25	1	62
2	26	1	65
2	30	1	66
3	31	2	70
2	35	1	77
6	36	1	89
1	38	1	93
1	39	1	99
2	40	—	Weighted —
3	41	Total 85	Average 36.7

A boy of 11 years of age lost on the average 36.7 actual school days.

Number of Boys 12 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Boys 12 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
1	3	3	45
3	5	7	46
3	6	2	47
1	8	2	48
1	10	2	49
1	11	4	50
1	17	2	51
1	18	3	53
5	20	3	54
3	21	1	55
2	23	1	56
10	25	2	58
1	26	1	61
4	30	2	62
2	32	1	63
1	33	2	67
2	34	3	71
1	35	2	76
3	36	1	80
2	37	1	84
1	39	2	86
4	40	1	99
5	41	—	Weighted —
2	43	Total 108	Average 40.3

A boy of 12 years of age lost on the average 40.3 actual school days.

Number of Boys 13 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Boys 13 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
4	5	1	44
3	8	7	45
1	10	4	46
1	15	1	49
1	18	2	50
3	21	1	51
1	23	1	52
13	25	2	53
4	26	3	54
1	27	1	56
1	28	2	58
5	30	1	62
5	31	1	68
1	34	1	70
5	35	1	72
8	36	1	76
1	37	1	78
2	38	1	114
4	40	1	123
2	41	1	149
3	42	—	Weighted —
1	43	Total 104	Average 38.8

A boy of 13 years of age lost on the average 38.8 actual school days.

Number of Boys 14 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Boys 14 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
1	5	1	48
2	7	1	50
2	8	1	51
2	9	5	52
3	15	1	53
1	18	1	54
4	21	1	56
2	22	1	57
12	25	1	58
1	26	1	59
1	27	1	60
1	29	1	64
5	30	1	67
4	31	1	68
2	33	2	70
1	34	1	71
2	35	1	72
2	36	1	73
1	39	1	76
4	40	1	84
3	41	1	86
2	42	1	88
1	43	—	Weighted —
1	45	Total 91	Average 38.6
4	46		

A boy of 14 years of age lost on the average 38.6 actual school days.

Number of Boys 15 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Boys 15 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
1	5	4	50
2	9	2	52
3	11	3	55
2	20	1	56
3	21	1	60
4	25	2	61
2	30	1	62
3	31	1	63
2	32	1	64
2	33	1	65
3	34	3	70
4	35	1	71
6	36	1	76
1	37	1	77
1	40	1	84
3	41	1	89
1	42	—	Weighted —
1	45	Total 74	Average 41.8
3	46	Grand —	
2	49	Total 803	

A boy of 15 years of age lost on the average 41.8 actual school days.

The weighted average number of actual school days lost by a boy regardless of age was 40.0. This figure represents the weighted average of all ages.

Number of Girls 6 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Girls 6 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
1	5	1	41
1	10	1	43
1	11	1	44
2	15	1	45
1	17	1	46
1	23	1	47
7	25	2	50
2	26	1	53
1	30	1	55
1	32	1	65
1	34	1	67
1	35	1	84
1	38	—	Weighted —
2	40	Total 36	Average 35.1

A girl of 6 years of age lost on the average 35.1 actual school days.

Number of Girls 7 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Girls 7 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
2	8	1	42
2	15	1	45
1	16	2	46
1	18	1	47
2	20	2	50
2	21	1	51
1	22	1	57
2	23	1	60
7	25	1	61
3	26	2	62
4	30	1	67
1	31	2	70
1	33	2	71
4	35	1	74
2	36	1	77
1	37	1	89
1	39	1	129
3	40	—	Weighted —
4	41	Total 66	Average 39.9

A girl of 7 years of age lost on the average 39.9 actual school days.

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Number of Girls 8 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Girls 8 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
1	8	2	46
1	9	3	47
1	11	1	48
1	14	1	49
2	16	1	50
1	18	2	52
2	21	1	53
4	25	1	54
2	26	1	55
1	29	1	56
4	30	1	60
2	31	2	61
1	34	1	62
4	35	1	71
5	36	2	76
1	37	1	85
2	38	1	89
2	40	1	129
2	41	—	Weighted —
2	45	Total 65	Average 41.4

A girl of 8 years of age lost on the average 41.4 actual school days.

Number of Girls 9 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Girls 9 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
2	5	3	45
3	8	2	46
2	11	1	47
2	15	1	48
2	20	1	50
1	21	1	53
1	22	1	54
2	23	1	55
1	24	1	56
13	25	1	62
3	26	1	63
1	28	2	66
3	31	1	67
1	32	1	71
5	35	1	75
2	36	1	81
1	38	1	89
1	40	1	107
1	41	3	129
1	42	—	Weighted —
2	44	Total 75	Average 40.2

A girl of 9 years of age lost on the average 40.2 actual school days.

Number of Girls 10 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Girls 10 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
1	5	1	38
2	7	1	40
1	8	1	41
2	9	1	42
1	10	1	44
2	11	6	45
2	20	2	46
3	21	1	49
1	22	1	51
2	24	1	53
7	25	1	54
1	26	1	56
1	28	1	58
1	29	1	59
3	30	1	68
2	31	1	69
1	32	2	71
1	33	2	72
1	34	1	104
3	35	—	Weighted —
4	36	Total 71	Average 36
2	37		

A girl of 10 years of age lost on the average 36 actual school days.

Number of Girls 11 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Girls 11 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
1	7	1	38
2	8	1	40
2	11	2	42
1	14	7	45
2	15	1	46
1	18	3	47
1	19	1	48
1	20	1	50
1	21	1	52
1	22	1	53
3	24	1	54
13	25	1	56
1	26	1	59
2	28	1	60
1	29	1	61
2	30	2	62
4	31	1	68
1	33	1	71
1	34	1	73
2	35	1	107
5	36	—	Weighted —
1	37	Total 79	Average 35.9

A girl of 11 years of age lost on the average 35.9 actual school days.

Number of Girls 12 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Girls 12 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
1	5	1	43
2	7	4	45
1	8	3	46
5	11	2	47
3	15	1	49
2	18	3	50
3	20	2	51
3	21	2	52
2	22	2	53
1	23	1	56
1	24	1	60
7	25	1	61
4	26	1	66
1	28	1	69
1	29	1	70
4	30	1	71
3	31	1	72
2	33	1	80
1	34	1	88
7	35	1	96
2	36	2	107
3	37	2	129
1	38	—	Weighted —
3	40	Total 99	Average 39.2
1	41		

A girl of 12 years of age lost on the average 39.2 actual school days.

Number of Girls 13 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Girls 13 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
1	7	2	40
1	8	2	41
1	9	3	42
2	11	2	45
1	14	2	46
1	15	1	47
2	20	4	50
1	21	1	51
1	22	2	52
1	23	1	54
13	25	1	55
2	26	1	56
1	27	1	61
1	28	1	67
4	31	3	70
1	34	2	71
5	35	1	75
2	36	1	76
3	37	1	107
1	38	—	Weighted —
1	39	Total 78	Average 38.2

A girl of 13 years of age lost on the average 38.2 actual school days.

Number of Girls 14 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Girls 14 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
3	5	1	42
1	7	1	43
1	8	5	45
3	11	3	46
1	14	5	47
1	15	1	50
3	16	1	51
2	18	1	52
5	20	5	53
1	21	1	54
11	25	1	56
1	26	1	59
1	27	1	60
1	28	1	61
1	29	1	62
4	30	1	65
2	31	1	67
3	33	2	75
2	35	1	86
4	36	2	96
4	37	1	104
1	38	2	129
1	39	—	Weighted —
2	40	Total 98	Average 39.4

A girl of 14 years of age lost on the average 39.4 actual school days.

Number of Girls 15 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*	*Number of Girls 15 Years of Age Who Lost a Certain Number of Actual School Days*	*Number of Actual School Days Lost*
1	7	2	41
2	8	2	42
2	15	2	45
2	16	1	46
4	20	2	47
1	21	4	50
1	23	2	52
1	24	2	61
1	25	1	62
1	26	1	71
2	28	1	77
1	30	1	80
1	34	1	113
1	35	3	129
2	36	—	Weighted —
1	38	Total 49	Average 44.1

A girl of 15 years of age lost on the average 44.1 actual school days.

The weighted average number of actual school days lost by a girl regardless of age was 38.9.

The weighted average number of actual school days lost by both boys and girls was 39.0.

SUMMARY TABLE

Number of actual school days lost by boys and girls, according to the sex and according to the number of boys and girls.

