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THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

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OF

The Bureau of Statistics

OF

Labor and Industries

OF

NEW JERSEY

For the year ending October 31st

1907

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

TRENTON, Oct. 31st, 1907.

To His Excellency Edward C. Stokes, Governor:

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

WINTON C. GARRISON,
Chief.

INTRODUCTION.

This volume, consisting of 675 pages, is the thirtieth of the series of annual reports issued by the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industry since 1878—the date of its organization.

The contents are divided into four parts, each consisting of either one extensively treated subject, or of two or more topics presented in briefer form.

Part one, running from page 3 to page 125, is devoted entirely to the Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey. This presentation, which for the past ten years has been the principal feature of the Bureau's reports, is practically a census of the manufacturing interests of the State, limited, however, to standard establishments, or such as are conducted on what is known as the "factory system." From these, certified reports are received each year, and the totals shown by the compilations for each industry and for all industries are compared with those of previous years. The same establishments being always included, the results of the comparisons show, in the simplest possible form, the condition of each industry by indicating the increases or decreases that may have occurred during the period which they cover.

The Statistics of Manufactures are based on returns from 2,120 establishments divided in the tables into eighty-eight general industries, and one other group, that, under the title "Unclassified," includes 81 plants engaged separately in as many different varieties of industry, which could not be tabulated under their proper industry titles without incurring the risk of exposing the business of the firms concerned—a possibility against which the Bureau regards itself as being legally and morally bound to take every necessary precaution.

This presentation is actually a complete annual census of the real factory industries of the State, differing from the National Decennial Census only in that it is taken yearly instead of every ten years, and does not include the vast number of petty concerns

such as bread and cake bakers, ice cream makers, milliners, dressmakers, custom shoemakers, jobbing blacksmiths, etc., which go so far toward swelling the number of establishments reported by the Federal Census.

To illustrate how misleading the mere number of establishments may be in estimating the volume of productive industry, it is only necessary to call attention to the following table relating to the industries of New Jersey, drawn from the United States Census Report on manufactures for 1905, in which the total number of establishments found in the State are classified on the basis of value of products, and giving for each class the capital invested, number of wage earners, and value of products.

Classification by Value of Products.	Establishments.		Capital Invested.		Wage Earners.		Value of Products.	
	Number included in each class.	Per cent. of total number.	Amount invested in each class.	Per cent. of total number.	Number employed in each class.	Per cent. of total amount.	Amount produced by each class.	Per cent. of total amount.
The State	7,010	100.0	$715,060,174	100.0	266,336	100.0	$774,369,025	100.0
Less than $5,000	1,900	27.1	5,011,883	0.7	2,767	1.0	4,861,044	0.6
$5,000 but less than $20,000	2,424	34.6	18,610,179	2.6	13,928	5.2	24,898,863	3.2
$20,000 but less than $100,000	1,610	23.0	62,977,716	8.8	39,147	14.7	72,862,614	9.4
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	955	13.6	290,457,050	40.6	128,483	48.3	286,892,957	37.1
$1,000,000 and over	121	1.7	338,003,346	47.3	82,011	30.8	384,853,547	49.7

As shown by this table, the total number of manufacturing establishments reported for the State is 7,010; the amount of capital invested, $715,060,174; number of wage earners, 266,236; value of products, $774,369,025.

The establishments are divided into five groups according to the value of annual products. These groups consist of, first, all establishments showing less than $5,000, of which there were 1,900; second, all establishments showing values of products ranging from $5,000 to less than $20,000, of which there were 2,424; third, all establishments showing values of products ranging from $20,000 to less than $100,000, of which there were 1,610; fourth, all establishments showing values of products ranging from $100,000 to less than $1,000,000, of which there were 955; and fifth, all establishments showing values of products amounting to $1,000,000 and over, of which there were 121.

A brief analysis of these figures will show the petty character of the establishments included in the first and second groups and also how slightly the totals would have been affected by their entire exclusion from the table. To illustrate—if the first group were stricken off a reduction would follow of 1,900, or 27.1 per cent. in the number of establishments with which we were credited in 1905, thus reducing the total from 7,010 to 5,110, while the shrinkage of capital invested would be only 0.7 per cent.; the number of wage earners, 1.0 per cent, and the value of products, 0.6 per cent—changes so slight as to make only the most inconsiderable difference in the totals.

Assuming that both the first and second groups were omitted, a reduction would follow of 4,324, or 61.7 per cent. in the number of establishments with which we were credited in 1905, while the capital invested would be only 3.3 per cent.; the number of wage earners, 6.2 per cent.; and value of products, 3.8 per cent. less than the totals representing these elements for the entire 7,010 establishments.

In other words, of the 7,010 establishments included in the classification, only 2,686, or 38.3 per cent. of that number, are found in the third, fourth and fifth groups, yet this comparatively small proportion represents 96.7 per cent. of the capital invested; 93.8 per cent. of the wage earners; and 96.2 per cent. of the value of products for all industries, great and small, as these totals were reported by the United States Census of Manufacturers for 1905.

The third group is composed of 1,610 establishments showing yearly products of $20,000, but under $100,000.

These establishments, while forming 23.0 per cent. of the total number, show only 8.8 per cent. of capital invested; 14.7 per cent. of the wage earners; and 9.4 per cent. of the value of products.

The fourth group, composed of 955 establishments, or 13.6 per cent. of the total number, shows 40.6 per cent. of the capital invested; 48.3 per cent. of the wage earners; and 37.1 per cent. of the value of products.

The fifth and last group on the table is composed of plants whose yearly products amount to $1,000,000 and over. Although consisting of only *121 establishments,* or *1.7 per cent. of the total number,* this group contributes to the totals for all industries

47.3 per cent. of the capital invested; *30.8 per cent.* of the number of wage earners; and *49.7 per cent*—or practically one-half of the selling value of goods produced by the entire 7,010 establishments.

In the first group the average number employed is a fraction more than one person to each of the 1,900 establishments; in the second group the average number is a fraction less than six persons to each of the 2,424 establishments; in the third group the average is 24 to each of the 1,610 establishments; in the fourth group the average is 41 to each of the 955 establishments, and in the fifth and last group the average number of wage earners to each of the 121 establishments is 678.

The foregoing analysis of the census figures is submitted for the purpose of showing how misleading the mere *number* of establishments may be, as a means of indicating the volume of manufacturing industry at any time, and also to demonstrate that the 2,120 establishments which form the basis of the Statistics of Manufactures annually presented by this Bureau, includes absolutely all the industrial plants in New Jersey that are operated under any form of factory system, and that the true condition of manufacturing industry in our State from year to year is more clearly indicated than would be the case if these statistics were encumbered with thousand of petty concerns, which, while greatly swelling the number of establishments, would add, as has been shown, but very slightly to the totals indicating either the amount of capital invested, the number of wage earners employed, or the value of products.

This digression seemed necessary because the difference in the number of establishments which appear in census reports, as compared with those of the State Bureau, is sometimes interpreted to the discredit of the latter, by persons not acquainted with the facts of the case.

The contents of this report are, as before stated, divided into four parts, and the subjects treated are prefaced by analytical introductions amounting in effect to a very thorough summary of their most interesting features. The necessity of making any extended or detailed reference to their subject matter here is thus obviated, and the reader's understanding is assisted by making the explanatory review an integral part of each topic

presented in the book. These introductions—reflecting as they do the compiler's point of view—should be carefully examined in connection with the tables and textual matter to which they refer.

The data relating to manufactures which are for the calendar year ending December 31st, 1906, show in eleven general tables the form of industrial organization governing each establishment —whether the same be corporate or private; the amount of capital invested; the cost value of stock or material used, and the selling value of goods made; the number of persons employed; the number of hours employed by day and by week; the classified weekly and yearly earnings; the number of days in operation; the proportion of business done, and the quantity and character of power used. These items are given separately for each of the eighty-eight industries and also for the establishments grouped under the title "Unclassified." Comparison tables in which the increases shown by the figures for 1906 over those of 1905 are noted, will be found in the introduction to this part.

Part Two consists of chapters on Steam Railroad Service in New Jersey, pages 129 to 140; the Cost of Living in New Jersey, pages 141 to 157; and the Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey, season of 1907, pages 159 to 168.

Part Three consists of chapters on New Jersey as a Manufacturing State, pages 171 to 203; A Study of the Economic Changes in the Building Trades of Essex County covering the ten years between 1896 and 1906, pages 205 to 264; and a Historical Review of the Work of State Bureaus of Industrial Statistics, with special reference to that of the New Jersey Bureau, pages 265 to 304.

Part Four is devoted entirely to a record of occurrences having a bearing on the industrial interests of the State for the twelve months ending September 30th, 1907. These include: A list of New Manufacturing Companies Organized; New Manufacturing Plants Erected, and Old Ones Enlarged; Industrial Plants That Have Moved Into Our State from Elsewhere; Instances of the Closing Up or Suspension of Work in Manufacturing Plants; Manufacturing Plants Destroyed or Injured by Fire or Flood; Increases or Reductions in Working Hours or Wages; Accidents to Workmen While on Duty; Strikes and Lockouts, and

New Trade or Labor Unions Organized. These subjects are brought together under the title "Industrial Chronology," and are presented in a series of nine tables, with textual notes extending from page 307 to page 675, the end of the volume.

WINTON C. GARRISON,
Chief.

PART I.

Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey.

Introduction and Analysis of the General Tables.

1907

Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey

For the Year Ending December 31, 1906.

This year's statistics of manufactures are drawn from reports made by 2,120 establishments, none among the number employing less than ten persons and having at least $5,000 capital invested. There is, however, one exception to the rule relating to the minimum number of employes, viz.: the varnish industry, in which the capital invested, by reason of the expensiveness of all the material used in manufacture, must necessarily be very large, while the number of employes is relatively small. The schedule blanks used in obtaining the data for the statistics of manufactures contain questions of a character that can be answered only by firms or corporations that keep accounts and records in correct and businesslike form, which is very rarely the case in the thousands of small industrial enterprises that exist in all parts of the State, in which but a limited number of persons are employed, and few or no records of the kind required by these statistics are to be found. The statement has frequently been made in connection with the annual publication of these statistics, that the results shown are not those of a complete census, such as has been taken in all parts of the country every ten years by the United States Government, but rather a compilation which includes all the standard establishments in the State, conducted on what is known as the "factory system." A general understanding of the increases or decreases of the total volume of industry may be more readily obtained from these results, and the comparisons made from year to year then could be drawn from those presented by the Census method, with its great numbers of small business ventures that are constantly changing owners or passing out of existence to be replaced by others of the same character.

Comparisons made annually on the basis of reports from the same establishments affords the best possible means for measuring the progress of manufacturing industry. No such accuracy could possibly be attained if the compilation were incumbered and confused by figures more or less the product of guesswork, which would follow, should the thousands of small and short lived industries counted in the census be included.

This presentation consists of eleven tables, showing the character of the management of each industry, whether corporate or private, with the number of stockholders or partnership members divided as to sex; the total amount of capital and the various forms in which it is invested; the value of stock or material used, and of goods made or work done; the number of wage earners employed, classified as males 16 years of age and over, females 16 years of age and over, and children of both sexes under the age of 16 years; the average number of wage earners employed by industries and also by establishments; the average number of wage earners employed by month; the total amount paid in wages by each industry and by all industries; the average yearly earnings per employee for each industry, and for all industries; the average yearly earnings per employee for each industry, and for all industries; the classified weekly earnings of all classes of wage earners—male, female and children; the average number of days in operation for each industry and also for all industries; the average number of hours worked per week and per hour for each industry and for all industries; and last, the aggregate quantity of power used, with the number of engines and motors of various kinds that were found to have been in use when the establishment reports were made, with the horse power produced by each variety.

A review of the contents of each table follows:

ANALYSIS OF THE GENERAL TABLES.

Table No. 1 shows the character of the ownership of each of the eighty-eight industries, and also of the unclassified group which includes 81 establishments that—principally to avoid the risk of exposing the business of the proprietors, because of there being only one or at the most two engaged in the same in-

dustry, are entered on the tables under the designation "unclassified." The number of establishments owned by corporations with the number of stockholders—males, females and trustees acting for minors; the number of establishments owned by individuals, private firms and partnerships with the number of partners—male, female and special, interested in them.

With regard to the data relating to the number of stockholders in corporations, it seems well to say that although these are entered on the table just as reported, the figures are not claimed to be absolutely accurate for the very obvious reason that the managers or superintendents of plants owned by corporations, who in most cases are the ones who fill out the annual statements, are themselves without accurate knowledge of the number of persons among whom the stock of their respective concerns is distributed. Changes in the ownership of such securities occur frequently, and the holdings credited to one man to-day may be distributed among several persons to-morrow. However, the figures given are obtained from the most reliable sources, and barring the changes that may be produced by the cause referred to above, they may be regarded as reasonably reliable and correct.

Of the 2,120 establishments considered, 794, or 32.3 per cent. are controlled by private firms, partnerships, or individual owners, and 1,326, or 67.7 per cent. of the total number are controlled by corporations. In 1905 the proportion of the total number of establishments considered that were under corporate management was 59.3 per cent., and the proportion under the various forms of non-corporate control was 40.7 per cent. The increase in corporate management has therefore been 8.4 per cent. for the year 1906, and as a matter of course the decrease in private management is represented by exactly the same percentage—8.4. Approximately 5 per cent. of the gain in corporate control is due to the fact that 102 new establishments in which corporate management prevails almost exclusively have been added to this year's tables. These were composed of plants that had been started during the past two years, but had not completed an entire year's work until the end of December, 1906. Deducting the 5 per cent. thus accounted for, it will be seen that the percentage of increase in corporate management

for this year is but little greater than that which has occurred, and is shown in these annual reports covering the past ten years; that is to say, about 3 per cent. The corporate form of management of industry is steadily growing in favor, because, doubtless, of the many advantages which it offers for securing adequate capital and efficient management.

The aggregate number of stockholders in all establishments under corporate management is 71,876, or an average of 54.2 to each establishment. The stockholders are, as before stated, divided into males, females, and banks or trustees acting for minors or for estates. The table shows that 44,959, or 62.5 per cent. of the stockholders are males; 23,148, or 32.2 per cent. are females, and 3,769, or 5.3 per cent. are banks, trust companies or trustees who hold the stock of these corporations as representatives of the estates of minors and others for whom trust funds are provided.

The number of establishments managed by partnerships, private firms, or individuals, is as before stated, 794; the total number of partners or individual owners is 1,407, or a small fraction less than 1.7 to each establishment. The partners are divided into four classes—males, females, special and estates; the males number 48, or 3.4 per cent. of the total, and the "specials" and estates number 11 and 15, or 1.1 per cent. and 0.8 per cent. respectively. The aggregate number of stockholders and partners concerned in the ownership and management of all industries is 73,283. In 1905 the aggregate number of stockholders and partners was 69,901; the increase has therefore been 3,382, or 4.8 per cent. in 1906, as compared with 1905. Of the 81 establishments grouped under the heading "unclassified," 60 are under corporate management, and 21 are owned by private firms or individuals. Of the eighty-eight general industries which appear on the table only six—"high explosives," "lime and cement," the manufacture of "mattresses and beddings," "roofing," metal and tar, the "smelting and refining of precious metals," and the manufacture of "thread," are owned entirely by corporations, and only one industry—the manufacture of "mens' and boys' clothing"—is controlled entirely by private firms.

Table No. 2 shows the aggregate amount of capital invested in each of the general industries, and the total amount invested in all industries. The capital is classified under three distinct headings, viz.: the amounts invested in "land and buildings," in "machinery, tools and appliances;" and the amount represented by the value of "stock in process of manufacture;" "bills receivable," and cash in bank or on hand at the time each establishment's report was made.

The total amount of capital invested is, as reported, $579,705,607; three establishments—one engaged in the manufacture of "electrical machinery and appliances"—failed to report "capital invested," and eight establishments as stated in the foot notes to the table, reported their capital in one lump sum, being unable to make the subdivisions required by the form of the schedule.

The aggregate value of "land and buildings" is reported for all industries at $142,186,927; that of machinery, tools and appliances is as reported, $135,518,370; and the value represented by "stock in process of manufacture," "bills receivable," and "cash on hand or in bank," is $302,000,310. Twenty-four and five-tenths (24.5) per cent. of the total amount of invested capital is in "land and buildings;" 23.4 per cent. in "machinery, tools and appliances;" and 52.1 per cent. in the last of the three subdivisions, viz.: "stock in process of manufacture, bills receivable, and cash on hand or in bank." The distribution of capital here given shows that the three items constituting the third subdivision exceed by 4.2 per cent. the combined amounts invested in "lands and buildings," and in "machinery, tools and appliances."

The amount credited to each of the industries as invested in land and buildings, represents the value of such property only as is actually owned and occupied for manufacturing purposes, and does not include, as it should, the value of factory buildings, or parts of buildings held by manufacturers under lease, and for which rents are paid. Hundreds of establishments report themselves as tenants merely, and therefore unable to place a fair money valuation upon the property which they occupy. This is the case particularly in the larger cities; many buildings devoted entirely to manufacturing purposes are occupied by

several firms and owned by none of them. This is a very regrettable circumstance, as a large amount that should be included in capital invested is lost sight of. If all the unreported property in use for manufacturing purposes were included in these statistics, it is safe to say that the total value of "land and buildings" would be increased to the extent of at least $50,000,000.

The amount invested in "land and buildings" in 1905 was $127,070,092; in 1906 it is $142,186,927, an increase of $15,116,835, or only a slight fraction below 12 per cent; the capital invested in "machinery, tools and implements" in 1905 was $120,649,299; in 1906 it is $135,518,370, an increase of $14,869,071, or 12.3 per cent; the capital reported under "bills receivable, cash on hand, and stock in process of manufacture" in 1905 was $276,937,435; in 1906 these items amount to $302,000,310, an increase of $25,062,875, or a small fraction over 9 per cent.

In the table which follows, comparisons are made of the total capital invested in twenty-five leading industries that are among those most heavily capitalized; the increases or decreases in 1906, as compared with 1905, are given in absolute numbers and also by percentages. Comparisons are also made between "other industries" and "all industries" for both years. By "other industries" is meant those not included in the twenty-five that are specified by name on the table; all industries includes of course the entire list—specified and unspecified—that are included in the statistical presentation. Regarding these also, such increases or decreases as may be apparent in the comparison of both years are duly noted.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1906 as compared with 1905.	
		1905.	1906.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	36	$3,610,000	$4,381,253	+ $771,253	+ 21.3
Boilers (steam)	15	8,188,636	9,137,599	+ 948,963	+ 11.5
Brewery products	38	29,691,691	31,229,772	+ 1,538,081	+ 5.1
Brick and terra cotta	67	11,027,933	14,782,792	+ 3,754,859	+ 34.0
Chemical products	59	28,053,686	28,867,570	+ 813,884	+ 2.9
Cigars and tobacco	35	15,230,558	9,947,971	— 5,282,587	— 34.6
Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	3,131,368	3,139,225	+ 7,857	+ 0.2
Electrical appliances	32	15,706,072	18,746,622	+ 3,040,550	+ 19.3
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	4,898,561	9,930,657	+ 5,032,096	+102.7
Glass (window and bottle)	30	4,244,042	4,840,199	+ 596,157	+ 14.0
Hats (men's)	42	3,322,020	3,685,053	+ 363,033	+ 10.9
Jewelry	89	6,712,774	7,531,091	+ 818,317	+ 12.1
Leather (tanning and finishing)	69	11,035,429	13,599,338	+ 2,563,909	+ 23.2
Lamps (electric and other)	10	2,412,685	2,729,332	+ 316,647	+ 13.1
Machinery	123	35,836,948	44,698,786	+ 8,861,838	+ 24.7
Metal goods	65	8,550,755	10,660,785	+ 2,110,030	+ 24.6
Oils	15	34,365,982	34,344,460	— 21,522	— ...
Paper	38	7,477,809	8,327,112	+ 849,303	+ 11.3
Pottery	48	8,853,359	8,371,124	— 482,235	— 5.4
Rubber products (hard and soft)	38	13,262,898	15,143,208	+ 1,880,310	+ 14.1
Shipbuilding	16	14,996,632	16,121,119	+ 1,124,487	+ 7.5
Silk (broad and ribbon goods)	156	30,338,177	30,189,935	— 148,242	— 0.4
Steel and iron (structural)	25	14,473,685	14,568,099	+ 94,414	+ 0.6
Steel and iron (forging)	13	13,267,941	13,832,941	+ 565,000	+ 4.2
Woolen and worsted goods	26	18,270,219	20,921,028	+ 2,650,809	+ 14.5
Twenty-five industries	1,110	$346,959,950	$379,727,071	+$32,767,121	+ 9.4
Other industries	1,010	174,130,510	199,978,536	+ 25,848,026	+ 14.8
All industries	2,120	$521,090,460	$579,705,607	+$58,615,147	+ 11.2

The above table shows that decreases in the total amount of capital invested have occurred in only three out of the twenty-five selected industries; of these the only one of any consequence is the manufacture of "cigars and tobacco," which appears to have suffered a reduction of 34 per cent. The manufacture of "broad silk and ribbon goods" shows a falling off of 0.4 per cent., and the "refining of oils" a fraction so small—less than one-tenth of one per cent.—as to leave the capitalization practically the same in amount for both years. With very few exceptions the increases are remarkably large; the greatest, 102.7 per cent., is shown by furnaces, ranges and heaters, and the next greatest, 34.0 per cent., by the manufacture of brick and terra cotta.

The greatest numerical increases shown in the table occur in "furnaces, ranges and heaters," $5,032,096; "leather tanning and finishing," $2,563,909; "machinery," $8,861,838; "metal goods," $2,110,030; "rubber products—hard and soft," $1,880,310; "shipbuilding," $1,124,487; "woolen and worsted goods," $2,650,809; and "brick and terra cotta," $3,754,859.

The aggregate amount of capital invested in the 25 selected industries, in which 1,110 establishments are included, was $346,959,950 in 1905; in 1906 the aggregate amount of capital invested in the same industries and establishments is $379,727,071; the gain in 1906, as compared with 1905, is therefore $32,767,121, or 9.4 per cent. The aggregate amount of capital invested in 1905 in "other industries"—that is to say, those not included in the twenty-five selected groups, in which 1,010 establishments are included, was $174,130,510; in 1906, the amount of capital invested in these industries and establishments is $199,978,536, which shows an increase for the year of $25,848,026, or 14.8 per cent.

The capital invested in "all industries"—that is to say, the entire 2,120 establishments, was $521,090,460 in 1905, and $579,705,607 in 1906; the increase shown by the comparison as having taken place in the capital invested in manufacturing industry throughout the State, is $58,615,147, or 11.2 per cent.

The scale on which these industries are carried on, the size and the expensiveness of equipment of the individual plants, is shown in the following table which gives the average amount of capital invested per establishment for each of the twenty-five selected industries, for "other industries," and for "all industries."

INDUSTRIES.	No. of Establishments.	Total Amount of Capital Invested Per Industry (1906).	Average Amount of Capital Invested Per Establishment.
Artisans' tools	36	$4,381,253	$121,701
Boilers (steam)	15	9,137,599	609,173
Brewery products	38	31,229,772	821,836
Brick and terra cotta	67	14,782,792	220,639
Chemical products	59	28,867,570	489,281
Cigars and tobacco	35	9,947,971	282,228
Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	3,139,225	285,384
Electrical appliances	32	18,746,622	585,832
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	9,930,657	709,333
Glass (window and bottle)	30	4,480,199	161,339
Hats (men's)	42	3,685,053	87,739
Jewelry	89	7,531,091	84,619
Leather (tanning and finishing)	69	13,599,338	197,092
Lamps (electric and others)	10	2,729,332	272,933
Machinery	123	44,698,786	363,404
Metal goods	65	10,660,785	164,012
Oil refining	15	34,344,460	2,289,631
Paper	38	8,327,112	219,134
Pottery	48	8,371,124	173,398
Rubber products (hard and soft)	38	15,143,208	398,505
Shipbuilding	16	16,121,119	1,007,570
Silk (broad and ribbon goods)	156	30,189,935	193,525
Steel and iron (structural)	25	14,568,099	582,724
Steel and iron (forging)	13	13,832,941	1,064,072
Woolen and worsted goods	26	20,921,028	804,655
Twenty-five industries	1,110	$379,727,071	$342,097
Other industries	1,010	199,978,536	197,999
All industries	2,120	$579,705,607	$274,389

Among the twenty-five selected industries as shown on the above tables there are three, with average capitalizations exceeding $1,000,000 per establishment, and one of these, the refining of oils, is credited with an average capital of $2,289,631 for each of the fifteen plants engaged in that industry. The lowest average capitalization per establishment is shown by the jewelry industry, $84,619; and the manufacture of men's hats, $87,739. The average capitalization per establishment for the twenty-five selected industries is $342,097; for "other industries" $197,999; and for "all industries," $274,389.

Table No. 3 gives the cost value of material of all kinds used in each of the eighty-nine industries, and also the aggregate total for "all industries;" the figures include the value of such merchandise—fuel, oil, waste, packing cases, lighting, and other articles consumed in the processes of manufacture, as well as the basic material entering into and becoming a part of the product. This table shows also the selling value of goods made for each separate industry, and for "all industries."

In 1905 the total aggregate value of stock or material used in 2,018 establishments reporting was $352,715,022; in 1906 the aggregate value of stock or material used in 2,120 establishments reporting is $428,030,730, an increase of $75,315,708, or 21.3 per cent. Deducting six per cent. from the total value of material used in 1906, on account of 102 establishments that were not included in the reports of the previous year, we find the total value of material to have been $402,348,886, an increase in 1906 for the establishments reporting both years of $49,633,-864, or 13.8 per cent.

The average value of stock or material used in 1905 was $169,-829 per establishment; in 1906 the average value per establishment has risen to $201,902, an increase of $32,073, or 18.8 per cent. per individual plant as compared with 1905.

The total value of stock or material used as reported in the table is really below the actual amount expended for that purpose, for the reason that one establishment out of eleven in the "drawn wire" industry; one establishment out of six in "graphite products;" one establishment out of twenty-five in "structural steel and iron," and two establishments out of eighty-one in "unclassified," failed to report this particular item. Calculated on the basis of the average value of stock or material used per establishment in these industries, which amounts to $2,239,537 for "drawn wire;" $105,685 for "graphite products;" $206,087 for "structural steel and iron," and $127,131 for unclassified, there should be added to the aggregate value of stock or material used, the sum of $2,678,440, which makes the total for the year 1906, $430,709,170. Seven establishments also overlooked the selling value of product, of which more will be said further on, but the differences in the aggregates and averages caused by these omissions are so slight as to be of very little consequence. The raw material expenditures of a majority of the industries are very large, and the figures are strikingly illustrative of the magnitude attained by these lines of manufacture in New Jersey.

Among the industries showing the largest outlay for raw material are "chemical products," $14,549,845; "cigars and tobacco," $8,662,175; "cotton goods," $6,449,794; "drawn wire and wire cloth," $24,634,907; "electrical appliances," $9,465,-555; "food products," not including canned goods, $16,371,442;

"foundry products," iron, $8,988,886; "jewelry," $6,517,304; "men's hats," fur and felt, $5,323,733; "leather," $14,858,958; "machinery," $19,291,321; "metal goods," $6,469,524; "refining oils," $44,111,839; "paper," $5,252,618; "pig iron," $5,276,460; "rubber goods," hard and soft, $15,840,571; "scientific instruments," $8,044,881; "silk goods," broad and ribbon, $26,083,778; "smelting and refining precious metals," $32,545,982; "soap and tallow," $10,387,744; and "woolen and worsted goods," $14,417,178.

The following table shows the cost values of stock or material used by the twenty-five selected industries presented in the preceding analytical table relating to capital invested. The total aggregates are also given for "other industries" and "all industries" in comparison with the figures for 1905.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Stock Used.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1906 as compared with 1905.	
		1905.	1906.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	36	$1,123,884	$1,440,447	+ $316,563	+ 28.1
Boilers (steam)	15	2,742,904	3,635,225	+ 892,321	+ 32.5
Brewery products	38	4,260,724	4,478,693	+ 217,969	+ 5.1
Brick and terra cotta	67	2,696,122	3,174,594	+ 478,472	+ 17.7
Chemical products	59	12,630,168	14,549,848	+ 1,919,680	+ 15.2
Cigars and tobacco	35	9,126,532	8,662,175	— 464,357	— 5.1
Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	16,274,136	24,634,907	+ 8,360,771	+ 51.3
Electrical appliances	32	6,996,046	9,465,555	+ 2,469,509	+ 35.3
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	2,839,877	3,189,692	+ 349,815	+ 12.3
Glass (window and glass)	30	2,061,657	2,279,265	+ 217,608	+ 10.5
Hats (men's)	42	4,741,666	5,323,733	+ 582,067	+ 12.2
Jewelry	89	5,365,660	6,517,304	+ 1,151,644	+ 21.4
Leather (tanning and finishing)	69	12,615,707	14,858,958	+ 2,243,251	+ 17.7
Lamps (electric and other)	10	1,719,813	1,699,349	— 20,464	— 1.2
Machinery	123	12,450,095	19,291,321	+ 6,841,226	+ 5.5
Metal goods	65	6,472,917	6,469,524	— 3,393	— ...
Oils	15	40,038,631	44,111,839	+ 4,073,208	+ 10.1
Paper	38	4,849,703	5,252,618	+ 402,915	+ 8.3
Pottery	48	1,683,526	1,804,673	+ 121,147	+ 7.2
Rubber products (hard and soft)	38	13,935,828	15,840,571	+ 1,904,743	+ 13.6
Shipbuilding	16	2,821,437	3,175,838	+ 354,401	+ 12.5
Silk (broad and ribbon goods)	156	24,802,772	26,083,778	+ 1,281,006	+ 5.2
Steel and iron (structural)	25	3,905,636	5,152,162	+ 1,246,526	+ 31.9
Steel and iron (forging)	13	2,480,002	3,303,896	+ 823,894	+ 33.2
Woolen and worsted goods	26	13,221,535	14,417,178	+ 1,195,643	+ 9.0
Twenty-five industries	1,110	$211,856,978	$248,813,143	+$36,956,165	+ 17.4
Other industries	1,010	140,858,044	179,217,587	+ 38,359,543	+ 27.2
All industries	2,120	$352,715,022	$428,030,730	+$75,315,708	+ 21.3

As shown by the above table, the industry showing largest increase, both numerical and proportionate in value of stock or material used, is the manufacture of "wire and wire cloth," the amount being greater by $8,360,771, or 51.3 per cent. than the aggregate shown for 1905. The next highest numerical increase is reported by "machinery," the absolute amount being $6,841,-226, or 5.5 per cent. In the entire list of selected industries, only three—"cigars and tobacco," "lamps—electric and others," and "metal goods," show decreases in the value of material used in 1906 as compared with 1905; the first named of these reports a falling off of 5.1 per cent., the second, 1.2 per cent., and the third a reduction so slight as to leave no practical difference between the amounts for both years.

As shown on this table, the expenditures on account of stock or material reported by the twenty-five selected industries were $211,856,978 in 1905, and $248,813,143 in 1906; the increase of outlay was therefore $36,956,165, or 17.4 per cent.; the groups of establishments included in "other industries" reported cost of material in 1905 at $140,858,044, and in 1906 at $179,217,587; the increase as shown is $38,359,543, or 27.2 per cent. For "all industries," as before stated, the expenditures for material amounted to $352,715,022 in 1905, and $428,030,730 in 1906; a total increase is thus shown for the later year amounting to $75,-315,708, or 21.3 per cent., but the extent to which these totals are swelled by the 102 establishments included in the tables of 1906, but not in those of 1905, as explained above, should be borne in mind.

Table No. 3 gives also the "selling value of all goods made or work done" for each of the eighty-nine industries separately, and the same data for "all industries" collectively.

The aggregate selling value of all classes and varieties of goods made—the products of all industries—was, for 1905, $588,069,854; for 1906 the product is $705,489,666, an increase of $117,419,812, or 19.9 per cent. The average selling value of products per establishment in 1905 was 291,412, and in 1906 the average has risen to $332,778, an increase of $41,366, or 14.2 per cent.

In order to get at the actual increase in the value of products in 1906 as compared with 1905, allowance should be made as

stated in the analytical references to "capital invested," and "cost value of material used," for the 102 establishments included in the statistics of the later, but not in the earlier year, thus securing a uniform basis on which the growth of production, as shown by a comparison of the figures representing the same plants for both years, may be correctly demonstrated. Computed on the basis of an average product valued at $332,778 per establishment, the withdrawal for the purpose of this comparison of the aggregate average values represented by these 102 establishments, amounting to $33,943,356, reduces the increase in total value of products for 1906, as compared with 1905, to $83,476,456, or 14.2 per cent., which it will be observed is precisely the same percentage of increase shown to have taken place in the average value of products per establishment in 1906, as compared with 1905.

In 1905 the difference between the average cost value of material used, $169,829, and the average "selling value of products" per establishment, $291,412, was $121,583, or 71.8 per cent; in 1906 the difference between the average cost value of material per establishment, $201,902, and the selling value of products, $332,778, is $130,876, or 64.8 per cent. In other words, while the combined industry forces—capital, machinery and labor—added an average of 71.8 per cent. to the value of material used per establishment in 1905; in 1906 the increase, while numerically much greater, is only 64.8 per cent. The difference—7 per cent.—would seem to indicate a general advance in the cost of raw material used during the year 1906 that had not been added to the selling value of goods produced.

The twenty-five principal industries presented in the previous comparison tables are again brought forward to illustrate the changes that have taken place in the "selling value of products" in 1906, as compared with 1905. The total values of both years are given for each specified industry for "other industries," and for "all industries," the differences being entered in absolute numbers and also by percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Establishments, Number of	Value of Goods Made.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1906 as compared with 1905.	
		1905.	1906.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	36	$2,997,215	$3,718,612	+ $721,397	+ 24.1
Boilers (steam)	15	4,674,576	6,537,142	+ 1,862,566	+ 39.8
Brewery products	38	15,811,794	17,085,616	+ 1,273,822	+ 8.0
Brick and terra cotta	67	7,821,672	9,541,745	+ 1,720,073	+ 21.9
Chemical products	59	24,177,517	25,966,947	+ 1,789,430	+ 7.4
Cigars and tobacco	35	19,426,820	19,555,140	+ 128,320	+ .6
Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	18,635,920	27,148,210	+ 8,512,290	+ 45.6
Electrical appliances	32	12,017,919	14,823,630	+ 2,805,711	+ 23.3
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	5,416,987	5,794,009	+ 377,022	+ 6.9
Glass (window and bottle)	30	4,830,472	5,062,832	+ 232,360	+ 4.8
Hats (men's)	42	9,742,723	10,671,929	+ 929,206	+ 9.5
Jewelry	89	9,733,063	11,617,024	+ 1,883,961	+ 19.3
Leather (tanning and finishing)	69	19,968,290	23,041,701	+ 3,073,411	+ 15.4
Lamps (electric and other)	10	3,178,231	3,408,845	+ 230,614	+ 7.2
Machinery	123	31,847,145	44,574,229	+ 12,727,084	+ 39.9
Metal goods	65	10,995,715	14,859,408	+ 3,863,693	+ 35.1
Oils	15	45,691,221	51,627,098	+ 5,935,877	+ 12.9
Paper	38	8,038,463	9,155,104	+ 1,114,641	+ 13.8
Pottery	48	6,461,423	7,044,765	+ 583,342	+ 9.0
Rubber products (hard and soft)	38	20,210,024	22,824,737	+ 2,614,713	+ 12.9
Shipbuilding	16	5,664,135	6,317,718	+ 653,583	+ 11.5
Silk (broad and ribbon goods)	156	43,850,479	44,931,161	+ 1,080,682	+ 2.4
Steel and iron (structural)	25	6,734,792	8,114,309	+ 1,379,517	+ 20.4
Steel and iron (forging)	13	5,406,067	6,315,695	+ 909,628	+ 16.8
Woolen and worsted goods	26	19,103,424	20,493,644	+ 1,390,220	+ 7.3
Twenty-five industries	1,110	$362,436,087	$420,229,250	+$57,793,163	+ 15.9
Other industries	1,010	225,633,767	285,260,416	+ 59,626,649	+ 26.4
All industries	2,120	$588,069,854	$705,489,666	+$117,419,812	+ 19.9

As will be seen by an examination of the table, every industry included in the classification shows a large increase, the greatest being "machinery," $12,727,084; "drawn wire and wire cloth," $8,512,290; refining oils," $5,935,877; "metal goods," $3,863,693; and "leather, tanning and finishing," $3,073,411. The industries showing the greatest percentages of increase are: "drawn wire and wire cloth," 45.6 per cent; "machinery," 39.9 per cent.; "boilers, steam," 39.8 per cent.; "metal goods," 31.1 per cent.; "artisans' tools," 24.1 per cent.; "electrical appliances," 23.3 per cent.; "brick and terra cotta," 21.9 per cent.; and "structural steel and iron," 20.4 per cent. The average increase for the 1,110 establishments included in the twenty-five

selected industries is, as shown by the table, 15.9 per cent.; the increase shown by "other industries," 1,010 establishments, is 26.4 per cent.; and the average increase for "all industries," including the entire 2,120 establishments, is 19.9 per cent.

In considering the changes in "cost values of material," and "selling values of products," which for 1906 are very great, it should be born in mind that neither of them is ever exactly the same for a long period of time, and that therefore the increases and decreases are quite as likely to be due to fluctuations in market prices, as to an increase or falling off in the actual quantities.

Table No. 4 gives the average, greatest and least number of persons employed, classified so as to show the number of males 16 years of age and over; the number of females 16 years of age and over, and the number of children or young persons of both sexes under the age of 16 years, who were employed as wage earners in each industry and in all industries. The differences between the greatest and least number of persons employed during the year are given on the same table both in absolute numbers and equivalent percentages.

The aggregate average number of persons employed in "all industries" is 260,072, of which number 191,208, or 73.5 per cent., are males; 62,189, or 23.9 per cent. females,—both classes 16 years of age and over, and 9,675, or 2.6 per cent., children of both sexes under the age of 16 years.

The greatest number of wage earners reported as being employed at any period during the years, is 277,564, and least number, 236,466; the excess of greatest over least number of persons employed was therefore 41,098, or 14.8 per cent. In other words, 41,098, or 14.8 per cent. of the greatest number of persons employed were from one or another cause deprived of steady work during the year. A comparison of the percentages relating to the classification of wage earners, and also the percentages representing the differences in the greatest and least number of persons employed for 1905 and 1906, shows the following results:

CLASSIFICATION.	Percentages.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) Per Cent.
	1905.	1906.	
Males, 16 years old and over, employed	72.7	73.5	+ 0.8
Females, 16 years old and over, employed	24.6	23.9	— 0.7
Children under 16 years old employed	2.7	2.6	— 0.1
Difference between greatest and least number of persons employed	15.4	14.8	— 0.6

All the changes indicated by the above figures are of a most gratifying kind; the proportion of male employes sixteen years and over has increased eight-tenths of one per cent., while the proportion of females 16 years and over, and children of both sexes under sixteen years of age, show reductions of seven-tenths of one per cent., and one-tenth of one per cent. respecttively.

The year 1906 also shows an advance toward steadier employment, the proportion of idleness being six-tenths of one per cent. lower than it was for the previous year.

The highest percentages of idleness are, as a matter of course, shown by what may be designated as season industries; that it to say, such lines of manufacture as glass, brick and terra cotta, straw hats, stone quarrying, etc. In these and a number of other industries, custom, or some peculiar circumstance relating to the trade, necessitates a general suspension of work during either the summer or winter months of the year. In such industries the figures showing the excess of greater over least number of employes, should not be regarded as an indication of slackness or dullness of trade.

The industries that came nearest to working throughout the year with a uniform number of employes are: The manufacture of "inks and mucilage," "laundry," "leather goods," "metal goods," "shoes," "saddlery and harness hardware," "silk mill supplies," "textile products," "thread," and "worsted and woolen goods." The percentages of idleness of these industries are much below the general average for all industries.

The following table shows the average number of males, females and children under 16 years of age, employed in fifty-six industries selected from the eighty-nine contained in the general tables, because of the fact that they are the only ones in

which women and children are employed to any extent in the processes of manufacture.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Person Employed.				Percentage of		
			Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
2	Artisans' tools	36	2,345	23	77	2,445	95.9	0.9	3.2
3	Art tile	6	276	102	2	380	72.7	26.8	0.5
5	Boxes (wood and paper)	45	706	1,085	103	1,894	37.3	57.3	5.4
8	Brushes	12	230	120	3	353	65.2	34.0	0.8
9	Buttons (metal)	10	523	647	25	1,195	43.7	54.3	2.0
10	Buttons (pearl)	20	689	256	27	972	70.9	26.3	2.8
11	Carpets and rugs	8	694	307	12	1,013	68.6	30.3	1.1
13	Chemical products	59	5,076	1,716	47	6,839	74.2	25.1	0.7
14	Cigars and tobacco	35	1,742	6,033	601	8,376	20.8	72.0	7.2
15	Clothing	13	365	624	5	994	36.7	62.8	0.5
16	Confectionery	9	215	286	26	527	40.8	54.2	5.0
18	Corsets and corset waists	12	148	1,634	25	1,807	8.2	90.4	1.4
19	Cutlery	11	859	99	72	1,030	83.4	9.6	7.0
20	Cotton goods	32	1,273	3,788	334	5,395	23.6	70.2	6.2
21	Cotton goods (finishing & dyeing)	16	2,908	501	59	3,468	83.8	14.5	1.7
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	1,673	193	1	1,867	89.6	10.4	...
23	Electrical appliances	32	5,730	903	106	6,739	85.0	13.4	1.6
25	Food products	25	1,708	400	31	2,139	79.8	18.7	1.5
30	Glass (window and bottle)	30	5,580	166	444	6,190	90.1	2.7	7.2
32	Graphite products	6	844	943	39	1,826	46.2	51.7	2.1
33	Hats (fur and felt)	42	4,428	1,388	16	5,832	75.9	23.8	0.3
34	Hats (straw)	3	154	229	3	386	39.9	59.3	0.8
37	Jewelry	89	2,513	919	50	3,482	72.2	26.4	1.4
38	Knit goods	17	839	1,767	146	2,752	30.5	64.2	5.3
39	Laundry	8	216	559	15	790	27.3	70.8	1.9
41	Leather goods	19	819	712	60	1,591	51.5	44.7	3.8
42	Lamps	10	720	1,595	2	2,317	31.1	68.9	...
45	Mattresses and bedding	9	336	79	8	423	79.4	18.7	1.9
46	Metal goods	65	4,903	1,631	217	6,751	72.6	24.2	3.2
47	Metal novelties	17	768	244	40	1,052	73.0	23.2	3.8
49	Musical instruments	16	1,417	252	26	1,695	83.6	14.9	1.5
50	Oilcloth (floor and table)	8	1,315	15	33	1,363	96.5	1.1	2.4
51	Oils	15	3,738	13	2	3,753	99.6	0.4	...
52	Paints	10	807	67	3	877	92.0	7.6	0.4
53	Paper	38	2,158	221	40	2,419	89.2	9.1	1.7
55	Pottery	48	3,833	862	138	4,833	79.3	17.8	2.9
56	Printing and bookbinding	23	885	491	18	1,394	63.5	35.2	1.3
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	38	5,004	1,160	116	6,280	79.8	18.4	1.8
62	Scientific instruments	16	4,207	759	51	5,017	83.8	15.2	1.0
64	Shoes	31	2,452	1,376	172	4,000	61.3	34.4	4.3
65	Shirts	17	433	1,955	70	2,458	17.6	79.5	2.9
66	Shirt waists (women's)	5	58	500	11	569	10.2	87.9	1.9
68	Silk (broad and ribbon)	156	10,326	10,489	734	21,543	47.9	48.7	3.4
69	Silk dyeing	23	4,108	360	41	4,509	91.1	8.0	0.9
70	Silk throwing	30	649	995	188	1,832	35.4	54.3	10.3
71	Silk mill supplies	16	512	90	40	642	79.8	14.0	6.2
72	Silver goods	16	968	304	22	1,294	74.8	23.5	1.7
74	Soap and tallow	14	655	190	50	895	73.2	21.2	5.6
75	Steel and iron (bar)	5	1,290	91	...	1,381	93.4	6.6	...
78	Textile products	9	743	421	105	1,269	58.5	33.2	8.3
79	Thread	6	1,755	2,935	503	5,193	33.8	56.5	9.7
81	Trunk and bag hardware	8	1,018	517	188	1,723	59.1	30.0	10.9
83	Underwear (women's & children's)	23	112	1,602	92	1,806	6.2	88.7	5.1
85	Watches, cases and material	11	1,653	916	91	2,660	62.2	34.4	3.4
88	Woolen and worsted goods	26	3,879	4,424	662	8,965	43.3	49.3	7.4
89	Unclassified	81	5,166	981	196	6,343	81.4	15.5	3.1
	Fifty-six industries	1,396	108,415	60,935	6,188	175,538	61.8	34.7	3.5
	Other industries	724	82,793	1,254	487	84,534	97.9	1.5	0.6
	All industries	2,120	191,208	62,189	6,675	260,072	73.5	24.0	2.5

The foregoing table shows 175,538 to be the total number of persons employed in the fifty-six industries in which the labor of females and young persons of both sexes is utilized in the customary processes of production. Of this number, 108,415, or 61.8 per cent., are males; 60,935, or 34.7 per cent., are females; and 6,188, or 3.5 per cent., are children of both sexes under 16 years of age. These fifty-six industries, embracing 1,396 establishments, furnish employment to 98 per cent. of all the females, and 92.7 per cent. of all the children reported as being employed in the 2,120 establishments embraced in "all industries." In the 724 establishments included in "other industries," the total number of persons employed is 84,534; of these, 82,793, or 97.9 per cent., are males; 1.5 per cent. are females; and 0.6 per cent. children under 16 years of age. It will be seen from these figures that practically all the women and children employed in New Jersey manufacturing establishments are found in these fifty-six industries. As compared with the classification of labor in these same industries for 1905, the figures relating to 1906 show the proportion of males to have increased five-tenths of one per cent.; while that of females and children show reductions of three-tenths and two-tenths of one per cent., respectively.

This table is a perfectly reliable chart which shows practically all the factory occupations in which women and children are employed in New Jersey, and also the proportion which they respectively bear to the total number employed in such industries. The remarkably small variations shown in the proportions of both the years 1905 and 1906 would seem to show that the manufacturing systems prevalent in these industries are adapted specially to the requirements of these classes of wage earners. Small as are the variations in the three classes of labor referred to above, it is gratifying to observe that the changes, such as they are, favor an increase in the percentage of males, and a corresponding reduction in the percentages of females and children.

Any further attempt at analysing the contents of this table would necessarily take the form of repeating over again the figures which it contains, without leading in any way to a clearer understanding of their significance.

The following table shows the average number of persons employed in each of the twenty-five selected industries for 1905

and 1906, and the same for "other industries," and for "all industries." The increases or decreases in 1906, as shown by the comparison, are given both in amounts and percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Number of Persons Employed by Industries.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1906 as compared with 1905.	
		1905.	1906.	Number.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	36	2,037	2,445	+ 408	+ 20.0
Boilers (steam)	15	2,249	1,996	— 253	— 11.2
Brewery products	38	1,964	2,065	+ 101	+ 5.1
Brick and terra cotta	67	6,742	7,419	+ 677	+ 10.0
Chemical products	59	6,546	6,839	+ 293	+ 4.5
Cigars and tobacco	35	7,223	8,376	+ 1,153	+ 15.9
Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	.....	1,867	.....	.....
Electrical appliances	32	5,462	6,739	+ 1,277	+ 23.4
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	1,885	1,915	+ 30	+ 1.6
Glass (window and bottle)	30	6,263	6,190	— 73	— 1.2
Hats (men's)	42	5,563	5,832	+ 269	+ 4.8
Jewelry	89	3,091	3,482	+ 391	+ 12.6
Leather (tanning and finishing)	69	5,616	5,722	+ 106	+ 1.9
Lamps (electric and other)	10	2,042	2,317	+ 275	+ 13.5
Machinery	123	19,154	24,393	+ 5,239	+ 27.3
Metal goods	65	5,654	6,751	+ 1,097	+ 19.4
Oils	15	3,683	3,753	+ 70	+ 1.9
Paper	38	2,287	2,419	+ 132	+ 5.8
Pottery	48	4,646	4,833	+ 187	+ 4.0
Rubber products (hard and soft)	38	5,761	6,280	+ 519	+ 9.0
Shipbuilding	16	3,523	3,822	+ 299	+ 8.5
Silk (broad and ribbon goods)	156	22,456	21,543	— 913	— 4.1
Steel and iron (structural)	25	3,295	3,429	+ 134	+ 4.1
Steel and iron (forging)	13	2,569	2,882	+ 313	+ 12.2
Woolen and worsted goods	26	8,531	8,965	+ 434	+ 5.1
Twenty-five industries	1,110	138,242	152,274	+ 14,032	+ 10.2
Other industries	1,010	100,871	107,798	+ 6,927	+ 6.9
All industries	2,120	239,113	260,072	+ 20,959	+ 8.7

Only three of the twenty-five industries, viz.: "boilers," "glass—window and bottle," "silk goods—broad and ribbon," show decreases in the number of persons employed in 1906, as compared with 1905. The largest of these is "boilers"—11.2 per cent.; "silk goods" shows a decrease of 4.1 per cent., and "glass," 1.2 per cent. The increase in the average number of wage earners shown by the twenty-five selected industries is 14,032, or 10.2 per cent.; the increase in "other industries" is 6,927, or 6.9 per cent.; and the increase for all industries is 20,959, or 8.7 per cent. The largest percentages of increase are shown by "machinery," "electrical appliances," and "artisans tools."

Table No. 5 shows by industries the average number of persons employed, males, females and children, in each of the eighty-nine industries, by months, and also a summary showing the same by months for all the industries combined. The periods of greatest and least activity in each industry may be ascertained by noting the months as they appear on the table, during which, respectively, the greatest and the least number of persons were employed.

In "all industries," as shown by the summary at the end of the series of tables under No. 5, the month of January, during which time 249,308 wage earners of all classes were employed, appears to have been the period of least activity during the year, and the month of October, with a working force of 268,422 employees on the pay rolls, was unquestionably the month during which the greatest activity prevailed. The fluctuation in the number employed from month to month seems to have extended to all classes of wage earners equally; males, females and children, having in all increases or decreases preserved the ratio of their average numbers.

Table No. 6 shows the total amounts paid in wages to wage earners in each of the eighty-nine industries, and also for all industries combined. The aggregate amount reported as paid out by "all industries" is $131,587,332, and the average yearly earning per employee is $505.96. These figures relate only to actual wage earners, and do not include the numerous class of employes to whom salaries are paid, such as company or corporation officers, superintendents, managers, salesmen, bookkeepers, etc. The industries showing the largest amounts paid in wages are, in the descending order of gradation—"machinery," 123 establishments, $15,401,006; "silk goods," 156 establishments, $9,365,255; "foundry—iron," 49 establishments, $4,587,810; "leather," 69 establishments, $3,533,871; "glass—window and bottle," 30 establishments, $3,525,841; "chemical products," 59 establishments, $3,511,799; "electrical appliances," 32 establishments, $3,501,096; "brick and terra cotta," 67 establishments, $3,479,664; "hats—fur and felt," 42 establishments, $3,391,530; "rubber goods—hard and soft," 38 establishments, $3,075,239; "metal goods," 65 establishments, $3,041,029; "woolen and worsted goods," 26 establishments, $3,454,292; and "pottery,"

48 establishments, $3,034,563. The pay rolls of 23 other industries range between $1,000,000 and various amounts under $3,000,000 per year.

This table also shows the average yearly earnings per employee for each of the eighty-nine industries and for all industries. An examination of the averages shows only three industries—"cigars and tobacco," "shirt waists" and "silk throwing," in which average yearly earnings are under $300; these are occupations in which women and young persons form a large majority of the regular working force. Sixteen industries in which the labor employed is largely that of women and children report earnings ranging between $300 and $400 per year; twenty-one industries show earnings between $400 and $500 per year; thirty-two industries show earnings ranging between $500 and $600 per year, and sixteen—the remainder of the eighty-nine industries—show averages ranging upwards from $600; the highest $898.31, being reported by "brewery products." The next highest in the matter of average yearly earnings is the manufacture of varnish, in which the annual earnings are reported at $744.60.

The following table gives average yearly earnings per employee for 1906 in comparison with those of 1905, in the twenty-five selected industries, and also for "other industries" and for "all industries;" the increases and decreases are noted in absolute amounts and also by percentages:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Yearly Earnings Per Employee.		Increase (+) or Decrease(—) as compared with 1905.	
		1905.	1906.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	36	$543 17	$585 24	+ $42 07	+ 7.7
Boilers (steam)	15	472 18	629 14	+ 156 96	+ 33.2
Brewery products	38	894 37	898 31	+ 3 94	+ 0.4
Brick and terra cotta	67	448 40	469 02	+ 20 62	+ 4.6
Chemical products	59	487 49	513 49	+ 26 00	+ 5.3
Cigars and tobacco	35	316 70	294 78	— 21 92	— 6.9
Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	541 00	596 21	+ 55 21	+ 10.2
Electrical appliances	32	510 23	519 52	+ 9 29	+ 1.8
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	659 50	686 32	+ 26 82	+ 4.1
Glass (window and bottle)	30	539 97	569 60	+ 29 63	+ 5.5
Hats (men's)	42	586 47	581 53	— 4 94	— 0.8
Jewelry	89	645 97	682 31	+ 36 34	+ 5.6
Leather (tanning and finishing)	69	523 60	617 59	+ 93 99	+ 17.9
Lamps (electric and other)	10	401 71	433 75	+ 32 04	+ 8.0
Machinery	123	599 06	631 37	+ 32 31	+ 5.4
Metal goods	65	471 95	450 45	— 21 50	— 4.5
Oils	15	635 67	644 10	+ 8 43	+ 1.3
Paper	38	497 34	502 27	+ 4 93	+ 1.0
Pottery	48	593 91	629 95	+ 36 04	+ 6.1
Rubber products (hard and soft)	38	480 11	489 76	+ 9 65	+ 2.0
Shipbuilding	16	568 89	677 56	+ 108 67	+ 19.1
Silk (broad and ribbon goods)	156	438 54	434 72	— 3 82	— 0.9
Steel and iron (structural)	25	598 08	627 34	+ 29 26	+ 4.9
Steel and iron (forging)	13	615 10	649 35	+ 34 25	+ 5.6
Woolen and worsted goods	26	373 43	385 30	+ 11 87	+ 3.2
Twenty-five industries	1,110	$511 06	$534 42	+ $23 36	+ 4.6
Other industries	1,010	456 58	465 76	+ 9 18	+ 2.0
All industries	2,120	$488 49	$505 96	+ $17 47	+ 3.6

Twenty-one of the twenty-five industries specified on the above table show increases in annual earnings for 1906 over those of 1905, ranging from 33.2 per cent. in "boilers," to 0.4 per cent. in "brewery products." "Shipbuilding," leather" and "drawn wire and wire cloth" also report considerable advances, they being respectively, 19.1, 17.9 and 10.2 per cent. The four industries showing decreases are—"cigars and tobacco," 6.9 per cent; "hats—soft, fur and felt," 0.8 per cent.; "metal goods," 4.5 per cent., and "silk goods," 0.9 per cent.

The twenty-five specified industries show an increase of average earnings in 1906 as compared with 1905 amounting to $23.36, or 4.6 per cent.; in "other industries" an increase of $9.18, or 2.0 per cent. is shown, and for "all industries," in-

cluding the entire force of wage earners employed in the 2,120 establishments, average annual earnings advanced from $488.49 in 1905 to $505.96 in 1906; the increase for "all industries" is therefore $17.47, or an average of 3.6 per cent.

Table No. 7 contains the classified average weekly earnings of wage workers by industries. This table shows for each of the eighty-nine industries the actual number of operatives, males, females and children, who are reported as having earned the various sums per week indicated in the classification beginning with "under $3.00 per week," and advancing one dollar or more through thirteen specified grades, up to $25.00 per week and over. As the figures representing the actual number of persons—males, females and children—who receive each of the several wage rates, are given for each industry separately, it seems unnecessary to make any further reference to the matter in the nature of explanation or analysis.

The final subdivision of Table No. 7 is a condensed classification of weekly wages or earnings for "all industries" in which the total number of persons employed in the 2,120 establishments, divided as to sex and age, are brought together under the wage classifications in which they appear in the table of the industry by which they are severally employed. The number of operatives for which classified weekly earnings are given in this last subdivision of Table No. 7 is 287,809, of which 213,904 are males over sixteen years of age; 66,716 are females over sixteen years of age, and 7,179 are children of both sexes who are less than sixteen years of age.

In the following table the percentages of each of the three classes of operatives receiving the various weekly wage rates are given for "all industries" and for all operatives employed in them.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Percentage of Wage Earners receiving Specified Rates.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Under $3.00	0.6	2.6	14.3	1.4
$3.00 but under $4.00	1.5	6.8	43.6	3.8
4.00 " " 5.00	2.8	15.2	29.1	6.3
5.00 " " 6.00	3.3	18.9	10.2	7.1
6.00 " " 7.00	4.1	18.1	2.2	7.3
7.00 " " 8.00	6.0	13.1	0.5	7.5
8.00 " " 9.00	8.6	8.5	0.1	8.4
9.00 " " 10.00	14.7	6.5	....	12.5
10.00 " " 12.00	15.7	5.9	....	13.0
12.00 " " 15.00	16.2	3.4	....	12.9
15.00 " " 20.00	17.9	0.9	....	13.5
20.00 " " 25.00	5.3	0.1	....	3.9
25.00 and over	3.3	...	....	2.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Reading these percentages in connection with the wage classification before referred to as the concluding sub-division of Table No. 7, and from which these percentages are drawn, it is shown that while only 4.9 per cent. of the males receive wages under $5.00 per week, 24.6 per cent. of the females, and 87.0 per cent of the children are classified under that figure. Twenty-two per cent. of the total number of males; 58.6 per cent. of the total of females, and 13.0 per cent. of the total number of children are in the classification between $5.00 and $9.00 per week; 46.6 per cent. of the total number of males, and 15.8 per cent. of the total number of females, are paid between $9.00 and $12.00, but under $15.00 per week. Twenty-three per cent. of the total number of males and 1.0 per cent. of the total number of females are paid from $15.00 to $25.00 per week. The remaining males, 3.3 per cent., are paid at the rate of $25.00 per week and over.

Practically all of the female labor is compensated at figures below $15.00 per week, and with the exception of 0.6 per cent. all of the children are in the wage classifications under $7.00 per week. The classification under which the largest number (64.5 per cent.) of males are found, ranges between $9.00 and $20.00 per week; the number receiving wages in excess of $20.00 is represented by 8.6 per cent.

Table No. 8 shows the average number of days in operation during the year, the average number of hours worked per day and per week; the number of establishments reporting overtime and the aggregate number of hours extra work of this kind performed, for each particular industry and for "all industries."

The average number of days in operation during the year 1906 was 289.02; in 1905 the average was 290.13, or 1.11 days more than in 1906.

Twenty-three of the eighty-nine industries report having been in operation for upwards of 300 days; the highest average, 331 days, is credited to the blast furnaces engaged in the production of "pig iron." Other industries showing high records in the matter of average number of working days during 1906 are: "silk mill supplies," 321; "high explosives," 318; "roofing, metal and tar," 314; and "lime and cement," 312.

The industries showing the lowest average number of days in operation are the manufacture of "glass, window and bottle," 249; and "brick and terra cotta," 251; "straw hats," 263; and "quarrying stone," 245. These, however, are in the class before referred to as "season industries," in which closing down for from two to four months each year is an established and apparently a necessary custom of the business.

The average number of working hours per day, as shown by Table No. 8, is for all industries 9.58; the average for 1905 was 9.62, and the decrease in 1906 has therefore been four one hundreds (4-100) of an hour per day. This reduction in average working time is so slight as to be of no consequence in itself, but its real importance lies in the fact that each year shows successively an equally small fraction taken from the working day, while at the same time substantial increases are shown in the average earnings of labor. The figures relating to average working hours must be understood as applying for the most part to the first five working days of the week, and as not including Saturday, except in a limited number of industries, it being apparent from the figures relating to working hours per week that in a large majority of all the establishments considered, the Saturday half-holiday is now firmly established, in some during the entire year, and in others during the summer months.

One industry, the manufacture of "pig iron," including five establishments in which an average of 934 men are employed, work 12 hours per day, and 72 hours per week; two industries, "lime and cement" and "paper," including respectively 7 and 38 establishments in which 4,803 men are employed, report working hours at 11 per day, and 63 per week. Fifteen industries, embracing 312 establishments, and employing an aggregate average working force of 55,009 persons, report working hours as being ten per day, but with the single exception of the "high explosives" industry, these industries and establishments all report working hours per week as being less than sixty, by from one to five hours. Three industries—"mining iron ore," "printing and bookbinding," and the manufacture of "cornices and skylights," report working hours of under 9 per day. All other industries, embracing practically three-quarters of the total number of both establishments and employes, show average working hours ranging from a more or less small fraction under ten, and over nine hours per day.

The average working hours per week is shown by this table to have been 55.32 for 1906; in 1905 the average was 55.36 hours, which shows as in the case of the working hours per day, a shortening of working time by a very small fraction.

Four hundred and thirty-four establishments, representing 76 of the general industries, the names of which will be found indicated on Table No. 8, reported having worked "overtime" at some period of the year; the aggregate number of hours reported is 1,983,161, of which 1,021,736, or 51.5 per cent. of the total, is credited to the "machinery" industry. The next highest record for overtime was made by "electrical appliances," which is also to a large extent a machinery industry; the figures reported are 252,762, or 12.7 per cent. of the total. The manufacture of "structural steel and iron," "boilers," "foundry," and in fact practically all the industries producing steel, iron or other metal wares, show large amounts of overtime worked during the year.

"Overtime," as reported here, is computed on the basis of the actual number of hours worked multiplied by the number of wage earners employed. Thus, if one hundred men employed in an establishment worked one hour beyond the customary

time, the overtime for that plant would be reported as 100 hours; if the same number of wage earners put in two hours of extra work, the time so employed would count as 200 hours. The aggregate number of hours reported as overtime for "all industries" reduced to average working days of 9.58 hours, would equal the labor of 719 additional wage earners, working 289.02 days—the average time in operation during the year for "all industries."

Table No. 9 shows for each of the eighty-nine industries and also for "all industries," the average proportion of business done—that is to say, the extent to which the year's work approached the full productive capacity of the plants included under the industry headings which appear on the table—full capacity being represented by 100 per cent. The purpose of this table is to show how much, if any, reserve capacity for production there may be in the ordinary equipment of the establishments considered, that has not been called into play by the business demands of the year. The "proportion of business done" is reported by each establishment on the basis of its actual volume of products as compared with the extent to which the same might be increased if required, without in any way enlarging the plant.

The average "proportion of business done," as reported for "all industries," is 78.22, which means that taken in their entirety, there was among the 2,120 establishments included in the table a capacity in space, machinery, tools, etc., equal to nearly 22 per cent. of the total, for the use of which no demand arose during the year. As a matter of course there were many establishments included in each of the eighty-nine general industries that were operated not only up to their full capacities, but were obliged to make extensive enlargements in order to meet the demands of business, while others not so fortunate fell far enough below full production to produce the averages given on the table for each industry.

The industry classifications reporting a "proportion of business done" in excess of 90 per cent. are as follows: "graphite products," 99.92 per cent.; "thread," 98.33 per cent.; "glass mirrors," 93.75 per cent.; "smelting and refining," 93.12 per cent.; "drawn wire and wire cloth," 92.27 per cent.; "laundry,"

91.89 per cent.; "paper," 91.28 per cent.; and "trunk and bag hardware," 90.00 per cent. The lowest "proportions of business done" are reported by the following industries: "agricultural implements," 65.00 per cent.; "carpets and rugs," 63.12 per cent.; "buttons, pearl," 67.00 per cent.; "ink and mucilage," 71.00 per cent.; "saddles and harness," 71.00 per cent.; "brewery products," 71.09 per cent.; "silver goods," 71.25 per cent.; and "cornices and skylights," 71.43 per cent.

Table No. 10, the last of the series included in the presentation, shows the character and quantity of power used in each of the eighty-nine industries, and in the entire 2,120 establishments included in "all industries." The several varieties of power specified in the table are: steam engines, gas and gasoline engines, water wheels, other water motors, electric motors, and air compressors. The following table shows in condensed form the total number of motors, engines, etc., and the total amount of horse power for each and for all varieties for the year 1906, in comparison with 1905.

CHARACTER OF POWER.	Number of Motors.		Horse Power.		Increase in 1906.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	Motors.	Horse Power.
Steam engines	3,474	3,741	334,458	368,292	267	33,834
Gas and gasoline engines	203	234	4,238	5,675	31	1,437
Water wheels (turbine)	155	168	10,283	10,846	13	563
Water motors	8	8	24	24	.....	.....
Electric motors	4,895	7,216	91,323	93,770	2,321	2,447
Air compressors	19	36	2,070	2,305	17	235
Totals	8,754	11,403	442,396	480,912	2,649	38,516

The totals as shown on the above table indicates large increases in the various kinds of motive power used in 1906, as compared with the previous year, the only exception being "water motors" of low power, eight of which were reported from establishments in which, the work being performed practically by hand, but little power of any kind is required. Of these, eight motors with an aggregate capacity of 24 horse power were reported for both years. The total number of motors of all kinds reported in 1905 was 8.754, and the aggregate

energy which these were required to develop was 442,396 horse power; in 1906 the number of engines, motors, etc., in use is 11,403, and the aggregate horse power, 480,912. The increase shown to have taken place in the number of motors is 2,649, and in energy the increase is 38,516 horse power.

The greatest numerical increase is shown by "electric motors," of which 2,321 more were in use in 1906 than in 1905, and the greatest increase in horse power, 33,834, is reported under "steam engines."

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders.—By Industries, 1906.

Office Number	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Number of Private Firms.	Proprietors and Firm Members.					Number of Corporations.	Stockholders.				Aggregates.
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Banks & Trustees.	Total.	Partners & Stockholders.
1	Agricultural implements	9	5	8	....	....	....	8	4	64	14	.....	78	86
2	Artisans' tools	36	18	30	1	....	....	31	18	183	51	25	259	290
3	Art tile	6	2	2	1	....	1	4	4	56	1	.....	57	61
4	Boilers	15	4	6	....	....	....	6	11	254	113	18	385	391
5	Boxes (wood and paper)	45	32	43	....	....	2	45	13	84	33	6	123	168
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	38	3	2	....	....	1	3	35	1,017	104	6	1,127	1,130
7	Brick and terra cotta	67	27	39	1	....	1	41	40	1,728	703	86	2,517	2,558
8	Brushes	12	10	12	1	....	....	13	2	9	3	.....	12	25
9	Buttons (metal)	10	3	8	....	....	....	8	7	32	7	1	40	48
10	Buttons (pearl)	20	14	21	....	....	....	21	6	22	2	1	25	46
11	Carpets and rugs	8	2	6	....	....	....	6	6	28	21	.....	49	55
12	Carriages and wagons	28	21	31	....	....	....	31	7	41	15	2	58	89
13	Chemical products	59	3	5	1	....	....	6	56	1,766	1,240	206	3,212	3,218
14	Cigars and tobacco	35	17	19	1	....	....	20	18	579	187	19	785	805
15	Clothing	13	13	20	2	....	....	22	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
16	Confectionery	9	1	2	....	....	....	2	8	34	7	1	42	44
17	Cornices and skylights	21	10	17	....	....	....	17	11	37	9	.....	46	63
18	Corsets and corset waists	12	4	8	1	....	....	9	8	49	15	.....	64	73
19	Cutlery	11	6	13	....	....	....	13	5	25	3	2	30	43
20	Cotton goods	32	16	28	....	2	2	32	16	142	40	9	191	223
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	16	3	4	....	....	....	4	13	321	191	78	590	594
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	1	1	....	....	....	1	10	204	99	17	320	321
23	Electrical appliances	32	6	6	....	1	....	7	26	3,316	291	34	3,641	3,648
24	Fertilizers	13	3	7	....	....	....	7	10	1,669	1509	157	3,335	3,342
25	Food products	25	5	11	....	....	....	11	20	2,608	1,014	5	3,627	3,638
26	Foundry (brass)	20	10	15	1	....	....	16	10	191	31	.....	222	238
27	Foundry (iron)	49	17	31	1	....	....	32	32	2,323	254	77	2,654	2,686
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	2	4	....	....	....	4	12	509	299	27	835	839
29	Gas and electric light fixtures	9	3	6	....	....	....	6	6	44	3	1	48	54
30	Glass (window and bottle)	30	8	14	2	....	1	17	22	265	46	2	313	330
31	Glass mirrors	4	3	7	....	....	....	7	1	6	.....	.....	6	13
32	Graphite products	6	2	2	....	....	....	2	4	101	55	13	169	171
33	Hats (fur and felt)	42	25	49	1	....	....	50	17	148	54	3	205	255
34	Hats (straw)	3	2	3	....	....	....	3	1	7	.....	.....	7	10
35	High explosives	7	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	7	136	34	6	176	176

36	Inks and mucilage	5	1	2	....	....	....	2	4	20	5	1	26	28
37	Jewelry	89	58	130	2	....	1	133	31	126	21	.....	147	280
38	Knit goods	17	11	13	1	....	....	14	6	119	81	28	228	242
39	Laundry	8	3	5	....	....	....	5	5	63	7	1	71	76
40	Leather	69	30	48	3	....	1	52	39	659	140	18	817	869
41	Leather goods	19	11	21	....	1	....	22	8	32	14	1	47	69
42	Lamps	10	1	2	....	....	....	2	9	61	4	2	67	69
43	Lime and cement	7	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	7	358	137	32	527	527
44	Machinery	123	34	51	2	5	2	60	89	1,237	485	116	1,838	1,898
45	Mattresses and bedding	9	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	9	31	2	1	34	34
46	Metal goods	65	16	25	....	....	....	25	49	1,252	464	50	1,766	1,791
47	Metal novelties	17	5	5	1	....	....	6	12	53	10	2	65	71
48	Mining (iron ore)	7	2	1	....	....	....	1	5	*421	*261	*91	*773	774
49	Musical instruments	16	3	4	....	....	....	4	13	110	15	4	129	133
50	Oilcloth (floor and table)	8	2	2	....	....	....	2	6	244	141	2	387	389
51	Oils	15	1	1	....	....	....	1	14	2,197	2,291	501	4,989	4,990
52	Paints	10	3	6	....	....	....	6	7	369	104	.....	473	479
53	Paper	38	7	9	2	....	....	11	31	2,069	325	23	2,417	2,428
54	Pig iron	5	1	1	....	....	....	1	4	204	43	1	248	249
55	Pottery	48	8	16	3	....	....	19	40	432	217	41	690	709
56	Printing and bookbinding	23	7	10	....	....	1	11	16	191	109	1	301	312
57	Quarrying stone	15	6	10	1	....	....	11	9	31	3	.....	34	45
58	Roofing (metal and tar)	7	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	7	44	7	.....	51	51
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	38	4	7	2	....	....	9	34	2,923	1,608	406	4,937	4,946
60	Saddles and harness	10	5	9	....	....	....	9	5	19	4	.....	23	32
61	Saddlery and harness hardware	15	13	17	1	....	....	18	2	16	18	.....	34	52
62	Scientific instruments	16	2	3	1	....	....	4	14	213	25	7	245	249
63	Sash, blinds and doors	27	15	27	2	1	....	30	12	66	13	.....	79	109
64	Shoes	31	17	29	1	....	....	30	14	74	11	2	87	117
65	Shirts	17	13	30	1	....	....	31	4	16	2	.....	18	49
66	Shirt waists (women's)	5	4	5	....	....	....	5	1	4	.....	.....	4	9
67	Shipbuilding	16	6	16	....	....	....	16	10	297	43	11	351	367
68	Silk (broad and ribbon)	156	64	115	....	....	2	117	92	413	89	7	509	626
69	Silk dyeing	23	7	8	....	....	....	8	16	81	6	.6	93	101
70	Silk throwing	30	13	19	....	....	....	19	17	44	6	1	51	70
71	Silk mill supplies	16	14	24	1	....	....	25	2	8	4	.....	12	37
72	Silver goods	16	7	14	....	....	....	14	9	71	33	9	113	127
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	9	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	9	*1,690	*1,742	*221	*3,653	3,653
74	Soap and tallow	14	4	11	....	....	....	11	10	2,042	3	.....	2,045	2,056
75	Steel and iron (bar)	5	1	.....	1	....	....	1	4	22	4	.....	26	27
76	Steel and iron (structural)	25	5	7	....	....	....	7	20	495	80	33	608	615
77	Steel and iron (forging)	13	3	4	....	....	....	4	10	126	79	28	233	237
78	Textile products	9	3	3	....	....	....	3	6	55	23	.....	78	81
79	Thread	6	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	6	†922	†900	†3	†1,825	1,825
80	Trunks and traveling bags	11	7	12	....	....	....	12	4	17	8	1	26	38
81	Trunk and bag hardware	8	3	4	1	....	....	5	5	34	2	.....	36	41
82	Typewriters and supplies	4	2	3	....	....	....	3	2	8	.....	.....	8	11
83	Underwear (women's and children's)	23	12	20	3	....	....	23	11	23	7	1	31	54
84	Varnishes	18	3	6	....	....	....	6	15	103	37	16	156	162

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders.— By Industries, 1906.—Continued.