Number of actual school days missed	*Total number of boys of all ages*	*Total number of girls of all ages*	*Total number of boys and girls of all ages together*
3	7	0	7
5	14	8	22
6	4	0	4
7	4	8	12
8	15	14	29
9	7	4	11
10	6	2	8
11	9	18	27
14	2	4	6
15	10	15	25
16	4	7	11
17	1	1	2
18	13	7	20
19	1	1	2
20	18	21	39
21	22	15	37
22	7	7	14
23	7	8	15
24	0	8	8
25	85	83	168
26	16	20	36
27	5	2	7
28	7	9	16
29	3	5	8
30	40	23	63
31	23	21	44
32	7	3	10
33	8	8	16
34	11	7	18
35	24	34	58
36	43	28	71
37	7	15	22
38	5	10	15
39	3	3	6
40	24	17	41
41	25	14	39
42	19	11	30
43	9	3	12
44	3	4	7
45	23	33	56
46	29	19	48
47	13	20	33
48	4	3	7
49	13	3	16
50	22	19	41
51	8	6	14

Number of actual school days missed	*Total number of boys of all ages*	*Total number of girls of all ages*	*Total number of boys and girls of all ages together*
52	10	10	20
53	11	12	23
54	14	6	20
55	8	4	12
56	11	7	18
57	1	1	2
58	6	1	7
59	2	3	5
60	6	5	11
61	9	9	18
62	8	8	16
63	3	1	4
64	3	0	3
65	3	2	5
66	2	3	5
67	2	5	7
68	3	2	5
69	1	2	3
70	15	6	21
71	11	11	22
72	2	3	5
73	1	1	2
74	0	1	1
75	2	4	17
76	7	3	10
77	2	2	4
78	1	0	1
80	1	2	3
81	0	1	1
84	4	1	5
85	0	1	1
86	4	1	5
88	2	1	3
89	3	3	6
93	1	0	1
96	0	3	3
99	5	0	5
104	2	2	4
107	0	5	5
113	0	1	1
114	1	0	1
123	1	0	1
129	4	12	16
149	1	0	1

LOCAL SCHOOL ATTENDANCE DURING SPRING AND AUTUMN

Fourteen migratory families reported that their children were attending the local schools in May, June and September. The distance from the place of work to the nearest school which was attended by the children was reported as follows:

Distance in miles	*Number of cases*
.25	1
1.	7
1.5	2
2.	2
2.5	2

Five hundred and fifty-two migratory families reported that their children did not attend the local schools in April, May, June and September for the following reasons: Eleven heads of the families stated that they did not want to put their children into the school, probably because they thought their children should help to earn money. Four heads of families stated that the distance to the nearest school was too long. Four hundred and thirty heads of families considered that the children should work and help earn money. Six heads of families said that the local schools could not accommodate their children. Two mothers stated that their husbands were dead and that the children had to help support the family. Ninety-four heads of families blamed the schools which they said were closed to them. One head of family reported that his child was feeble-minded. One head of family wanted to have fresh air for his children; he considered that his children needed more fresh air than schooling. One head of family reported that his wife was sick and she needed help. One wife stated that her husband was sick and she needed constant help to support the family. One head of family said that he was a long time without a job and he, therefore, must use all available family labor to strengthen his financial difficulties.

In view of the fact that some of the heads of families claimed that the distance between the local school and the place of work was considerable, this was looked into with the following result.

Distance from the place of work to the nearest school (miles)	*Number of cases*
.125	12
.25	30
.5	31
.75	12
.875	7
1.	136
1.25	12
1.5	54
1.75	3
2.	72
2.5	41
3.	32
3.5	38
4.	1
4.5	3
5.	70
6.	6
7.	6

SCHOOL STANDING OF THE MIGRATORY CHILDREN

Because the children come with their parents almost regularly year after year to New Jersey farms and consequently miss a certain number of school days, it is of importance to determine if this absence from school influences their progress in learning. In the following table the children are classified according to their ages at the time the survey was made, *i.e.*, spring, summer and autumn of 1930, and according to their grade during the 1929-1930 academic year.

Children who attended schools in Philadelphia:

Grade	*6-year-old boys number*	*6-year-old girls number*	*7-year-old boys number*	*7-year-old girls number*	*8-year-old boys number*	*8-year-old girls number*
Kindergarten	6	2	..	2	..	..
1st grade.....	24	24	29	35	12	12
2nd "	1	5	27	20	23	25
3rd "	..	..	2	1	13	12
4th "	..	..	..	..	3	5
5th "	..	..	..	..	1	5
6th "	..	..	..	..	..	..
7th "	..	..	..	..	..	..
8th "	..	..	..	..	..	1

Grade	*9-year-old boys number*	*9-year-old girls number*	*10-year-old boys number*	*10-year-old girls number*	*11-year-old boys number*	*11-year-old girls number*	*12-year-old boys number*	*12-year-old girls number*
1st	7	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
2nd	32	17	15	8	2	5	..	2
3rd	21	29	32	17	17	12	9	7
4th	10	13	26	31	27	19	29	13
5th	1	1	12	11	23	25	40	28
6th	..	1	1	2	10	6	16	26
7th	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	8
8th	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
9th	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

Grade	*13-Year-Old Boys Number*	*13-Year-Old Girls Number*	*14-Year-Old Boys Number*	*14-Year-Old Girls Number*	*15-Year-Old Boys Number*	*15-Year-Old Girls Number*
1st	1	..	..	..	..	..
2nd	..	..	..	..	..	..
3rd	3	2	..	2	..	..
4th	11	12	6	1	2	1
5th	23	13	15	11	3	3
6th	29	23	18	31	13	10
7th	14	11	27	25	18	7
8th	11	9	11	10	14	15
9th	1	..	2	1	3	3
10th	..	..	..	..	2	..
11th	..	..	1	..	..	..
Continuation school	..	..	..	3	5	5

Children who attended schools in various cities and towns of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Florida (Camden, Minotola, Beverly, Woodland, Burlington, Swarthmore, Hammonton, Tampa, Chester, Vineland, White Horse, Maple Shade, Crum Lynne, Ridgely Park and Bristol).

Grade	*6-Year-Old Boys Number*	*6-Year-Old Girls Number*	*7-Year-Old Boys Number*	*7-Year-Old Girls Number*	*8-Year-Old Boys Number*	*8-Year-Old Girls Number*	*9-Year-Old Boys Number*	*9-Year-Old Girls Number*
Kindergarten	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1st	5	2	5	5	1	8	5	2
2nd	..	2	3	3	5	5	4	6
3rd	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	2
4th	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3
5th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Grade	*10-Year-Old Boys*	*10-Year-Old Girls*	*11-Year-Old Boys*	*11-Year-Old Girls*	*12-Year-Old Boys*	*12-Year-Old Girls*	*13-Year-Old Boys*	*13-Year-Old Girls*	*14-Year-Old Boys*	*14-Year-Old Girls*	*15-Year-Old Boys*	*15-Year-Old Girls*
1st	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd	4	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3rd	5	3	3	2	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
4th	3	4	3	6	5	5	3	5	2	1	..	2
5th	1	2	1	4	3	8	2	..	6	2	..	..
6th	..	..	2	..	3	2	4	4	5	7	8	2
7th	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	2	5	4	1
8th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
9th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1

In the following tables a summary of the matter of school standing of boys and girls is presented:

BOYS

Grade	6 Years Old Number	7 Years Old Number	8 Years Old Number	9 Years Old Number	10 Years Old Number	11 Years Old Number	12 Years Old Number	13 Years Old Number	14 Years Old Number	15 Years Old Number
Kindergarten	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1st	29	34	13	12	3	..	..	1	..	..
2nd	1	30	28	36	19	4	..	..	..	..
3rd	..	2	16	25	37	20	12	3	1	..
4th	..	..	3	13	29	30	34	14	8	2
5th	..	..	1	1	13	24	43	25	21	3
6th	..	..	..	..	1	12	19	33	23	21
7th	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	17	29	22
8th	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	12	18
9th	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4
10th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
11th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

GIRLS

Kindergarten	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1st	26	40	20	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd	7	23	30	23	9	7	2	..	..	..
3rd	..	1	12	31	20	14	10	2	2	..
4th	..	1	5	16	35	25	18	17	2	3
5th	..	..	5	2	13	29	36	13	13	3
6th	..	..	..	1	2	6	28	27	38	12
7th	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	14	30	8
8th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	15
9th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Continuation school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

BOYS AND GIRLS

Grade	6 Years Old Number	7 Years Old Number	8 Years Old Number	9 Years Old Number	10 Years Old Number	11 Years Old Number	12 Years Old Number	13 Years Old Number	14 Years Old Number	15 Years Old Number
Kindergarten	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1st	55	74	33	20	3	..	..	1	..	..
2nd	8	53	58	59	28	11	2	..	..	..
3rd	..	3	28	56	57	34	22	5	3	..
4th	..	1	8	29	64	55	52	31	10	5
5th	..	..	6	3	26	53	79	38	34	6
6th	..	..	..	1	3	18	47	60	61	33
7th	..	..	..	..	..	5	13	31	59	30
8th	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	22	33
9th	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	8
10th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
11th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Continuation school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11

An analysis of the above table shows that the retardation of these pupils is about 60.6 per cent.