Office Number	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Number of Private Firms.	Proprietors and Firms Members.					Number of Corporations.	Stockholders.				Aggregates.
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Banks & Trustees.	Total.	Partners & Stockholders.
85	Watches, cases and material	11	4	5	....	....	....	5	7	132	22	5	159	164
86	Window shades	5	2	3	....	....	....	3	3	10	2	.....	12	15
87	Wooden goods	39	20	32	....	....	....	32	19	194	42	3	239	271
88	Woolen and worsted goods	26	9	23	....	1	....	24	17	198	52	12	262	286
89	Unclassified	81	21	35	5	....	....	40	60	*6,322	*6,949	*1,279	*14,550	14,590
	All industries	2,120	794	1,333	48	11	15	1,407	1,326	44,959	23,148	3,769	71,876	73,283

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

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested.—By Industries, 1906.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Capital Invested in			Total Amount of Capital Invested.
			Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Bills receivable. Stock in process of manufacture. Cash on hand.	
1	Agricultural implements	9	$295,610	$277,155	$2,530,876	$3,103,641
2	Artisans' tools	36	1,143,942	1,208,956	2,028,355	4,381,253
3	Art tile	6	100,977	69,732	171,680	342,389
4	Boilers	15	1,933,559	1,600,883	5,603,157	9,137,599
5	Boxes (wood and paper)	45	290,516	350,333	638,770	1,279,619
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale & porter)	38	10,751,399	4,898,377	15,579,996	31,229,772
7	Brick and terra cotta	67	6,419,376	3,990,431	4,372,985	14,782,792
8	Brushes	12	30,500	41,029	153,871	225,400
9	Buttons (metal)	10	185,801	483,531	819,938	1,489,270
10	Buttons (pearl)	20	140,632	156,599	357,159	654,390
11	Carpets and rugs	8	413,016	516,491	1,405,289	2,334,796
12	Carriages and wagons	28	365,498	157,994	931,646	1,455,138
13	Chemical products	59	6,979,453	7,398,427	14,489,690	28,867,570
14	Cigars and tobacco	35	2,074,638	1,624,634	6,248,699	9,947,971
15	Clothing	13	132,000	70,050	313,622	515,672
16	Confectionery	9	141,632	183,366	370,231	695,229
17	Cornices and skylights	21	114,781	107,517	513,977	736,275
18	Corsets and corset waists	12	74,405	125,967	1,062,624	1,262,996
19	Cutlery	11	215,626	207,839	516,078	939,543
20	Cotton goods	32	2,399,941	2,237,131	3,272,843	7,909,915
21	Cotton goods (finishing & dyeing)	16	2,476,883	2,494,002	1,594,847	6,565,732
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	618,173	980,912	1,540,140	3,139,225
23	Electrical appliances	32	2,936,797	3,363,123	12,446,702	a18,746,622
24	Fertilizers	13	823,806	680,319	3,227,123	b4,731,248
25	Food products	25	1,836,131	1,525,461	3,335,474	6,697,066
26	Foundry (brass)	20	672,119	413,330	1,407,636	2,493,085
27	Foundry (iron)	49	3,768,525	2,218,530	8,696,439	14,683,494
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	1,850,593	1,009,760	7,070,304	9,930,657
29	Gas and electric light fixtures	9	104,900	131,968	304,605	541,473
30	Glass (window and bottle)	30	1,396,530	896,855	2,546,814	a4,840,199
31	Glass mirrors	4	71,000	60,000	282,000	413,000
32	Graphite products	6	313,632	411,771	1,565,215	a2,290,618
33	Hats (fur and felt)	42	929,301	642,331	2,113,421	3,685,053
34	Hats (straw)	3	170,000	58,247	251,508	479,755
35	High explosives	7	c3,865,757	.....	2,338,411	6,204,168
36	Inks and mucilage	5	162,132	81,220	284,429	527,781
37	Jewelry	89	257,167	714,749	6,559,175	a7,531,091
38	Knit goods	17	521,236	932,776	786,870	2,240,882
39	Laundry	8	39,000	264,700	89,000	392,700
40	Leather	69	2,562,601	1,535,795	9,500,942	13,599,338
41	Leather goods	19	344,948	192,994	1,479,889	2,017,831
42	Lamps	10	563,895	525,566	1,639,871	2,729,332
43	Lime and cement	7	4,989,005	2,712,559	2,255,951	9,957,155
44	Machinery	123	10,601,483	9,974,172	24,123,131	44,698,786
45	Mattresses and bedding	9	120,298	130,859	303,734	554,891
46	Metal goods	65	2,013,944	2,762,889	5,883,952	10,660,785
47	Metal novelties	17	331,741	381,984	694,685	1,408,410
48	Mining (iron ore)	7	800,000	320,000	967,805	d2,087,805
49	Musical instruments	16	491,420	640,667	1,590,086	2,722,173
50	Oilcloth (floor and table)	8	1,618,727	927,299	1,857,003	4,403,029
51	Oils	15	6,400,640	11,323,328	16,620,492	34,344,460
52	Paints	10	1,235,037	869,046	2,616,736	4,720,819
53	Paper	38	2,453,119	2,909,847	2,964,146	8,327,112
54	Pig iron	5	3,502,792	832,315	1,544,100	d5,879,207
55	Pottery	48	2,116,534	937,752	5,316,838	e a8,371,124
56	Printing and bookbinding	23	453,782	1,052,981	946,818	2,453,581
57	Quarrying stone	15	264,165	415,919	516,881	1,196,965
58	Roofing (metal and tar)	7	613,709	814,042	449,872	1,877,623
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	38	2,524,816	2,886,229	9,732,163	15,143,208
60	Saddles and harness	10	46,864	19,921	92,823	159,608
61	Saddlery and harness hardware	15	221,300	131,051	506,283	858,634

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

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Capital Invested in: Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Bills receivable. Stock in process of manufacture. Cash on hand.	Total Amount of Capital Invested.
62	Scientific instruments	16	1,615,246	1,042,446	2,409,209	5,066,901
63	Sash, blinds and doors	27	391,778	306,784	1,275,907	1,974,469
64	Shoes	31	350,276	530,767	1,798,139	2,679,182
65	Shirts	17	145,600	100,172	471,440	717,212
66	Shirt waists (women's)	5	47,800	26,000	72,900	146,700
67	Shipbuilding	16	3,966,097	3,206,937	8,948,085	16,121,119
68	Silk (broad and ribbon)	156	4,149,634	8,291,569	17,748,732	30,189,935
69	Silk dyeing	23	1,565,901	2,087,479	1,596,346	5,249,726
70	Silk throwing	30	303,607	757,664	196,406	1,257,677
71	Silk mill supplies	16	215,250	205,488	182,607	603,345
72	Silver goods	16	536,102	639,747	1,538,994	2,714,843
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	9	5,318,323	2,263,087	6,298,531	d13,879,941
74	Soap and tallow	14	1,353,563	1,297,642	2,516,047	5,167,252
75	Steel and iron (bar)	5	521,450	543,687	1,313,203	2,378,340
76	Steel and iron (structural)	25	2,678,564	8,879,068	3,010,467	d14,568,099
77	Steel and iron (forging)	13	5,509,177	5,586,496	2,737,268	13,832,941
78	Textile products	9	416,692	493,080	1,338,177	2,247,949
79	Thread	6	906,642	702,926	1,682,981	f3,292,549
80	Trunks and traveling bags	11	71,000	141,571	571,337	783,908
81	Trunk and bag hardware	8	177,405	189,734	750,200	1,117,339
82	Typewriters and supplies	4	84,358	216,390	318,585	619,333
83	Underwear (women's & children's)	23	154,100	130,333	909,065	1,193,498
84	Varnishes	18	1,250,166	427,934	2,948,324	4,626,424
85	Watch cases and material	11	773,779	1,210,904	3,474,086	5,458,769
86	Window shades	5	68,650	54,603	121,291	244,544
87	Wooden goods	39	410,534	517,013	1,269,433	2,196,980
88	Woolen and worsted goods	26	4,112,399	5,577,232	11,231,397	20,921,028
89	Unclassified	81	3,805,030	5,207,906	15,845,713	d24,858,649
	All industries	2,120	$142,186,927	$135,518,370	$302,000,310	$579,705,607

a. One establishment. Capital not reported.
b. Three establishments. Capital not sub-divided.
c. Including Machinery, Tools and Equipments.
d. One establishment. Capital not sub-divided.
e. Six establishments. Capital not sub-divided.
f. Two establishments. Capital not reported.

TABLE No. 3.—Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done.—By Industries, 1906.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock Used.	Selling Value, at Manufactory, of Goods Made.
1	Agricultural implements	9	$405,329	$1,838,944
2	Artisans' tools	36	1,440,447	3,718,612
3	Art tile	6	153,080	487,184
4	Boilers	15	3,635,225	6,537,142
5	Boxes (wood and paper)	45	1,347,277	2,413,826
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	38	4,478,693	17,085,616
7	Brick and terra cotta	67	3,174,594	9,541,745
8	Brushes	12	169,729	448,022
9	Buttons (metal)	10	521,453	1,667,908
10	Buttons (pearl)	20	530,547	1,115,383
11	Carpets and rugs	8	1,055,770	1,773,877
12	Carriages and wagons	28	750,187	1,953,949
13	Chemical products	59	14,549,848	25,966,947
14	Cigars and tobacco	35	8,662,175	19,555,140
15	Clothing	13	664,477	1,397,770
16	Confectionery	9	753,408	1,110,978
17	Cornices and skylights	21	578,914	1,159,828
18	Corsets and corset waists	12	1,174,474	2,706,885
19	Cutlery	11	363,554	1,098,607
20	Cotton goods	32	6,449,794	9,464,055
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	16	4,493,361	7,162,254
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	*24,634,907	*27,148,210
23	Electrical appliances	32	9,465,555	14,823,630
24	Fertilizers	13	4,681,128	6,885,597
25	Food products	25	16,371,442	19,834,462
26	Foundry (brass)	20	3,650,605	5,128,947
27	Foundry (iron)	49	8,998,886	16,964,218
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	3,189,692	5,794,009
29	Gas and electric light fixtures	9	245,087	539,563
30	Glass (window and bottle)	30	2,279,265	*5,062,832
31	Glass mirrors	4	357,299	571,766
32	Graphite products	6	*634,113	*1,460,697
33	Hats (fur and felt)	42	5,323,733	10,671,929
34	Hats (straw)	3	326,528	790,005
35	High explosives	7	4,528,299	9,784,581
36	Inks and mucilage	5	155,097	331,826
37	Jewelry	89	6,517,304	*11,617,024
38	Knit goods	17	2,104,041	3,709,112
39	Laundry	8	101,265	573,931
40	Leather	69	14,858,958	23,041,701
41	Leather goods	19	2,775,120	4,123,539
42	Lamps	10	1,699,349	3,408,845
43	Lime and cement	7	2,541,724	6,006,638
44	Machinery	123	19,291,321	44,574,229
45	Mattresses and bedding	9	755,127	1,232,230
46	Metal goods	65	6,469,524	14,859,408
47	Metal novelties	17	892,541	1,665,570
48	Mining (iron ore)	7	498,625	1,596,876
49	Musical instruments	16	1,530,586	3,573,905
50	Oilcloth (floor and table)	8	4,095,002	5,950,145
51	Oils	15	44,111,839	51,627,098
52	Paints	10	4,442,270	6,087,139
53	Paper	38	5,252,618	9,153,104
54	Pig iron	5	5,276,460	5,984,807
55	Pottery	48	1,804,673	7,044,765
56	Printing and bookbinding	23	919,881	2,761,889
57	Quarrying stone	15	423,551	1,534,442
58	Roofing (metal and tar)	7	1,852,455	2,573,209
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	38	15,840,571	22,824,737
60	Saddles and harness	10	130,011	301,010
61	Saddlery and harness hardware	15	542,087	1,364,205
62	Scientific instruments	16	8,044,881	12,888,030
63	Sash, blinds and doors	27	1,529,669	2,545,711
64	Shoes	31	4,008,921	7,027,828
65	Shirts	17	1,352,741	2,531,510
66	Shirt waists (women's)	5	401,580	621,545

TABLE No. 3.—Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done.—By Industries, 1906.—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock Used.	Selling Value, at Manufactory, of Goods Made.
67	Shipbuilding	16	$3,175,838	$6,317,718
68	Silk (broad and ribbon)	156	26,083,778	44,931,161
69	Silk dyeing	23	3,358,248	7,201,540
70	Silk throwing	30	224,668	883,175
71	Silk mill supplies	16	271,258	740,708
72	Silver goods	16	1,456,023	3,080,441
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc)	9	32,545,982	39,818,817
74	Soap and tallow	14	10,387,744	13,814,251
75	Steel and iron (bar)	5	1,722,923	2,669,484
76	Steel and iron (structural)	25	*5,152,162	*8,114,309
77	Steel and iron (forging)	13	3,303,896	6,315,695
78	Textile products	9	2,911,149	3,918,535
79	Thread	6	3,770,999	†2,960,459
80	Trunks and traveling bags	11	552,463	1,108,533
81	Trunk and bag hradware	8	863,755	1,865,677
82	Typewriters and supplies	4	216,283	590,507
83	Underwear (women's and children's)	23	1,346,820	2,477,296
84	Varnishes	18	1,978,376	4,243,291
85	Watches, cases and material	11	1,847,691	4,315,906
86	Window shades	5	369,011	631,539
87	Wooden goods	39	1,518,186	3,504,804
88	Woolen and worsted goods	26	14,417,178	20,493,644
89	Unclassified	81	†10,297,632	†18,691,050
	All industries	2,120	$428,030,730	$705,489,666

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

TABLE No. 4.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed.—By Industries, 1906.—Aggregates.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Persons Employed at Period of Employment of the		Excess of Greatest over Least Number.	
			Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Number.	Per Cent.
1	Agricultural implements	9	414	.....	1	415	507	341	166	32.7
2	Artisans' tools	36	2,345	23	77	2,445	2,569	2,329	240	9.3
3	Art tile	6	276	102	2	380	403	332	71	17.6
4	Boilers	15	1,996	.....	.....	1,996	2,182	1,747	435	19.9
5	Boxes (wood and paper)	45	706	1,085	103	1,894	1,940	1,815	125	6.4
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	38	2,059	.....	6	2,065	2,139	1,987	152	7.1
7	Brick and terra cotta	67	7,356	20	43	7,419	8,775	5,651	3,124	35.6
8	Brushes	12	230	120	3	353	378	319	59	15.6
9	Buttons (metal)	10	523	647	25	1,195	1,274	1,118	156	12.2
10	Buttons (pearl)	20	689	256	27	972	1,023	911	112	10.9
11	Carpets and rugs	8	694	307	12	1,013	1,035	990	45	4.3
12	Carriages and wagons	28	1,031	.....	.....	1,031	1,093	972	121	11.0
13	Chemical products	59	5,076	1,716	47	6,839	7,060	6,694	366	5.2
14	Cigars and tobacco	35	1,742	6,033	601	8,376	9,349	6,282	3,067	32.8
15	Clothing	13	365	624	5	994	1,088	727	361	33.1
16	Confectionery	9	215	286	26	527	652	447	205	25.2
17	Cornices and skylights	21	497	5	10	512	625	442	183	29.2
18	Corsets and corset waists	12	148	1,634	25	1,807	1,853	1,746	107	5.7
19	Cutlery	11	859	99	72	1,030	1,111	979	132	11.8
20	Cotton goods	32	1,273	3,788	334	5,395	5,507	5,114	393	7.1
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	16	2,908	501	59	3,468	3,574	3,357	217	6.0
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	1,673	193	1	1,867	1,983	1,734	249	12.6
23	Electrical appliances	32	5,730	903	106	6,739	7,118	6,061	1,057	14.8
24	Fertilizers	13	1,352	16	4	1,372	1,792	1,227	565	31.5
25	Food products	25	1,708	400	31	2,139	2,376	1,981	395	16.6
26	Foundry (brass)	20	1,462	62	15	1,539	1,640	1,406	234	14.2
27	Foundry (iron)	49	8,039	103	27	8,169	8,788	7,388	1,400	15.9
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	1,881	31	3	1,915	1,963	1,817	146	7.4
29	Gas and electric light fixtures	9	292	12	6	310	375	262	113	30.1

TABLE No. 4.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed.—By Industries, 1906.—Aggregates.—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Persons Employed at Period of Employment of the		Excess of Greatest over Least Number.	
			Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Number.	Per Cent.
30	Glass (window and bottle)*	30	5,580	166	444	6,190	7,518	1,970	5,548	73.7
31	Glass mirrors	4	145	19	15	179	189	168	21	11.1
32	Graphite products	6	844	943	39	1,826	1,901	1,775	126	6.6
33	Hats (fur and felt)	42	4,428	1,388	16	5,832	6,136	5,650	486	7.9
34	Hats (straw)	3	154	229	3	386	610	98	512	83.9
35	High explosives	7	1,652	17	21	1,690	1,850	1,558	292	15.8
36	Inks and mucilage	5	71	1	.....	72	74	71	3	4.0
37	Jewelry	89	2,513	919	50	3,482	3,733	3,331	402	10.7
38	Knit goods	17	839	1,767	146	2,752	2,862	2,624	238	8.0
39	Laundry	8	216	559	15	790	798	779	19	2.3
40	Leather	69	5,631	56	35	5,722	6,074	5,460	614	10.1
41	Leather goods	19	819	712	60	1,591	1,652	1,542	110	6.6
42	Lamps	10	720	1,595	2	2,317	2,669	2,162	507	19.0
43	Lime and cement	7	2,372	5	8	2,384	2,566	2,200	366	14.2
44	Machinery	123	23,705	605	83	24,393	25,268	23,099	2,169	8.5
45	Mattresses and bedding	9	336	79	8	423	470	366	104	22.1
46	Metal goods	65	4,903	1,631	217	6,751	7,049	6,583	466	6.6
47	Metal novelties	17	768	244	40	1,052	1,148	914	234	20.3
48	Mining (iron ore)	7	1,859	.....	.....	1,859	1,998	1,745	253	12.7
49	Musical instruments	16	1,417	252	26	1,695	1,817	1,482	335	18.4
50	Oilcloth (floor and table)	8	1,315	15	33	1,363	1,404	1,303	101	7.1
51	Oils	15	3,738	13	2	3,753	3,921	3,637	284	7.2
52	Paints	10	807	67	3	877	928	773	155	16.7
53	Paper	38	2,158	221	40	2,419	2,624	2,142	482	18.3
54	Pig iron	5	934	.....	.....	934	1,095	765	330	30.1
55	Pottery	48	3,833	862	138	4,833	5,016	4,536	480	9.5
56	Printing and bookbinding	23	885	491	18	1,394	1,515	1,285	230	15.1
57	Quarrying stone	15	1,097	.....	.....	1,097	1,221	678	543	44.4
58	Roofing (metal and tar)	7	490	14	.....	504	541	472	69	12.7

59	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	38	5,004	1,160	116	6,280	6,584	6,072	512	7.7
60	Saddles and harness	10	233	6	.....	239	274	204	70	25.5
61	Saddlery and harness hardware	15	771	45	139	955	972	935	37	3.8
62	Scientific instruments	16	4,207	759	51	5,017	5,528	4,156	1,372	24.6
63	Sash, blinds and doors	27	912	.....	7	919	991	831	160	16.1
64	Shoes	31	2,452	1,376	172	4,000	4,112	3,864	248	6.0
65	Shirts	17	433	1,955	70	2,458	2,537	2,346	191	7.5
66	Shirt waists (women's)	5	58	500	11	569	606	533	73	12.0
67	Shipbuilding	16	3,819	.....	3	3,822	4,353	3,197	1,156	26.5
68	Silk (broad and ribbon)	156	10,320	10,489	734	21,543	22,915	20,466	2,449	10.7
69	Silk dyeing	23	4,108	360	41	4,509	4,791	4,070	721	15.0
70	Silk throwing	30	649	995	188	1,832	2,126	1,555	571	22.1
71	Silk mill supplies	16	512	90	40	642	651	630	21	3.2
72	Silver goods	16	968	304	22	1,294	1,339	1,235	104	7.7
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	9	3,917	.....	4	3,921	4,123	3,664	459	11.1
74	Soap and tallow	14	655	190	50	895	961	764	197	19.4
75	Steel and iron (bar)	5	1,290	91	.....	1,381	1,517	1,215	302	19.9
76	Steel and iron (structural)	25	3,417	.....	12	3,429	3,603	3,274	329	9.1
77	Steel and iron (forging)	13	2,850	.....	32	2,882	3,037	2,751	286	9.4
78	Textile products	9	743	421	105	1,269	1,291	1,234	57	4.4
79	Thread	6	1,755	2,935	503	5,193	5,251	5,116	135	2.5
80	Trunks and traveling bags	11	510	27	.....	537	562	500	62	11.0
81	Trunks and hardware	8	1,018	517	188	1,723	1,914	1,568	346	18.1
82	Typewriters and supplies	4	168	10	.....	178	190	164	26	13.6
83	Underwear (women's and children's)	23	112	1,602	92	1,806	1,854	1 740	114	6.2
84	Varnishes	18	308	13	.....	321	337	310	27	8.0
85	Watches, cases and material	11	1,653	916	91	2,660	2,764	2,529	235	8.5
86	Window shades	5	111	24	.....	135	144	116	28	19.4
87	Wooden goods	39	1,432	19	9	1,460	1,526	1,414	112	7.3
88	Woolen and worsted goods	26	3,879	4,424	662	8,965	9,158	8,733	425	4.6
89	Unclassified	81	5,166	981	196	6,343	6,734	5,936	798	11.8
	All industries	2,120	191,208	62,189	6,675	260,072	277,564	236,466	41,098	14.8

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

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	341	....	....	341
February	354	....	....	354
March	378	....	1	379
April	460	....	1	461
May	506	....	1	507
June	446	....	1	447
July	397	....	1	398
August	384	....	1	385
September	404	....	1	405
October	407	....	1	408
November	442	....	1	443
December	451	....	1	452

ARTISANS' TOOLS—THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,235	23	71	2,329
February	2,240	23	69	2,332
March	2,286	23	70	2,379
April	2,293	24	73	2,390
May	2,335	24	74	2,433
June	2,336	22	74	2,432
July	2,326	21	75	2,422
August	2,385	21	82	2,488
September	2,381	21	84	2,486
October	2,420	23	87	2,530
November	2,441	23	85	2,549
December	2,460	23	86	2,569

ART TILE—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed
January	238	92	2	332
February	249	95	2	346
March	266	98	2	366
April	272	104	2	378
May	280	107	2	389
June	291	104	2	397
July	290	103	2	395
August	286	111	2	399
September	293	108	2	403
October	288	106	2	396
November	282	102	2	386
December	273	97	2	372

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

BOILERS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,747	....	....	1,747
February	1,873	....	....	1,873
March	1,938	....	....	1,938
April	1,954	....	....	1,954
May	1,977	....	....	1,977
June	1,971	....	....	1,971
July	1,957	....	....	1,957
August	2,013	....	....	2,013
September	2,034	....	....	2,034
October	2,146	....	....	2,146
November	2,182	....	....	2,182
December	2,158	....	....	2,158

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

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	686	1,035	94	1,815
February	690	1,058	97	1,845
March	685	1,064	105	1,854
April	695	1,074	102	1,871
May	700	1,083	99	1,882
June	709	1,082	99	1,890
July	717	1,084	101	1,902
August	720	1,105	104	1,929
September	722	1,112	106	1,940
October	722	1,107	107	1,936
November	711	1,110	108	1,929
December	717	1,100	112	1,929

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

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,979	....	8	1,987
February	2,007	....	8	2,015
March	2,009	....	6	2,015
April	2,016	....	4	2,020
May	2,067	....	5	2,072
June	2,077	....	4	2,081
July	2,127	....	12	2,139
August	2,119	....	9	2,128
September	2,118	....	6	2,124
October	2,086	....	4	2,090
November	2,062	....	4	2,066
December	2,034	....	4	2,038

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SIXTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,627	6	18	5,651
February	5,644	6	16	5,666
March	6,116	6	19	6,141
April	7,514	26	43	7,583
May	8,062	26	58	8,146
June	8,443	28	63	8,534
July	8,679	29	67	8,775
August	8,669	29	63	8,761
September	8,573	25	62	8,660
October	7,892	27	56	7,975
November	6,856	23	24	6,903
December	6,197	13	26	6,236

BRUSHES—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	209	107	3	319
February	221	110	4	335
March	245	123	4	372
April	242	125	3	370
May	246	127	3	376
June	240	112	3	355
July	211	113	3	327
August	207	113	3	323
September	218	115	3	336
October	238	135	3	376
November	239	133	3	375
December	243	132	3	378

BUTTONS (METAL)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	518	657	21	1,196
February	498	637	22	1,157
March	510	581	27	1,118
April	474	617	27	1,118
May	479	622	20	1,121
June	489	642	27	1,158
July	508	657	25	1,190
August	520	670	35	1,225
September	634	607	23	1,264
October	611	628	20	1,259
November	518	718	27	1,263
December	518	729	27	1,274

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

BUTTONS (PEARL)—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	670	260	26	956
February	696	262	28	986
March	726	269	28	1,023
April	710	264	28	1,002
May	683	258	24	965
June	665	234	24	923
July	660	227	24	911
August	678	239	27	944
September	687	257	31	975
October	684	257	24	965
November	699	264	26	989
December	716	276	30	1,022

CARPETS AND RUGS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	688	308	12	1,008
February	697	285	11	993
March	695	296	12	1,003
April	688	297	12	997
May	694	313	15	1,022
June	694	309	14	1,017
July	711	312	12	1,035
August	707	315	11	1,033
September	689	307	9	1,005
October	691	327	9	1,027
November	694	320	10	1,024
December	681	299	10	990

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	972	....	....	972
February	1,015	....	....	1,015
March	1,054	....	....	1,054
April	1,027	....	....	1,027
May	1,033	....	....	1,033
June	1,093	....	....	1,093
July	1,082	....	....	1,082
August	1,069	....	....	1,069
September	1,032	....	....	1,032
October	998	....	....	998
November	994	....	....	994
December	1,003	....	....	1,003

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—FIFTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,136	1,645	46	6,827
February	5,158	1,660	45	6,863
March	5,168	1,683	44	6,895
April	5,048	1,675	47	6,770
May	5,053	1,699	44	6,796
June	4,938	1,756	42	6,736
July	4,970	1,720	42	6,732
August	4,965	1,703	41	6,709
September	4,910	1,733	51	6,694
October	5,148	1,749	53	6,950
November	5,200	1,790	53	7,043
December	5,222	1,784	54	7,060

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,485	4,468	329	6,282
February	1,527	4,547	328	6,402
March	1,548	4,662	359	6,569
April	1,777	6,391	649	8,817
May	1,801	6,346	651	8,798
June	1,785	6,388	650	8,823
July	1,800	6,399	662	8,861
August	1,845	6,447	660	8,952
September	1,774	6,643	687	9,104
October	1,847	6,632	743	9,222
November	1,847	6,760	742	9,349
December	1,874	6,711	750	9,335

CLOTHING—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	316	611	4	931
February	349	625	4	978
March	357	636	4	997
April	382	634	5	1,021
May	396	618	5	1,019
June	414	638	5	1,057
July	408	651	5	1,064
August	399	632	5	1,036
September	370	640	5	1,015
October	392	691	5	1,088
November	355	638	5	998
December	244	479	4	727

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

CONFECTIONERY—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	201	270	25	496
February	200	249	30	479
March	205	261	27	493
April	209	253	21	483
May	205	259	25	489
June	203	248	25	476
July	197	226	24	447
August	224	256	27	507
September	233	290	30	553
October	242	369	28	639
November	242	379	31	652
December	222	368	21	611

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	524	5	10	539
February	476	5	10	491
March	451	5	10	466
April	427	5	10	442
May	431	5	10	446
June	498	5	10	513
July	486	5	10	501
August	468	5	10	483
September	505	5	10	520
October	519	5	10	534
November	572	5	10	587
December	610	5	10	625

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	147	1,576	23	1,746
February	143	1,603	23	1,769
March	141	1,663	25	1,829
April	143	1,659	24	1,826
May	146	1,680	26	1,852
June	156	1,670	27	1,853
July	156	1,623	25	1,804
August	157	1,615	24	1,796
September	141	1,629	25	1,795
October	146	1,662	25	1,833
November	142	1,644	24	1,810
December	161	1,590	26	1,777

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

CUTLERY—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	848	99	66	1,013
February	862	92	72	1,026
March	848	95	78	1,021
April	838	99	73	1,010
May	837	95	73	1,005
June	839	91	73	1,003
July	810	94	75	979
August	850	99	70	1,019
September	874	100	70	1,044
October	884	103	73	1,060
November	896	105	69	1,070
December	928	115	68	1,111

COTTON GOODS—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,243	3,560	311	5,114
February	1,284	3,745	323	5,352
March	1,290	3,808	338	5,436
April	1,276	3,887	344	5,507
May	1,260	3,884	340	5,484
June	1,253	3,826	336	5,415
July	1,230	3,848	340	5,418
August	1,255	3,821	342	5,418
September	1,286	3,820	346	5,452
October	1,295	3,776	340	5,411
November	1,302	3,746	324	5,372
December	1,306	3,738	322	5,366

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,821	486	50	3,357
February	2,841	510	52	3,403
March	2,860	493	54	3,407
April	2,839	501	50	3,390
May	2,838	502	55	3,395
June	2,888	488	61	3,437
July	2,963	484	68	3,515
August	2,945	509	66	3,520
September	2,960	514	73	3,547
October	2,950	503	63	3,516
November	2,998	496	66	3,560
December	2,992	525	57	3,574

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,710	179	2	1,891
February	1,665	183	2	1,850
March	1,670	182	2	1,854
April	1,568	163	3	1,734
May	1,633	188	2	1,823
June	1,659	178	2	1,839
July	1,681	193	....	1,874
August	1,700	202	....	1,902
September	1,639	173	....	1,812
October	1,772	211	....	1,983
November	1,680	220	....	1,900
December	1,703	238	....	1,941

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,064	896	101	6,061
February	5,275	897	107	6,279
March	5,485	913	108	6,506
April	5,658	886	102	6,646
May	5,644	913	110	6,667
June	5,709	909	100	6,718
July	5,825	868	107	6,800
August	5,946	911	114	6,971
September	5,991	935	117	7,043
October	6,080	933	105	7,118
November	6,053	909	103	7,065
December	6,037	866	100	7,003

FERTILIZERS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,228	16	5	1,249
February	1,367	17	6	1,390
March	1,770	16	6	1,792
April	1,694	18	5	1,717
May	1,424	13	4	1,441
June	1,210	14	3	1,227
July	1,235	17	3	1,255
August	1,255	15	5	1,275
September	1,301	14	4	1,319
October	1,239	16	5	1,260
November	1,224	17	6	1,247
December	1,273	17	6	1,296

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

FOOD PRODUCTS—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,704	427	35	2,166
February	1,653	396	32	2,081
March	1,626	344	32	2,002
April	1,625	332	30	1,987
May	1,628	324	29	1,981
June	1,663	356	29	2,048
July	1,667	290	25	1,982
August	1,741	420	25	2,186
September	1,849	498	29	2,376
October	1,740	460	32	2,232
November	1,785	474	36	2,295
December	1,820	484	37	2,341

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,552	74	14	1,640
February	1,507	73	14	1,594
March	1,552	72	16	1,640
April	1,477	71	17	1,565
May	1,430	64	18	1,512
June	1,339	58	15	1,412
July	1,341	52	13	1,406
August	1,389	55	12	1,456
September	1,416	57	15	1,488
October	1,494	60	17	1,571
November	1,516	56	16	1,588
December	1,530	57	14	1,601

FOUNDRY (IRON)—FORTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	7,274	99	22	7,395
February	7,266	100	22	7,388
March	7,601	105	26	7,732
April	7,728	106	25	7,859
May	7,866	107	27	8,000
June	7,974	102	26	8,102
July	8,124	95	27	8,246
August	8,355	100	33	8,488
September	8,503	103	31	8,637
October	8,650	107	31	8,788
November	8,623	103	30	8,756
December	8,505	106	29	8,640

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,857	23	3	1,883
February	1,918	24	4	1,946
March	1,936	24	3	1,963
April	1,915	25	3	1,943
May	1,917	24	3	1,944
June	1,922	29	3	1,954
July	1,778	35	4	1,817
August	1,907	38	4	1,949
September	1,825	37	4	1,866
October	1,887	37	3	1,927
November	1,898	40	3	1,941
December	1,808	39	3	1,850

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	254	5	3	262
February	254	6	4	264
March	270	7	4	281
April	265	8	4	277
May	272	7	5	284
June	294	10	8	312
July	272	15	8	295
August	296	16	7	319
September	325	14	8	347
October	325	16	8	349
November	335	18	9	362
December	348	18	9	375

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	6,553	195	550	7,298
December	6,598	180	536	7,314
November	6,626	182	543	7,351
October	6,766	176	576	7,518
September	6,466	182	531	7,179
August	6,170	194	535	6,899
July	2,115	143	88	2,346
June	1,810	82	78	1,970
May	4,646	146	319	5,111
April	6,327	163	502	6,992
March	6,330	177	528	7,035
February	6,554	173	543	7,270

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

GLASS MIRRORS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	134	18	18	170
February	139	18	11	168
March	135	20	17	172
April	142	19	12	173
May	147	18	12	177
June	144	18	16	178
July	144	19	19	182
August	144	20	19	183
September	150	20	17	187
October	157	18	14	189
November	155	19	15	189
December	148	18	17	183

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	812	937	36	1,785
February	810	940	36	1,786
March	826	949	40	1,815
April	817	947	42	1,806
May	841	935	37	1,813
June	844	941	39	1,824
July	829	912	34	1,775
August	867	914	40	1,821
September	861	929	39	1,829
October	867	972	43	1,882
November	870	989	42	1,901
December	880	959	41	1,880

HATS (FUR AND FELT)—FORTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	4,262	1,373	16	5,651
February	4,422	1,364	17	5,803
March	4,355	1,382	16	5,753
April	4,282	1,353	15	5,650
May	4,316	1,357	17	5,690
June	4,344	1,356	16	5,716
July	4,341	1,332	18	5,691
August	4,434	1,382	17	5,833
September	4,569	1,422	16	6,007
October	4,554	1,430	15	5,999
November	4,604	1,440	15	6,059
December	4,658	1,463	15	6,136

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	159	369	4	532
February	185	371	4	560
March	216	390	4	610
April	233	314	3	550
May	129	178	2	309
June	100	109	....	209
July	47	51	....	98
August	76	102	2	180
September	181	138	3	322
October	161	216	4	381
November	159	248	4	411
December	201	262	4	467

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,593	15	12	1,620
February	1,579	15	12	1,606
March	1,603	15	12	1,630
April	1,549	15	11	1,575
May	1,525	17	16	1,558
June	1,574	17	25	1,616
July	1,611	17	23	1,651
August	1,703	17	29	1,749
September	1,801	17	32	1,850
October	1,793	17	31	1,841
November	1,718	17	29	1,764
December	1,771	21	26	1,818

INKS AND MUCILAGE—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	72	2	....	74
February	71	2	....	73
March	70	2	....	72
April	71	1	....	72
May	71	1	....	72
June	70	1	....	71
July	70	1	....	71
August	72	1	....	73
September	71	1	....	72
October	70	1	....	71
November	70	1	....	71
December	71	1	....	72

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

JEWELRY—EIGHTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,451	892	36	3,379
February	2,402	897	41	3,340
March	2,409	888	41	3,338
April	2,442	886	42	3,370
May	2,400	885	46	3,331
June	2,434	876	44	3,354
July	2,453	879	45	3,377
August	2,543	899	55	3,497
September	2,622	961	55	3,638
October	2,648	987	61	3,696
November	2,677	986	67	3,730
December	2,675	992	66	3,733

KNIT GOODS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	784	1,696	144	2,624
February	791	1,727	152	2,670
March	795	1,741	153	2,689
April	817	1,717	146	2,680
May	879	1,707	143	2,729
June	868	1,738	144	2,750
July	859	1,765	147	2,771
August	842	1,780	148	2,770
September	857	1,823	141	2,821
October	860	1,839	141	2,840
November	866	1,847	149	2,862
December	854	1,826	147	2,827

LAUNDRY—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years	Total Number Employed.
January	216	560	14	790
February	215	559	13	787
March	216	558	14	788
April	212	562	16	790
May	218	565	15	798
June	216	559	16	791
July	215	558	16	789
August	217	552	15	784
September	216	558	15	789
October	216	561	15	792
November	215	552	12	779
December	216	563	15	794

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

LEATHER—SIXTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,680	64	31	5,775
February	5,839	64	32	5,935
March	5,979	63	32	6,074
April	5,790	53	32	5,875
May	5,687	55	36	5,778
June	5,650	54	38	5,742
July	5,376	50	34	5,460
August	5,379	50	36	5,465
September	5,482	51	37	5,570
October	5,495	57	35	5,587
November	5,572	57	36	5,665
December	5,648	60	35	5,743

LEATHER GOODS—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	849	735	68	1,652
February	830	735	68	1,633
March	824	742	66	1,632
April	815	737	62	1,614
May	809	686	58	1,553
June	807	679	57	1,543
July	817	666	59	1,542
August	795	699	59	1,553
September	824	702	57	1,583
October	827	716	58	1,601
November	819	729	57	1,605
December	816	716	56	1,588

LAMPS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	700	1,461	1	2,162
February	702	1,494	1	2,197
March	661	1,507	1	2,169
April	710	1,524	2	2,236
May	736	1,490	1	2,227
June	744	1,480	2	2,226
July	705	1,499	2	2,206
August	742	1,533	2	2,277
September	710	1,640	2	2,352
October	710	1,791	2	2,503
November	752	1,824	2	2,578
December	770	1,897	2	2,669

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

LIME AND CEMENT—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,211	4	8	2,223
February	2,187	5	8	2,200
March	2,292	5	10	2,307
April	2,331	5	10	2,346
May	2,449	5	9	2,463
June	2,453	5	8	2,466
July	2,362	5	8	2,375
August	2,333	5	7	2,345
September	2,275	5	8	2,288
October	2,463	5	8	2,476
November	2,538	5	6	2,549
December	2,553	5	8	2,566

MACHINERY—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	22,453	574	72	23,099
February	22,610	575	72	23,257
March	22,952	582	72	23,606
April	23,453	596	74	24,123
May	23,481	602	81	24,164
June	23,803	613	81	24,497
July	24,234	621	87	24,942
August	24,421	621	91	25,133
September	24,117	618	93	24,828
October	24,176	619	91	24,886
November	24,210	618	89	24,917
December	24,555	619	94	25,268

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	291	71	4	366
February	302	72	3	377
March	324	72	5	401
April	330	73	4	407
May	337	76	4	417
June	351	78	8	437
July	335	77	13	425
August	348	83	10	441
September	363	88	12	463
October	368	91	11	470
November	346	85	7	438
December	342	84	8	434

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

METAL GOODS—SIXTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	4,751	1,618	225	6,594
February	4,724	1,624	235	6,583
March	4,794	1,623	224	6,641
April	4,783	1,623	222	6,628
May	4,787	1,594	223	6,604
June	4,837	1,617	225	6,679
July	4,885	1,572	213	6,670
August	4,960	1,589	222	6,771
September	5,031	1,654	206	6,891
October	5,051	1,660	211	6,922
November	5,097	1,689	194	6,980
December	5,131	1,715	203	7,049

METAL NOVELTIES—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	678	208	28	914
February	703	222	29	954
March	755	239	33	1,027
April	768	243	41	1,052
May	785	233	46	1,064
June	785	259	43	1,087
July	760	239	49	1,048
August	756	254	41	1,051
September	803	252	46	1,101
October	829	274	45	1,148
November	827	269	43	1,139
December	769	236	40	1,045

MINING (IRON ORE)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,801	....	....	1,801
February	1,817	....	....	1,817
March	1,974	....	....	1,974
April	1,957	....	....	1,957
May	1,998	....	....	1,998
June	1,880	....	....	1,880
July	1,947	....	....	1,947
August	1,864	....	....	1,864
September	1,756	....	....	1,756
October	1,812	....	....	1,812
November	1,753	....	....	1,753
December	1,745	....	....	1,745

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,510	279	28	1,817
February	1,482	276	29	1,787
March	1,473	266	30	1,769
April	1,441	261	28	1,730
May	1,403	253	22	1,678
June	1,291	221	21	1,533
July	1,251	209	22	1,482
August	1,328	229	22	1,579
Sseptember	1,389	236	28	1,653
October	1,444	245	28	1,717
November	1,498	265	30	1,793
December	1,500	281	29	1,810

OILCLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,336	12	34	1,382
February	1,308	12	35	1,355
March	1,285	12	33	1,330
April	1,272	12	31	1,315
May	1,259	12	32	1,303
June	1,308	12	32	1,352
July	1,334	12	32	1,378
August	1,337	12	32	1,381
Sseptember	1,322	18	33	1,373
October	1,337	21	33	1,391
November	1,341	21	33	1,395
December	1,349	21	34	1,404

OILS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,733	14	2	3,749
February	3,724	14	2	3,740
March	3,649	13	2	3,664
April	3,699	15	2	3,716
May	3,756	13	2	3,771
June	3,644	13	2	3,659
July	3,723	13	2	3,738
August	3,622	13	2	3,637
Sseptember	3,684	13	2	3,699
October	3,879	14	2	3,895
November	3,831	13	2	3,846
December	3,906	13	2	3,921

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

PAINTS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	711	60	2	773
February	788	78	2	868
March	851	73	4	928
April	829	72	4	905
May	838	71	3	912
June	836	69	3	908
July	803	66	3	872
August	823	65	4	892
Sseptember	786	63	3	852
October	817	62	2	881
November	837	67	3	907
December	767	56	3	826

PAPER—THIRTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,227	235	39	2,501
February	2,224	238	42	2,504
March	2,176	231	39	2,446
April	2,098	218	34	2,350
May	2,088	205	36	2,329
June	2,068	194	34	2,296
July	2,051	191	32	2,274
August	1,916	189	37	2,142
Sseptember	2,197	222	41	2,460
October	2,234	239	46	2,519
November	2,288	249	51	2,588
December	2,334	240	50	2,624

PIG IRON—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	868	....	....	868
February	765	....	....	765
March	901	....	....	901
April	907	....	....	907
May	930	....	....	930
June	911	....	....	911
July	931	....	....	931
August	948	....	....	948
Sseptember	936	....	....	936
October	935	....	....	935
November	1,078	....	....	1,078
December	1,095	....	....	1,095

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

POTTERY—FORTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,586	813	137	4,536
February	3,662	833	130	4,625
March	3,722	859	128	4,709
April	3,791	860	136	4,787
May	3,830	865	137	4,832
June	3,876	860	136	4,872
July	3,881	839	140	4,860
August	3,873	853	144	4,870
Sseptember	3,887	897	139	4,923
October	3,916	899	140	4,955
November	3,973	898	142	5,013
December	3,999	873	144	5,016

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	874	544	22	1,440
February	849	413	23	1,285
March	868	426	20	1,314
April	880	423	18	1,321
May	869	431	14	1,314
June	864	442	20	1,326
July	889	494	18	1,401
August	866	515	16	1,397
Sseptember	914	549	17	1,480
October	912	547	18	1,477
November	931	567	17	1,515
December	904	545	17	1,466

QUARRYING STONE—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	678	....		678
February	782	....	....	782
March	1,094	....	....	1,094
April	1,152	....	....	1,152
May	1,156	....	....	1,156
June	1,160	....	....	1,160
July	1,174	....	....	1,174
August	1,188	....	....	1,188
Sseptember	1,176	....	....	1,176
October	1,206	....	....	1,206
November	1,221	....	....	1,221
December	1,173	....	....	1,173

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	458	14	....	472
February	461	14	....	475
March	471	14	....	485
April	471	13	....	484
May	509	16	....	525
June	523	18	....	541
July	486	16	....	502
August	508	16	....	524
September	494	15	....	509
October	495	13	....	508
November	519	12	....	531
December	481	13	....	494

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

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	4,861	1,101	110	6,072
February	4,917	1,116	115	6,148
March	4,914	1,147	116	6,177
April	4,995	1,184	113	6,292
May	4,962	1,204	109	6,275
June	5,041	1,182	113	6,336
July	4,988	1,173	126	6,287
August	4,862	1,103	131	6,096
September	4,958	1,253	125	6,336
October	5,058	1,149	115	6,322
November	5,176	1,144	111	6,431
December	5,317	1,166	101	6,584

SADDLES AND HARNESS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	212	6	....	218
February	239	6	....	245
March	260	6	....	266
April	198	6	....	204
May	242	6	....	248
June	269	5	....	274
July	240	6	....	246
August	218	6	....	224
September	243	6	....	249
October	218	6	....	224
November	217	6	....	223
December	240	6	....	246

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	753	45	137	935
February	766	45	142	953
March	777	45	142	964
April	775	45	136	956
May	778	45	138	961
June	765	45	132	942
July	771	45	141	957
August	754	45	143	942
September	779	45	140	964
October	785	45	142	972
November	777	44	135	956
December	778	45	137	960

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,396	717	43	4,156
February	3,579	752	45	4,376
March	3,785	772	53	4,610
April	3,982	793	57	4,832
May	4,020	772	58	4,850
June	4,263	758	50	5,071
July	4,247	750	54	5,051
August	4,673	754	54	5,481
September	4,580	755	55	5,390
October	4,710	769	49	5,528
November	4,641	753	45	5,439
December	4,608	765	47	5,420

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	840	....	2	842
February	829	....	2	831
March	851	....	2	853
April	889	....	6	895
May	874	....	6	880
June	919	....	7	926
July	942	....	10	952
August	950	....	8	958
September	945	....	10	955
October	981	....	10	991
November	968	....	13	981
December	956	....	10	966

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

SHOES—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,492	1,419	176	4,087
February	2,502	1,432	178	4,112
March	2,495	1,388	173	4,056
April	2,458	1,387	172	4,017
May	2,449	1,355	167	3,971
June	2,388	1,331	162	3,881
July	2,357	1,339	168	3,864
August	2,444	1,386	169	3,999
September	2,445	1,369	170	3,984
October	2,423	1,376	170	3,969
November	2,469	1,396	179	4,044
December	2,503	1,330	181	4,014

SHIRTS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	432	1,993	68	2,493
February	438	2,028	71	2,537
March	440	1,967	67	2,474
April	443	1,975	67	2,475
May	426	1,992	79	2,497
June	423	1,936	70	2,429
July	415	1,890	71	2,376
August	420	1,860	66	2,346
September	422	1,891	67	2,380
October	438	1,950	67	2,455
November	457	1,986	74	2,517
December	454	1,997	74	2,525

SHIRTWAISTS (WOMEN'S)—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	64	510	11	585
February	64	530	12	606
March	63	531	12	606
April	63	522	11	596
May	64	520	12	596
June	55	480	11	546
July	55	468	13	536
August	55	466	12	533
September	54	489	11	554
October	54	498	11	563
November	54	496	10	560
December	54	484	11	549

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

SHIPBUILDING—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,376	....	2	3,378
February	3,351	....	2	3,353
March	3,468	....	2	3,470
April	3,195	....	2	3,197
May	3,797	....	3	3,800
June	3,927	....	3	3,930
July	4,018	....	3	4,021
August	4,263	....	3	4,266
September	4,329	....	4	4,333
October	4,350	....	3	4,353
November	3,854	....	3	3,857
December	3,896	....	3	3,899

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

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	10,754	10,925	724	22,403
February	10,851	11,114	737	22,702
March	10,995	11,136	784	22,915
April	10,752	10,939	744	22,435
May	10,454	10,580	707	21,741
June	10,105	10,304	721	21,130
July	9,778	9,968	733	20,479
August	9,800	9,939	727	20,466
September	9,963	10,107	723	20,793
October	10,014	10,338	734	21,086
November	10,216	10,246	742	21,204
December	10,165	10,268	726	21,159

SILK DYEING—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,925	359	48	4,332
February	4,210	365	45	4,620
March	4,343	406	42	4,791
April	4,285	405	39	4,729
May	4,192	402	39	4,633
June	3,863	296	37	4,196
July	3,749	284	37	4,070
August	3,975	332	41	4,348
September	4,165	337	43	4,545
October	4,287	402	43	4,732
November	4,087	415	44	4,546
December	4,209	314	40	4,563

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

SILK THROWING—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	699	1,101	223	2,023
February	700	1,104	230	2,034
March	731	1,143	252	2,126
April	715	1,146	235	2,096
May	668	1,120	200	1,988
June	638	978	177	1,793
July	586	833	151	1,570
August	572	833	150	1,555
September	578	836	155	1,569
October	604	892	158	1,654
November	643	951	156	1,750
December	659	1,005	164	1,828

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	501	104	44	649
February	503	101	39	643
March	511	95	44	650
April	515	92	41	648
May	518	91	42	651
June	510	86	38	634
July	512	83	43	638
August	519	85	38	642
September	508	87	35	630
October	517	89	34	640
November	514	87	39	640
December	520	85	41	646

SILVER GOODS—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	964	330	18	1,312
February	962	324	17	1,303
March	971	331	20	1,322
April	975	327	24	1,326
May	939	294	17	1,250
June	938	288	21	1,247
July	930	280	25	1,235
August	979	294	25	1,298
September	998	293	27	1,318
October	1,004	308	27	1,339
November	982	290	26	1,298
December	972	291	22	1,285

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

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

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,805	....	3	3,808
February	3,818	....	3	3,821
March	3,827	....	3	3,830
April	3,662	....	2	3,664
May	3,811	....	2	3,813
June	3,881	....	4	3,885
July	3,982	....	5	3,987
August	4,118	....	5	4,123
September	4,043	....	5	4,048
October	4,029	....	5	4,034
November	4,005	....	5	4,010
December	4,021	....	6	4,027

SOAP AND TALLOW—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	564	147	53	764
February	611	152	45	808
March	608	183	44	835
April	655	223	52	930
May	638	206	41	885
June	628	204	50	882
July	628	197	56	881
August	659	197	65	921
September	707	192	62	961
October	728	185	44	957
November	710	199	46	955
December	718	200	40	958

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,131	82	2	1,215
February	1,137	78	1	1,216
March	1,203	87	1	1,291
April	1,285	85	2	1,372
May	1,298	91	....	1,389
June	1,275	101	....	1,376
July	1,233	98	....	1,331
August	1,285	103	....	1,388
September	1,422	95	....	1,517
October	1,414	97	....	1,511
November	1,388	89	....	1,477
December	1,414	81	....	1,495

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

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

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,413	....	11	3,424
February	3,317	....	12	3,329
March	3,262	....	12	3,274
April	3,379	....	12	3,391
May	3,437	....	12	3,449
June	3,476	....	12	3,488
July	3,267	....	12	3,279
August	3,430	....	12	3,442
September	3,434	....	12	3,446
October	3,543	....	12	3,555
November	3,591	....	12	3,603
December	3,454	....	12	3,466

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,720	....	31	2,751
February	2,743	....	31	2,774
March	2,822	....	31	2,853
April	2,785	....	32	2,817
May	2,791	....	30	2,821
June	2,815	....	31	2,846
July	2,822	....	32	2,854
August	2,858	....	29	2,887
September	2,919	....	31	2,950
October	2,958	....	33	2,991
November	2,970	....	36	3,006
December	3,003	....	34	3,037

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	744	415	91	1,250
February	756	422	93	1,271
March	774	422	95	1,291
April	766	425	100	1,291
May	723	422	104	1,249
June	719	425	107	1,251
July	710	410	114	1,234
August	733	417	116	1,266
September	746	426	109	1,281
October	742	431	113	1,286
November	755	418	108	1,281
December	750	419	109	1,278

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

THREAD—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,738	2,889	502	5,129
February	1,746	2,896	498	5,140
March	1,747	2,904	500	5,151
April	1,739	2,886	491	5,116
May	1,776	2,928	512	5,216
June	1,740	2,928	514	5,182
July	1,762	2,961	492	5,215
August	1,778	2,976	497	5,251
September	1,744	2,999	504	5,247
October	1,749	2,960	503	5,212
November	1,773	2,948	519	5,240
December	1,768	2,947	509	5,224

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	489	27	....	516
February	496	27	....	523
March	507	27	....	534
April	525	27	....	552
May	522	28	....	550
June	526	27	....	553
July	523	25	....	548
August	535	25	....	560
September	510	27	....	537
October	536	26	....	562
November	483	27	....	510
December	473	27	....	500

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	979	510	202	1,691
February	963	457	176	1,596
March	970	486	177	1,633
April	1,067	465	165	1,697
May	957	435	176	1,568
June	974	434	176	1,584
July	988	458	190	1,636
August	1,050	555	199	1,804
September	1,071	599	206	1,876
October	1,080	630	204	1,914
November	1,072	612	193	1,877
December	1,047	566	193	1,806

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	156	8	....	164
February	168	9	....	177
March	167	9	....	176
April	166	10	....	176
May	161	10	....	171
June	163	10	....	173
July	168	8	....	176
August	167	9	1	177
September	172	11	1	184
October	169	11	1	181
November	178	9	2	189
December	177	11	2	190

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

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	111	1,604	89	1,804
February	111	1,631	91	1,833
March	111	1,650	93	1,854
April	112	1,641	94	1,847
May	112	1,622	92	1,826
June	112	1,607	92	1,811
July	110	1,539	91	1,740
August	110	1,570	89	1,769
September	112	1,586	90	1,788
October	112	1,588	94	1,794
November	112	1,598	95	1,805
December	112	1,589	99	1,800

VARNISHES—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	299	12	....	311
February	298	12	....	310
March	304	13	....	317
April	302	13	....	315
May	303	12	....	315
June	305	12	....	317
July	308	13	....	321
August	310	13	....	323
September	312	13	....	325
October	316	13	....	329
November	319	14	....	333
December	323	14	....	337

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,595	835	99	2,529
February	1,624	846	93	2,563
March	1,628	856	91	2,575
April	1,619	864	89	2,572
May	1,652	920	87	2,659
June	1,655	910	97	2,662
July	1,649	923	93	2,665
August	1,671	948	98	2,717
September	1,675	955	83	2,713
October	1,687	964	84	2,735
November	1,688	985	89	2,762
December	1,687	987	90	2,764

WINDOW SHADES—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	118	25	1	144
February	116	25	1	142
March	113	24	1	138
April	116	27	....	143
May	109	27	....	136
June	106	20	....	126
July	100	20	....	120
August	96	20	....	116
September	113	27	....	140
October	116	25	....	141
November	117	25	....	142
December	114	19	....	133

WOODEN GOODS—THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,377	26	11	1,414
February	1,416	24	8	1,448
March	1,421	20	8	1,449
April	1,429	16	7	1,452
May	1,422	16	7	1,445
June	1,430	15	8	1,453
July	1,408	16	8	1,432
August	1,424	17	7	1,448
September	1,417	17	12	1,446
October	1,466	19	13	1,498
November	1,495	18	13	1,526
December	1,480	21	13	1,514

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1906.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,768	4,286	679	8,733
February	3,824	4,339	652	8,815
March	3,939	4,411	672	9,022
April	3,960	4,500	647	9,107
May	3,870	4,465	657	8,992
June	3,896	4,375	608	8,879
July	3,922	4,480	652	9,054
August	3,927	4,538	693	9,158
September	3,881	4,485	672	9,038
October	3,904	4,420	677	9,001
November	3,874	4,428	679	8,981
December	3,787	4,360	658	8,805

UNCLASSIFIED—EIGHTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	4,827	912	207	5,946
February	4,801	927	208	5,936
March	4,892	983	209	6,084
April	5,048	997	201	6,246
May	5,010	1,032	186	6,228
June	4,793	987	170	5,950
July	5,244	965	160	6,369
August	5,340	998	180	6,518
September	5,553	990	188	6,731
October	5,567	955	212	6,734
November	5,450	991	226	6,667
December	5,472	1,041	202	6,715

ALL INDUSTRIES—TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Month.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	182,808	60,078	6,422	249,308
February	184,756	60,712	6,415	251,883
March	188,889	61,325	6,595	256,809
April	190,867	62,962	6,821	260,650
May	191,517	62,335	6,734	260,586
June	191,350	63,169	6,682	261,201
July	187,648	60,639	6,344	254,631
August	190,144	61,411	6,463	258,018
September	194,655	62,685	6,733	264,073
October	197,911	63,543	6,968	268,422
November	196,917	63,912	6,990	267,819
December	197,030	63,499	6,934	267,463

TABLE No. 6.—Amount Paid in Wages, by Industries.—Average Yearly Earnings, per Employee, 1906.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages or Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
1	Agricultural implements	9	$263,648	$635 29
2	Artisans' tools	36	1,430,915	585 24
3	Art tile	6	179,698	472 88
4	Boilers	15	1,255,770	629 14
5	Boxes (wood and paper)	45	637,264	336 46
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	38	1,855,010	898 31
7	Brick and terra cotta	67	3,479,664	469 02
8	Brushes	12	149,001	422 10
9	Buttons (metal)	10	423,099	354 05
10	Buttons (pearl)	20	389,149	400 35
11	Carpets and rugs	8	404,732	399 53
12	Carriages and wagons	28	590,568	572 81
13	Chemical products	59	3,511,799	513 49
14	Cigars and tobacco	35	2,469,078	294 78
15	Clothing	13	423,722	426 28
16	Confectionery	9	185,415	351 83
17	Cornices and skylights	21	291,580	569 49
18	Corsets and corset waists	12	604,738	334 66
19	Cutlery	11	474,939	461 10
20	Cotton goods	32	1,711,861	317 30
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	16	1,695,634	488 93
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	1,113,128	596 21
23	Electrical appliances	32	3,501,096	519 52
24	Fertilizers	13	752,173	548 23
25	Food products	25	1,113,942	520 77
26	Foundry (brass)	20	798,173	518 63
27	Foundry (iron)	49	4,587,810	561 61
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	1,314,312	686 32
29	Gas and electric light fixtures	9	126,758	408 90
30	Glass (window and bottle)	30	3,525,841	569 60
31	Glass mirrors	4	94,311	526 83
32	Graphite products	6	649,957	355 94
33	Hats (fur and soft)	42	3,391,530	581 53
34	Hats (straw)	3	237,147	614 37
35	High explosives	7	875,515	518 05
36	Inks and mucilage	5	49,570	688 47
37	Jewelry	89	2,375,814	682 31
38	Knit goods	17	855,674	310 92
39	Laundry	8	283,200	358 48
40	Leather	69	3,533,871	617 59
41	Leather goods	19	613,195	385 41
42	Lamps	10	1,005,015	433 75
43	Line and cement	7	1,418,743	595 11
44	Machinery	123	15,401,006	631 37
45	Mattresses and bedding	9	196,482	464 49
46	Metal goods	65	3,041,029	450 45
47	Metal novelties	17	468,227	445 08
48	Mining (iron ore)	7	893,904	480 85
49	Musical instruments	16	914,913	539 77
50	Oilcloth (floor and table)	8	709,861	520 80
51	Oils	15	2,417,330	644 10
52	Paints	10	477,312	544 25
53	Paper	38	1,215,014	502 27
54	Pig iron	5	532,402	570 02
55	Pottery	48	3,034,563	629 95
56	Printing and bookbinding	23	746,323	535 38
57	Quarrying stone	15	646,148	589 01
58	Roofing (metal and tar)	7	311,205	617 47
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	38	3,075,239	489 76
60	Saddles and harness	10	114,634	479 64
61	Saddlery and harness hardware	15	452,488	473 81
62	Scientific instruments	16	2,708,857	539 93
63	Sash, blinds and doors	27	531,841	578 71
64	Shoes	31	1,764,898	441 22

TABLE No. 6.—Amount Paid in Wages, by Industries.—Average Yearly Earnings, per Employee, 1906.—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages or Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
65	Shirts	17	$856,359	$348 23
66	Shirt waists (women's)	5	142,589	250 59
67	Shipbuilding	16	2,589,672	677 56
68	Silk (broad and ribbon)	156	9,365,255	434 72
69	Silk dyeing	23	2,091,743	463 90
70	Silk throwing	30	502,113	274 08
71	Silk mill supplies	16	277,448	432 16
72	Silver goods	16	797,828	616 35
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	9	2,154,701	549 52
74	Soap and tallow	14	464,552	519 05
75	Steel and iron (bar)	5	665,742	482 07
76	Steel and iron (structural)	25	2,151,169	627 34
77	Steel and iron (forging)	13	1,871,444	649 35
78	Textile products	9	468,612	369 27
79	Thread	6	1,926,831	371 04
80	Trunks and traveling bags	11	314,943	586 48
81	Trunk and bag hardware	8	630,468	365 91
82	Typewriters and supplies	4	101,772	571 75
83	Underwear (women's and children's)	23	586,573	324 79
84	Varnishes	18	239,019	744 60
85	Watches, cases and material	11	1,507,098	566 57
86	Window shades	5	72,990	540 66
87	Wooden goods	39	796,635	545 64
88	Woolen and worsted goods	26	3,454,292	385 30
89	Unclassified	81	3,259,749	513 91
	All industries	2,120	$131,587,332	$505 96

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	2	....	....	2
4, " " 5	17	....	....	17
5, " " 6	7	....	1	8
6, " " 7	14	....	....	14
7, " " 8	30	....	....	30
8, " " 9	50	....	....	50
9, " " 10	98	....	....	98
10, " " 12	94	....	....	94
12, " " 15	79	....	....	79
15, " " 20	131	....	....	131
20, " " 25	8	....	....	8
25, and over	2	....	....	2
Total	532	....	1	533

ARTISANS' TOOLS—THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	7	....	5	12
$3, but under $4	22	....	21	43
4, " " 5	71	3	39	113
5, " " 6	82	5	14	101
6, " " 7	123	5	....	128
7, " " 8	134	5	....	139
8, " " 9	179	....	....	179
9, " " 10	224	1	....	225
10, " " 12	398	5	....	403
12, " " 15	518	....	....	518
15, " " 20	473	....	....	473
20, " " 25	187	....	....	187
25, and over	53	....	....	53
Total	2,471	24	79	2,574

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

ART TILE—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	1	2	3
$3, but under $4	....	....	....	....
4, " " 5	7	43	....	50
5, " " 6	16	25	....	41
6, " " 7	46	21	....	67
7, " " 8	26	2	....	28
8, " " 9	63	....	....	63
9, " " 10	54	2	....	56
10, " " 12	33	1	....	34
12, " " 15	29	....	....	29
15, " " 20	22	....	....	22
20, " " 25	11	....	....	11
25, and over	6	....	....	6
Total	313	95	2	410

BOILERS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	13	....	....	13
$3, but under $4	7	....	....	7
4, " " 5	22	....	....	22
5, " " 6	23	....	....	23
6, " " 7	32	....	....	32
7, " " 8	55	....	....	55
8, " " 9	145	....	....	145
9, " " 10	326	....	....	326
10, " " 12	497	....	....	497
12, " " 15	533	....	....	533
15, " " 20	476	....	....	476
20, " " 25	107	....	....	107
25, and over	34	....	....	34
Total	2,270	....	....	2,270

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	8	39	12	59
$3, but under $4	41	145	66	252
4, " " 5	42	202	24	268
5, " " 6	65	213	6	284
6, " " 7	51	177	3	231
7, " " 8	73	108	....	181
8, " " 9	58	77	....	135
9, " " 10	88	45	....	133
10, " " 12	91	26	....	117
12, " " 15	120	5	....	125
15, " " 20	87	1	....	88
20, " " 25	19	....	....	19
25, and over	11	....	....	11
Total	754	1,038	111	1,903

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	16	....	....	16
$3, but under $4	13	....	....	13
4, " " 5	10	....	1	11
5, " " 6	10	....	....	10
6, " " 7	14	....	1	15
7, " " 8	18	....	2	20
8, " " 9	11	....	....	11
9, " " 10	21	....	....	21
10, " " 12	82	....	....	82
12, " " 15	186	....	....	186
15, " " 20	1,532	....	....	1,532
20, " " 25	245	....	....	245
25, and over	43	....	....	43
Total	2,201	....	4	2,205

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SIXTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	47	....	4	51
$3, but under $4	76	....	7	83
4, " " 5	104	6	15	125
5, " " 6	137	19	13	169
6, " " 7	234	2	18	254
7, " " 8	675	3	....	678
8, " " 9	2,257	....	....	2,257
9, " " 10	2,134	....	....	2,134
10, " " 12	1,385	....	....	1,385
12, " " 15	1,199	....	....	1,199
15, " " 20	738	....	....	738
20, " " 25	184	....	....	184
25, and over	70	....	....	70
Total	9,240	30	57	9,327

BRUSHES—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	4	8	....	12
$3, but under $4	6	31	4	41
4, " " 5	19	23	....	42
5, " " 6	24	18	....	42
6, " " 7	17	25	....	42
7, " " 8	32	11	....	43
8, " " 9	27	8	....	35
9, " " 10	32	5	....	37
10, " " 12	33	3	....	36
12, " " 15	24	2	....	26
15, " " 20	26	1	....	27
20, " " 25	12	....	....	12
25, and over	5	....	....	5
Total	261	135	4	400

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

BUTTONS (METAL)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	7	57	11	75
$3, but under $4	21	77	15	113
4, " " 5	25	111	2	138
5, " " 6	23	119	1	143
6, " " 7	24	99	....	123
7, " " 8	29	73	....	102
8, " " 9	22	85	....	107
9, " " 10	27	23	....	50
10, " " 12	35	41	....	76
12, " " 15	57	26	....	83
15, " " 20	125	3	....	128
20, " " 25	51	1	....	52
25, and over	74	....	....	74
Total	520	715	29	1,264

BUTTONS (PEARL)—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	7	43	1	51
$3, but under $4	16	20	12	48
4, " " 5	35	51	8	94
5, " " 6	44	38	2	84
6, " " 7	52	63	....	115
7, " " 8	52	48	....	100
8, " " 9	59	14	....	73
9, " " 10	61	17	....	78
10, " " 12	80	3	....	83
12, " " 15	154	....	....	154
15, " " 20	175	....	....	175
20, " " 25	16	....	....	16
25, and over	4	....	....	4
Total	755	297	23	1,075

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

CARPETS AND RUGS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	34	45	3	82
$3, but under $4	38	46	8	92
4, " " 5	21	45	1	67
5, " " 6	42	56	....	98
6, " " 7	63	42	....	105
7, " " 8	56	48	....	104
8, " " 9	78	30	....	108
9, " " 10	78	7	....	85
10, " " 12	99	2	....	101
12, " " 15	118	8	....	126
15, " " 20	108	1	....	109
20, " " 25	14	....	....	14
25, and over	15	....	....	15
Total	764	330	12	1,106

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	1	....	....	1
$3, but under $4	7	....	....	7
4, " " 5	11	....	....	11
5, " " 6	20	....	....	20
6, " " 7	16	....	....	16
7, " " 8	36	....	....	36
8, " " 9	87	....	....	87
9, " " 10	142	....	....	142
10, " " 12	142	....	....	142
12, " " 15	282	....	....	282
15, " " 20	207	....	....	207
20, " " 25	45	....	....	45
25, and over	31	....	....	31
Total	1,027	....	....	1,027

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—FIFTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	5	60	2	67
$3, but under $4	5	143	19	167
4, " " 5	56	341	15	412
5, " " 6	108	405	4	517
6, " " 7	174	339	4	517
7, " " 8	254	243	1	498
8, " " 9	328	135	1	464
9, " " 10	1,520	80	....	1,600
10, " " 12	1,114	49	....	1,163
12, " " 15	1,053	18	....	1,071
15, " " 20	805	4	....	809
20, " " 25	161	4	....	165
25, and over	116	....	....	116
Total	5,699	1,821	46	7,566

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	82	159	85	326
$3, but under $4	28	631	302	961
4, " " 5	98	1,218	221	1,537
5, " " 6	106	1,396	80	1,582
6, " " 7	134	1,254	11	1,399
7, " " 8	177	963	....	1,140
8, " " 9	187	565	....	752
9, " " 10	241	398	....	639
10, " " 12	240	231	....	471
12, " " 15	277	94	....	371
15, " " 20	226	8	....	234
20, " " 25	106	....	....	106
25, and over	41	....	....	41
Total	1,943	6,917	699	9,559

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

CLOTHING—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	3	2	5
$3, but under $4	1	28	2	31
4, " " 5	8	87	....	95
5, " " 6	22	139	1	162
6, " " 7	24	110	....	134
7, " " 8	15	75	....	90
8, " " 9	49	165	....	214
9, " " 10	49	34	....	83
10, " " 12	62	58	....	120
12, " " 15	74	21	....	95
15, " " 20	88	2	....	90
20, " " 25	28	1	....	29
25, and over	13	....	....	13
Total	433	723	5	1,161

CONFECTIONERY—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	25	....	25
$3, but under $4	36	57	25	118
4, " " 5	33	112	5	150
5, " " 6	25	110	1	136
6, " " 7	15	35	....	50
7, " " 8	18	23	....	41
8, " " 9	22	9	....	31
9, " " 10	23	6	....	29
10, " " 12	22	8	....	30
12, " " 15	35	4	....	39
15, " " 20	22	1	....	23
20, " " 25	6	....	....	6
25, and over	1	....	....	1
Total	258	390	31	679

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	8	....	....	8
4, " " 5	9	....	10	19
5, " " 6	19	....	....	19
6, " " 7	17	....	....	17
7, " " 8	5	....	....	5
8, " " 9	26	3	....	29
9, " " 10	21	1	....	22
10, " " 12	49	1	....	50
12, " " 15	60	....	....	60
15, " " 20	87	....	....	87
20, " " 25	179	....	....	179
25, and over	19	....	....	19
Total	499	5	10	514

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	41	....	41
$3, but under $4	3	101	15	119
4, " " 5	2	259	5	266
5, " " 6	12	278	....	290
6, " " 7	11	265	....	276
7, " " 8	12	244	....	256
8, " " 9	9	184	....	193
9, " " 10	12	141	....	153
10, " " 12	15	147	....	162
12, " " 15	29	43	....	72
15, " " 20	32	14	....	46
20, " " 25	12	1	....	13
25, and over	9	1	....	10
Total	158	1,719	20	1,897

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

CUTLERY—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	12	31	43
$3, but under $4	43	18	13	74
4, " " 5	41	14	14	69
5, " " 6	58	31	3	92
6, " " 7	68	19	....	87
7, " " 8	56	8	....	64
8, " " 9	62	5	....	67
9, " " 10	66	1	....	67
10, " " 12	95	....	....	95
12, " " 15	184	2	....	186
15, " " 20	183	....	....	183
20, " " 25	56	....	....	56
25, and over	8	....	....	8
Total	920	110	61	1,091

COTTON GOODS—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	4	154	69	227
$3, but under $4	10	242	257	509
4, " " 5	47	780	44	871
5, " " 6	81	989	5	1,075
6, " " 7	142	872	2	1,016
7, " " 8	177	529	....	706
8, " " 9	125	185	....	310
9, " " 10	159	121	....	280
10, " " 12	211	96	....	307
12, " " 15	157	52	....	209
15, " " 20	128	9	....	137
20, " " 25	60	2	....	62
25, and over	53	....	....	53
Total	1,354	4,031	377	5,762

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	2	2
$3, but under $4	2	6	14	22
4, " " 5	97	152	44	293
5, " " 6	176	199	15	390
6, " " 7	254	170	1	425
7, " " 8	697	25	....	722
8, " " 9	634	3	....	637
9, " " 10	500	1	....	501
10, " " 12	234	1	....	235
12, " " 15	268	2	....	270
15, " " 20	185	3	....	188
20, " " 25	54	....	....	54
25, and over	94	....	....	94
Total	3,195	562	76	3,833

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	2	2
$3, but under $4	5	3	....	8
4, " " 5	85	19	2	106
5, " " 6	67	70	....	137
6, " " 7	46	27	....	73
7, " " 8	67	24	....	91
8, " " 9	231	20	....	251
9, " " 10	169	21	....	190
10, " " 12	177	13	....	190
12, " " 15	244	1	....	245
15, " " 20	209	....	....	209
20, " " 25	110	....	....	110
25, and over	24	....	....	24
Total	1,434	198	4	1,636

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	15	4	2	21
$3, but under $4	131	34	54	219
4, " " 5	183	101	76	360
5, " " 6	222	251	13	486
6, " " 7	295	201	....	496
7, " " 8	402	155	....	557
8, " " 9	549	86	....	635
9, " " 10	877	48	....	925
10, " " 12	940	37	....	977
12, " " 15	979	14	....	993
15, " " 20	1,101	1	....	1,102
20, " " 25	424	....	....	424
25, and over	183	....	....	183
Total	6,301	932	145	7,378

FERTILIZERS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	1	....	1
$3, but under $4	6	....	....	6
4, " " 5	4	....	....	4
5, " " 6	3	3	....	6
6, " " 7	22	2	6	30
7, " " 8	27	3	....	30
8, " " 9	47	5	....	52
9, " " 10	286	2	....	288
10, " " 12	1,042	1	....	1,043
12, " " 15	322	4	....	326
15, " " 20	148	....	....	148
20, " " 25	24	....	....	24
25, and over	15	....	....	15
Total	1,946	21	6	1,973

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

FOOD PRODUCTS—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts
Under $3	3	2	2	7
$3, but under $4	14	36	33	83
4, " " 5	35	83	5	123
5, " " 6	32	214	1	247
6, " " 7	50	145	....	195
7, " " 8	107	23	....	130
8, " " 9	67	13	....	80
9, " " 10	438	5	....	443
10, " " 12	321	3	....	324
12, " " 15	446	4	....	450
15, " " 20	344	1	....	345
20, " " 25	56	....	....	56
25, and over	26	....	....	26
Total	1,939	529	41	2,509