THE WORKING MOTHERS

The mothers of migratory families were found to be working in the field with their husbands and children. In the following table the number of cases in which mothers were working is given by the types of work they were doing.

Type of Work	*Number of Cases*
Picking berries	289
Picking apples	24
Picking peaches	5
Harvesting corn	1
Picking beans	83
Picking beets	4
Pulling weeds	2
Picking potatoes	10
Picking tomatoes	27
Picking peas	2
Picking cherries	5
Picking radishes	14
Hoeing tomatoes	13
Hoeing corn	1
Packing apples	1
Packing corn	8
Cutting asparagus	12
Cutting spinach	5
Cutting brocolli	3
Thinning apples	1
Bunching asparagus	25
Total	535

The number of days per week during which mothers of families worked in the field is as follows:

Number of Days of Work per Week	*Number of Cases*
2	1
3	3
5	4
6	435
7	91

Therefore, one mother worked two days per week, three mothers three days per week, four mothers five days per week, etc.

The number of hours per day worked by the mothers was as follows:

Number of Hours of Work per Day	*Number of Cases*
3	4
4	7
5	29
6	19
7	35
8	65
8.5	5
9	96
9.5	15
10	234
10.5	1
11	1

It follows that four mothers worked three hours per day, seven mothers worked four hours per day, 29 mothers worked five hours per day, etc.

CARE OF SMALL NON-WORKING CHILDREN DURING THE HOURS OF WORK

The small non-working children were cared for during the hours of work by the members of the family. In the majority of cases the small children were taken into the field with their parents. In some cases, the small children were left home, on the farm, without any care.

In the following table the ways in which small non-working children were cared for are indicated.

Number of Cases	*Who Took Care of Small Non-working Children*
128	Mother, mostly in the field
2	Grandmother, at home
2	Aunt
2	Sister
3	Seven-year-old daughter
3	Eight-year-old daughter
6	Nine-year-old daughter
4	Ten-year-old daughter
4	Eleven-year-old daughter
4	Twelve-year-old daughter
3	Thirteen-year-old daughter
2	Fourteen-year-old daughter
4	Fifteen-year-old daughter
2	Sixteen-year-old daughter
4	Seventeen-year-old daughter
1	Eighteen-year-old daughter
1	Nineteen-year-old daughter
2	Twenty-year-old daughter
1	Twenty-seven-year-old daughter
8	Foreman's wife
2	Employer's wife
57	Nursery
210	Children took care of themselves

New Jersey State Library

A number of small children were cared for in the nurseries at a charge of approximately 5 cents per child per day. There were three nurseries on three cranberry bogs, belonging to three employers. The mothers in these cases usually left their small children in the nurseries in the morning and took them home after the day's work was finished. These nurseries were under the supervision of trained girls, sometimes college graduates. The Council of Women for Home Missions has systematically worked to better the conditions of the younger children, and the nurseries in question were under their general supervision and had been established by them with support from the employers. The management of one of these nurseries is described by Miss Laura Fair, who was in charge.

"At the center for migrants there are about ten small babies in baskets, and thirty other children.

"The tiny babies have a separate room, and a special nurse; they get their morning bath, and are regularly fed and taken care of all day. On good days they are moved, baskets and all, out into the sunshine.

"The other group, which includes children up to ten years old, have first of all a tooth brush drill, then wash face and hands, comb hair, and clean nails, each child having its own tooth brush and comb, and using paper towels. They are then seated in a circle for a short devotional of songs, prayer and Bible stories—this ends with the 'Pledge to the Flag' and 'America.' The exercises then turn to play stories and songs about bunny rabbits, etc., and nature and health subjects worked in the stories, poetry and free conversation.

"They then go out in the yard for a half hour of free play with slide, swing, dolls, blocks and sand toys; before their handwork with crayons, scissors, paper, paste or modeling clay; which is correlated with some of the morning work—either the stories, poems or free conversation.

"After washing their hands, they have a hot lunch, which some of the older girls have prepared under supervision. They say a little blessing, and have table manners talked to them. The majority of them help in some way to clean up the dishes and house after lunch.

"After another period of free play they come in for a rest hour of one and one-half hours, lying around on mats on the floor.

"They then go swimming in a nearby stream, and look for, and discuss any wild flowers they might find.

"They come back to an afternoon lunch of milk and crackers, and the remainder of the time is spent in free play and in cleaning up the house.

"At night we have club work for the older girls and boys. This is chiefly recreational, but we try to get in some handcraft work for the boys, and sewing, etc., for the girls. This is almost impossible with the present working facilities for so large a crowd.

"The amount of first aid work done is enormous. Besides the daily care of the cuts and sores of our regular children, we have calls from the entire community. However, we do not take the responsibility for anything which

does not quickly respond to our simple remedies, but refer the patient to a doctor."

RATIO OF NUMBER OF MIGRATORY CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE WHO LIVED OR WORKED ON NEW JERSEY FARMS DURING THE SEASON OF 1930 TO THE NUMBER OF RESIDENT CHILDREN ENROLLED IN THE SCHOOLS DURING THE 1928-1929 SCHOOL YEAR

BURLINGTON COUNTY

Township	*Number of Migratory Children of Both Sexes from 6 to 15 Years, Inclusive, Living or Working on N. J. Farms During the 1930 Harvesting Season*	*Number of Resident Children Enrolled in Schools in 1928-1929 School Year**	*Ratio of Number of Migratory Children to Resident Children. Migratory Children Taken as Equal to 1*
Chester	11	1,212	1 to 110.2
Burlington	53	564	1 to 10.6
Florence	23	1,880	1 to 81.7
Willingboro	85	148	1 to 1.7
Pemberton	144	348	1 to 2.4
Beverly	16	641	1 to 40.0
Westhampton	58	118	1 to 2.0
Evesham	78	438	1 to 5.6
Moorestown	123	1,356	1 to 11.0
Cinnaminson	29	481	1 to 16.6
Northampton	3	1,290	1 to 430.0
Chesterfield	17	288	1 to 16.9
Bordentown	5	168	1 to 33.6
Mt. Laurel	46	465	1 to 10.1
Medford	23	434	1 to 18.9
Lumberton	14	205	1 to 14.6
Southampton	107	394	1 to 3.7
Woodland	25	101	1 to 4.0
Washington	16	114	1 to 7.1
Bass River	58	167	1 to 2.9
GLOUCESTER COUNTY			
Logan	19	466	1 to 24.5
Monroe	60	1,092	1 to 18.2
Woolwich	5	722**	1 to 144.4
Greenwich	4	615	1 to 153.8
East Greenwich	4	488	1 to 122.0
Harrison	24	412	1 to 17.2
South Harrison	11	174	1 to 15.8
Washington	2	491	1 to 245.5
Deptford	6	1,130	1 to 188.3
West Deptford	21	1,064	1 to 50.7

* Taken from "Educational Bulletin" issued by the State of New Jersey Department of Public Instruction, December, 1929, Vol. XVI, No. 4.

** Swedesboro which is in Woolwich Township.

Township	*Number of Migratory Children of Both Sexes from 6 to 15 Years, Inclusive, Living or Working on N. J. Farms During the 1930 Harvesting Season*	*Number of Resident Children Enrolled in Schools in 1928-1929 School Year**	*Ratio of Number of Migratory Children to Resident Children. Migratory Children Taken as Equal to 1*
CUMBERLAND COUNTY			
Downe	2	369	1 to 184.5
Greenwich	12	272	1 to 22.7
Fairfield	49	420	1 to 8.6
Lawrence	50	466	1 to 9.3
Commercial	6	679	1 to 113.2
Upper Deerfield	58	644	1 to 11.1
Deerfield	3	522	1 to 174.0
Hopewell	3	455	1 to 151.7
OCEAN COUNTY			
Dover	9	817	1 to 90.8
Plumsted	31	247	1 to 8.0
CAMDEN COUNTY			
Winslow	103	1,402	1 to 13.6
Delaware	97	1,386	1 to 14.3
ATLANTIC COUNTY			
Hammonton	254	1,846	1 to 7.3
SALEM COUNTY			
Pilesgrove	31	837	1 to 27.0

LIVING CONDITIONS IN PHILADELPHIA

Method of Approach

The studies of conditions surrounding the migrant child and workers on New Jersey farms reveal certain deviations from the standards. These deviations may be considered differently by various people, due to a lack of knowledge of the conditions under which these families are living in their places of permanent residence. A comparison of the mode of living on the farms and in the places of permanent residence may be helpful.