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	1	1	3	5
$3, but under $4	38	12	4	54
4, " " 5	38	11	5	54
5, " " 6	51	7	3	61
6, " " 7	40	8	....	48
7, " " 8	134	17	....	151
8, " " 9	145	11	1	157
9, " " 10	188	3	....	191
10, " " 12	221	2	....	223
12, " " 15	313	....	....	313
15, " " 20	383	....	....	383
20, " " 25	46	....	....	46
25, and over	18	....	....	18
Total	1,616	72	16	1,704

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

FOUNDRY (IRON)—FORTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	22	....	3	25
$3, but under $4	110	17	12	139
4, " " 5	149	19	9	177
5, " " 6	186	40	5	231
6, " " 7	238	17	....	255
7, " " 8	533	8	....	541
8, " " 9	1,259	1	....	1,260
9, " " 10	1,876	4	....	1,880
10, " " 12	1,320	2	....	1,322
12, " " 15	1,239	1	....	1,240
15, " " 20	1,627	....	....	1,627
20, " " 25	370	....	....	370
25, and over	137	....	....	137
Total	9,066	109	29	9,204

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Speci' Amounts.
Under $3	30	....	....	30
$3, but under $4	53	....	3	56
4, " " 5	55	3	1	59
5, " " 6	130	15	....	145
6, " " 7	82	1	....	83
7, " " 8	72	5	....	77
8, " " 9	63	....	....	63
9, " " 10	179	7	....	186
10, " " 12	275	6	....	281
12, " " 15	307	2	....	309
15, " " 20	376	....	....	376
20, " " 25	212	....	....	212
25, and over	256	....	....	256
Total	2,090	39	4	2,133

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	10	1	1	12
4, " " 5	15	18	2	35
5, " " 6	26	2	2	30
6, " " 7	21	2	2	25
7, " " 8	46	....	1	47
8, " " 9	27	1	....	28
9, " " 10	40	1	....	41
10, " " 12	49	....	....	49
12, " " 15	59	....	....	59
15, " " 20	45	....	....	45
20, " " 25	12	....	....	12
25, and over	8	....	....	8
Total	358	25	8	391

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	23	7	3	33
$3, but under $4	203	39	347	589
4, " " 5	674	106	122	902
5, " " 6	638	23	73	734
6, " " 7	531	12	....	543
7, " " 8	596	11	....	607
8, " " 9	254	6	....	260
9, " " 10	648	4	....	652
10, " " 12	512	2	....	514
12, " " 15	544	....	....	544
15, " " 20	462	....	....	462
20, " " 25	500	....	....	500
25, and over	1,535	....	....	1,535
Total	7,120	210	545	7,875

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

GLASS MIRRORS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	1	....	8	9
4, " " 5	....	1	9	10
5, " " 6	6	9	....	15
6, " " 7	9	7	....	16
7, " " 8	12	2	....	14
8, " " 9	10	....	....	10
9, " " 10	19	....	....	19
10, " " 12	12	....	....	12
12, " " 15	38	....	....	38
15, " " 20	35	....	....	35
20, " " 25	4	....	....	4
25, and over	3	....	....	3
Total	149	19	17	185

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts
Under $3	....	4	31	35
$3, but under $4	89	203	11	303
4, " " 5	105	179	2	286
5, " " 6	96	180	....	276
6, " " 7	104	172	....	276
7, " " 8	69	89	....	158
8, " " 9	46	56	1	103
9, " " 10	56	35	....	91
10, " " 12	103	20	....	123
12, " " 15	131	8	....	139
15, " " 20	116	1	....	117
20, " " 25	28	....	....	28
25, and over	14	....	....	14
Total	957	947	45	1,949

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

HATS (FUR AND FELT)—FORTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	13	8	....	21
$3, but under $4	25	33	3	61
4, " " 5	108	203	8	319
5, " " 6	118	130	....	248
6, " " 7	136	161	....	297
7, " " 8	163	203	....	366
8, " " 9	163	179	....	342
9, " " 10	318	154	....	472
10, " " 12	439	134	....	573
12, " " 15	682	114	....	796
15, " " 20	1,152	32	....	1,184
20, " " 25	722	2	....	724
25, and over	247	....	....	247
Total	4,286	1,353	11	5,650

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	1	22	4	27
4, " " 5	7	22	....	29
5, " " 6	7	35	....	42
6, " " 7	15	58	....	73
7, " " 8	21	45	....	66
8, " " 9	42	51	....	93
9, " " 10	40	30	....	70
10, " " 12	30	112	....	142
12, " " 15	40	37	....	77
15, " " 20	39	12	....	51
20, " " 25	10	5	....	15
25, and over	3	....	....	3
Total	255	429	4	688

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	....	....	1	....
4, " " 5	8	....	15	23
5, " " 6	5	....	9	14
6, " " 7	23	7	....	30
7, " " 8	21	....	....	21
8, " " 9	69	....	....	69
9, " " 10	582	....	....	582
10, " " 12	319	....	....	319
12, " " 15	291	10	....	301
15, " " 20	286	....	....	286
20, " " 25	72	....	....	72
25, and over	17	....	....	17
Total	1,693	17	25	1,735

INKS AND MUCILAGE—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	1	2	....	3
4, " " 5	1	....	....	1
5, " " 6	2	....	....	2
6, " " 7	....	....	....	....
7, " " 8	4	....	....	4
8, " " 9	1	....	....	1
9, " " 10	1	....	....	1
10, " " 12	13	....	....	13
12, " " 15	20	....	....	20
15, " " 20	20	....	....	20
20, " " 25	6	....	....	6
25, and over	4	....	....	4
Total	73	2	....	75

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

JEWELRY—EIGHTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	43	20	15	78
$3, but under $4	130	48	42	220
4, " " 5	84	103	16	203
5, " " 6	97	114	2	213
6, " " 7	69	98	....	167
7, " " 8	56	114	....	170
8, " " 9	44	118	....	162
9, " " 10	92	162	....	254
10, " " 12	138	119	....	257
12, " " 15	310	76	....	386
15, " " 20	692	34	....	726
20, " " 25	497	4	....	501
25, and over	490	....	....	490
Total	2,742	1,010	75	3,827

KNIT GOODS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	23	12	35
$3, but under $4	9	80	52	141
4, " " 5	13	196	53	262
5, " " 6	42	245	28	315
6, " " 7	62	246	7	315
7, " " 8	73	235	5	313
8, " " 9	84	346	3	433
9, " " 10	116	395	....	511
10, " " 12	132	99	....	231
12, " " 15	154	32	....	186
15, " " 20	112	5	....	117
20, " " 25	36	1	....	37
25, and over	40	....	....	40
Total	873	1,903	160	2,936

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

LAUNDRY—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	1	19	7	27
4, " " 5	1	80	10	91
5, " " 6	6	186	....	192
6, " " 7	....	154	....	154
7, " " 8	....	76	....	76
8, " " 9	8	19	....	27
9, " " 10	25	9	....	34
10, " " 12	59	16	....	75
12, " " 15	59	4	....	63
15, " " 20	47	4	....	51
20, " " 25	7	1	....	8
25, and over	4	....	....	4
Total	217	568	17	802

LEATHER—SIXTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	27	1	....	28
$3, but under $4	57	16	16	89
4, " " 5	82	7	13	102
5, " " 6	178	14	8	200
6, " " 7	222	8	3	233
7, " " 8	507	4	....	511
8, " " 9	456	1	....	457
9, " " 10	725	1	....	726
10, " " 12	1,119	6	....	1,125
12, " " 15	1,332	....	....	1,332
15, " " 20	889	1	....	890
20, " " 25	320	....	....	320
25, and over	210	....	....	210
Total	6,124	59	40	6,223

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

LEATHER GOODS—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	20	43	45	108
$3, but under $4	72	176	16	264
4, " " 5	59	184	3	246
5, " " 6	78	128	....	206
6, " " 7	61	118	....	179
7, " " 8	57	89	....	146
8, " " 9	70	21	....	91
9, " " 10	45	12	....	57
10, " " 12	98	6	....	104
12, " " 15	163	5	....	168
15, " " 20	78	2	....	80
20, " " 25	33	....	....	33
25, and over	29	....	....	29
Total	863	784	64	1,711

LAMPS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	3	13	....	16
$3, but under $4	21	48	2	71
4, " " 5	21	134	....	155
5, " " 6	13	267	....	280
6, " " 7	20	289	....	309
7, " " 8	45	311	....	356
8, " " 9	56	270	....	326
9, " " 10	90	238	....	328
10, " " 12	151	239	....	390
12, " " 15	163	78	....	241
15, " " 20	188	7	....	195
20, " " 25	54	....	....	54
25, and over	22	....	....	22
Total	847	1,894	2	2,743

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

LIME AND CEMENT—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	13	....	....	13
$3, but under $4	17	....	....	17
4, " " 5	10	1	6	17
5, " " 6	22	1	1	24
6, " " 7	56	1	1	58
7, " " 8	87	1	....	88
8, " " 9	208	....	....	208
9, " " 10	516	....	....	516
10, " " 12	633	....	....	633
12, " " 15	646	....	....	646
15, " " 20	339	....	....	339
20, " " 25	87	....	....	87
25, and over	35	....	....	35
Total	2,669	4	8	2,681

MACHINERY—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	109	1	9	119
$3, but under $4	477	33	34	544
4, " " 5	673	92	31	796
5, " " 6	655	128	6	789
6, " " 7	728	149	1	878
7, " " 8	1,210	52	....	1,262
8, " " 9	1,727	53	....	1,780
9, " " 10	2,557	45	....	2,602
10, " " 12	3,432	52	....	3,484
12, " " 15	4,495	22	....	4,517
15, " " 20	7,807	2	....	7,809
20, " " 25	1,358	....	....	1,358
25, and over	470	....	....	470
Total	25,698	629	81	26,408

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	4	....	2	6
$3, but under $4	13	9	4	26
4, " " 6	38	13	2	53
5, " " 6	42	32	....	74
6, " " 7	28	11	....	39
7, " " 8	12	5	....	17
8, " " 9	18	7	....	25
9, " " 10	30	9	....	39
10, " " 11	70	2	....	72
12, " " 15	55	3	....	58
15, " " 20	37	1	....	38
9, " " 10	15	....	....	15
26, " " 25	5	....	....	5
Total	367	92	8	467

METAL GOODS—SIXTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	98	81	14	193
$3, but under $4	100	192	74	366
4, " " 5	294	331	75	700
5, " " 6	316	398	38	752
6, " " 7	368	284	7	659
7, " " 8	418	195	2	615
8, " " 9	521	145	1	667
9, " " 10	818	59	....	877
10, " " 12	657	29	....	686
12, " " 15	840	16	....	856
15, " " 20	761	10	....	771
20, " " 25	285	....	....	285
25, and over	99	....	....	99
Total	5,575	1,740	211	7,526

98600

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

METAL NOVELTIES—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	2	15	6	23
$3, but under $4	49	57	19	125
4, " " 5	75	90	20	185
5, " " 6	57	81	5	143
6, " " 7	56	45	....	101
7, " " 8	69	15	....	84
8, " " 9	77	8	....	85
9, " " 10	88	7	....	95
10, " " 12	114	7	....	121
12, " " 15	141	4	....	145
15, " " 20	119	1	....	120
20, " " 25	48	....	....	48
25, and over	13	....	....	13
Total	908	330	50	1,288

MINING (IRON ORE)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	25	....	....	25
$3, but under $4	14	....	....	14
4, " " 5	17	....	....	17
5, " " 6	35	....	....	35
6, " " 7	53	....	....	53
7, " " 8	45	....	....	45
8, " " 9	207	....	....	207
9, " " 10	210	....	....	210
10, " " 12	831	....	....	831
12, " " 15	549	....	....	549
15, " " 20	39	....	....	39
20, " " 25	8	....	....	8
25, and over	....	....	....	....
Total	2,033	....	....	2,033

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	24	4	5	33
$3, but under $4	40	46	25	111
4, " " 5	74	46	11	131
5, " " 6	85	57	7	149
6, " " 7	112	56	1	169
7, " " 8	109	28	....	137
8, " " 9	125	34	....	159
9, " " 10	126	10	....	136
10, " " 12	201	8	....	209
12, " " 15	282	1	....	283
15, " " 20	336	....	....	336
20, " " 25	87	....	....	87
25, and over	30	....	....	30
Total	1,631	290	49	1,970

OILCLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	11	....	1	12
$3, but under $4	8	....	2	10
4, " " 5	9	....	9	18
5, " " 6	17	....	14	31
6, " " 7	24	....	13	37
7, " " 8	150	8	....	158
8, " " 9	159	10	....	169
9, " " 10	417	....	....	417
10, " " 12	221	....	....	221
12, " " 15	170	....	....	170
15, " " 20	155	....	....	155
20, " " 25	29	....	....	29
25, and over	12	....	....	12
Total	1,382	18	39	1,439

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

OILS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	30	....	....	30
$3, but under $4	17	3	1	21
4, " " 5	68	8	1	77
5, " " 6	45	....	....	45
6, " " 7	164	3	....	167
7, " " 8	121	....	....	121
8, " " 9	67	....	....	67
9, " " 10	816	....	....	816
10, " " 12	632	....	....	632
12, " " 15	594	....	....	594
15, " " 20	1,269	1	....	1,270
20, " " 25	177	....	....	177
25, and over	69	....	....	69
Total	4,069	15	2	4,086

PAINTS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amount
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	7	25	3	35
4, " " 5	15	14	....	29
5, " " 6	6	8	....	14
6, " " 7	23	7	....	30
7, " " 8	35	4	....	39
8, " " 9	54	3	....	57
9, " " 10	272	4	....	276
10, " " 12	257	2	....	259
12, " " 15	148	1	....	149
15, " " 20	87	1	....	88
20, " " 25	41	....	....	41
25, and over	6	....	....	6
Total	951	69	3	1,023

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

PAPER—THIRTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	18	23	9	50
4, " " 5	37	65	19	121
5, " " 6	62	46	16	124
6, " " 7	103	56	....	159
7, " " 8	187	43	....	230
8, " " 9	268	7	....	275
9, " " 10	718	9	....	727
10, " " 12	211	....	....	211
12, " " 15	298	1	....	299
15, " " 20	224	2	....	226
20, " " 25	118	....	....	118
25, and over	68	....	....	68
Total	2,312	252	44	2,608

PIG IRON—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	23	....	....	23
$3, but under $4	6	....	....	6
4, " " 5	5	....	....	5
5, " " 6	7	....	....	7
6, " " 7	10	....	....	10
7, " " 8	17	....	....	17
8, " " 9	167	....	....	167
9, " " 10	144	....	....	144
10, " " 12	323	....	....	323
12, " " 15	345	....	....	345
15, " " 20	82	....	....	82
20, " " 25	11	....	....	11
25, and over	25	....	....	25
Total	1,165	....	....	1,165

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

POTTERY—FORTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	55	74	36	165
$3, but under $4	44	89	48	181
4, " " 5	99	186	62	347
5, " " 6	92	161	1	254
6, " " 7	159	170	....	329
7, " " 8	253	160	....	413
8, " " 9	357	63	....	420
9, " " 10	436	31	....	467
10, " " 12	512	16	....	528
12, " " 15	459	15	....	474
15, " " 20	624	1	....	625
20, " " 25	525	....	....	525
25, and over	549	1	....	550
Total	4,164	967	147	5,278

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	6	4	2	12
$3, but under $4	31	36	15	82
4, " " 5	82	172	3	257
5, " " 6	60	114	....	174
6, " " 7	62	95	....	157
7, " " 8	64	72	....	136
8, " " 9	52	35	....	87
9, " " 10	69	33	....	102
10, " " 12	72	16	....	88
12, " " 15	176	10	....	186
15, " " 20	185	5	....	190
20, " " 25	122	1	....	123
25, and over	57	1	....	58
Total	1,038	594	20	1,652

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

QUARRYING STONE—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	11	....	....	11
$3, but under $4	7	....	....	7
4, " " 5	8	....	....	8
5, " " 6	10	....	....	10
6, " " 7	20	....	....	20
7, " " 8	16	....	....	16
8, " " 9	295	....	....	295
9, " " 10	344	....	....	344
10, " " 12	227	....	....	227
12, " " 15	98	....	....	98
15, " " 20	98	....	....	98
20, " " 25	166	....	....	166
25, and over	113	....	....	113
Total	1,413	....	....	1,413

ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	1	....	....	1
$3, but under $4	3	....	....	3
4, " " 5	1	12	....	13
5, " " 6	10	2	....	12
6, " " 7	7	....	....	7
7, " " 8	22	....	....	22
8, " " 9	26	....	....	26
9, " " 10	138	....	....	138
10, " " 12	118	1	....	119
12, " " 15	104	....	....	104
15, " " 20	100	1	....	101
20, " " 25	27	....	....	27
25, and over	11	....	....	11
Total	568	16	....	584

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	31	49	19	99
$3, but under $4	58	51	35	144
4, " " 5	174	136	36	346
5, " " 6	183	209	25	417
6, " " 7	331	339	10	680
7, " " 8	383	229	7	619
8, " " 9	628	116	1	745
9, " " 10	959	92	....	1,051
10, " " 12	1,045	52	....	1,097
12, " " 15	1,125	23	....	1,148
15, " " 20	524	3	....	527
20, " " 25	118	....	....	118
25, and over	63	....	....	63
Total	5,622	1,299	133	7,054

SADDLES AND HARNESS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	1	....	1
$3, but under $4	1	1	....	2
4, " " 5	1	....	....	1
5, " " 6	5	....	....	5
6, " " 7	6	....	....	6
7, " " 8	4	....	....	4
8, " " 9	6	....	....	6
9, " " 10	22	2	....	24
10, " " 12	20	1	....	21
12, " " 15	66	1	....	67
15, " " 20	49	....	....	49
20, " " 25	9	....	....	9
25, and over	5	....	....	5
Total	194	6	....	200

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	8	....	20	28
4, " " 5	39	3	19	61
5, " " 6	55	10	....	65
6, " " 7	39	6	....	45
7, " " 8	53	6	....	59
8, " " 9	50	2	....	52
9, " " 10	54	3	....	57
10, " " 12	88	14	....	102
12, " " 15	169	1	....	170
15, " " 20	195	....	....	195
20, " " 25	31	....	....	31
25, and over	5	....	....	5
Total	786	45	39	870

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	1	....	9	10
$3, but under $4	13	11	39	63
4, " " 5	113	124	5	242
5, " " 6	166	182	....	348
6, " " 7	164	144	....	308
7, " " 8	193	101	....	294
8, " " 9	631	141	....	772
9, " " 10	564	63	....	627
10, " " 12	725	39	....	764
12, " " 15	1,132	13	....	1,145
15, " " 20	1,013	....	....	1,013
20, " " 25	130	....	....	130
25, and over	58	....	....	58
Total	4,903	818	53	5,774

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	1	....	....	1
$3, but under $4	12	....	....	12
4, " " 5	20	....	11	31
5, " " 6	23	....	....	23
6, " " 7	46	....	....	46
7, " " 8	29	....	....	29
8, " " 9	47	....	....	47
9, " " 10	168	1	....	169
10, " " 12	150	....	....	150
12, " " 15	180	....	....	180
15, " " 20	355	....	....	355
20, " " 25	32	....	....	32
25, and over	10	....	....	10
Total	1,073	1	11	1,085

SHOES—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	11	33	53	97
$3, but under $4	73	106	95	274
4, " " 5	131	200	33	364
5, " " 6	159	220	7	386
6, " " 7	146	189	1	336
7, " " 8	189	139	....	328
8, " " 9	215	148	....	363
9, " " 10	208	133	....	341
10, " " 12	383	135	....	518
12, " " 15	568	75	....	643
15, " " 20	361	25	....	386
20, " " 25	146	1	....	147
25, and over	45	....	....	45
Total	2,635	1,404	189	4,228

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

SHIRTS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	75	12	87
$3, but under $4	16	161	54	231
4, " " 5	27	251	9	287
5, " " 6	19	410	1	430
6, " " 7	30	295	1	326
7, " " 8	19	254	....	273
8, " " 9	12	195	....	207
9, " " 10	34	180	....	214
10, " " 12	68	161	....	229
12, " " 15	146	37	....	183
15, " " 20	96	4	....	100
20, " " 25	10	....	....	10
25, and over	4	....	....	4
Total	481	2,023	77	2,581

SHIRTWAISTS (WOMEN'S)—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	9	7	16
$3, but under $4	....	29	4	33
4, " " 5	....	75	3	78
5, " " 6	....	104	....	104
6, " " 7	4	99	....	103
7, " " 8	7	89	....	96
8, " " 9	7	57	....	64
9, " " 10	10	22	....	32
10, " " 12	15	20	....	35
12, " " 15	17	6	....	23
15, " " 20	11	2	....	13
20, " " 25	1	....	....	1
25, and over	....	....	....	....
Total	72	512	14	598

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

SHIPBUILDING—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	16	....	....	16
$3, but under $4	22	....	2	24
4, " " 5	74	....	2	76
5, " " 6	39	....	....	39
6, " " 7	74	....	....	74
7, " " 8	280	....	....	280
8, " " 9	34	....	....	34
9, " " 10	1,034	....	....	1,034
10, " " 12	614	....	....	614
12, " " 15	751	....	....	751
15, " " 20	1,624	....	....	1,624
20, " " 25	225	....	....	225
25, and over	131	....	....	131
Total	4,918	....	4	4,922

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	118	341	216	675
$3, but under $4	308	608	392	1,308
4, " " 5	414	1,167	149	1,730
5, " " 6	502	1,463	37	2,002
6, " " 7	573	1,706	11	2,290
7, " " 8	745	1,414	3	2,162
8, " " 9	730	1,072	....	1,802
9, " " 10	1,032	1,074	....	2,106
10, " " 12	1,946	1,361	....	3,307
12, " " 15	1,480	1,178	....	2,658
15, " " 20	2,141	298	....	2,439
20, " " 25	439	46	....	485
25, and over	99	4	....	103
Total	10,527	11,732	808	23,067

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

SILK DYEING—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	9	9
$3, but under $4	41	26	23	90
4, " " 5	35	56	7	98
5, " " 6	46	88	1	135
6, " " 7	94	180	....	274
7, " " 8	166	26	....	192
8, " " 9	220	12	....	232
9, " " 10	1,037	8	....	1,045
10, " " 12	2,403	1	....	2,404
15, " " 20	493	....	....	493
15, " " 20	196	....	....	196
20, " " 25	67	....	....	67
25, and over	43	....	....	43
Total	4,841	397	40	5,278

SILK THROWING—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	14	90	53	157
$3, but under $4	79	93	80	252
4, " " 5	83	68	52	203
5, " " 6	127	183	26	336
6, " " 7	68	580	1	649
7, " " 8	140	171	....	311
8, " " 9	82	2	....	84
9, " " 10	40	5	....	45
10, " " 12	34	....	....	34
12, " " 15	43	1	....	44
15, " " 20	24	1	....	25
20, " " 25	3	....	....	3
25, and over	2	....	....	2
Total	739	1,194	212	2,145

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	8	8
$3, but under $4	9	5	20	34
4, " " 5	38	35	11	84
5, " " 6	37	38	7	82
6, " " 7	26	22	1	49
7, " " 8	40	10	....	50
8, " " 9	36	19	....	55
9, " " 10	43	6	....	49
10, " " 12	68	4	....	72
12, " " 15	65	11	....	76
15, " " 20	96	1	....	97
20, " " 25	19	....	....	19
25, and over	4	....	....	4
Total	481	151	47	679

SILVER GOODS—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	3	2	12	17
$3, but under $4	77	59	39	175
4, " " 5	52	46	4	102
5, " " 6	37	33	....	70
6, " " 7	37	44	....	81
7, " " 8	31	40	....	71
8, " " 9	15	28	....	43
9, " " 10	34	20	....	54
10, " " 12	59	35	....	94
12, " " 15	139	24	....	163
15, " " 20	356	6	....	362
20, " " 25	159	1	....	160
25, and over	77	....	....	77
Total	1,076	338	55	1,469

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	17	....	....	17
$3, but under $4	8	....	....	8
4, " " 5	19	....	3	22
5, " " 6	11	....	....	11
6, " " 7	46	....	2	48
7, " " 8	62	....	....	62
8, " " 9	224	....	....	224
9, " " 10	1,271	....	....	1,271
10, " " 12	648	....	....	648
12, " " 15	1,338	....	....	1,338
15, " " 20	477	....	....	477
20, " " 25	219	....	....	219
25, and over	111	....	....	111
Total	4,451	....	5	4,456

SOAP AND TALLOW—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	22	7	29	58
4, " " 5	30	47	11	88
5, " " 6	46	25	3	74
6, " " 7	33	24	1	58
7, " " 8	31	16	1	48
8, " " 9	52	26	....	78
9, " " 10	131	32	....	163
10, " " 12	123	26	....	149
12, " " 15	106	7	....	113
15, " " 20	114	....	....	114
20, " " 25	33	....	....	33
25, and over	19	....	....	19
Total	740	210	45	995

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	2	....	....	2
4, " " 5	38	73	....	111
5, " " 6	30	18	....	48
6, " " 7	13	....	....	13
7, " " 8	110	3	....	113
8, " " 9	465	1	....	466
9, " " 10	219	....	....	219
10, " " 12	190	....	....	190
12, " " 15	134	....	....	134
15, " " 20	156	....	....	156
20, " " 25	45	....	....	45
25, and over	49	....	....	49
Total	1,451	95	....	1,546

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	5	....	....	5
$3, but under $4	24	....	1	25
4, " " 5	52	....	1	53
5, " " 6	81	....	10	91
6, " " 7	88	....	....	88
7, " " 8	561	....	....	561
8, " " 9	394	....	....	394
9, " " 10	718	....	....	718
10, " " 12	785	....	....	785
12, " " 15	610	....	....	610
15, " " 20	631	....	....	631
20, " " 25	263	....	....	263
25, and over	116	....	....	116
Total	4,328	....	12	4,340

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	11	....	....	11
$3, but under $4	25	....	8	33
4, " " 5	23	....	6	29
5, " " 6	25	....	18	43
6, " " 7	99	....	....	99
7, " " 8	65	....	1	66
8, " " 9	492	....	2	494
9, " " 10	606	....	....	606
10, " " 12	462	....	....	462
12, " " 15	557	....	....	557
15, " " 20	619	....	....	619
20, " " 25	108	....	....	108
25, and over	92	....	....	92
Total	3,184	....	35	3,219

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	2	2
$3, but under $4	1	1	67	69
4, " " 5	70	119	27	216
5, " " 6	94	105	2	201
6, " " 7	68	98	....	166
7, " " 8	130	101	....	231
8, " " 9	111	9	....	120
9, " " 10	99	1	....	100
10, " " 12	93	....	....	93
12, " " 15	67	....	....	67
15, " " 20	40	....	....	40
20, " " 25	13	....	....	13
25, and over	2	....	....	2
Total	788	434	98	1,320

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

THREAD—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	2	1	4	7
$3, but under $4	4	46	87	137
4, " " 5	91	216	202	509
5, " " 6	140	496	92	728
6, " " 7	126	711	15	852
7, " " 8	166	649	....	815
8, " " 9	126	146	....	272
9, " " 10	147	56	....	203
10, " " 12	250	7	....	257
12, " " 15	293	2	....	295
15, " " 20	258	....	....	258
20, " " 25	77	....	....	77
25, and over	18	....	....	18
Total	1,698	2,330	400	4,428

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	5	....	....	5
$3, but under $4	13	....	....	13
4, " " 5	14	2	....	16
5, " " 6	24	7	....	31
6, " " 7	23	1	....	24
7, " " 8	34	4	....	38
8, " " 9	19	2	....	21
9, " " 10	41	4	....	45
10, " " 12	99	2	....	101
12, " " 15	114	1	....	115
15, " " 20	115	....	....	115
20, " " 25	38	....	....	38
25, and over	25	....	....	25
Total	564	23	....	587

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	2	2
$3, but under $4	15	23	36	74
4, " " 5	46	100	67	213
5, " " 6	28	91	49	168
6, " " 7	44	65	25	134
7, " " 8	47	80	13	140
8, " " 9	56	76	....	132
9, " " 10	131	24	....	155
10, " " 12	142	26	....	168
12, " " 15	163	13	....	176
15, " " 20	189	....	....	189
20, " " 25	66	....	....	66
25, and over	23	....	....	23
Total	950	498	192	1,640

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	4	....	2	6
4, " " 5	2	2	....	4
5, " " 6	7	3	....	10
6, " " 7	10	4	....	14
7, " " 8	2	....	....	2
8, " " 9	5	2	....	7
9, " " 10	21	....	....	21
10, " " 12	47	....	....	47
12, " " 15	50	....	....	50
15, " " 20	21	....	....	21
20, " " 25	10	....	....	10
25, and over	1	....	....	1
Total	180	11	2	193

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

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

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	72	20	92
$3, but under $4	....	121	37	158
4, " " 5	2	128	29	159
5, " " 6	7	219	3	229
6, " " 7	7	305	....	312
7, " " 8	5	269	....	274
8, " " 9	7	202	....	209
9, " " 10	10	148	....	158
10, " " 12	11	146	....	157
12, " " 15	22	54	....	76
15, " " 20	25	20	....	45
20, " " 25	10	8	....	18
25, and over	7	2	....	9
Total	112	1,694	89	1,896

VARNISHES—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	....	1	....	1
4, " " 5	1	1	....	2
5, " " 6	9	....	....	9
6, " " 7	20	2	....	22
7, " " 8	12	1	....	13
8, " " 9	13	2	....	15
9, " " 10	18	....	....	18
10, " " 12	59	3	....	62
12, " " 15	91	3	....	94
15, " " 20	59	2	....	61
20, " " 25	22	....	....	22
25, and over	30	....	....	30
Total	334	15	....	349

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	56	21	20	97
$3, but under $4	24	21	25	70
4, " " 5	35	45	32	112
5, " " 6	59	124	8	191
6, " " 7	65	165	4	234
7, " " 8	87	187	....	274
8, " " 9	63	187	....	250
9, " " 10	86	80	....	166
10, " " 12	175	108	....	283
12, " " 15	334	32	....	366
15, " " 20	413	10	....	423
20, " " 25	161	1	....	162
25, and over	125	1	....	126
Total	1,683	982	89	2,754

WINDOW SHADES—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3, but under $4	....	2	1	3
4, " " 5	5	6	....	11
5, " " 6	....	3	....	3
6, " " 7	2	2	....	4
7, " " 8	....	6	....	6
8, " " 9	6	....	....	6
9, " " 10	6	3	....	9
10, " " 12	13	2	....	15
12, " " 15	61	....	....	61
15, " " 20	24	....	....	24
20, " " 25	4	1	....	5
25, and over	....	....	....	....
Total	121	25	1	147

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

WOODEN GOODS—THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	4	....	2	6
$3, but under $4	25	1	15	41
4, " " 5	54	2	6	62
5, " " 6	49	5	....	54
6, " " 7	84	....	....	84
7, " " 8	148	7	....	155
8, " " 9	118	2	....	120
9, " " 10	271	4	....	275
10, " " 12	208	1	....	209
12, " " 15	323	2	....	325
15, " " 20	307	....	....	307
20, " " 25	59	1	....	60
25, and over	14	....	....	14
Total	1,664	25	23	1,712

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	10	7	129	146
$3, but under $4	40	184	333	557
4, " " 5	193	1,003	226	1,422
5, " " 6	427	1,405	22	1,854
6, " " 7	525	839	5	1,369
7, " " 8	355	452	....	807
8, " " 9	518	138	....	656
9, " " 10	558	109	....	667
10, " " 12	662	143	....	805
12, " " 15	603	48	....	651
15, " " 20	381	20	....	401
20, " " 25	203	5	....	208
25, and over	111	....	....	111
Total	4,586	4,353	715	9,654

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

UNCLASSIFIED—EIGHTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	60	58	29	147
$3, but under $4	87	161	54	302
4, " " 5	121	295	99	515
5, " " 6	124	161	42	327
6, " " 7	240	160	....	400
7, " " 8	252	102	....	354
8, " " 9	501	51	....	552
9, " " 10	1,571	18	....	1,589
10, " " 12	964	8	....	972
12, " " 15	936	8	....	944
15, " " 20	975	....	....	975
20, " " 25	311	....	....	311
25, and over	139	1	....	140
Total	6,281	1,023	224	7,528

ALL INDUSTRIES—TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	1,212	1,712	1,028	3,952
$3, but under $4	3,224	4,565	3,128	10,917
4, " " 5	6,004	10,146	2,088	18,238
5, " " 6	7,183	12,603	731	20,517
6, " " 7	8,675	12,088	158	20,921
7, " " 8	12,800	8,761	36	21,597
8, " " 9	18,380	5,673	10	24,063
9, " " 10	31,528	4,309	....	35,837
10, " " 12	33,541	3,917	....	37,458
12, " " 15	34,838	2,280	....	37,118
15, " " 20	38,312	564	....	38,876
20, " " 25	11,240	87	....	11,327
25, and over	6,977	11	....	6,988
Total	213,914	66,716	7,179	287,809

TABLE No. 8.—Number of Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day, Number of Hours Worked per Week and Overtime, 1906. Averages by Industries.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation During the Year.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day (under Normal Conditions).	Number of Hours Worked per Week (under Normal Conditions).	Establishments that Worked Overtime During the Year.	
						Number of Establishments.	Aggregate Number of Hours.
1	Agricultural implements	9	300.00	9.90	57.89	1	150
2	Artisans' tools	36	296.63	9.77	56.22	6	766
3	Art tile	6	283.00	10.00	55.63	1	500
4	Boilers	15	292.26	9.60	56.20	4	77,800
5	Boxes (wood and paper)	45	299.73	9.73	55.46	12	1,603
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	38	301.22	9.12	54.50	9	14,478
7	Brick and terra cotta	67	251.04	9.74	57.39	17	24,371
8	Brushes	12	302.25	9.75	55.75	1	150
9	Buttons (metal)	10	295.40	9.60	56.70	4	1,502
10	Buttons (pearl)	20	283.35	10.00	57.35	2	2,926
11	Carpets and rugs	8	278.00	10.00	54.37	.....	.....
12	Carriages and wagons	28	302.03	9.75	57.10	.....	.....
13	Chemical products	59	310.13	9.89	58.30	12	8,332
14	Cigars and tobacco	35	292.80	9.17	53.60	7	1,178
15	Clothing	13	299.77	9.54	53.69	1	31
16	Confectionery	9	300.88	9.89	55.89	3	2,833
17	Cornices and skylights	21	303.90	8.52	49.28	3	425
18	Corsets and corset waists	12	288.17	9.58	53.55	.....	.....
19	Cutlery	11	293.09	9.91	57.73	3	874
20	Cotton goods	32	289.71	9.68	55.31	13	6,807
21	Cotton goods (finished and dyeing)	16	275.56	9.93	57.93	8	11,720
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	296.27	9.63	55.36	6	2,880
23	Electrical appliances	32	302.75	9.84	54.47	11	252,762
24	Fertilizers	13	272.77	9.92	59.38	4	404
25	Food products	25	282.36	10.00	58.20	9	6,528
26	Foundry (brass)	20	298.00	9.30	54.05	4	17,452
27	Foundry (iron)	49	294.90	9.47	56.71	8	27,172
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	296.21	9.57	56.20	5	8,554
29	Gas and electric light fixtures	9	282.55	9.78	56.00	2	250
30	Glass (window and bottle)	30	248.97	9.23	54.73	2	190
31	Glass mirrors	4	301.75	9.50	55.75	1	100
32	Graphite products	6	295.66	10.00	56.66	3	3,500
33	Hats (fur and felt)	42	283.85	9.02	50.73	2	290
34	Hats (straw)	3	263.33	9.66	56.00	.....	.....
35	High explosives	7	317.85	10.42	60.14	1	5,737
36	Inks and mucilage	5	290.80	10.00	55.60	.....	.....
37	Jewelry	89	292.61	9.27	54.10	29	4,659
38	Knit goods	17	282.41	9.76	54.70	2	110
39	Laundry	8	307.25	9.50	52.63	1	150
40	Leather	69	293.34	9.55	57.23	12	8,512
41	Leather goods	19	298.63	9.68	55.94	2	200
42	Lamps	10	299.80	9.70	56.20	3	177
43	Lime and cement	7	312.16	11.00	63.10	1	932
44	Machinery	123	299.79	9.65	55.60	46	1,021,736
45	Mattresses and bedding	9	304.66	9.66	55.44	3	577
46	Metal goods	65	297.15	9.81	56.73	14	5,962
47	Metal novelties	17	291.82	9.94	56.41	8	635
48	Mining (iron ore)	7	287.85	8.57	51.43	.....	.....
49	Musical instruments	16	291.87	9.68	56.18	5	987
50	Oilcloth (floor and table)	8	300.37	9.62	57.12	1	3,000
51	Oils	15	290.93	9.26	55.06	4	4,633
52	Paints	10	308.50	10.00	58.60	2	2,040
53	Paper	38	294.20	10.97	63.12	2	237

TABLE No. 8.—Number of Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day, Number of Hours Worked per Week and Overtime, 1906. Averages by Industries.—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation During the Year.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day (under Normal Conditions).	Number of Hours Worked per Week (under Normal Conditions).	Establishments that Worked Overtime During the Year.	
						Number of Establishments.	Aggregate Number of Hours.
54	Pig iron	5	331.00	12.00	72.00	.....	.....
55	Pottery	48	297.78	9.38	54.09	4	4,440
56	Printing and bookbinding	23	294.17	8.95	52.20	11	3,704
57	Quarrying stone	15	244.66	9.40	53.93	1	100
58	Roofing (metal and tar)	7	313.71	10.14	59.85	2	650
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	38	298.28	9.68	57.81	11	187,376
60	Saddles and harness	10	297.30	9.30	54.70	.....	.....
61	Saddlery and harness hardware	15	296.80	9.86	56.13	1	100
62	Scientific instruments	16	302.87	9.56	55.25	5	12,323
63	Sash, blinds and doors	27	301.92	9.11	52.74	7	2,759
64	Shoes	31	282.93	9.90	55.74	3	275
65	Shirts	17	305.64	9.82	55.35	2	124
66	Shirt waists (women's)	5	288.20	9.60	51.80	.....	.....
67	Shipbuilding	16	296.56	9.50	56.06	2	2,145
68	Silk (broad and ribbon)	156	289.03	10.00	55.00	10	751
69	Silk dyeing	23	291.61	9,87	55.13	6	71,532
70	Silk throwing	30	280.06	9.96	55.30	3	472
71	Silk mill supplies	16	321.00	9.93	54.62	.....	.....
72	Silver goods	16	283.75	9.68	55.43	7	3,339
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	9	299.83	10.27	60.54	.....	.....
74	Soap and tallow	14	300.14	9.71	55.50	2	566
75	Steel and iron (bar)	5	293.00	10.00	58.20	.....	.....
76	Steel and iron (structural)	25	281.04	9.36	54.72	13	132,035
77	Steel and iron forging)	13	297.07	10.07	57.53	1	86
78	Textile products	9	298.88	9.77	55.33	1	75
79	Thread	6	287.82	10.00	55.83	.....	.....
80	Trunks and traveling bags	11	278.81	9.81	57.72	2	850
81	Trunk and bag hardware	8	291.50	10.00	57.62	2	271
82	Typewriters and supplies	4	304.00	9.75	53.50	2	360
83	Underwear (women's and children's)	23	293.55	9.55	53.45	2	113
84	Varnishes	18	293.66	9.72	53.05	1	159
85	Watches, cases and material	11	286.00	9.81	55.63	3	263
86	Window shades	5	300.40	9.60	54.80	3	851
87	Wooden goods	39	288.82	9.64	56.69	9	6,650
88	Woolen and worsted goods	26	298.00	10.00	58.30	1	65
89	Unclassified	81	294.50	9.72	56.44	17	13,915
	All industries	2,120	289.02	9.58	55.32	434	1,983.161

TABLE No. 9.—Average Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, 1906.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done—Percentage.
1	Agricultural implements	9	65.00
2	Artisans' tools	36	85.13
3	Art tile	6	89.16
4	Boilers	15	80.00
5	Boxes (wood)	45	87.66
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	38	71.09
7	Brick and terra cotta	67	80.82
8	Brushes	12	88.75
9	Buttons (metals)	10	78.00
10	Buttons (pearl)	20	67.00
11	Carpets and rugs	8	63.12
12	Carriages and wagons	28	81.00
13	Chemical products	59	80.25
14	Cigars and tobacco	35	80.42
15	Clothing	13	82.30
16	Confectionery	9	70.55
17	Cornices and skylights	21	71.43
18	Corsets and corset waists	12	87.50
19	Cutlery	11	77.72
20	Cotton goods	32	83.90
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	16	78.43
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	92.27
23	Electrical appliances	32	78.59
24	Fertilizers	13	74.61
25	Food products	25	75.20
26	Foundry (brass)	20	84.75
27	Foundry (iron)	49	82.85
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	79.28
29	Gas and electric light fixtures	9	77.78
30	Glass (window and bottle)	30	80.83
31	Glass mirrors	4	93.75
32	Graphite products	6	99.92
33	Hats (fur and felt)	42	77.26
34	Hats (straw)	3	76.66
35	High explosives	7	81.42
36	Inks and mucilage	5	71.00
37	Jewelry	89	88.20
38	Knit goods	17	83.52
39	Laundry	8	91.87
40	Leather	69	81.52
41	Leather goods	19	80.26
42	Lamps	10	78.50
43	Lime and cement	7	83.57
44	Machinery	123	80.85
45	Mattresses and bedding	9	81.66
46	Metal goods	65	77.07
47	Metal novelties	17	77.05
48	Mining (iron ore)	7	81.40
49	Musical instruments	16	82.50
50	Oilcloth (floor and table)	8	86.25
51	Oils	15	73.33
52	Paints	10	89.50
53	Paper	38	91.28
54	Pig iron	5	84.00
55	Pottery	48	81.42
56	Printing and bookbinding	23	79.79
57	Quarrying stone	15	78.33
58	Roofing (metal and tar)	7	87.85
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	38	84.34
60	Saddles and harness	10	71.00

TABLE No. 9.—Average Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done—Percentage.
61	Saddlery and harness hardware	15	75.00
62	Scientific instruments	16	78.12
63	Sash, blinds and doors	27	81.85
64	Shoes	31	81.77
65	Shirts	17	88.53
66	Shirt waists (women's)	5	75.00
67	Shipbuilding	16	70.26
68	Silk (broad and ribbon)	156	76.49
69	Silk dyeing	23	73.26
70	Silk throwing	30	85.33
71	Silk mill supplies	16	79.68
72	Silver goods	16	71.25
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	9	93.12
74	Soap and tallow	14	85.35
75	Steel and iron (bar)	5	84.00
76	Steel and iron (structural)	25	76.20
77	Steel and iron (forging)	13	85.76
78	Textile products	9	76.11
79	Thread	6	98.33
80	Trunk and traveling bags	11	75.45
81	Trunk and bag hardware	8	90.00
82	Typewriters and supplies	4	88.75
83	Underwear (women's and children's)	23	77.25
84	Virnishes	18	74.44
85	Watches, cases and material	11	84.54
86	Window shades	5	77.00
87	Wooden goods	39	81.15
88	Woolen and worsted goods	26	84.42
89	Unclassified	81	81.48
	All industries	2,120	78.22

TABLE No. 10.—Power Used and Owned by Industries, 1906.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Character of Power Used.											
			Steam Engines.		Gas and Gasoline Engines.		Water Wheels.		Water Motors.		Electric Motors.		Air Compressors.	
			Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.
1	Agricultural implements	9	8	356	5	177	5	161	....	....	31	188	.....	.....
2	Artisans' tools	36	31	3,017	11	727	3	120	....	....	39	466	.....	.....
3	Art tile	6	6	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2	12	.....	.....
4	Boilers	15	21	2,042	1	18	.....	.....	....	....	77	1,410	.....	.....
5	Boxes (wood and paper)	45	33	1,223	7	69	.....	.....	....	....	17	77	.....	.....
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	38	222	12,525	1	12	.....	.....	....	....	120	1,007	.....	.....
7	Brick and terra cotta	67	128	12,617	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	90	2,887	.....	.....
8	Brushes	12	6	82	4	19	1	10	....	....	2	17	.....	.....
9	Buttons (metal)	10	7	296	4	62	.....	.....	....	....	74	1,182	.....	.....
10	Buttons (pearl)	20	15	584	3	16	.....	.....	....	....	9	74	.....	.....
11	Carpets and rugs	8	10	820	.....	.....	4	312	....	....	2	200	.....	.....
12	Carriages and wagons	28	15	595	4	50	.....	.....	....	....	10	100	.....	.....
13	Chemical products	59	271	13,155	1	50	1	40	....	....	112	1,581	.....	.....
14	Cigars and tobacco	35	32	2,764	1	15	5	115	5	4	83	598	.....	.....
15	Clothing	13	4	49	5	44	1	10	2	15	7	27	.....	.....
16	Confectionery	9	8	535	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	14	85	.....	.....
17	Cornices and skylights	21	3	114	4	60	.....	.....	....	....	7	80	.....	.....
18	Corsets and corset waists	12	8	351	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	7	31	.....	.....
19	Cutlery	11	10	746	2	47	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Cotton goods	32	57	5,604	5	48	12	858	....	....	41	418	.....	.....
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	16	220	7,845	.....	.....	6	410	....	....	83	1,899	.....	.....
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	11	29	6,510	1	12	.....	.....	....	....	104	1,562	.....	.....
23	Electrical appliances	32	50	6,180	4	31	4	750	....	....	752	4,685	.....	.....
24	Fertilizers	13	41	3,922	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	63	1,334	.....	.....
25	Food products	25	49	2,958	3	35	.....	.....	....	....	58	535	.....	.....
26	Foundry (brass)	20	9	683	7	88	.....	.....	....	....	47	400	.....	.....
27	Foundry (iron)	49	100	5,625	9	1,200	1	20	....	....	342	5,883	5	110
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	18	1,358	3	85	3	80	....	....	51	631	.....	.....
29	Gas and electric light fixtures	9	4	165	2	28	.....	.....	....	....	4	49	.....	.....
30	Glass (window and bottle)	30	74	2,703	1	8	.....	.....	....	....	33	293	6	145

TABLE No. 10.—Power Used and Owned by Industries, 1906.—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Character of Power Used.											
			Steam Engines.		Gas and Gasoline Engines.		Water Wheels.		Water Motors.		Electric Motors.		Air Compressors.	
			Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.
31	Glass mirrors	4	2	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	3	60	.....	.....
32	Graphite products	6	7	1,500	1	40	3	250	....	....	70	400	.....	.....
33	Hats (fur and felt)	42	47	4,319	2	27	2	35	....	....	48	486	.....	.....
34	Hats (straw)	3	6	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	High explosives	7	112	4,702	4	80	.....	.....	....	....	212	2,622	2	75
36	Inks and mucilage	5	6	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	3	60	.....	.....
37	Jewelry	89	41	742	9	106	.....	.....	....	....	28	129	.....	.....
38	Knit goods	17	11	1,085	3	58	3	190	....	....	8	26	.....	.....
39	Laundry	8	11	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	3	75	.....	.....
40	Leather	69	90	7,584	1	15	.....	.....	....	....	128	1,478	.....	.....
41	Leather goods	19	11	532	4	16	.....	.....	....	....	33	73	.....	.....
42	Lamps	10	11	814	1	10	.....	.....	....	....	110	450	2	40
43	Lime and cement	7	61	14,090	.....	.....	1	50	....	....	221	3,005	.....	.....
44	Machinery	123	201	22,380	19	347	14	457	1	5	1,158	14,338	9	1,245
45	Mattresses and bedding	9	6	345	5	127	1	6	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Metal goods	65	68	7,417	9	94	2	40	....	....	211	574	.....	.....
47	Metal novelties	17	13	528	2	32	.....	.....	....	....	5	25	.....	.....
48	Mining (iron ore)	7	40	9,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	5	350	.....	.....
49	Musical instruments	16	15	1,267	3	59	2	45	....	....	25	431	.....	.....
50	Oilcloth (floor and table)	8	54	4,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	42	890	.....	.....
51	Oils	15	276	14,147	1	6	.....	.....	....	....	42	682	.....	.....
52	Paints	10	24	2,825	.....	.....	1	29	....	....	70	1,429	.....	.....
53	Paper	38	97	12,471	1	500	31	2,926	....	....	34	430	.....	.....
54	Pig iron	5	30	13,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	6	110	.....	.....
55	Pottery	48	52	3,596	.....	.....	1	30	....	....	35	191	.....	.....
56	Printing and bookbinding	23	10	647	2	20	.....	.....	....	....	218	587	.....	.....
57	Quarrying stone	15	29	2,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	14	148	.....	.....
58	Roofing (metal and tar)	7	14	1,225	2	22	.....	.....	....	....	3	60	.....	.....
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	38	89	15,935	3	60	9	885	....	....	65	624	.....	.....
60	Saddles and harness	10	2	30	1	2	.....	.....	....	....	4	15	.....	.....
61	Saddlery and harness hardware	15	10	740	1	5	.....	.....	....	....	3	15	.....	.....
62	Scientific instruments	16	14	3,185	7	72	.....	.....	....	....	70	2,140	.....	.....

63	Sash, blinds and doors	27	26	1,888	2	22	.....	.....	....	....	1	35	.....	.....
64	Shoes	31	24	1,024	4	58	.....	.....	....	....	5	38	.....	.....
65	Shirts	17	10	422	2	15	.....	.....	....	....	11	89	.....	.....
66	Shirt waists (women's)	5	3	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	4	25	.....	.....
67	Shipbuilding	16	33	6,148	3	38	.....	.....	....	....	384	4,485	.....	.....
68	Silk (broad and ribbon)	156	117	10,552	4	44	17	690	....	....	151	2,170	.....	.....
69	Silk dyeing	23	59	4,510	.....	.....	1	15	....	....	7	77	.....	.....
70	Silk throwing	30	20	1,889	3	35	7	359	....	....	93	232	.....	.....
71	Silk mill supplies	16	8	517	2	27	1	12	....	....	3	14	.....	.....
72	Silver goods	16	10	587	3	50	.....	.....	....	....	46	273	.....	.....
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	9	89	18,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	176	7,115	.....	.....
74	Soap and tallow	14	28	1,067	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	75	521	.....	.....
75	Steel and iron (bar)	5	27	2,665	.....	.....	3	160	....	....	14	275	.....	.....
76	Steel and iron (structural)	25	47	9,881	4	185	.....	.....	....	....	322	3,300	12	730
77	Steel and iron (forging)	13	41	7,254	.....	.....	6	775	....	....	110	4,135	.....	.....
78	Textile products	9	10	2,915	.....	.....	2	85	....	....	4	137	.....	.....
79	Thread	6	18	11,061	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	Trunks and traveling bags	11	3	415	1	10	.....	.....	....	....	13	56	.....	.....
81	Trunk and bag hardware	8	8	700	1	30	.....	.....	....	....	4	55	.....	.....
82	Typewriters and supplies	4	3	417	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	23	135	.....	.....
83	Underwear (women's and children's)	23	11	321	9	71	.....	.....	....	....	16	74	.....	.....
84	Varnishes	18	10	494	1	6	.....	.....	....	....	22	148	.....	.....
85	Watches, cases and material	11	11	512	1	20	.....	.....	....	....	56	557	.....	.....
86	Window shades	5	3	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	3	15	.....	.....
87	Wooden goods	39	29	1,685	3	46	1	40	....	....	16	103	.....	.....
88	Woolen and worsted goods	26	55	13,190	.....	.....	10	661	....	....	17	1,090	.....	.....
89	Unclassified	81	89	20,620	12	419	4	170	....	....	482	9,002	.....	.....
	All industries	2,120	3,741	368,292	224	5,675	168	10,846	8	24	7,216	93,770	36	2,305

PRT II.

Statistics of Steam Railroad Transportation in New Jersey.

Cost of Living in New Jersey.

Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry in New Jersey.—1907.

Statistics of Steam Railroad Service in New Jersey

For the Year Ending June 30, 1907.

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

The series of tables which follow—one for each of the seven trunk lines, and one summary of the totals relating to all of them in the form of comparisons between the years 1906 and 1907, will be found to contain interesting and useful information relating to steam railroad transportation in New Jersey for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1907. The figures presented relate to the number of miles of road owned by each company in this State, the number of employes whose duties are performed entirely or for much the most part within its geographical limits, the working time, wages and yearly earnings of these employes, and the number of them reported as having suffered physical injuries of a serious character while in the discharge of their duties, and also the number of instances in which such injuries resulted in death.

Unusually favorable natural conditions and geographical location have created a demand for and brought about a development of transportation facilities in this State not equalled in the same territorial area elsewhere. The growth of manufacturing industry created a steadily maintained demand for additional transportation facilities, which in their turn have still further stimulated industrial expansion. Practically all of the great trunk lines of transcontinental railways cross New Jersey to their eastern terminals on New York Bay or Hudson River, and a large part of the imports and exports of the entire country are carried in one or another direction across our territory by these

lines. The interest of the people of our State in everything relating to or affecting the prosperity of the railroads is very real, and a condition of prosperity among them exerts an important influence on the general progress of all the other material interests of the State.

The summary table, the first of the series, is so arranged that the totals for each of the seven trunk lines included in the report can be compared for the years 1906 and 1907. The table also shows the aggregate totals for all roads—those of 1906 in comparison with the figures for 1907. These totals are compared in the following table, on which the increases or decreases in 1906 are entered in absolute amounts and also by percentages:

PARTICULARS.	1906.	1907.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1906 as compared with 1907.			
				Amount.		Percentage.
Aggregate number of miles in New Jersey	1,632.24	1,626.37	—	5.87	—	0.3
Aggregate number of persons employed	42,702	45,810	+	3,108	+	7.2
Aggregate number of days worked	12,356,357	13,360,961	+	1,004,604	+	8.1
Average number of days worked per employee	285	292	+	7	+	2.4
Average number of hours worked per day	10.8	10.6	—	0.2	—	1.8
Average number of days not on duty	80	73	—	7	—	8.7
Aggregate amount paid in wages	$25,687,890.15	$28,987,303.07	+	$3,299,412.92	+	12.8
Average wages per day	1.98	2.17	+	0.19	+	9.6
Average yearly earnings per employee	$563.40	$632.99	+	$69.59	+	12.3
Aggregate number of employes injured while at work	1,451	1,567	+	116	+	7.9
Aggregate number whose injuries resulted in death	64	90	+	26	+	40.6

As will be seen by examining the foregoing table, the increases and decreases are as follows: Increases—in the aggregate number of persons employed, 3,108, or 7.2 per cent.; in the aggregate number of days worked, 1,004,604, or 8.1 per cent.; in the average number of days worked per employee during the year, 7, or 2.4 per cent.; in the aggregate amount paid in wages, $3,299,413, or 12.8 per cent.; in the average wages of employes per day, $0.19, or 9.6 per cent.; in the average yearly earnings per employee, $69.59, or 12.3 per cent.; in the aggregate number of employes injured while on duty, 116, or 7.9 per cent., and in

the number of those whose injuries resulted in death, 26, or 40.6 per cent. Decreases—in the aggregate number of miles of road in the State, 5.87, or 0.3 per cent.; in the average number of hours worked per day, 0.2, or 1.8 per cent., and in the average number of hours not on duty, 7, or 8.7 per cent.

The increase in the number of employes, notwithstanding a slight falling off in the number of miles of track operated during 1907, as compared with the previous year, is both noticeable and gratifying, indicating as it does the making of extensive improvements to meet the demands of growing business. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. increased its working force by 904 men; the Philadelphia & Reading by 638 men; the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey by 484 men; the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western by 199 men; the Erie Railroad Co. by 231 men; the New York, Susquehanna and Western Co. by 164 men, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. by 488 men. Increases in the aggregate amount paid in wages, which as a matter of course are proportionate to the number of new employes, are shown in the statements of each of the companies. The total amount paid in wages, exclusive of salaries, during the twelve months, $28,987,303, shows that these seven trunk lines of railroad employ a much larger force of workmen, and pay in wages in this State a vastly larger sum of money annually than any other single industry.

In no respect is the result of the prosperity of the railroads so strikingly manifested as in the improvement in the material circumstances of its employes. Their average working time shows an increase of 7 days, and while the working hours have been reduced an average of 8-10 of one per cent., or 12 minutes per day, their average daily wages show an increase of 19 cents, or 9.6 per cent., and average yearly earnings, an advance from $563.40 in 1906 to $632.99 in 1907. The average increase in the yearly earnings of employes is therefore $69.59, or 12.3 per cent. It is worthy of note that this liberal advance in wages amounting in the aggregate to only a little less than $3,300,000, was obtained by the railroad employes of New Jersey through the voluntary action of their employers, entirely uninfluenced by any consideration except a desire to accord in practical form due recognition of faithful and intelligent service on the part of their workmen.

The figures relating to accidents to employes while on duty were not reported by the Erie, or the New York, Susquehanna & Western Companies; the data relating to accidents and deaths, which appear on the comparison table above and also the summary table which follows, must be understood as applying only to employes of the other five lines. In 1906, only three of the companies reported on the subject of casualties among employes; those were the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia & Reading and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. The aggregate number of employes injured on these roads in 1906 was 1,454, of which number 64 subsequently died. In 1907 the number injured on the same roads was 1,324, and the number of these whose injuries resulted in death was 68. A comparison of these figures shows a decrease in the number of accidents amounting to 130, or almost exactly 9 per cent. The proportion of deaths resulting from accidents in 1906 was 4.4 per cent., and the proportion in 1907 was 5.1 per cent., an increase of 0.7 per cent., as compared with 1906. These figures, as before stated, relate to only three of the railroads for both years. The remarkable decrease—9 per cent., a large part of which was among the trainmen—is due no doubt to the introduction of improved automatic couplers, and other measures which tend to increase the safety of employes, and also of the passengers and property carried.

The five roads reporting accidents to employes for 1907 give 1,567 as the total number injured, and 90, or 5.6 per cent. as the number whose injuries resulted in death.

By far the largest number of accidents occurred in the classes of employes known collectively as trainmen, together with those whose duties were related in some way to the movement of trains, such as switchmen, flagmen, yardmen, trackmen, etc.; carpenters bridge builders and men employed in construction work generally also furnish a no inconsiderable proportion of the list of casualties.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1907.

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Years.	Number of miles of road in New Jersey.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed.	Average number days during year not on duty, including Sundays.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	1906	399.90	18,033	5,402,576	300	10.3	65	$11,686,813 55	$2 16	$648 07	1,283	43
	1907	392.48	18,937	5,756,645	304	10.0	61	13,415,065 84	2 33	708 41	1,095	43
Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company	1906	222.60	2,128	650,876	306	.....	59	1,101,128 84	1 69	517 45	54	10
	1907	223.19	2,766	873,254	316	.....	49	1,516,068 82	1 73	548 11	96	9
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey	1906	397.89	8,207	2,288,753	279	10.5	86	4,827,004 94	2 11	588 16	.....	....
	1907	398.65	8,691	2,452,975	282	10.7	83	5,467,498 43	2 23	629 10	71	14
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company	1906	206.88	7,586	2,177,359	287	10.8	78	4,439,382 86	2 03	585 21	117	11
	1907	206.88	7,785	2,250,939	289	10.4	76	4,478,478 33	1 99	575 27	133	16
Erie Railroad Company	1906	141.93	2,478	696,810	281	11.5	84	1,379,198 52	1 99	556 58	.....	....
	1907	141.93	2,709	745,453	275	10.6	90	1,514,136 09	2 03	558 92	.....	....
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company	1906	131.54	2,623	700,778	267	.....	98	1,418,336 66	2 02	540 73	.....	....
	1907	131.74	3,111	787,737.15	253.21	11.1	111.79	1,632,072 76	2 07	524 61	172	8
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company	1906	131.50	1,647	449,205	272	10.7	93	836,024 78	1 86	507 60	.....	....
	1907	131.50	1,811	493,958	273	10.7	92	963,982 80	1 95	532 29	.....	....
Totals	1906	1,632.24	42,702	12,366,357	285	10.8	80	$25,687,890 15	$1 98	$563 40	1,451	64
	1907	1,626.37	45,810	13,360,961	292	10.6	73	28,987,303 07	2 17	632 99	1,567	90

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1907.

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

Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—392.48.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors	418	135,262	323	10	42	$525,135 58	$3 89	$1,256 30	40	.....
Brakemen	901	251,541	279	11	86	689,991 73	2 75	765 81	323	17
Engineers	716	232,833	324	10	41	1,002,102 82	4 32	1,399 58	30	4
Firemen	744	242,825	326	11	39	607,415 73	2 50	816 42	50	4
Switchmen	254	82,135	323	11	42	157,550 93	1 92	620 28	15	.....
Flagmen	220	71,247	324	11	41	173,096 44	2 43	786 80	6	2
Engine wipers, etc.	223	70,793	317	11	48	143,053 89	2 02	641 49	12	.....
Yardmen	1,260	419,791	333	10	32	1,334,149 54	3 18	1,058 85	14	1
Trackmen	2,115	627,895	292	10	73	1,005,056 19	1 63	475 20	74	9
Agents	152	50,834	334	10	31	151,055 03	2 98	993 78	1	.....
Assistant agents	111	37,132	334	10	31	62,754 09	1 69	565 35	.....	.....
Baggagemen	190	67,227	354	10	11	115,696 59	1 72	608 93	.....	.....
Clerks	1,167	384,685	330	9	35	817,650 67	2 12	700 64	.....	.....
Other depot men	1,634	493,722	302	10	63	900,912 86	1 83	551 35	224	.....
Machinists and helpers	826	249,937	303	10	62	647,072 37	2 59	783 38	96	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers	227	68,450	302	10	63	159,623 36	2 33	703 19	20	1
Boilermakers and helpers	263	79,574	303	9	62	194,158 16	2 44	738 24	25	.....
Carbuilders and repairers	864	265,773	308	10	57	579,995 51	2 18	671 29	24	.....
Carpenters and bridge-builders	570	160,187	281	10	84	391,446 21	2 44	686 75	49	1
Construction gangs	77	17,740	230	10	135	29,266 88	1 65	380 09	3	.....
Telegraph operators	298	105,455	354	10	11	262,787 17	2 48	873 48	1	1
Division Supt's office	65	21,594	332	9	33	72,359 30	3 35	1,113 22	.....	.....
Supply department	6	2,063	344	10	21	4,541 99	2 20	757 00	.....	.....
Other employes	5,636	1,617,950	287	10	78	3,388,192 80	2 09	601 17	88	3
Total	*18,937	5,756,645	304	10	61	$13,415,065 84	$2 33	$708 41	1,095	43

*2,411 employes are required to pass into the States of New York and Pennsylvania, in connection with their duties.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1907—(Continued).

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

Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company (Atlantic City Railroad, Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad and Port Reading Railroad). Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—223.19.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers	10	3,650	365	....	$12,540 00	$3 44	$1,254 00	.....	.....
Conductors	92	29,928	325	40	85,097 63	2 84	924 97		
Brakemen	214	66,965	313	52	134,650 83	2 01	629 21		
Engineers	102	31,821	312	53	118,893 41	3 73	1,165 62	73	5
Firemen	102	31,750	311	54	72,336 73	2 28	709 18		
Switchmen, Flagmen, Engine wipers, etc., Yardmen	368	122,663	333	32	183,439 17	1 50	498 48	1	1
Trackmen	778	245,584	316	49	356,520 30	1 45	458 25	7	3
Agents	82	29,911	365	.....	48,447 29	1 62	590 82	.....	.....
Assistant agents	20	5,868	293	72	8,982 24	1 53	449 11	.....	.....
Baggagemen	18	5,436	302	63	8,300 78	1 53	461 15	.....	.....
Clerks	56	19,141	342	23	31,288 23	1 63	558 72	.....	.....
Other depot men	352	107,198	304	61	161,698 96	1 51	459 37	3	.....
Machinists and helpers	35	11,310	323	42	27,144 94	2 40	775 57	1	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers	11	2,524	229	136	5,449 27	2 16	495 39		
Boilermakers and helpers	15	3,305	220	145	7,105 09	2 15	473 67	3	.....
Carbuilders and repairers, Carpenters and bridge builders	44	13,428	305	60	31,235 96	2 33	709 91	.....	.....
Construction gangs	231	72,555	314	51	108,833 21	1 50	471 14	.....	.....
Telegraph operators	29	8,581	296	69	17,365 96	2 02	598 83	.....	.....
Division Supt's office	11	4,450	405	.....	6,675 54	1 50	606 87	.....	.....
Other employes	196	57,186	292	73	90,063 28	1 57	459 51	8	.....
Total	2,766	873,254	316	49	$1,516,068 82	$1 73	$548 11	96	9

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1907—(Continued).

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

Central Railroad of New Jersey. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—398.65.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Other officers	13	4,056	312	.....	53	$44,320 80	$10 93	$3,409 29	....	....
Station agents	162	47,128	291	11	74	114,420 37	2 43	706 30	1	....
Other station men	1,005	282,172	281	10	84	522,573 56	1 85	519 97	....	....
Enginemen	357	120,907	339	10	26	458,882 89	3 80	1,285 39	11	1
Firemen	360	118,386	329	10	36	272,903 24	2 31	758 06	23	4
Conductors	303	93,178	308	12	57	311,101 07	3 34	1,026 74	15	1
Other trainmen	829	222,990	269	10	96	534,117 83	2 40	644 29	....	....
Machinists	256	72,777	284	10	81	218,800 06	3 01	854 69	....	....
Carpenters	336	86,285	257	10	108	209,876 08	2 43	624 63	2	1
Other shopmen	973	294,973	303	10	62	678,999 13	2 30	697 84	....	....
Section foremen	121	35,209	291	10	74	82,604 88	2 35	682 68	....	....
Other trackmen	1,392	355,409	255	10	110	504,955 56	1 42	362 76	....	....
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen	435	125,146	288	12	77	244,961 68	1 96	563 13	....	....
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	104	29,576	284	12	81	75,472 83	2 55	725 70	1	1
Employes account floating equipment	286	59,105	207	10	158	155,174 42	2 63	542 57	....	....
All other employes and laborers	1,759	505,678	287	10	78	1,038,334 03	2 05	590 30	18	6
Total	8,691	2,452,975	282	10.7	83	$5,467,498 43	$2 23	$629 10	71	14

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1907—(Continued).

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers	6	2,190	365	8	....	$23,400 00	$10 68	$3,900 00	....	....
Conductors	125	45,543	364	12	1	151,137 11	3 32	1,209 09	4	2
Brakemen	441	124,652	283	12	82	251,562 04	2 02	570 44	46	7
Engineers	271	90,219	333	10	32	346,924 66	3 85	1,280 16	12	....
Firemen	277	90,219	326	10	39	210,133 76	2 33	758 61	19	1
Switchmen	29	10,585	365	10	....	19,262 44	1 82	664 22	1	....
Flagmen	275	98,626	359	12	6	110,964 19	1 13	403 51	....	....
Engine wipers, etc.	61	21,340	350	10	15	30,489 81	1 43	499 83	7	....
Yardmen	256	93,440	365	10	....	259,881 21	2 78	1,015 16	....	....
Trackmen	1,393	272,437	196	10	169	396,377 76	1 45	284 55	22	3
Agents	105	38,143	363	11	2	81,007 40	2 12	771 49	....	....
Baggagemen	114	41,610	365	12	....	74,369 11	1 79	652 36	1	....
Clerks	347	124,786	360	11	5	235,413 70	1 89	678 42	....	....
Other depot men	372	135,699	365	12	....	186,172 12	1 37	500 46	7	....
Machinists and helpers	160	45,282	365	10	....	103,194 53	2 28	644 96	....	....
Blacksmiths and helpers	52	13,570	261	10	104	30,303 71	2 23	582 76	....	....
Boilermakers and helpers	53	14,703	277	10	88	34,710 54	2 36	654 91	....	....
Carbuilders and repairers	651	187,507	288	10	77	384,231 72	2 05	590 22	5	....
Carpenters and bridge-builders	414	119,454	289	10	76	261,567 78	2 19	631 80	3	....
Telegraph operators	39	13,997	359	12	6	32,688 52	2 34	838 17	1	....
Division Supt's office	19	6,935	365	9	....	15,896 98	2 29	836 68	....	....
Supply department	48	14,040	293	10	72	24,065 65	1 71	501 37	....	....
Other employes	2,277	645,962	284	9	81	1,214,723 59	1 88	533 48	7	3
Total	7,785	2,250,939	289	10.4	76	$4,478,478 33	$1 99	$575 27	133	16

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1907—(Continued).

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers	3	1,295	432	8	.....	$30,814 40	$23 79	$10,271 47	....	....
Conductors	69	23,510	341	10	24	75,459 51	3 21	1,093 62	....	....
Brakemen	208	63,148	304	10	61	147,538 10	2 34	709 32	....	....
Engineers	98	29,168	298	10	67	110,355 54	3,78	1,126 08	....	....
Firemen	106	30,171	285	10	80	71,261 25	2 36	672 28	....	....
Switchmen, Flagmen, Engine wipers, etc., Yardmen	52	16,877	325	12	40	22,938 91	1 36	441 13	....	....
Trackmen (inc. construction gangs)	483	122,399	253	12	112	179,206 87	1 46	371 03	....	....
Agents, Assistant agents	35	13,155	376	12	.....	24,581 69	1 87	702 33	....	....
Baggagemen, Clerks, Other depot men	557	121,382	218	12	147	198,080 01	1 63	355 62	....	....
Machinists & helpers, Blacksmiths & helpers, Boilmakers & helpers	100	23,166	232	10	133	64,035 84	2 76	640 36	....	....
Carbuilders and repairers, Carpenters and Bridge-builders	640	181,459	284	10	81	329,663 96	1 82	515 10	....	....
Telegraph operators	57	18,838	330	10	35	36,538 11	1 94	641 02	....	....
Other employes	301	100,885	335	12	30	223,661 90	2 22	743 06	....	....
Total	2,709	745,453	275	10.6	90	$1,514,136 09	$2 03	$558 92	....	....

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1907—(Continued).

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

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—131.74.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors	19	6,464.7	340	12	25	$20,311 07	$3 14	$1,069 00	12	....
Brakemen	57	19,802.8	347	12	18	44,141 88	2 23	774 42	61	3
Engineers	156	47,026.65	301	12	64	172,661 66	3 67	1,106 80	10	....
Firemen	166	50,060.55	302	12	65	116,044 45	2 32	699 06	23	1
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen	327	109,924.7	336	12	29	274,883 10	2 50	840 62	9	....
Engine wipers, etc.	69	22,731.1	329	12	36	41,296 16	1 82	598 49	2	....
Trackmen, including construction gangs	536	123,780.1	231	10	134	185,274 98	1 49	345 66	18	2
Agents, assistant agents and clerks	134	45,919.4	343	10	22	88,504 05	1 93	660 48	....	....
Baggagemen, other station men & depot men.	539	132,535.25	246	12	19	271,681 22	2 05	504 05	1	....
Machinists and helpers	21	7,064.6	336	10	29	17,094 84	2 42	814 04	....	....
Blacksmiths & helpers } Boilermakers & helpers }	115	36,406.5	317	10	48	62,922 93	1 72	547 16	5	....
Carbuilders and repairers	154	42,861.0	278	10	87	77,339 00	1 81	502 20	19	2
Carpenters	150	29,622.2	197	10	168	77,121 96	2 60	514 15	8	....
Telegraph operators	58	19,350.0	334	12	31	33,688 13	1 74	580 83	....	....
Other employes	610	94,187.6	154	11	211	149,107 33	1 58	244 44	4	....
Total	3,111	787,737.15	253	11.1	112	$1,632,072 76	$2 07	$524 61	172	8

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1907—(Continued).

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

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty (Sundays included.)	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors	68	20,843	306	10	59	$63,842 73	$3 06	$938 86	....	....
Brakemen	209	60,231	288	10	77	122,347 35	2 03	585 39	....	....
Engineers	68	23,096	340	10	25	81,253 47	3 52	1,194 90	....	....
Firemen	79	24,680	312	10	53	52,409 34	2 12	663 41	....	....
Switchmen, Flagmen, Engine wipers, etc.	40	13,096	327	12	38	17,973 82	1 37	449 35	....	....
Agents, Assistant agents	58	20,438	352	12	13	37,138 66	1 82	640 32	....	....
Baggagemen, Clerks, Other depot men	254	60,677	239	12	126	113,285 83	1 87	446 01	....	....
Machinists & helpers, Blacksmiths & helpers, Boilermakers & helpers	44	13,574	309	10	56	36,095 30	2 66	820 35	....	....
Carbuilders and repairers, Carpenters and Bridge-builders	79	19,422	246	10	119	46,529 44	2 40	588 98	....	....
Telegraph operators	30	10,537	351	10	14	21,471 05	2 04	715 70	....	....
Other employes	882	227,364	258	12	107	371,635 81	1 63	421 36	....	....
Total	1,811	493,958	273	10.7	92	$963,982 80	$1 95	$532 29	....	....

Cost of Living in New Jersey.

Retail Prices for a Selected Bill of Table Supplies Obtained from Representative Dealers of the Leading Cities and Towns of the State. Prices for the Month of June, 1907.