It would have been ideal to have surveyed the living quarters and mode of living of all the 580 families in the cities of their permanent residence, but a lack of time prevented this from being done. The commission therefore decided to obtain the desired information by using the method of proportional selection. The 580 families were grouped according to the number of children in each family. A representative sample of approximately 18 per cent was taken from each group, making the total number of

families to be surveyed equal to 100. As was pointed out before, out of the 580 migratory families found working on New Jersey farms, 494 or 85 per cent came from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Therefore, it is enough to survey the mode of living of the Philadelphia families disregarding the families from other cities and towns. Our attempt to survey all of the 100 families failed, because 20 of them were found to have moved to other sections of Philadelphia. Eighty families were covered. The results are given as follows:

COMPARISON OF LIVING QUARTERS ON NEW JERSEY FARMS AND IN PHILADELPHIA

Five hundred and eighty families on New Jersey farms occupied 341 houses, or 0.59 house per family. In Philadelphia 80 families lived in 80 houses, or one house per family.

Out of these 341 houses, 337 or 99 per cent were built of wood. All 80 houses in Philadelphia were of brick.

Forty-five houses or 13 per cent of the total number on the farms were in poor repair. Two houses, or 2.5 per cent of the total number in Philadelphia were in poor repair.

One hundred and seventy-two houses, or 50.4 per cent of the total number on the farms had kitchens inside of the houses. Eighty houses in Philadelphia, or 100 per cent of the total number had kitchens inside of the houses. In some places on the farms more than one family used the same kitchen to cook their meals. In Philadelphia every family had its own kitchen.

Thirty-five houses on the farms, or 10.3 per cent of the total number had electric lights. Sixty-eight houses in Philadelphia, or 85 per cent of the total number had electric lights. Two hundred and ninety-five houses on the farms, or 86.5 per cent of the total number were equipped with kerosene light. Two houses in Philadelphia, or 2.5 per cent of the total number had kerosene lights. Two houses on the farms, or 0.9 per cent of the total number had gas lights. Ten houses in Philadelphia, or 12.5 per cent of the total number had gas lights. Nine houses on the farms, or 3 per cent of the total number used candles and flash lights, because neither electricity, gas nor kerosene were available. We did not find one single family in Philadelphia which used candles or flash lights.

Thirteen hundred and forty-one rooms of various sizes were occupied by 580 families on New Jersey farms. Therefore, each family on the average was located in 2.3 rooms. Four hundred and forty-one rooms of various sizes were occupied in Philadelphia by 80 families or each family was located in 5.5 rooms. In the following table a comparison is made between the families which lived on the farms and the families which were surveyed in Philadelphia.

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED BY EACH FAMILY ON THE FARMS AND IN PHILADELPHIA

Number of rooms occupied by One Family	*Number of Families on the Farms*	*Per Cent of the Total on the Farms*	*Number of Families in Philadelphia*	*Per Cent of the Total in Philadelphia*
1	167 *	28.8	0	0
2	212	36.6	1	1.3
3	107	18.4	6	7.5
4	64	11.0	6	7.5
5	15	2.6	12	15.0
6	8	1.4	35	43.7
7	3	0.5	12	15.0
8	4	0.7	5	6.2
9	0	0	3	3.8

* Among these 167 families, in one case 3 families lived in one room and in another case two families lived in one room, making the total number of rooms occupied by these families, 164.

The above given table illustrates clearly that there were considerably more rooms per family in Philadelphia than per family on the farms.

The average number of persons per room on the farms was equal to 2.8. The average number of persons per room in Philadelphia was 0.7.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS

In the following table, a comparison is made between farms and Philadelphia in regard to the number of cases in which one, two, three, etc., persons were sleeping in one room.

Number of Persons Sleeping in One Room	*Number of Cases on the Farms*	*Per Cent of the Total Cases on the Farms*	*Number of Cases in Philadelphia*	*Per Cent of the Total Cases in Philadelphia*
1	88	8.2	19	3.0
2	280	26.0	154	24.6
3	278	25.7	216	34.4
4	198	18.4	124	19.8
5	103	9.6	70	11.2
6	60	5.6	30	4.8
7	27	2.5	14	2.2
8	21	2.0		
9	14	1.3		
10	2	0.2		
11	1	0.1		
12	1	0.1		
13	1	0.1		
14	0	0		
15	1	0.1		
16	1	0.1		

From this table it follows that the number of persons sleeping in one room on the farms and in Philadelphia was approximately the same. As it was pointed out, the families had more rooms to live in in Philadelphia than on the farms. Yet the number of persons sleeping in one room in both places was almost identical. This perhaps may be explained by the habit acquired by these people.

In the following table, a comparison is made between the amount of air expressed in cubic feet per adult and per child on the farms and in Philadelphia in sleeping rooms.

Number of Cubic Feet of Air Space From—	Children, Number of Cases on the Farms	Children, Per Cent of Total Cases on the Farms	Adults, Number of Cases on the Farms	Adults, Per Cent of Total Cases on Farms	Children, Number of Cases in Philadelphia	Children, Per Cent of Total Cases in Philadelphia	Adults, Number of Cases in Philadelphia	Adults, Per Cent of Total Cases in Philadelphia
1-49	13	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-99	82	9.1	3	0.3	4	1	0	0
100-149	134	14.8	17	2.0	50	12.2	0	0
150–199	144	15.9	20	2.3	110	27.5	4	1.8
200–249	133	14.8	62	7.1	54	13.2	8	3.6
250–299	68	7.5	36	4.1	35	8.9	10	4.5
300–349	92	10.2	111	12.9	74	18	36	16.1
350–399	48	5.3	33	3.8	28	7.1	35	15.6
400–449	53	5.9	264	30.4	10	2.5	23	10.3
450–499	38	4.2	36	4.1	20	5.0	49	21.9
500–549	14	1.4	66	7.6	0	0	5	2.2
550–599	12	1.3	35	4.0	10	2.5	25	11.2
600 and over	73	8.2	186	21.4	8	2.1	29	12.8

Taking 200 cubic feet of air space per child, as a normal amount in Philadelphia and 150 cubic feet, as a normal amount on the farms, we find that approximately 40 per cent of the children in Philadelphia and 29 per cent of the children on the farms had below the standard quantity of cubic feet of air space in their sleeping rooms.

WATER SUPPLY

All eighty families in Philadelphia used city water. In four cases on the farms, the water was unpalatable.

TOILET FACILITIES

Toilet facilities on the farms in the majority of cases were adequate and in good condition. In some cases, however, toilet facilities were not pro-

vided at all and persons selected nearby woods, bushes, etc. It was found that all toilets on the farms were located outside of the houses. Twenty outside privies were in poor, unclean condition. Seven houses did not have toilet accommodations at all. No bathtubs were provided on the farms.

In Philadelphia out of 80 cases investigated there were 10 families which had two toilets each, one toilet inside of the house and one toilet outside of the house. Thirty-eight families had one toilet each, located inside of the house. Thirty-two families had one toilet each, located outside of the house. In all these 32 cases the outside toilets were enclosed either by a wooden or brick structure, and a tank for flushing the bowl similar to inside toilets was provided.

Out of 80 families in Philadelphia, 44 families, or 55 per cent, had bathtubs.

DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE

In many places on the farms garbage was dumped near the houses, thus serving as a breeding place for flies. In Philadelphia garbage and other refuse was collected by the city.

CONCLUSION

It is evident from the above given comparisons that the living quarters in Philadelphia were in considerably better shape than on the farms.

EMPLOYMENT IN PHILADELPHIA

It was found that in December, 1930, out of 80 families surveyed in Philadelphia, 42 families and their members were not employed at all. Nine families were found in which the heads of the families were not employed, but one member of each family was employed. One family was found in which the head of the family was not employed but two members of the family were employed. Twenty families were found in which the head of each family was employed, but no other member of the family was employed. Six families were found in which the head and one member of each family were employed. Two families were found in which the head and two members of each family were employed.

Some of the men who were employed worked three or four days per week.

Generally, the situation was bad, due to the depression and lack of employment. Almost every family was eagerly waiting for the spring when they planned to come to New Jersey again to work on the farms. Summer earnings help to keep their bodies and souls together.

In the following table the families are distributed according to the amount of cash they brought to Philadelphia from New Jersey farms.

Amount of Cash That Families Brought to Philadelphia from New Jersey Farms	*Number of Families in Each Class*
$ 1.00—$ 24.00	1
25.00— 49.00	5
50.00— 74.00	11
75.00— 99.00	3
100.00— 124.00	7
125.00— 149.00	5
150.00— 174.00	10
175.00— 199.00	5
200.00— 224.00	9
225.00— 249.00	1
250.00— 274.00	1
275.00— 299.00	1
300.00— 324.00	3
350.00— 374.00	1
375.00— 399.00	1
400.00— 424.00	5
450.00— 474.00	2
475.00— 499.00	1
500.00— 524.00	4
600.00— 624.00	1
700.00— 724.00	1
1,000.00— 1,024.00	1
1,500 and over	1

Average per family, equal to $225.96.

In some cases these sums did not represent the net earnings of the families. Families remembered the amounts brought to Philadelphia from New Jersey farms, but they forgot the amounts paid as old debts incurred during the winter of 1929 and 1930 in Philadelphia. Butchers and grocers in Philadelphia pressed them hard and as families began to earn in New Jersey they immediately started to pay their old debts.

In the following table more detailed information is given concerning the number of members in the family, amount of cash brought to Philadelphia from New Jersey farms, and the length of time the money lasted after arrival in Philadelphia.

Family Number	*Number of Members in Each Family*	*Amount of Cash Taken to Philadelphia From New Jersey Farms*	*Length of Time Money Lasted After Arrival in Philadelphia*
1	10	$ 200.00	8 weeks
2	7	1,000.00	16 weeks
3	12	209.00	Spent immediately to pay old debts
4	10	700.00	16 weeks
5	8	450.00	10 weeks
6	9	300.00	10 weeks
7	7	300.00	Spent immediately to pay old debts and $400 "in the hole"
8	9	200.00	Spent immediately to pay old debts
9	6	135.00	8 weeks
10	5	20.00	Spent immediately to help pay old debts
11	6	350.00	10 weeks
12	6	200.00	4 weeks, owed most of it for old debts
13	7	100.00	$65.00 of this sum was spent for doctor bills and the rest spent to pay old debts
14	8	153.00	4 weeks
15	5	275.00	4 weeks, most of this was owed for previous bills
16	11	500.00	Spent immediately for taxes, Building and Loan and several other bills owed
17	6	70.00	4 weeks
18	5	60.00	Spent for coal and clothes and owes $1,000 besides
19	8	600.00	8 weeks, owed several bills from last year
20	11	230.00	8 weeks, paid old bills from previous year
21	11	200.00	All spent for hospital expenses as three members had typhoid fever
22	8	118.00	Spent for hospital bills as two members had typhoid fever
23	5	1,500.00	20 weeks
24	8	85.00	4 weeks
25	12	150.00	6 weeks
26	9	500.00	12 weeks
27	8	188.00	8 weeks
28	9	250.00	12 weeks
29	6	400.00	16 weeks
30	7	100.00	Spent immediately and can't pay old debts of previous year
31	7	200.00	Spent for hospital expenses and the children haven't enough clothes to go to school
32	7	73.00	Spent immediately to pay old debts and were still in debt
33	9	175.00	Spent immediately to pay a funeral bill and still owe $40.00 on that bill
34	7	400.00	Spent it for repairs on the home and borrowed $1,000 besides

Family Number	*Number of Members in Each Family*	*Amount of Cash Taken to Philadelphia From New Jersey Farms*	*Length of Time Money Lasted After Arrival in Philadelphia*
35	10	200.00	Spent immediately to pay the bills owed from previous years and are still in debt
36	10	494.00	16 weeks
37	10	50.00	2 weeks
38	8	75.00	4 weeks
39	10	105.00	Spent immediately for old bills and is still $300 in debt
40	9	400.00	10 weeks
41	12	500.00	12 weeks
42	8	400.00	16 weeks (if they didn't have funeral expenses to pay)
43	5	69.00	2 weeks
44	11	150.00	8 weeks
45	6	70.00	4 weeks
46	6	169.00	16 weeks
47	6	45.00	Spent immediately
48	10	68.00	4 weeks
49	7	50.00	Spent immediately for taxes
50	6	81.00	Spent immediately for clothes, food and coal
51	6	37.10	Spent immediately to pay part of old debts
52	9	64.00	Spent immediately to pay old debts and still owe the grocer
53	10	189.00	Gone in one week
54	7	35.00	Spent immediately
55	11	160.00	4 weeks
56	7	100.00	4 weeks
57	6	24.42	Spent it immediately for rent
58	10	193.00	12 weeks
59	6	40.00	Spent immediately and could use a lot more to pay debts
60	6	135.00	12 weeks
61	7	150.00	Spent immediately for taxes and other bills
62	6	144.00	7 weeks
63	9	100.00	Spent for taxes and other bills owed the grocer
64	3	200.00	Owed it all for previous year
65	4	142.00	Spent for rent, clothes and shoes immediately upon arrival in city
66	8	50.00	Spent for bills left over from last year
67	8	150.00	4 weeks, most of it owed for bills from previous year
68	7	150.00	8 weeks
69	9	200.00	Spent immediately for taxes and bills owed from last year
70	7	400.00	10 weeks, owed $100 back rent

Family Number	*Number of Members in Each Family*	*Amount of Cash Taken to Philadelphia From New Jersey Farms*	*Length of Time Money Lasted After Arrival in Philadelphia*
71	6	25.00	Spent immediately for rent and are now deep in debt
72	8	60.00	Spent immediately for back rent
73	8	150.00	Spent immediately as they owed several months back rent
74	8	462.00	16 weeks
75	8	500.00	8 weeks, most of it went for back rent
76	7	180.00	Spent immediately for taxes, Building and Loan and groceries
77	7	170.00	8 weeks, but most of it went for back rent and grocery bills
78	11	300.00	15 weeks, owed some large bills to grocer and taxes
79	7	149.00	Spent immediately and still owes $200 for rent
80	8	100.00	Spent immediately and are $600 "in the hole"

It is evident that the summer earnings enabled these families to pay old debts and to get credit from their butchers and grocers. Without these earnings these families at the time of business depression certainly would ask for support from charitable institutions.

SUMMARY

The financial status of New Jersey farmers during the period from 1910 to 1930 was fair for a few years, but for the majority of years it was unsatisfactory.

The reasons given by the farmer-employers for the employment of migratory family labor were mainly as follows: (1) Local help was not sufficient in number, (2) Italian family labor was more dependable and more reliable than local labor or other types and (3) Italian family labor was experienced in agricultural work. This experience was gained in Italy as well as in the United States.

Out of 580 migratory families found working on New Jersey farms, 494 came from Philadelphia, and 12 families from other cities and towns of Pennsylvania. The total number of families which came from Pennsylvania equaled 506, or 87.2 per cent of the total number found working on the farms. The remaining 74 families came from New Jersey, mostly from the city of Camden.

Out of 580 migratory families, the husbands of 567 families were Italian. Two of these 567 were born in this country and 565 were born in Italy.

Out of these 580 husbands, 87 or 15 per cent of the total spoke, read and wrote English; 53, or 9 per cent of the total, did not speak, read or write English; 345, or 60 per cent of the total, spoke but did not read or write English; 30, or 5 per cent, spoke and read, but did not write English, and 65, or 11 per cent, were either dead or a record was not obtainable.

The majority of heads of families had lived in the United States for a period of time ranging from 16 to 30 years.

The total number of migratory families was distributed by counties as follows: Burlington County, 287 families; Gloucester, 52; Cumberland, 64; Ocean, 33; Camden, 61; Atlantic, 71; and Salem, 12. All of these counties are engaged in the commercial production of vegetables, fruits and berries.

Out of 2,741, the total number of children of migratory families, 85 or approximately 3 per cent were born in Italy, 4 in Canada, and 2,652, or almost 97 per cent of the total, were born in the United States.

The total number of adults and children in the 580 families was equal to 3,719 persons. The number of children of each sex under six years of age was: male, 216, and female, 212. The total number of children of school age, that is from 6 to 15 years inclusive, was equal to 950 males, and 848 females and a total 1,798. The total number of children under 16 years of age living on the farms was equal to 2,226.

Five hundred and eighty families on New Jersey farms occupied 341 houses, or 0.59 house per family. A survey of 80 families in Philadelphia belonging to these 580 families revealed that each family occupied one house.

Forty-five houses, or 13 per cent of the total number on the farms were in poor repair. Two houses, or 2.5 per cent of the total number in Philadelphia, were in poor repair.