The following tables present in several forms the retail prices of a bill of table supplies, the articles included in which have been selected so as to make the list thoroughly representative of the standard varieties of food that are in most general use. The subject was first taken up as part of the Bureau's work in 1898—a year of high prices—and has been continued as a feature of each annual report since that time. Comparisons are made of prices reported each year for the purpose of showing such increases or decreases as had taken place, and the differences when found were presented in absolute amounts and also by percentages. To insure a reliable standard or basis for comparisons, the list of goods for use in the inquiry was carefully selected with a view to insuring the inclusion of only such articles of food as are in general demand by all classes of housekeepers. The plan was, and has been, to consider only such varieties as are commonly regarded as *necessities,* ignoring entirely the more costly kinds which are consumed to only a comparatively slight extent in the case of people of average means.

As stated in previous reports on this subject, the same dealers are called on to fill out the schedules of prices each year, and the figures from all localities are uniformly for the month of June, consequently the value of comparisons is not liable to impairment by changes in the sources from which the data are obtained, or differences in the time to which they apply. In previous presentations reference was made to the fact that although every possible effort had been made to insure practical uniformity of quality and measure in the goods for which prices are quoted, it was still evident from the difference in value placed

upon goods nominally the same that in reality the grade or quality could not possibly be alike, or if there should be no difference in this respect the discrepancies may arise from a misunderstanding regarding weight or measure of the goods in question, particularly if they are of the kinds sold in standard forms like bread, or orignal packages like prepared flour, the quotations for which range from three to fifteen cents a pound, showing an average of 5.8 cents for the entire State. The best butter is quoted in one place at 18 cents, and in another at 36 cents. A large loaf of bread is sold for from 5 to 10 cents, and a smaller loaf for from 3 to 6 cents according to locality. Tea ranges from 40 cents to $1.00 per pound for the "best green," the "best black" and the "best mixed"; how far either of these figures are from being representative of the generally prevalent prices is shown by the fact that the averages for these goods over the entire State are respectively 6.5 cents, 63.5 cents, and 59.1 cents per pound. The first quality of flour, too, is quoted at several prices between 60 and 90 cents per 25 pound bag, with 81.5 cents as the average for the State; but the most remarkable variations appearing on the entire list are shown in the prices quoted for *new potatoes.* Morristown and Marksboro give the selling price of these goods at $1.00 per bushel, while in the sixty-three other localities reporting, the figures range from $1.20 to $3.50 per bushel, the average for the entire State being $1.83. This average is close on 61 cents a bushel higher than in 1906, and largely exceeds the average of any previous year for which we have a record. The three varieties of coffee—Rio, Maracaibo and Java—also show variations in quoted prices that are simply unaccountable, if the grade and quality are everywhere alike.

Much less extreme variations appear in the prices of a number of other articles, as may be seen by examining table No. 4; but the apparent discrepancies are probably due entirely to the fact that dealers report as "best" the goods in their stock that come nearest to answering that designation, regardless of whether or not they really are of that quality. But, as before stated, the articles showing very great differences in prices are comparatively few in number, and where they do occur the correct averages for the State are only very slightly affected thereby. The value of these averages for the purpose of showing

by yearly comparisons the rise or fall in prices is not at all impaired by these inaccuracies which, as before noted, are really very few in number, and also it may be said self cancelling, from the circumstance of their being repeated in the reports of the same establishments each year.

This year's compilation is in the usual form of three summary and one general table. The first summary shows the aggregate cost of the specified portions or quantities of each of the 52 articles included in the test bill of goods as reported by each locality. The name of the locality showing the lowest aggregate price is entered first, the others following in the order in which they advance in cost, the highest locality being as a matter of course the last one entered on the table.

Califon, Hunterdon county, is again, as it was in 1906 and 1905, the lowest in price. The figures for 1907 are $9.80. The locality next lowest to Califon is Middle Valley, in which the cost is $10.75. In three localities the cost of the bill is $11.00 but under $12.00; in twenty-two localities it is $12.00 but under $13.00; in sixteen localities it is $13.00 but under $14.00; in fifteen localities it is $14.00 but under $15.00; in five localities it is $15.00 but under $16.00, and in one place—Rutherford, Bergen county—the selected bill of goods costs $16.72. Califon, where prices are lowest, is a much greater distance from the wholesale markets or other sources of supply than is Rutherford where they are highest, and presumably goods shipped there must bear heavier freight charges for transportation than those consigned to nearer points. But such does not appear to be the case; therefore, if the various items comprised in the bill are of the same quality—and the dealers' reports indicate that they are, the only reasonable explanation of the difference in prices seems to be that in the smaller communities, where as a rule prices are lowest, food supplies are sold out of general stores in which several other lines of goods are handled, the sales of which contribute to expenses and profits. In many such establishments the labor is performed by the proprietors or members of their immediate families, and wage charges, where there are any, are likely to be low relatively to the amount of business done. Rents in places of this character, if the storekeeper does not own the building, which is usually the case, however, are very small com-

pared with those charged in the larger cities and towns. Another important difference in favor of country stores lies in the fact that their business is carried on with little or no expense for the delivery of goods, customers as a rule attending to that matter themselves, while in the cities dealers who carry on business on even the smallest scale have to maintain an expensive delivery service for the accommodation of patrons, the proportionate cost of which must, as a matter of course, be borne by the goods they buy. Another important advantage enjoyed by dealers in small towns and villages is that trade is done almost altogether on a cash basis or by exchange or barter, and therefore the liability to losses on account of bad debts is much less than in the cities where business is done to a large extent on credit.

No doubt these circumstances influence prices to a certain extent, but after making due allowance for each of them, there still remains a difference in the selling value placed on these goods by dealers throughout the State that cannot be accounted for, except by the absence of uniformity in quality.

The second summary table shows the average price for the entire State of each article included in the bill of goods for the year 1907, in comparison with 1906; the differences which are for the most part small are entered in decimals as many of the averages show changes in the way of increase or decrease as low as one-tenth of a mill.

Flour in barrels, first and second quality, is excluded from the comparisons for the reason that these goods appear also in 25-pound bags, and the inclusion of both would be simply a repetition, which as a matter of course would result in making the increase in the price of flour appear to be just double what it in fact was, and causing at the same time a misleading expansion in the total aggregate cost of the bill.

An examination of the table will show that of the 50 varieties of goods, 5 are the same in prices for both years; 38 show increases which in the aggregate amount to $1.236 and 47 show decreases that aggregate $.047 cents; the net increase, therefore, is $1.189, or just one mill less than $1.19. The average cost of the bill of goods for the entire State is shown by the table to have been—exclusive of flour in barrels—$12.207 in 1906, and $13.396 in 1907; the net increase in 1907 is therefore, as indi-

cated above, $1.189, or a little more than 9.7 per cent., which is the largest increase in the cost of living shown by the records of any one year since the annual cost of living inquiry was begun, in 1898. Of the total net increase, however, 8.8 cents, or more than 70 per cent., is derived from advances in the cost of the first and second quality of flour per 25-pound bag, which were 7.1 cents, and 6.4 cents respectively; and from the advances in the price of new and old potatoes per bushel, which were 60.9 cents and 9.4 cents respectively. Apart from these four, the remaining 46 articles show an advance in 1907 as compared with 1906 of only 35.1 cents, or 2.9 per cent.

The most conspicuous advances after flour and potatoes occur in the various cuts of beef, which show increases ranging from one cent to eighteen mills per pound; the lowest figure being for "corn brisket," and the highest for round steak. Pork, salt and fresh, and also ham, shoulder and bacon, show increases ranging from one mill to eight mills per pound. Mutton shows a gain in price of nine mills per pound for the leg, and eleven mills per pound for the breast. Mackerel is 2.4 cents higher for No. 1, and 1.8 cents higher for No. 2. The first and second grades of butter show advances of 3.7 and 2.9 cents per pound respectively; the best and the medium grades of cheese are respectively 1.7 cents and 1.3 cents higher per pound this year than they were in 1906. The increases shown in the prices of all other articles on the table are very slight, none of them being in excess of 6 mills per specified measure or quantity. All the varieties of teas—black, green and mixed—show decreases in price as compared with 1906, the range being 1.3 cents per pound for the best mixed to 7 mills for the best black. The price of kerosene oil, 12.4 cents per gallon, is the same for both years.

The third summary table is the same in all respects as the second, except that the average prices of each article on the bill of goods are compared with those of 1898 instead of 1906, the purpose being to show the changes that have taken place over the longest possible period of time. Flour by the barrel is substituted in this table for bags of 25 pounds, which change will, as a matter of course, cause a very considerable enlargement in the aggregate cost of the bill for both years.

In 1898 the cost was $17.41; in 1907 it is $19.07; the increase has therefore been $1.66, or 9.5 per cent. for the entire period of nine years. In the matter of advance in price the leading article on the table is flour, the first quality of which was sold at an average price per barrel of $5.154 in 1898, and $6.389 in 1907, and the second quality of flour which was quoted at an average of $4.370 in 1898, and $5.586 in 1907. Meats of all kinds—beef, pork and mutton—show advances in average prices for 1907 compared with those of 1898 which range from 1.8 cents to 6.5 cents per pound. Thirty-eight out of the forty-six articles compared on the table show increases and eight show decreases.

The fourth, or basic table, is a compilation of the individual reports received from dealers, and shows the retail prices charged by them during the month of June, 1907, for each separate article appearing on the bill of goods. The prices quoted in the individual reports are entered on this table just as received and from these figures are drawn the averages and aggregates presented in the three preceding summary tables.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1.

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

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

County.	City or Town.	Total Cost of Entire Bill of Goods.
Hunterdon	Califon	$9 80
Morris	Middle Valley	10 75
Warren	Marksboro	11 36½
Ocean	New Egypt	11 86½
Monmouth	Allentown	11 90½
Sussex	Stillwater	12 22½
Hunterdon	High Bridge	12 24½
Warren	Blairstown	12 31½
Warren	Oxford	12 32
Sussex	Swartswood	12 32½
Burlington	Lower Bank	12 36
Hunterdon	Glen Gardner	12 41½
Middlesex	Cranbury	12 44½
Passaic	Passaic	12 57 1-6
Hunterdon	Flemington	12 57½
Monmouth	Marlboro	12 57½

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1—(Continued).

County.	City or Town.	Total Cost of Entire Bill of Goods.
Morris	Flanders	12 57½
Atlantic	Mays Landing	12 61
Warren	Port Colden	12 63½
Cumberland	Bridgeton	12 79½
Monmouth	Allenwood	12 80½
Monmouth	Matawan	12 84½
Hudson	Jersey City	12 84⅞
Passaic	Paterson	12 86 2-7
Middlesex	Cheesequake	12 91
Bergen	Garfield	12 94½
Sussex	Newton	12 96½
Warren	Phillipsburg	13 03½
Morris	Drakestown	13 15½
Warren	Belvidere	13 17½
Ocean	Lakehurst	13 21
Burlington	Moorestown	13 23½
Atlantic	Hammonton	13 30½
Morris	Chester	13 39½
Warren	Washington	13 42½
Gloucester	Clayton	13 49½
Hudson	Harrison	13 49½
Salem	Salem	13 63½
Warren	Hackettstown	13 68½
Mercer	Trenton	13 74½
Morris	German Valley	13 77
Essex	Belleville	13 79½
Camden	Camden	13 95
Essex	Orange	14 04½
Warren	Allamuchy	14 07½
Essex	Newark	14 11½
Essex	South Orange	14 15½
Monmouth	Asbury Park	14 17½
Cumberland	Millville	14 22½
Hudson	Hoboken	14 34
Burlington	Mount Holly	14 38¼
Morris	Dover	14 38½
Union	Elizabeth	14 47½
Middlesex	Metuchen	14 59
Burlington	Bordentown	14 64½
Bergen	Hackensack	14 74⅛
Morris	Boonton	14 94½
Mercer	Princeton	14 96½
Essex	Montclair	15 10
Monmouth	Freehold	15 17½
Gloucester	Woodbury	15 24½
Somerset	Somerville	15 48½
Middlesex	New Brunswick	15 97
Bergen	Rutherford	16 71½

Average cost of entire list in the State, $13.40.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 2.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices, per Article, Month of June, for 1906 and 1907.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Average Retail Prices. 1906.	Average Retail Prices. 1907.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1907, as compared with 1906.
Flour, wheat, first quality	Barrel	$5.832	$6.389	+$0.557
Flour, wheat, second quality	Barrel	5.080	5.586	+ .506
Flour, wheat, first quality	Bag (25 lbs.)	.744	.815	+ .071
Flour, wheat, second quality	Bag (25 lbs.)	.648	.712	+ .064
Flour, prepared	Pound	.059	.058	— .001
Oatmeal, loose	Pound	.045	.045	.....
Oatmeal, package	Pound	.101	.101	.....
Sugar, granulated	Pound	.053	.055	+ .002
Molasses, N. O.	Gallon	.551	.602	+ .051
Syrup	Gallon	.442	.467	+ .025
Bread, large	Loaf	.087	.086	— .001
Bread, small	Loaf	.050	.050	.....
Butter, first quality	Pound	.268	.305	+ .037
Butter, second quality	Pound	.227	.256	+ .029
Lard	Pound	.122	.136	+ .014
Eggs	Dozen	.240	.225	— .015
Cheese, best	Pound	.165	.182	+ .017
Cheese, medium	Pound	.130	.143	+ .013
Coffee, Rio	Pound	.183	.189	+ .006
Coffee, Java	Pound	.311	.317	+ .006
Coffee, Maracaibo	Pound	.237	.236	— .001
Tea, black, first quality	Pound	.642	.635	— .007
Tea, green, first quality	Pound	.623	.615	— .008
Tea, mixed, first quality	Pound	.604	.591	— .013
Potatoes, old	Bushel	.893	.987	+ .094
Potatoes, new	Bushel	1.225	1.834	+ .609
Beef, roast, rib	Pound	.165	.176	+ .011
Beef, roast chuck	Pound	.124	.136	+ .012
Beef, steak, sirloin	Pound	.199	.214	+ .015
Beef, steak, round	Pound	.164	.182	+ .018
Beef, corned, round	Pound	.133	.141	+ .008
Beef, corned, brisket	Pound	.083	.093	+ .010
Beef, smoked	Pound	.274	.273	— .001
Pork, fresh	Pound	.154	.159	+ .005
Pork, salt	Pound	.129	.137	+ .008
Bacon	Pound	.180	.186	+ .006
Ham	Pound	.167	.168	+ .001
Shoulder	Pound	.119	.125	+ .006
Mutton, leg	Pound	.163	.172	+ .009
Mutton, breast	Pound	.097	.108	+ .011
Mackerel, salt, No. 1	Pound	.163	.187	+ .024
Mackerel, salt, No. 2	Pound	.123	.141	+ .018
Tomatoes	Can	.107	.108	+ .001
Corn	Can	.109	.113	+ .004
Succotash	Can	.117	.119	+ .002
Rice	Pound	.085	.089	+ .004
Prunes, first quality	Pound	.113	.115	+ .002
Prunes, second quality	Pound	.084	.085	+ .001
Raisins, seeded	Pound	.112	.131	+ .019
Vinegar	Gallon	.221	.223	+ .002
Soap, common	Cake	.048	.049	+ .001
Kerosene oil	Gallon	.124	.124	.....
Totals		$12.207	$13.396	

Increases—38 articles $1.236
Decreases—8 articles ..... .047

Net Increase $1.189

SUMMARY TABLE No. 3.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices, Month of June, for 1898 and 1907.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Average Retail Prices.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1907 as compared with 1898.
		1898.	1907.	
Flour, wheat, first quality	Barrel	$5.154	$6.389	+ $1.235
Flour, wheat, second quality	Barrel	4.370	5.586	+ 1.216
Oatmeal, loose	Pound	.044	.045	+ .001
Oatmeal, package	Pound	.106	.101	— .005
Sugar, granulated	Pound	.059	.055	— .004
Molasses, N. O.	Gallon	.479	.602	+ .123
Syrup	Gallon	.401	.467	+ .066
Butter, first quality	Pound	.219	.305	+ .086
Butter, second quality	Pound	.169	.256	+ .087
Lard	Pound	.091	.136	+ .045
Cheese, best	Pound	.141	.182	+ .041
Cheese, medium	Pound	.110	.143	+ .033
Coffee, Rio	Pound	.190	.189	— .001
Coffee, Java	Pound	.320	.317	— .003
Coffee, Maracaibo	Pound	.250	.236	— .014
Tea, black, first quality	Pound	.641	.635	— .006
Tea, green, first quality	Pound	.627	.615	— .012
Tea, mixed, first quality	Pound	.587	.591	+ .004
Beef, roast, rib	Pound	.156	.176	+ .020
Beef, roast, chuck	Pound	.118	.136	+ .018
Beef, steak, sirloin	Pound	.187	.214	+ .027
Beef, steak, round	Pound	.152	.182	+ .030
Beef, corned, round	Pound	.120	.141	+ .021
Beef, corned, brisket	Pound	.075	.093	+ .018
Beef, smoked	Pound	.249	.273	+ .024
Pork, fresh	Pound	.112	.159	+ .047
Pork, salt	Pound	.095	.137	+ .042
Bacon	Pound	.121	.186	+ .065
Ham	Pound	.119	.168	+ .049
Shoulder	Pound	.084	.125	+ .041
Mutton, leg	Pound	.145	.172	+ .027
Mutton, breast	Pound	.094	.108	+ .014
Mackerel, salt, No. 1	Pound	.154	.187	+ .033
Mackerel, salt, No. 2	Pound	.128	.141	+ .013
Tomatoes	Can	.109	.108	— .001
Corn	Can	.101	.113	+ .012
Succotash	Can	.116	.119	+ .003
Rice	Pound	.082	.089	+ .007
Prunes, first quality	Pound	.102	.115	+ .013
Prunes, second quality	Pound	.086	.085	— .001
Raisins, seeded	Pound	.095	.131	+ .036
Soap, common	Cake	.043	.049	+ .006
Kerosene oil	Gallon	.100	.124	+ .024

BASIC TABLE No. 4.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1907.

LOCATION.		Wheat Flour.			Oatmeal.					Bread.	
County.	City or Town.	First quality. Per 25 pounds.	Second quality. Per 25 pounds.	Prepared. Per pound.	Per pound.	Per 2-pound package.	Sugar, granulated. Per pound.	Molasses, N. O. Per gallon.	Syrup, best—per gallon.	Large—per loaf.	Small—per loaf.
Atlantic	Hammonton	$0.80	$0.70	$0.06	$0.04	$0.10	$0.05½	$0.56	$0.48	$0.10	$0.05
	Mays Landing	.80	.70	.06	.05	.10	.06	.60	.40	.10	.05
Bergen	Garfield	.80	.75	.05	.04	.10	.05½	.45	.38	.10	.05
	Hackensack	.74	.65	.05	.04	.10	.05⅛	.75	.50	.08	.05
	Rutherford	.85	.80	.08	.05	.14	.05½	.60	.50	.10	.05
Burlington	Bordentown	.80	.65	.05	.04	.10	.05½	.60	.60	.10	.05
	Lower Bank	.85	.70	.06	.04	.10	.06	.60	.48	.05	.04
	Moorestown	.85	.75	.10	.04	.10	.05½	.60	.60	.10	.05
	Mount Holly	.85	.75	.05	.04	.10	.05¼	.60	.50	.10	.05
Camden	Camden	.80	.70	.06	.04	.10	.05	.60	.45	.10	.05
Cumberland	Bridgeton	.80	.70	.05	.03	.10	.05½	.60	.30	.10	.05
	Millville	.90	.80	.04	.05	.10	.05½	.70	.60	.08	.05
Essex	Belleville	.90	.83	.05	.05	.10	.06½	.55	.50	.10	.05
	Montclair	.80	.75	.05	.05	.10	.06	.60	.50	.08	.05
	Newark	.85	.80	.05	.04	.10	.05½	.60	.60	.10	.05
	Orange	.85	.75	.05	.04	.10	.05½	.60	.45	.08	.05
	South Orange	.85	.80	.06	.05	.10	.05⅛	.50	.60	.10	.05
Gloucester	Clayton	.85	.65	.10	.05	.10	.05½	.60	.40	.10	.05
	Woodbury	.85	.75	.05	.05	.10	.05½	.70	.40	.10	.05
Hudson	Harrison	.90	.75	.05	.04	.10	.05½	.35	.35	.10	.05
	Hoboken	.85	.80	.05	.04	.10	.06	.70	.50	.08	.05
	Jersey City	.75	.70	.06	.05	.09	.04⅞	.50	.40	.08	.05
Hunterdon	Califon	.65	.50	.04	.03	.07	.05	.40	.40	.07	.04
	Flemington	.75	.70	.04	.05	.10	.05½	.75	.40	.08	.05
	Glen Gardner	.80	.65	.06	.05	.10	.05½	.55	.50	.10	.05
	High Bridge	.80	.65	.05	.05	.10	.05½	.50	.45	.10	.07
Mercer	Princeton	.95	.75	.06	.05	.10	.05½	.60	.50	.10	.05
	Trenton	.80	.70	.05	.05	.10	.05½	.75	.40	.10	.05
Middlesex	Cheesequake	.90	.75	.07	.05	.10	.06	.65	.50	.08	.05
	Metuchen	.95	.85	.06	.05	.10	.06	.70	.50	.10	.05
	New Brunswick	.90	.80	.06	.05	.10	.06	.70	.60	.10	.05
	Cranberry	.75	.70	.06	.05	.10	.05½	.60	.40	.08	.05
Monmouth	Allentown	.75	.68	.06	.05	.10	.05½	.50	.40	.08	.05
	Allenwood	.85	.80	.04	.04	.10	.05½	.60	.40	.08	.05
	Asbury Park	.85	.75	.10	.05	.10	.05½	.70	.50	.10	.05
	Freehold	.85	.75	.06	.05	.10	.05¼	.60	.40	.10	.05
	Marlboro	.80	.70	.04	.04	.10	.05½	.60	.40	.10	.05
	Matawan	.80	.75	.08	.04	.10	.05½	.60	.50	.08	.05
Morris	Boonton	.90	.75	.06	.04	.10	.05½	.60	.50	.07	.05
	Chester	.85	.70	.05	.05	.13	.05½	.60	.50	.08	.05
	Dover	.80	.75	.05	.04	.10	.05½	.50	.50	.05	.03
	Drakestown	.80	.63	.06	.05	.10	.05½	.65	.50	.08	.05
	Flanders	.75	.65	.03	.05	.10	.05½	.60	.50	.08	.05
	German Valley	.90	.80	.03	.05	.09	.05	.40	.40	.07	.05
	Middle Valley	.70	.60	.04	.04	.10	.05	.50	.40	.07	.05
Ocean	Lakehurst	.90	.70	.06	.05	.10	.06	.40	.40	.07	.05
	New Egypt	.80	.65	.03	.05	.10	.05½	.80	.40	.05	.04
Passaic	Passaic	.70	.65	.05	.03	.10	.05⅛	.55	.40	.05	.05
	Paterson	.85	.70	.05	.05	.10	.05 2-7	.75	.50	.10	.05
Salem	Salem	.80	.70	.04	.05	.10	.05½	.70	.40	.10	.05
Somerset	Somerville	.85	.75	.06	.05	.10	.05½	.65	.50	.08	.05
Sussex	Monroe	.75	.65	.05	.05	.10	.05	.50	.40	.07	.05
	Newton	.72	.63	.06	.05	.10	.05½	.70	.50	.07	.05
	Stillwater	.70	.68	.06	.04	.11	.05½	.60	.45	.07	.05
	Swartzwood	.80	.70	.06	.05	.10	.05½	.60	.50	.07	.05
Union	Elizabeth	.80	.60	.06	.04	.10	.05½	.60	.50	.09	.05

BASIC TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1907.

Butter.				Cheese.		Coffee.			Tea.			Potatoes.		Beef.	
First quality. Per pound.	Second quality. Per pound.	Lard—per pound.	Eggs—per dozen.	Best—per pound.	Medium—per pound.	Rio—per pound.	Maracaibo. Per pound.	Java—per pound.	Best black. Per pound.	Best green. Per pound.	Best mixed. Per pound.	New—per bushel.	Old—per bushel.	Roast, rib. Per pound.	Roast, chuck. Per pound.
$0.36	$0.32	$0.14	$0.25	$0.19	$0.12	$0.20	$0.22	$0.30	$0.60	$0.60	$0.60	$1.25	$1.20	$0.22	$0.16
.34	.30	.13	.26	.18	.12	.17	.18	.35	.60	.50	.50	1.40	1.00	.16	.14
.30	.25	.14	.25	.18	.14	.23	.25	.30	.50	.50	.50	1.45	1.20	.18	.15
.28	.25	.15	.30	.19	.12	.17	.23	.31	.75	.65	.70	2.25	1.25	.25	.16
.32	.28	.14	.32	.20	.15	.25	.30	.35	.80	.80	.75	3.50	1.00	.18	.12
.38	.30	.13	.24	.19	.14	.18	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	2.50	1.20	.18	.14
.33	.25	.13	.20	.18	.14	.25	.30	.35	.40	.40	.40	1.60	.80	.18	.14
.35	.30	.13	.24	.20	.14	.18	.22	.35	.80	.80	.80	1.00	.60	.20	.14
.35	.30	.13	.24	.16	.13	.18	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	2.50	1.25	.16	.13
.35	.30	.13	.22	.20	.14	.15	.20	.30	.75	.60	.60	2.50	.90	.18	.12
.34	.28	.13	.24	.18	.16	.20	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	1.25	1.00	.18	.14
.38	.33	.14	.25	.18	.16	.25	.30	.35	.60	.70	.70	1.45	1.00	.16	.14
.28	.25	.13	.23	.20	.15	.20	.25	.35	.60	.50	.60	1.60	1.25	.18	.14
.33	.30	.14	.28	.20	.16	.25	.28	.35	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	.20	.14
.28	.25	.13	.25	.20	.15	.15	.20	.30	.50	.50	.50	2.25	1.10	.18	.14
.30	.25	.14	.22	.20	.18	.20	.20	.30	.60	.60	.60	2.25	1.10	.16	.12
.29	.26	.15	.25	.20	.15	.19	.18	.29	.80	.75	.60	1.55	1.25	.20	.12
.35	.25	.13	.22	.18	.18	.15	.20	.32	.60	.60	.60	2.00	1.00	.18	.18
.35	.32	.13	.25	.20	.18	.15	.25	.35	.80	.80	.80	2.15	1.25	.18	.14
.32	.25	.14	.25	.20	.15	.20	.25	.30	.50	.50	.50	2.00	1.50	.16	.12
.29	.27	.15	.25	.15	.13	.20	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	2.25	1.25	.20	.13
.27	.25	.12	.20	.17	.15	.13	.15	.28	.45	.45	.45	2.50	1.00	.18	.13
.22	.18	.10	.16	.13	.11	.12	.18	.24	.50	.50	.50	1.20	.60	.12	.12
.29	.24	.13	.19	.16	.12	.15	.25	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.30	.80	.16	.14
.30	.26	.15	.24	.20	.12	.25	.20	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.20	.80	.14	.12
.30	.22	.12	.26	.20	.12	.16	.22	.30	.50	.75	.50	1.30	.80	.20	.16
.35	.28	.13	.24	.20	.12	.20	.25	.35	.75	.75	.60	2.25	1.15	.22	.16
.32	.28	.13	.21	.18	.16	.18	.25	.30	.60	.60	.60	2.00	1.10	.20	.14
32	.27	.12	.28	.18	.12	.16	.32	.32	.45	.45	.45	1.75	.80	.18	.16
.32	.25	.13	.30	.20	.15	.16	.25	.32	.80	.80	.80	1.50	1.00	.22	.16
.32	.25	.15	.24	.20	.16	.20	.25	.34	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.20	.20	.14
.32	.28	.13	.18	.18	.16	.22	.25	.35	.50	.50	.50	1.50	1.00	.14	.12
.34	.25	.12	.18	.18	.16	.20	.25	.30	.50	.50	.50	1.50	.75	.18	.14
.30	.24	.14	.25	.16	.14	.20	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	1.50	1.00	.16	.14
.30	.26	.13	.24	.18	.14	.16	.20	.28	.60	.60	.50	2.50	1.15	.16	.12
.32	.28	.13	.24	.18	.16	.20	.29	.35	1.00	.80	.80	2.10	1.30	.20	.14
.28	.24	.13	.20	.18	.16	.15	.20	.28	.50	.50	.50	2.00	1.00	.16	.12
.30	.28	.12	.22	.18	.14	.18	.22	.25	.60	.60	.40	1.50	1.20	.20	.14
.30	.28	.15	.26	.20	.15	.18	.24	.32	.70	.70	.70	2.00	1.20	.24	.18
.32	.22	.14	.20	.18	.13	.20	.25	.30	.80	.80	.40	1.50	1.00	.18	.16
.30	.25	.13	.22	.16	.14	.20	.25	.25	.70	.70	.70	2.75	1.00	.18	.13
.24	.22	.14	.20	.16	.14	.18	.25	.30	.70	.60	.65	2.00	.80	.18	.14
.30	.25	.13	.18	.18	.14	.15	.22	.30	.50	.50	.50	2.00	1.00	.12	.14
.30	.20	.12	.18	.15	.14	.20	.25	.32	1.00	1.00	.80	2.00	.80	.20	.16
.24	.20	.11	.18	.16	.15	.15	.22	.25	.50	.40	.40	1.50	.65	.12	.10
.36	.33	.14	.24	.20	.15	.18	.25	.35	.50	.50	.60	1.80	1.00	.20	.15
.25	.15	.13	.24	.18	.15	.16	.18	.28	.40	.40	.40	2.25	.50	.14	.10
.30	.25	.14	.22	.18	.15	.28	.25	.33	.60	60	.60	1.75	.65	.20	.14
.32	.30	.12	.25	.20	.15	.25	.24	.32	.50	.50	.50	1.15	1.00	.16	.14
.32	.29	.13	.24	.20	.16	.20	.25	.35	.80	.50	.60	1.75	1.00	.20	.14
.30	.26	.13	.20	.18	.16	.20	.25	.35	.75	.75	.75	2.75	1.25	.20	.14
.30	.28	.12	.20	.16	.14	.20	.25	.35	.50	.50	.50	1.75	.75	.12	.12
.32	.30	.13	.22	.20	.14	.20	.22	.36	.75	.75	.50	1.20	1.00	.16	.12
.24	.18	.14	.17	.17	.14	.20	.25	.30	.50	.50	.50	1.80	.60	.15	.12
.30	.28	.13	.18	.17	.14	.15	.25	.15	.50	.50	.50	1.75	1.00	.12	.12
.29	.25	.14	.20	.17	.15	.19	.20	.32	.60	.60	.60	2.75	1.25	.22	.18

BASIC TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1907.

LOCATION.		Wheat Flour.			Oatmeal.					Bread.	
County.	City or Town.	First quality. Per 25 pounds.	Second quality. Per 25 pounds.	Prepared. Per pound.	Per pound.	Per 2-pound package.	Sugar, granulated. Per pound.	Molasses, N. O. Per gallon.	Syrup, best—per gallon.	Large—per loaf.	Small—per loaf.
Warren	Allamuchy	$0.80	$0.70	$0.06	$0.05	$0.10	$0.05½	$0.70	$0.50	$0.08	$0.06
	Belvidere	.80	.70	.06	.05	.10	.05½	.70	.45	.10	.05
	Blairstown	.80	.70	.05	.04	.10	.05½	.60	.40	.08	.05
	Hackettstown ...	.85	.75	.07	.05	.12	.05½	.70	.50	.08	.05
	Marksboro	.80	.70	.05	.05	.10	.05½	.60	.50	.07	.05
	Oxford	.77	.70	.06	.04	.10	.06	.60	.50	.10	.05
	Phillipsburg	.75	.60	.04	.05	.10	.05½	.60	.40	.10	.05
	Port Colden	.75	.70	.15	.03	.10	.05½	.60	.60	.10	.05
	Washington	.85	.70	.10	.05	.10	.05½	.60	.50	.10	.05
		.815	.712	.058	.045	.101	.055	.602	.467	.086	.050

BASIC TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1907.

Butter.				Cheese.		Coffee.			Tea.			Potatoes.		Beef.	
First quality. Per pound.	Second quality. Per pound.	Lard—per pound.	Eggs—per dozen.	Best—per pound.	Medium—per pound.	Rio—per pound.	Maracaibo.	Java—per pound. Per pound.	Best black. Per pound.	Best green. Per pound.	Best mixed. Per pound.	New—per bushel.	Old—per bushel.	Roast, rib. Per pound.	Roast, chuck. Per pound.
$0.30	$0.25	$0.14	$0.20	$0.20	$0.14	$0.18	$0.25	$0.35	$1.00	.60	.60	2.00	1.00	.18	.14
.28	.20	.14	.18	.20	.15	.15	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	1.80	1.00	.14	.12
.18	.15	.12	.16	.18	.14	.20	.25	.35	.60	.60	.50	1.75	.70	.16	.12
.32	.24	.14	.26	.18	.15	.20	.25	.35	.80	.70	.75	1.40	.90	.20	.14
.24	.18	.13	.16	.16	.12	.18	.20	.25	.60	.50	.60	1.00	.80	.12	.10
.30	.24	.14	.22	.16	.14	.18	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	1.25	.90	.16	.14
.36	.30	.15	.24	.18	.12	.25	.20	.30	.50	.50	.40	2.00	1.00	.20	.10
.24	.20	.14	.20	.16	.14	.15	.20	.35	.50	.70	.50	1.80	.75	.15	.12
.28	.20	.14	.20	.18	.12	.20	.20	.35	.60	.60	.60	2.00	.90	.16	.12
.305	.256	.136	.225	.182	.143	.189	.236	.317	.635	.615	.591	1.834	.987	.176	.136

BASIC TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1907.

LOCATION.		Beef.					Pork.				
County.	City or Town.	Steak, sirloin. Per pound.	Steak, round. Per pound.	Corned, round. Per pound.	Corned, brisket. Per pound.	Smoked—per pound.	Fresh—per pound.	Salt—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.
Atlantic	Hammonton	$0.28	$0.20	$0.16	$0.12	$0.30	$0.18	$0.17	$0.20	$0.25	$0.14
	Mays Landing	.22	.16	.15	.10	.30	.16	.12	.20	.17	.12
Bergen	Garfield	.25	.18	.15	.12	.25	.16	.15	.18	.17	.11
	Hackensack	.25	.18	.18	.20	.30	.16	.16	.19	.15	.10
	Rutherford	.22	.20	.18	.10	.35	.17	.16	.22	.17	.14
Burlington	Bordentown	.25	.20	.14	.07	.30	.18	.17	.20	.18	.12
	Lower Bank	.25	.18	.12	.10	.30	.17	.13	.18	.16	.11
	Moorestown	.25	.18	.12	.12	.28	.17	.14	.20	.16	.14
	Mount Holly	.22	.18	.12	.08	.30	.16	.14	.20	.16	.11
Camden	Camden	.22	.18	.15	.06	.20	.16	.16	.16	.16	.12
Cumberland	Bridgeton	.25	.20	.12	.08	.30	.16	.13	.18	.16	.14
	Millville	.25	.20	.16	.08	.35	.18	.16	.20	.17	.14
Essex	Belleville	.25	.20	.15	.08	.35	.18	.17	.19	.17	.15
	Montclair	.22	.18	.16	.12	.30	.18	.16	.22	.18	.16
	Newark	.22	.22	.15	.08	.30	.18	.18	.20	.17	.15
	Orange	.25	.22	.16	.08	.30	.17	.15	.18	.17	.10
	South Orange	.20	.20	.18	.08	.22	.16	.16	.20	.18	.14
Gloucester	Clayton	.20	.18	.12	.10	.30	.16	.12	.16	.16	.14
	Woodbury	.30	.22	.15	.12	.32	.18	.16	.20	.17	.15
Hudson	Harrison	.22	.20	.14	.06	.30	.17	.17	.20	.17	.13
	Hoboken	.22	.20	.16	.08	.28	.16	.13	.18	.16	.14
	Jersey City	.22	.20	.16	.08	.25	.16	.16	.20	.18	.12
Hunterdon	Califon	.18	.16	.10	.07	.20	.10	.10	.12	.14	.10
	Flemington	.22	.18	.18	.09	.32	.17	.14	.20	.20	.12
	Glen Garden	.18	.16	.16	.07	.28	.17	.14	.20	.22	.13
	High Bridge	.22	.26	.12	.09	.25	.17	.10	.20	.15	.10
Mercer	Princeton	.22	.20	.16	.10	.25	.16	.14	.18	.16	.11
	Trenton	.22	.16	.16	.12	.20	.16	.14	.20	.16	.11
Middlesex	Cheesequake	.20	.16	.14	.10	.25	.14	.15	.18	.18	.12
	Metuchen	.22	.20	.16	.14	.30	.15	.15	.20	.18	.13
	New Brunswick	.18	.16	.16	.10	.30	.16	.18	.24	.20	.12
	Cranbury	.18	.16	.14	.10	.30	.14	.12	.18	.14	.12
Monmouth	Allentown	.20	.18	.10	.06	.22	.12	.12	.19	.16	.12
	Allenwood	.20	.16	.07	.07	.32	.16	.12	.20	.17	.12
	Asbury Park	.18	.16	.14	.10	.25	.16	.14	.20	.18	.12
	Freehold	.22	.20	.18	.08	.30	.16	.14	.20	.16	.12
	Marlboro	.20	.16	.10	.08	.28	.16	.11	.17	.16	.12
	Matawan	.22	.18	.12	.08	.25	.16	.12	.18	.16	.12
Morris	Boonton	.24	.18	.16	.14	.28	.14	.14	.20	.18	.16
	Chester	.20	.18	.10	.12	.20	.14	.12	.20	.16	.12
	Dover	.22	.18	.14	.08	.28	.15	.13	.14	.17	.12
	Drakestown	.20	.18	.13	.09	.28	.17	.12	.16	.16	.12
	Flanders	.18	.16	.14	.10	.20	.17	.12	.16	.16	.13
	German Valley	.18	.16	.14	.10	.22	.17	.10	.14	.18	.12
	Middle Valley	.16	.14	.10	.09	.28	.10	.12	.10	.15	.12
Ocean	Lakehurst	.22	.20	.14	.08	.25	.18	.13	.18	.16	.12
	New Egypt	.18	.16	.10	.07	.25	.12	.13	.18	.16	.12
Passaic	Passaic	.22	.20	.14	.06	.22	.15	.15	.20	.15	.11
	Paterson	.22	.20	.16	.06	.30	.17	.16	.16	.16	.16
Salem	Salem	.22	.16	.13	.09	.30	.16	.12	.18	.20	.14
Somerset	Somerville	.22	.20	.16	.10	.25	.16	.14	.22	.17	.12
Sussex	Monroe	.20	.16	.12	.12	.25	.15	.12	.25	.16	.12
	Newton	.20	.20	.16	.05	.28	.16	.14	.16	.16	.12
	Stillwater	.18	.16	.14	.09	.30	.15	.13	.18	.17	.13
	Swartzwood	.20	.18	.14	.06	.25	.15	.12	.15	.16	.12
Union	Elizabeth	.26	.20	.14	.12	.28	.16	.14	.20	.17	.12

BASIC TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1907.