Thirty-five houses on the farms, or 10.3 per cent of the total, had electric light. Sixty-eight houses in Philadelphia, or 85 per cent of the total, had electric lights. Two hundred and ninety-five houses on the farms, or 86.5 per cent of the total, were equipped with kerosene lights. Two houses in Philadelphia, or 2.5 per cent of the total, had kerosene lights. Two houses on the farms, or 0.9 per cent of the total, had gas lights. Ten houses in Philadelphia, or 12.5 per cent of the total, had gas lights. Nine houses on the farms, or 3 per cent of the total, used candles and flash lights.

Thirteen hundred and forty-one rooms of various sizes were occupied by 580 families on New Jersey farms. Therefore, each family on the average was located in 2.3 rooms. Four hundred and forty-one rooms of various sizes were occupied in Philadelphia by 80 families, or each family was located in 5.5 rooms. The average number of persons per room on the farms was equal to 2.8. The average number of persons per room in Philadelphia was 0.7. Taking 200 cubic feet of air space per child, as a normal amount in Philadelphia and 150 cubic feet, as a normal amount on

the farms we find that approximately 40 per cent of the children in Philadelphia and 29 per cent of the children on the farms had below the standard quantity of cubic feet of air space in sleeping rooms.

All eighty families in Philadelphia used city water. In our opinion in four cases on the farms the water was unpalatable.

All toilets on the farms were located outside of houses. Twenty outside privies on the farms were in poor, unclean condition. Seven houses on the farms did not have toilet accommodations at all. No bathtubs were provided on the farms. Out of the 80 families surveyed forty-eight families in Philadelphia had toilets inside of the house. Thirty-two families in Philadelphia had toilets outside of the house. Inside and outside of the house toilets in Philadelphia were in clean, sanitary condition. Out of eighty families in Philadelphia, 44, or 55 per cent, had bathtubs.

In many places on the farms garbage was dumped near the houses, thus serving as a breeding place for flies. In Philadelphia garbage and other refuse was collected by the city.

The children from 5 to 15 years of age inclusive were engaged in the same kind of work as their parents, that is, they harvested tomatoes, spinach, beets, blackberries, apples, raspberries, cherries, string and lima beans, peaches, potatoes, etc.

Thirteen hundred and forty-two children from 5 to 15 years of age inclusive were working on the farms. Out of 1,342, 730 were boys and 612 girls. The average number of hours per day worked by the children was 8.2; the average number of days per week was 6.3, and the average number of hours per week was 50.3.

Children did not suffer hardship from the work. They were generally in good health. The average earning of a boy or a girl per day was $1.16; the average earning of a boy or girl per week was $6.90.

The lowest gross earning per season of a migratory family on the farms in 1929 was $13.00, the highest $3,000.00. The lowest expected gross earning per season of a family in 1930 was $15.00, the highest $3,000.00. The average gross earning of a family per season in 1929 was $642.00; the average expected gross earning of family per season in 1930 was $645.00. The children earned approximately 30 per cent of the gross income.

Out of the total number of 950 boys and 848 girls of school age, 803 boys and 716 girls lost a certain number of schoool days. The weighted average number of actual school days lost by both boys and girls was 39. The per cent of school retardation was 60.6.

The small non-working children were cared for during the hours of work by the members of the family. In the majority of cases the small children were taken into the field with their parents. In some cases, the small children were left home, on the farms, without any care.

A number of small children were cared for in the three nurseries on the cranberry bogs. These nurseries were established on the places where a considerable number of families were employed. These nurseries were under the supervision of trained girls, sometimes college graduates.

The commission believes that the State is under obligation to make good the loss in education suffered by migratory children who work in essential New Jersey industries.

It is believed that the use of local facilities would, for the most part, be impractical in furnishing special classes adapted to the needs and abilities of migrant children. More time is needed to study the educational problem in detail.

The commission recommends the adoption and enforcement of a housing and sanitary code.

Concerning the hours of labor of migratory children, it is believed that compulsory education will curb any tendency toward exploitation.

In agreement with its findings, the commission is planning three bills to cover the three aspects of the problem; namely, compulsory education, hours of labor, and housing and sanitation.

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

MIGRATORY FAMILY LABOR SURVEY

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY THE EMPLOYER

Month..... Day.....

1. Name ..... Mail Address .....
2. Location of farm: County..... Township.....
3. How many acres are in this farm under cultivation? .....
4. In what special branch of agriculture are you engaged? (general farming, fruit growing, berry growing, vegetable growing, etc.) .....
5. How many acres are devoted to your main branch of agriculture? .....
6. How many members in your family 16 years of age or over live and work on your farm?..... .....male.....females.
7. How many migratory families did you employ during the season of 1929 and 1930? (give number of adults and children under 16 years of age)
   1929: Families.....Male adults.....Female adults.....Children under 16 years.....
   1930: Families.....Male adults.....Female adults.....Children under 16 years.....
   .....
8. How many migratory laborers 16 years of age or over other than families did you employ in 1929 and 1930?.....males in 1929.....females in 1929.....males in 1930 .....females in 1930.
9. Why do you employ migratory family labor? ....
10. Why do you employ other migratory labor? ....
11. Who pays the wages to employees? (farmer, boss, etc.) .....
12. Method of employment of migratory labor, by row boss, contract? .....
13. How many children under 16 years are working on your farm (own children excepted) ....
14. Sex and age of hired children under 16 years of age who are working on your farm? ....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY HEAD OF THE FAMILY

1. Name ..... Farm where employed ..... Location .....
2. From what state, city, town and county did you first come this season? ..... (Street address needed) .....
3. How many seasons, including this season, were you employed in this kind of work? ....
4. Do you come regularly each season to New Jersey? .....
5. Have you found your first job this season in New Jersey through an employment agency, row boss or by yourselves? .....
6. Your permanent residence: State..... City..... Street.....
7. If your husband did not come, why? ....
8. If your wife did not come, why? ....
9. How many and what are the ages of the members of your family who are living on this farm?
   Husband.....age Wife.....age
   Children: Male Female

Name	Age	Name	Age
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

   Other relatives: Sex and Ages: A..... B.....
   C..... D..... E.....

10. Do your children work in the field? .....
11. In what kind of work are your children from 14 to 16 years of age engaged at the present? (Give by name, indicating character of work) ....

12. Do your children (from 7 to 13 years of age inclusive) work regularly day after day in the field? .....
.....
Describe type of work .....
.....
.....
.....
13. If they work regularly, how many hours per day? (give by name) .....
.....
.....
.....
14. If they do not work regularly, how many hours per day do they work? (give by name) .....
.....
.....
.....
15. What are they doing between working periods? (give by name) .....
.....
.....
.....
16. Do your children pick cranberries, by hand, by scoop or by both? (Both age groups) .....
.....
17. The weight of the scoop itself? .....
18. Weight of crate, ⅝ basket, etc., filled with potatoes, beans, peas, etc., carried by the children along the row? .....
.....
19. How many days per week do your children (14-16 years of age) work? (give by name).....
.....
20. How many hours per day do your children (14-16 years of age) work? (give by name).....
.....
.....
21. Do your children work on Saturday? .....
22. How many hours do they work on Saturday? (give by name) .....
.....
23. What time in the morning do children start work? (give by name) .....
.....
24. What time and how long do children have for lunch? .....
25. Do your children have breakfast before going to work? .....
26. If they do not have breakfast before going to work, when do they have it?.....
27. How many meals per day do children have? .....
28. What do the children have for breakfast? .....
Lunch? ..... Supper? .....
29. Do you children work on Sunday?.....How many hours? (give by name).....
.....
.....
30. Are you paid by the week, day, hour or piece? .....
31. If work is done by the piece, how many bushels, crates, ⅝ bushels, rows, etc., do children harvest per day? (give by name) .....
.....
.....
32. How much does each child earn per day? (give by name) .....
.....
.....
33. If work is paid by the week, day or hour how much do your children earn per week, day or hour? (give by name) .....
.....
.....
.....
34. How much do you, excluding children, earn per day? .....per week?.....
35. What is your total income (including children) per week? .....
36. Where, how long and in what kind of work were you and your children employed before this job? .....
.....
.....
37. Where, how long and in what kind of work were you and your children employed before the previous job? .....
38. What, how long and where was you and your children's first job on a farm this season?.....
.....
39. Where, how long and what job do you expect to get when this one ends? .....
.....
40. Length of present employment? .....
41. Average length of each job on the farms? .....
How many jobs per season? .....
42. When did you start and end your jobs on the farms during all this season? .....
.....
43. What kind of work do you have during the winter months? .....
44. Do your children work outside of the home during the winter? .....
45. What kind of work outside of the home do they have during the winter? (give by name) .....
.....
.....
46. How many hours outside of the home do children work during the winter? (give by name).....
.....
47. Do children attend school during the winter? .....Name of School.....
If not, why? .....
.....

48. Do they work before or after school hours or both? (give by name) .....
49. If children attend school in what city or town and what grade were they in last winter? (give by name) .....
50. What month and day did they leave school this spring? (give by name) .....
51. What month and day do children expect to start to school the coming autumn? (give by name) .....
52. Do children attend the local school during May, June, September and October while they are living and working on the farm? (give by name) .....
    If not, why? .....
53. Method of transportation from one working place to another? .....
54. How far is nearest school they could attend in New Jersey? .....
55. Type of living quarters to be examined by the investigator.
    Description of building .....
    Number of rooms occupied by this family .....
    Size of rooms .....
    Light .....
    Location and type of kitchen .....
    Is eating place provided inside of the house? .....
    If not, is there a canopy over the eating table? .....
    Water supply—Pump inside of house....., outside of house.....
    drilled well ..... dug well .....
    open spring .....
    Toilet facilities—Outside privy (describe) .....
    Accommodations inside of house (describe) .....
    Other types of accommodation (describe) .....
    No accommodation (describe the ways) .....
    Distance of the source of drinking water from sources of infection .....
    Is water palatable or impalatable? (your opinion) .....
    Number, sex and age sleeping in one room? .....
    If children sleep separately from adults, how is their room separated from the adults' room? .....
    How high is the wall or partition? .....
    If several families are living in the same house, how are families separated: by walls, partitions, etc.? .....
    How high and thick are walls, partitions, etc.? .....
56. Who cooks the meals? .....
57. Are raw food articles supplied by employer or bought by you independently? .....
58. If raw food articles are supplied by employer is the price of them included or excluded from your wages? .....
59. How much does employer charge per week or day for raw food articles? .....
60. If cooked food is supplied by employer is the price of it included or excluded from your wages? .....
61. If it is excluded, how much does employer charge per day or week? .....
62. Are living quarters charged for or included in the wages? .....
    If they are charged for, how much per month, week or day? .....
63. Who takes care of small, non-working children during the working hours? (give by name) .....
64. What type of recreation do children have after work each day? .....
    Sunday? .....
65. What type of recreation do you have? .....
66. Is wife working in the field? .....
    What kind of work? .....
    How many days per week? .....
    How many hours per day? .....
67. Do you have sickness in your family? .....
    What kind of disease? (give by name) .....
    Does physician attend? .....
68. What is your nationality? .....
    Your wife's nationality? .....
    Where were your children born, in foreign country or in the United States? (give by name) .....

69. Do you speak, write and read English? .....
70. Does your wife speak, write and read English? .....
71. How long have you been in this country? .....
72. What was your net income including child labor during the last summer? .....
.....
What is your expected net income during the season? .....
73. Do you cash your checks regularly or at end of the season? .....
.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CHILDREN

1.

			Height standing	Height sitting	Weight	Age
Children:	Male	Name.....				
	"	Name.....				
	"	Name.....				
	"	Name.....				
	Female	Name.....				
	"	Name.....				
	"	Name.....				
	"	Name.....				

Your impression of the health of each child (give by name) .....
.....
.....
How are they dressed? (describe) .....
.....

2. Where and in what kind of work were children employed before this job? (give by name).....
.....
.....
.....
3. Where and in what kind of work were children employed before the previous job? (give by name) .....
.....
4. What and where was the first job on the farm this season? (give by name) .....
.....
.....
5. How many summers were children employed during previous years in the same kind of work? (give by name) .....
.....
.....
6. If children came without parents who acts here as guardian? .....
.....
.....

REMARKS

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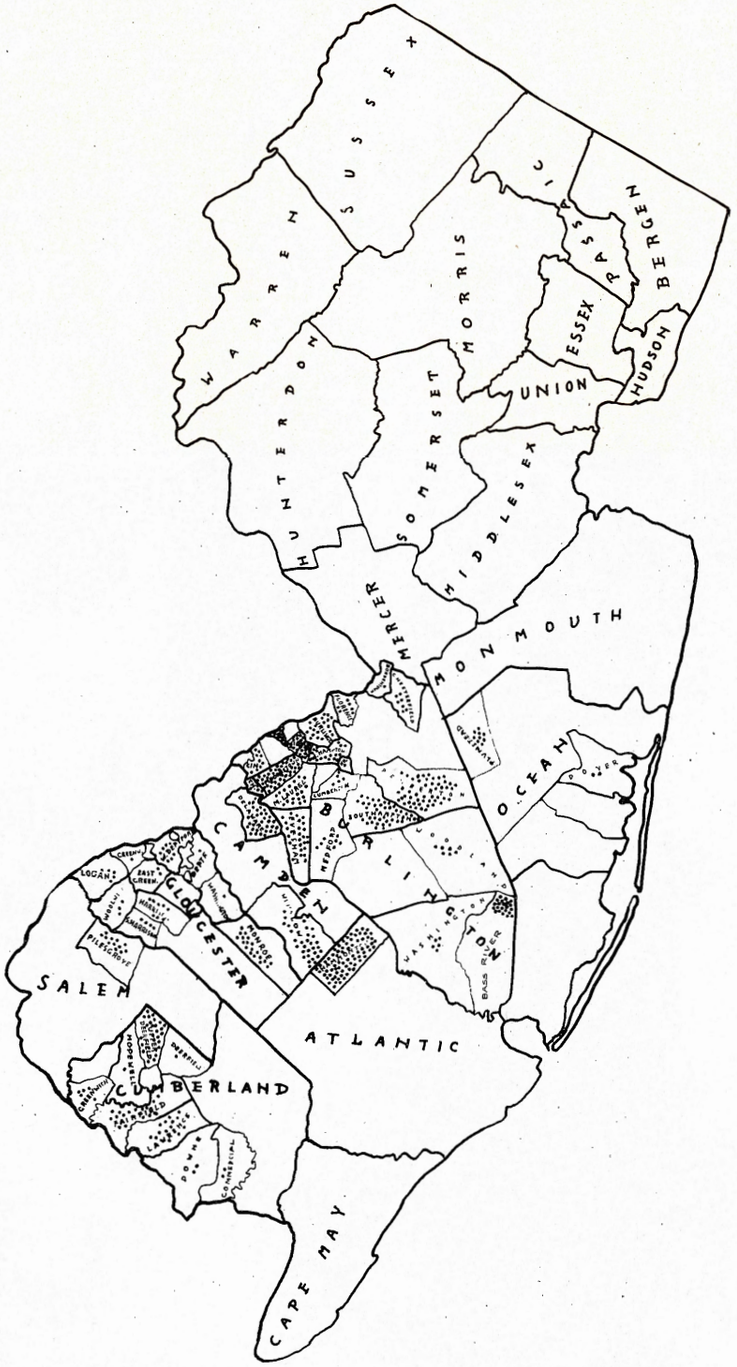
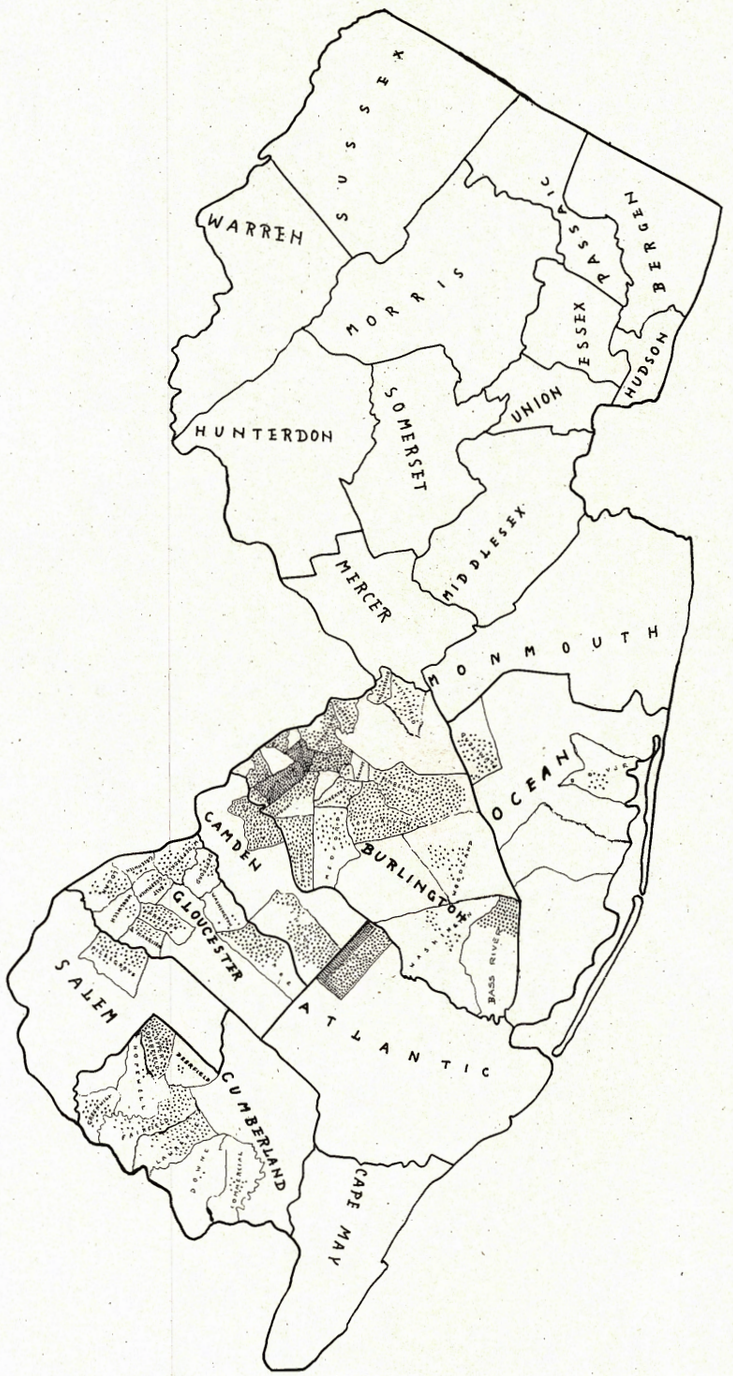


Distribution of migratory families by counties and townships in New Jersey during the harvesting season of 1930



Distribution of migratory children under 16 years of age, on New Jersey farms, by counties and townships during the harvesting season of 1930



Several migratory families on a farm in Cumberland County



Strawberry pickers on a Cumberland County farm



A group of blackberry pickers working near Hammonton, N. J.



Family labor picking potatoes on a farm in Cumberland County



At work on the cranberry bogs



An Italian family cutting and gathering asparagus on a Gloucester County farm



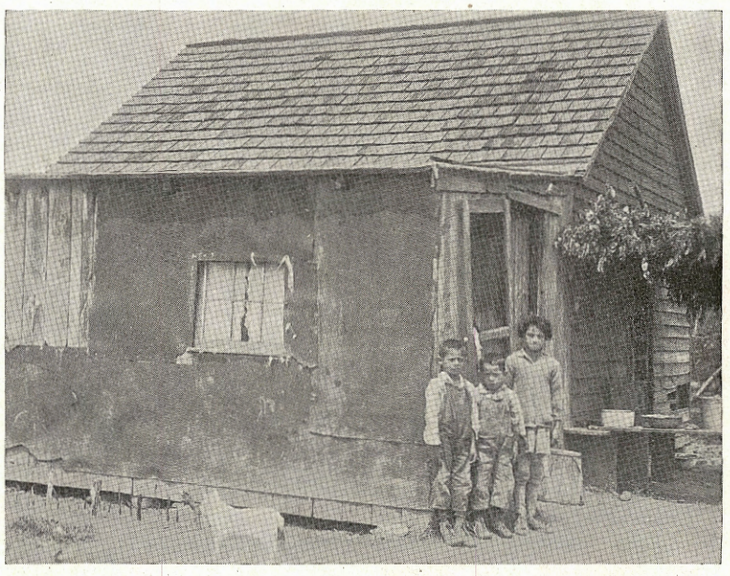
Migratory family labor harvesting apples in Burlington County



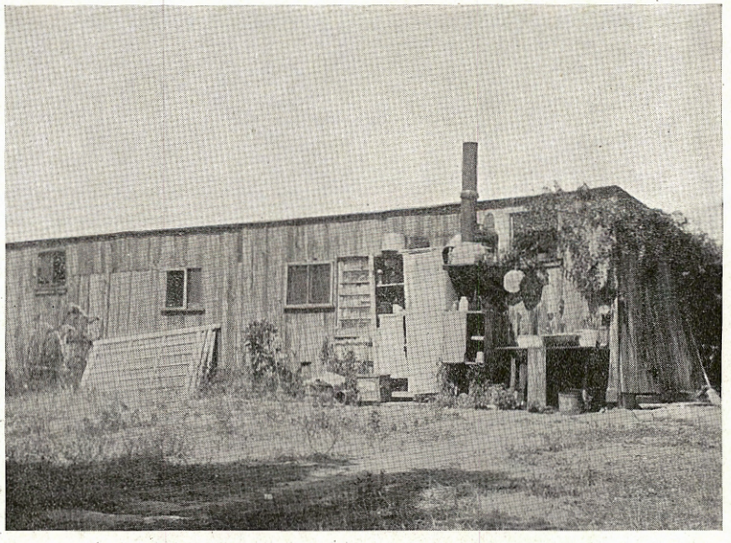
The size of this building is much too small for the number of its occupants



A barn used as a house during the harvesting season. It is in poor repair



Three members of a migratory family who do no work



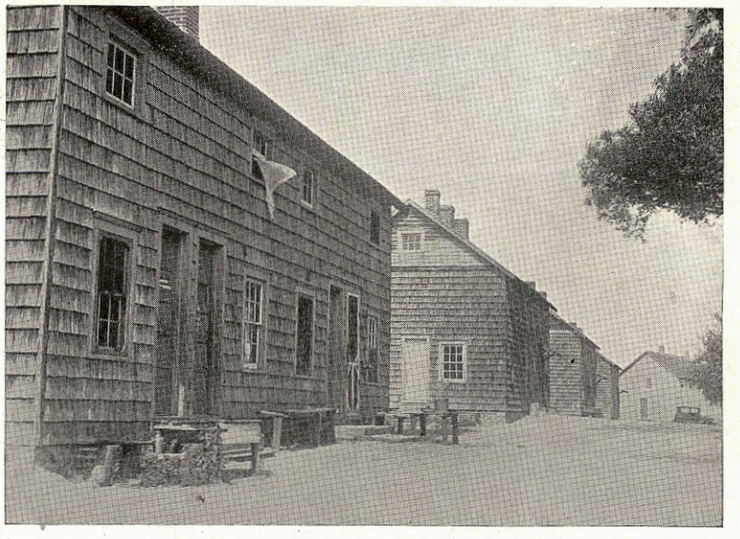
A Gloucester County habitation for migratory family labor



Two families occupy this well-built house



This house started out as a barn. It does not seem suitable for housing people



A group of buildings in Burlington County, occupied by migratory families. These houses are in good repair



An old schoolhouse which is being utilized to house an Italian family



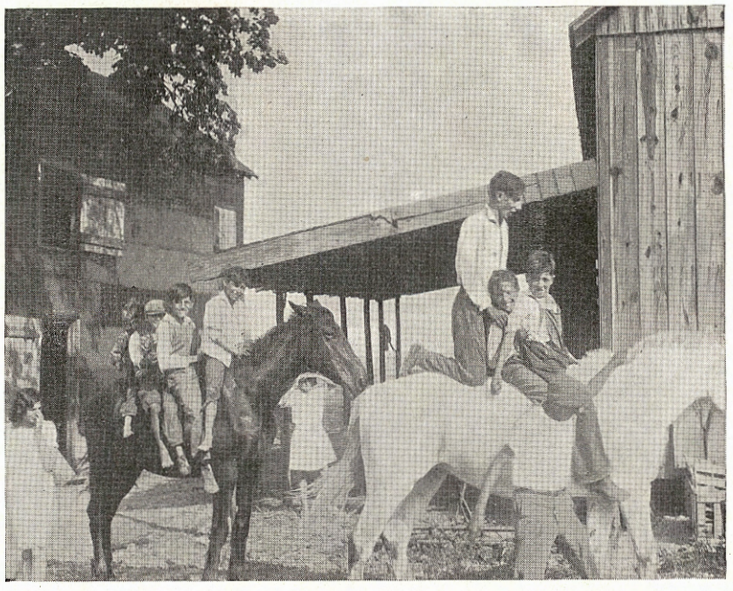
A modern type of construction for migratory families



The interior of a room occupied by a migratory family



Italian children in swimming after the day's work



Italian children at play on a southern New Jersey farm



Supervised play at one of the "social centres" on a cranberry bog in Burlington County



A group of Italian children playing under supervision. Their parents are picking cranberries on one of the large bogs in Burlington County



The parents of these children are at work in the fields. The children are being cared for at a "social centre"



A group of Italian migratory family workers

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