Mutton.		Mackerel.		Canned Goods.				Prunes.						
Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.	Salt, No. 1. Per pound.	Salt, No. 2. Per pound.	Tomatoes. Per 2-pound can.	Corn—per can.	Succotash—per can.	Rice—per pound.	First quality. Per pound.	Second quality. Per pound.	Seeded raisins—per pound.	Vinegar—per gallon.	Babbitt's Laundry Soap. Per cake.	Oil, kerosene. per gallon.	Total.
$0.18	$0.08	$0.15	$0.10	$0.13	$0.13	$0.13	$0.09	$0.08	$0.05	$0.13	$0.20	$0.05	$0.13	$13.30½
.16	.08	.18	.16	.10	.12	.13	.08	.10	.05	.12	.20	.05	.13	12.61
.20	.12	.22	.16	.15	.12	.13	.08	.12	.10	.13	.23	.05	.12	12.94½
.16	.12	.15	.20	.08	.13	.13	.09	.13	.10	.14	.25	.05	.12	14.74⅛
.24	.10	.25	.20	.13	.13	.13	.10	.15	.12	.13	.25	.05	.14	16.71½
.16	.08	.24	.15	.10	.12	.15	.10	.10	.07	.14	.24	.05	.11	14.64½
.18	.08	.20	.16	.10	.08	.09	.08	.08	.08	.12	.20	.05	.13	12.36
.18	.08	.26	.12	.10	.12	.12	.10	.12	.09	.14	.18	.05	.12	13.23½
.16	.08	.20	.16	.10	.10	.12	.09	.12	.08	.12	.20	.04	.12	14.38¼
.18	.06	.28	.18	.10	.10	.10	.09	.12	.10	.12	.20	.05	.11	13.95
.16	.12	.22	.16	.09	.15	.10	.10	.12	.08	.12	.20	.05	.12	12.79½
.18	.10	.20	.16	.12	.13	.13	.10	.14	.10	.14	.20	.05	.12	14.22½
.16	.10	.20	.15	.10	.10	.12	.10	.10	.08	.15	.25	.05	.14	13.79½
.20	.16	.20	.18	.12	.15	.15	.10	.12	.10	.14	.25	.05	.13	15.10
.18	.10	.20	.15	.10	.12	.15	.10	.15	.08	.15	.30	.04	.12	14.11½
.18	.14	.25	.18	.08	.10	.12	.08	.10	.08	.14	.20	.04	.13	14.04½
.16	.05	.30	.25	.13	.14	.13	.09	.12	.09	.15	.25	.05	.13	14.15⅛
.20	.12	.20	.18	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.08	.12	.20	.05	.11	13.49½
.18	.12	.22	.18	.10	.12	.12	.10	.12	.10	.14	.20	.05	.12	15.24½
.17	.10	.15	.12	.10	.12	.10	.08	.10	.06	.14	.25	.04	.12	13.49½
.16	.10	.15	.12	.08	.12	.13	.09	.13	.10	.15	.25	.04	.11	14.34
.16	.08	.12	.10	.08	.08	.10	.07	.10	.08	.12	.25	.04	.13	12.84⅞
.15	.14	.12	.10	.07	.06	.06	.05	.10	.06	.10	.15	.04	.10	9.80
.16	.08	.20	.15	.10	.10	.12	.12	.10	.12	.12	.20	.05	.13	12.57½
.18	.12	.18	.13	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.08	.12	.25	.05	.10	12.41½
.20	.10	.16	.12	.10	.10	.12	.08	.10	.08	.12	.20	.05	.12	12.24½
.18	.10	.22	.16	.10	.25	.15	.10	.12	.10	.15	.25	.05	.14	14.96½
.18	.10	.18	.14	.13	.10	.13	.09	.13	.09	.12	.25	.05	.12	13.74½
.12	.08	.20	.12	.12	.13	.12	.08	.12	.09	.12	.25	.05	.15	12.91
.20	.08	.20	.16	.12	.15	.15	.10	.15	.10	.15	.24	.05	.13	14.59
.16	.13	.25	.16	.13	.16	.16	.10	.15	.10	.15	.25	.05	.15	15.97
.16	.06	.20	.16	.10	.12	.10	.07	.12	.10	.12	.20	.05	.13	12.44½
.12	.06	.18	.14	.10	.12	.12	.08	.15	.12	.14	.16	.05	.12	11.90½
.16	.10	.15	.10	.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.07	.12	.20	.05	.14	12.80½
.18	.12	.18	.14	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.07	.12	.25	.05	.14	14.17½
.18	.10	.24	.15	.10	.10	.15	.10	.12	.10	.14	.24	.05	.14	15.17¼
.20	.14	.15	.12	.08	.07	.08	.07	.08	.06	.13	.20	.05	.12	12.57½
.15	.10	.18	.12	.09	.10	.14	.08	.12	.08	.13	.20	.05	.13	12.84½
.20	.18	.25	.15	.12	.15	.15	.10	.14	.18	.15	.24	.05	.14	14.94½
.22	.20	.20	.18	.12	.10	.12	.10	.12	.08	.14	.25	.05	.13	13.39½
.18	.13	.20	.15	.10	.10	.10	.09	.13	.10	.13	.25	.05	.13	14.38½
.16	.10	.15	.12	.10	.10	.12	.10	.10	.08	.12	.25	.05	.12	13.15½
.16	.13	.13	.12	.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.07	.12	.20	.05	.12	12.57½
.18	.16	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.06	.08	.06	.12	.25	.05	.12	13.77
.18	.10	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.06	.10	.08	.10	.20	.05	.12	10.75
.18	.08	.20	.14	.12	.10	.13	.09	.12	.08	.12	.25	.05	.14	13.21
.16	.10	.16	.12	.10	.08	.12	.08	.10	.06	.12	.16	.05	.10	11.86½
.16	.10	.20	.13	.10	.09	.10	.10	.15	.10	.12	.20	.05	.12	12.57½
.20	.12	.16	.12	.12	.12	.12	.08	.12	.09	.14	.25	.05	.12	12.86 2-7
.18	.16	.18	.14	.12	.10	.12	.10	.12	.05	.13	.25	.04	.12	13.63½
.25	.10	.22	.16	.10	.13	.13	.09	.12	.08	.15	.25	.05	.15	15.48½
.10	.16	.20	.12	.10	.10	.10	.08	.13	.10	.14	.20	.05	.11	12.25
.16	.06	.20	.12	.15	.13	.13	.08	.15	.10	.15	.25	.05	.10	12.96½
.16	.10	.18	.13	.13	.12	.12	.09	.15	.08	.14	.25	.05	.12	12.22½
.15	.08	.12	.12	.12	.10	.12	.09	.10	.06	.14	.20	.05	.12	12.32½
.12	.10	.20	.15	.08	.09	10	.09	.13	.09	.15	.20	.05	.13	14.47½

BASIC TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1907.

LOCATION.		Beef.					Pork.				
County.	City or Town.	Steak, sirloin, Per pound.	Steak, round, Per pound.	Corned, round, Per pound.	Corned, brisket, Per pound.	Smoked—per pound.	Fresh—per pound.	Salt—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.
Warren	Allamuchy	$0.20	$0.16	$0.14	$0.10	$0.28	$0.17	$0.14	$0.18	$0.16	$0.14
	Belvidere	.20	.16	.12	.06	.25	.16	.12	.18	.16	.12
	Blairstown	.18	.16	.13	.07	.25	.16	.12	.16	.16	.14
	Hackettstown	.20	.18	.12	.08	.30	.18	.16	.22	.18	.12
	Marksboro	.16	.14	.13	.10	.30	.14	.10	.12	.14	.12
	Oxford	.18	.18	.14	.10	.22	.14	.12	.18	.16	.12
	Phillipsburg	.24	.18	.20	.18	.25	.18	.12	.20	.17	.12
	Port Colden	.20	.16	.12	.08	.25	.15	.14	.20	.16	.12
	Washington	.20	.20	.16	.12	.25	.16	.12	.20	.17	.12
		.214	.182	.141	.093	.273	.159	.137	.186	.168	.125

BASIC TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1907.

Mutton.		Mackerel.		Canned Goods.				Prunes.						
Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.	Salt, No. 1. Per pound.	Salt, No. 2. Per pound.	Tomatoes. Per 2-pound can.	Corn—per can.	Succotash—per can.	Rice—per pound.	First quality. Per pound.	Second quality. Per pound.	Seeded raisins—per pound.	Vinegar—per gallon.	Babbitt's Laundry Soap. Per cake.	Oil, kerosene. per gallon.	Total.
$0.16	$0.10	$0.12	$0.10	$0.12	$0.13	$0.13	$0.10	$0.12	$0.10	$0.12	$0.30	$0.05	$0.12	$14.07½
.16	.10	.20	.16	.15	.10	.12	.10	.12	.10	.14	.20	.05	.12	13.17½
.16	.08	.20	.17	.12	.10	.13	.10	.10	.06	.12	.24	.05	.12	12.31½
.16	.10	.16	.14	.15	.12	.12	.10	.12	.05	.15	.20	.05	.12	13.68½
.13	.14	.14	.12	.12	.10	.12	.08	.10	.06	.12	.20	.05	.12	11.36½
.16	.14	.12	.10	.10	.08	.12	.06	.10	.08	.14	.20	.05	.12	12.32
.20	.16	.16	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.06	.10	.20	.05	.12	13.03½
.16	.10	.15	.12	.12	.12	.10	.08	.10	.08	.12	.20	.05	.12	12.63½
.22	.18	.16	.12	.10	.12	.12	.08	.10	.08	.12	.20	.05	.12	13.42½
.172	.108	.187	.141	.108	.113	.119	.089	.115	.085	.131	.223	.049	.124	$13.396

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey—Season of 1906.

The canning industry has, from the invention of the process of preserving food from which its name is derived, up to the present time, occupied a position of importance in this State, as an aid and stimulus to farming and also a means whereby the stores of foods are multiplied in variety and largely increased in quantity.

Before the discovery of the preservative formulas now in universal use, a large part of the most important products of the farm decayed on the land on which they were grown, and a condition of food scarcity not far removed from starvation was always possible in case of failure of crops, because the superfluity of one season could not be carried over to meet the wants of another time when nature might be less bountiful. Through the process of canning, as at present carried on, the world's reserve accumulation of food supplies are now at all times sufficient to meet deficiencies following crop failures no matter how extensive these may be. The products of all climes may now be interchanged and the fruits and vegetables peculiar only to certain climates and localities may now be sent in good condition to all parts of the world. The first canning establishment in the United States was started in New York city about 1820, and the process, which was the invention of a Frenchman, was substantially the same as that now in use, viz.: The hermetic sealing in jars of the material to be preserved, and the immersion of the vessels in hot water for the purpose of neutralizing the effects of the air remaining within them.

As the process filled a long and grievously felt want, and the formula becoming generally known, canning establishments sprang up within a few years in all parts of the country. Glass jars fitted with metal screw tops were used at first, but these were soon almost entirely displaced by tin cans which cost less,

were not so liable to be broken, and safer for the purpose of transportation. From the very first the industry took a firm hold in New Jersey, and owing to the superior quality of our vegetable and fruit crops, the products of canneries in this State have always occupied a favored position in the market. At first, and in fact until a comparatively recent date, the cans were made by hand, and the expense of producing them added materially to the cost of the foods which they contained. The vessel now in use is an entirely machine made product, and although superior in every respect, cost very much less than the crudely made article of earlier times.

The growth of the industry—or at least the branches of it that handled fruits and vegetables—was practically altogether in and about the smaller towns and villages situated in the farming districts, because of the obvious advantages derived from carrying on operations right where the material was grown.

Many New Jersey canneries handle both fruits and vegetables, and a number of the largest firms utilize the time which intervenes between the packing seasons to manufacture their own cans, for which purpose they are equipped with every requisite of modern sheet metal working machinery.

The condition of the canning industry in New Jersey for 1906, and full particulars regarding the pack of the same year, are shown in the three tables which follow. The first gives for each individual establishment full particulars relating to capital invested; number of persons employed; amount paid in wages; number of days in operation; and value of products. The second and third tables give respectively the quantities of vegetables or fruits that were canned and marketed during the year.

Comparison of Financial Statements for the Years 1905-1906.

	Year.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1906.			
	1905.	1906.		Amount.		Per Cent.
Number of canning establishments..	46	44	—	2	—	4.3
Capital invested	$740,670	$920,045	+	$189,375	+	25.6
Number of persons employed.....	5,216	4,865	—	351	—	6.7
Total amount paid in wages.....	$353,270	$341,883	—	$11,387	—	3.2
Total selling value of products....	$1,582,222	$1,581,418	—	$804		*
Aggregate number of days in operation	2,398	3,403	+	1,005	+	42.0
Average yearly earnings of labor...	$67 73	$70 28	+	$2 55	+	3.7

*Less than 6-100.

The foregoing table shows there were 44 canneries in operation in 1906, and 46 in 1905; there has therefore been a reduction of two establishments, which is equal to a falling off of 4.3 per cent. The capital invested shows a very large increase—$189,375, or 25.6 per cent.; which circumstance is strongly suggestive of a very considerable enlargement of packing facilities notwithstanding the number of plants engaged in the business is two less than it was in 1905. Decreases are also shown in the number of persons employed, in the total amount paid in wages during the season, and also in the total selling value of the pack. The decrease in the number of employes is 6.7 per cent., and in the amount paid in wages, 3.2 per cent. The decrease in selling value of product is very insignificant, being less than 6-100 of one per cent. The aggregate number of days in operation shows an increase of 42.0 per cent., which would seem to show, taken in connection with the practical equality in the value of product, that the falling off in the number of employes was compensated by a very extensive prolongation of the season's work; an additional evidence of that having been the case is the fact that average yearly earnings show an increase of $2.55, or 3.7 per cent.

The greatest number of days in operation as reported by an individual establishment is 306, and the least number, 14. Four establishments report being in operation 200 days and over; eight report active work for from 100 to 200 days, and the remaining 32 report working time ranging from 90 days downward to 14 days. The average number of days employed per operative is 77, as against 52 in 1905, an increase of 25 working days, or 32.4 per cent.

In regard to management, the table shows that 15 of the total number of canning establishments are under individual ownership or management; 16 are owned by private firms, having in the case of 14 of them 2 partners, and in 2 of them 3 partners. The aggregate number of individual owners and partners is 50. Twelve establishments are under the corporate form of management, with stockholders ranging in number from 3 to 182 for each. The aggregate number of stockholders interested in these plants is 327. Of the 4,865 employes, 2,121, or 43.6 per cent. are males, and 2,744, or 56.4 per cent. are females. The average number of persons employed per establishment is

110.5; the greatest number employed in any one plant is 600, and the least number, 6. The average amount of capital invested per establishment is $20,910.00, which fact may be regarded as sufficient evidence that a large majority of New Jersey canneries are exceedingly well equipped plants with facilities fully equal to the requirements of the industry in which they are engaged. The greatest amount of capital invested in one establishment is $293,000.00, and the least amount reported is $600.00.

Comparing the quantities of the various lines of vegetables packed in 1906 and 1905, large increases are shown for the later year in several of the standard articles, and decreases—smaller in amounts however—are apparent in others. The tomato pack, always in the lead in New Jersey canneries, is again up to the usual average quantity, and in fact there has been a slight increase, as shown by the following table, which gives the quantities for both years of that and all other lines of goods reported as included in the vegetable pack; the increases and decreases, it will be observed, are entered on the same table in absolute amounts and also by percentage.

To simplify the comparison, goods packed in two pound cans, three pound cans, and gallon cans, which in the general table (No. 3) are entered under these designations by dozens, are reduced so the quantities of each are shown in pounds, 8 1-3 pounds—the standard liquid measure being allowed for each gallon.

Comparison of Vegetable Pack of 1905 and 1906.

Articles.	Basis of Quantities.	Quantities for the Years 1905.	1906.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1906. Amount.		Per Cent.	
Tomatoes	Pounds	29,641,342	29,694,384	+	$53,042	+	0.2
Pumpkins	Pounds	108,700	242,900	+	134,200	+	123.5
Squash	Pounds	462,500	633,400	+	170,900	+	37.0
Lima beans	Pounds	7,939,248	.....		.....		....
Spinach	Pounds	843,520	1,008,896	+	165,376	+	19.6
Peas	Pounds	6,546,144	5,994,288	—	551,856	—	8.6
Corn	Pounds	348,768	.....		.....		....
String beans	Pounds	7,680	14,400	+	6,720	+	87.5
Asparagus	Pounds	298,128	243,216	—	54,912	—	18.3
Rhubarb	Pounds	300,400	1,140,800	+	840,400	+	279.7
Sweet potatoes	Pounds	.....	438,228	—	55,332	—	11.2
Okra	Pounds	.....	29,700		.....		....
Okra and tomatoes	Pounds	.....	26,376		.....		....

Of the thirteen articles that appear on the above table, only nine were reported as among the cannery products of both years; six of them, viz.: tomatoes, pumpkins, squash, spinach, string beans and rhubarb, show increases which range from two-tenths of one per cent., for tomatoes, to 279.7 per cent. for rhubarb; pumpkins increased 125.5 per cent.; string beans, 87.5 per cent.; squash, 37.0 per cent.; and spinach, 19.6 per cent. The articles showing decreases are: Peas, 8.6 per cent.; asparagus, 18.3 per cent., and sweet potatoes, 11.2 per cent. Numerically and also proportionately, the greatest increase of quantity is shown by rhubarb, of which 1,140,800 pounds is reported in the pack of 1906, while the quantity handled in 1905 was only 300,400 pounds. The gain in 1906 was therefore 840,400, or as before stated, 279.7 per cent. The greatest numerical decrease occurs in the pack of green peas, which in 1906 was 551,856 pounds below that of 1905, although the proportionate decline was only 8.6 per cent. Lima beans, of which 7,939,248 pounds was reported in 1905, appear to have been omitted entirely from the pack of 1906, as was also green corn, of which 343,768 pounds were canned in 1905. Two lines of vegetables, not heretofore reported in the annual statement of canning establishments, appear in this year's reports; these are: okra, and okra and tomatoes in combination. Twenty-nine thousand seven hundred, and 26,376 pounds, respectively, are the quantities of these goods reported for 1906, and they were placed on the market in two pound, three pound and gallons cans.

The total aggregate quantity of vegetables of all kinds reported in the pack of 1906 is 39,466,588 pounds. The pack of 1905 was 46,896,990 pounds; the falling off for 1906 was therefore 7,430,402 pounds, or 15.8 per cent.

A comparison of the fruit pack of both years is given in the following table:

Articles.	Basis of Quantities.	Quantities for the Years 1905.	1906.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1906. Amount.	Per Cent.
Apples	Pounds	507,900	54,604	— $453,296	89.2
Blackberries	Pounds	32,748	221,232	+ 188,484	575.6
Cherries	Pounds	10,400	171,100	+ 160,700	1,545.2
Pears	Pounds	3,927,664	5,346,680	+ 1,419,016	36.2
Peaches	Pounds	60,480	2,000	— 58,480	96.6
Raspberries	Pounds	36,300	99,216	+ 52,916	145.7
Strawberries	Pounds	714,632	582,348	— 132,284	18.5
Huckleberries	Pounds	.....	150,000	.....	....
Blueberries	Pounds	.....	21,200	.....	....

Nine varieties of fruits appear on the above table, for only seven of which, however, is it possible to make comparisons; huckleberries and blueberries, of both which comparatively small quantities were canned, are reported for the first time in the pack of 1906. Three of the seven lines of fruit reported for both years show decreases which in amounts and by percentage are as follows: Apples, 453,297 pounds, or 89.2 per cent.; peaches, 58,480 pounds, or 96.6 per cent.; and strawberries, 132,284 pounds, or 18.5 per cent. Peaches, owing no doubt to the smallness of the crop available for the canning operations of 1906, and the unusually high prices which the limited supply commanded in its natural form, show the largest percentage of reduction in product, with apples—probably from the same causes, a close second. The fruits showing increases are: Blackberries, 575.6 per cent, or from 32,748 pounds in 1905, to 221,232 pounds in 1906; cherries, 1,545.2 per cent., or from 10,400 pounds in 1905, to 171,100 pounds in 1906; pears, 36.2 per cent., or from 3,927,-664 pounds in 1905, to 5,346,680 pounds in 1906. Two varieties of fruits, apparently new to the canning industry, neither of them having hitherto figured in these reports, are huckleberries and blueberries, of which 150,000 pounds and 21,000 pounds respectively are, as shown by the table, included in this year's pack. Comparing the products of both years on the basis of pounds, we find the pack of 1905 to have been 5,290,124, and the pack of 1906, 6,648,376; the increase has therefore been 1,358,252 pounds, or 25.7 per cent.

The results of this analysis are to show that the vegetable pack of 1906 fell 15.8 per cent. below that of 1905. The decrease is due almost entirely to the disappearance of "lima beans" from this year's reports, while nearly eight million pounds of this vegetable were canned in 1905. This decrease is however more than offset by the larger product of fruits, and the net gain in the business of 1906, taking vegetables and fruits together, has been a fraction over ten per cent.

During the year 1906 two canning companies closed their factories and retired from business.

With the exception of one establishment in Union, all the canneries are located in the counties lying south of Mercer, and are distributed among them as follows: Salem, 17; Cumberland, 11; Burlington, 4; Monmouth, 4; Mercer, Gloucester and Cape May, 2 each; and Union and Ocean 1 each.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Location of Canneries, Management, Capital Invested, Number of Persons Employed, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Selling Value of Product and Number of Days in Active Operation During the Year 1906.

TABLE No. 1.

Office Number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Management. Private Firms. Number of Partners.	Management. Corporations. No. of Stockholders.	Capital Invested.	Number of Persons Employed. Males.	Number of Persons Employed. Females.	Number of Persons Employed. Totals.	Total Amount Paid in Wages.	Selling Value of Product.	Number of Days in Operation.
1	Aldine	2	.....	$7,000	16	25	41	$1,175	$13,600	28
2	Allentown	.....	12	6,000	10	20	30	1,126	6,200	60
3	Alloway	1	.....	15,000	40	60	100	3,400	16,000	35
4	Bridgeton	1	.....	12,000	50	75	125	10,000	51,513	125
5	Bridgeton	1	.....	2,000	10	25	35	1,200	9,098	50
6	Bridgeton	2	.....	30,000	65	135	200	18,500	160,000	200
7	Bridgeton	.....	4	20,000	40	125	165	25,000	134,000	150
8	Bridgeton	.....	5	30,000	30	75	105	3,064	16,340	90
9	Bordentown	1	.....	25,000	50	70	120	10,000	75,000	300
10	Burlington	1	.....	6,000	6	30	36	1,200	8,000	42
11	Canton	2	.....	25,000	40	100	140	4,000	41,000	60
12	Cape May	2	.....	12,500	50	30	80	1,744	16,420	22
13	Cedarville	2	.....	15,000	15	60	75	3,164	40,110	45
14	Cedarville	.....	3	12,000	55	100	155	12,205	55,103	142
15	Centreton	1	.....	2,000	12	16	28	1,100	5,010	40
16	Daretown	2	.....	35,000	40	60	100	4,950	28,170	50
17	Daretown	1	.....	2,000	6	12	18	300	3,000	20
18	Elizabeth	2	.....	10,000	8	4	12	478	5,500	15
19	Elmer	1	.....	20,000	60	70	130	5,010	22,000	40
20	Fairton	2	.....	12,000	70	90	160	2,500	18,000	100
21	Freehold	1	.....	293,000	500	100	600	111,000	345,000	200
22	Glassboro	.....	3	15,000	69	74	143	6,605	28,563	70
23	Greenwich	2	.....	20,000	50	80	130	6,000	31,000	60
24	Hancock's Bridge	2	.....	20,000	55	40	95	3,375	30,000	120
25	Hopewell	.....	53	6,000	20	70	90	2,109	15,000	38
26	Leesburg	3	.....	15,000	50	46	96	3,044	24,708	31
27	Matawan	1	.....	4,000	21	70	91	10,363	55,680	165
28	Mount Holly	2	.....	10,000	25	50	75	2,567	9,000	100
29	Mount Holly	.....	3	37,000	31	45	76	16,400	42,700	172
30	New Egypt	1	.....	1,000	7	25	32	700	4,000	50
31	Newport	3	.....	10,000	48	75	123	4,500	22,700	40
32	Pennington	.....	50	5,900	16	28	44	1,414	7,269	35
33	Pennsgrove	1	.....	12,000	19	41	60	800	3,166	14
34	Phalanx	1	.....	25,000	25	40	65	5,300	17,000	50
35	Quinton, Hancock's Bridge, Pennsville	.....	3	49,545	200	300	500	24,000	100,000	306
36	Rio Grande	.....	3	8,000	25	65	90	3,200	20,700	65
37	Salem	1	.....	2,500	4	8	12	400	4,600	30
38	Salem	2	.....	600	2	4	6	200	1,150	25
39	Salem	1	.....	18,000	40	65	105	3,200	15,200	40
40	Sharptown	2	.....	24,000	35	55	90	3,736	18,550	30
41	Williamstown	.....	6	10,000	35	75	110	2,901	21,537	34
42	Woodstown	2	.....	12,000	50	135	185	7,650	5,686	35
43	Woodstown	.....	182	19,000	101	46	147	11,103	25,505	56
44	Yorktown	1	.....	4,000	20	25	45	1,200	8,640	23
	Total	50	327	$920,045	2,121	2,744	4,865	$341,883	$1,581,418	3,403

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1906.

TABLE No. 2—FRUIT.

Office Number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Apples.		Blackberries.		Cherries.		Peaches.	Pears.			Rasp-berries.		Straw-berries.		Huckle-berries.	Blue-berries.
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
2	Allentown								300								
4	Bridgeton										125						
5	Bridgeton						120	20	950		540						
6	Bridgeton			2,000	500	2,000	500		26,000	7,000	1,860			3,000	1,000		
7	Bridgeton			2,000	300		500		22,525	15,000			300	6,000	300	1,500	
8	Bridgeton			48													212
11	Canton								700								
14	Cedarville			400	100		187		11,410	5,826	150			2,511	1,185		
16	Daretown								4,000								
20	Fairton						156								200		
23	Greenwich								7,000								
24	Hancock's Bridge								2,000								
27	Matawan	64	182		230				10,594	1,550	350	1,284	134	116			
29	Mt. Holly		350	250		400	200		6,000	3,500	2,025		250	200	300		
34	Phalanx								8,000		100						
35	Quinton, Hancock's Bridge, Pennsville								12,814								
	Total	64	532	4,698	1,130	2,400	1,663	20	112,293	32,876	5,150	1,284	684	11,827	2,985	1,500	212

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1906.

TABLE No. 3—VEGETABLES.

Office Number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Tomatoes.			Asparagus.		Dozs.	Lima Beans.		Dozs.	Pumpkins.		Squash.		Rhubarb.		Dozs.	Spinach.			Okra.			Okra & Tomatoes.	
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	String beans. 2-pound cans.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	Peas. 2-pound cans.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	Sweet potatoes. 3-pound cans.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.
1	Aldine	13,600																							
2	Allentown	5,500									900														
3	Alloway	20,000																							
4	Bridgeton—a			7,000								100													
5	Bridgeton	3,675	1,075	450				280	85																
6	Bridgeton—b	32,000		13,500				7,500	2,000		3,000	300			5,000	2,700									
7	Bridgeton	16,000	17,000	8,000				7,000	400							800	9,000								
8	Bridgeton			6,136				200																	
9	Bordentown						600	18,000		30,000			16,000	1,600											
10	Burlington	8,000																							
11	Canton	40,000																							
12	Cape May	3,000		1,550						9,800															
13	Cedarville	19,000						2,600		11,800															
14	Cedarville	31,925																							
15	Centreton	5,000									600														
16	Daretown	24,500																							
17	Daretown	3,000																							
18	Elizabeth	5,000																							
19	Elmer	27,000																							
20	Fairton	5,170	2,260	2,600																					
21	Freehold							110,700	247	197,362								23,186	1,250	1,442					
22	Glassboro	19,470	2,208	1,030													2,840								
23	Greenwich	25,000		2,000											300	6,000									
24	Hancock's Bridge	20,000	10,000																						
25	Hopewell	14,160																							
26	Leesburg	25,000																							
27	Matawan	4,174	3,570	1,851	2,670	7,894						193		44							550	200	51	462	406

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1906.

TABLE No. 3—VEGETABLES—(Continued).

Office Number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Tomatoes.			Asparagus.		Dozs.	Lima Beans.		Dozs.	Pumpkins.		Squash.		Rhubarb.		Dozs.	Spinach.			Okra.			Okra & Tomatoes.	
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	String beans. 2-pound cans.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	Peas. 2-pound cans.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	Sweet potatoes. 3-pound cans.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.
28	Mt. Holly	8,333				2,000																			
29	Mt. Holly	6,500	8,400	1,800		240			70	800				850											
30	New Egypt			1,000																					
31	Newport	20,540		2,100																					
32	Pennington	7,818																							
33	Pennsgrove	3,166																							
34	Phalanx	7,000									600														
35	Quinton, Hancock's Bridge, Pennsville	98,794		4,127																					
36	Rio Grande	18,000																							
37	Salem	1,000																							
38	Salem	4,000																							
39	Salem	19,000																							
40	Sharptown	20,000																							
41	Williamstown—c			8,578																					
42	Woodstown	4,666															333								
43	Woodstown	25,136																							
44	Yorktown	9,600																							
	Total	623,727	44,513	61,719	2,670	10,134	600	146,280	2,802	249,762	5,100	593	16,000	2,494	5,300	9,500	12,173	23,186	1,250	1,442	550	200	51	462	406

a. This firm also reports 12,000 cases tomato catsup.
b. This firm also reports 2,000 barrels tomato catsup.
c. This firm also reports 840 doz. quart glass jars tomatoes.

PART III.

New Jersey as a Manufacturing State.

Economical Changes in the Building Trades of Essex County.

1907

New Jersey as a Manufacturing State.

"In places wherein thriving manufactories have erected themselves, land has been observed to sell quicker and for more years purchase than in other places."—*Locke.*

The progress of modern civilization has brought about a radical change in the attributes and elements that once constituted the claims of peoples and States to the title of greatness. In the world-wide family of nations far greater prestige and importance now attaches to industrial force than to merely military prowess, and the workshop with its company of intelligent and contented craftsmen has superseded the intrenched camp as the representative and citadel of national power.

Merely dynastic or political aggrandizement is no longer regarded as a legitmate incentive to national aggression, even by the peoples least advanced in the march of progress, and war waged solely on such grounds would now evoke the universal condemnation of civilized mankind.

International and interracial rivalries are now perhaps more generally prevalent and cause keener contests than ever before in the world's history, but the incidental energy thus aroused, instead of finding its expression in devastating wars as in the olden times, is now directed toward the arts of peace, the triumphs of which glorifies the Creator in the moral and material elevation of his creatures.

The tournaments of olden times, at which nations represented by armed champions contended for the prize awarded for supremacy in the power to kill, has given way to the pacific rivalries of the modern industrial exposition, where national achievements in the domain of science, industry and art are compared, and the laurel crown awarded where most has been done for the preservation and elevation of human life.

The productive energy of nations, once calculated solely on the basis of mere numbers available for labor, unassisted except by

the crudest implements, has been multiplied to an inconceivable extent by the wonderful mechanical inventions of the present day, and the most powerful peoples are now those that have the greatest command over and capacity for making use of these prodigious agencies of production.

Adam Smith, in his treatise on the "Division of Labor," says: "The most opulent nations usually excel their neighbors in agriculture as well as in manufactures, but they are eminently more distinguished by their superiority in the latter than in the former."

Unquestionably the most advanced of all the nations of the earth in this respect at the present day is our own country. Mulhall, late the Chief Statistician of the British Royal Society, and the foremost authority of his day on matters pertaining to statistical science, in a study of the material resources of the American Union, which was published in 1897, says: "A survey of all the nations and peoples of ancient and modern times fails to reveal anything at all comparable to the growth and development of the United States"; further on in the same work the material resources of the leading nations are compared, the conclusion reached by the statistician being that as regards the various elements which he groups together under the designation of "physical energy," our republic is equal to England, France and the German Empire combined, and that our resources, if organized for that purpose, would be equal to maintaining a successful defensive war against the combined power of these three great nations.

The prosperity and wealth of the nation is the sum total of what has been achieved by the individual States, and the purpose in presenting the facts and figures that follow is to show that New Jersey has contributed her full quota to this great aggregation of wealth and power so impressively summed up by the eminent statistician.

The history of New Jersey as a manufacturing State in the modern sense begins practically with 1860, as indeed does that of the entire nation. The money expenditures of the Civil War, to meet the demands of the general government for the immense quantities of material and supplies of all kinds required for the creation and maintenance of its armaments on land and water, the necessary introduction of machinery on a large scale in al-

most every line of manufacture as the only means whereby these vast requirements could be met, the nationalization of the currency, which gave us instead of the paper of local banks a form of money that was secured by the credit of the entire nation, and of equal value in all parts of the country, were the factors that brought about a triumphant termination of the four years of war, and laid the foundation for the immense industrial expansion which we as a nation have since achieved.

The extent to which New Jersey has participated in this growth, and the steps by which her industrial development has attained its present imperial proportions will be shown further on, but first it seems not improper to briefly review the industrial conditions of New Jersey at a much earlier date as presented in a semi-official volume called the "New Jersey Register," which was published in 1837.

In the part of this publication devoted to manufacturing industry detailed accounts are given of the products of the factories of *Newark, Paterson* and *Trenton,* which seem to have been at that time the only cities in which there was much manufacturing activity of any kind. The "Register's" presentation is as follows:

NEWARK.

"Newark is principally distinguished for its manufactures, which are unsurpassed for number, variety and beauty of workmanship by any city of similar extent and population in the world.

"The following statistical table, which has been carefully compiled, will exhibit a general review of the business of the city, the greater portion of which consists of its own manufactured articles. The table is believed to be essentially correct:

Boot and shoe manufacture	$1,523,000
Hat manufacture	1,055,000
Carriages of every description and railroad cars	1,002,000
Saddles, harness, whips, etc.	885,500
Clothing—manufactured for the southern market	840,000
Tanning and currying. The principal portion of this business is done in the swamp in Market street	899,200
Coach axles, springs, door locks, brass mountings, etc	250,000
Coach lace, tassels, fringe, etc.	80,000
Oil silk, patent leather, malleable iron, every variety of casting used by coach makers, machinists, etc. The collection consists of more than 1,000 plain and ornamental patterns now in use	225,000

Cabinet manufacture	$180,000
Jewelry	225,000
Trunk and chair manufacture	90,000
Silver plating	100,000
Sash and blind	70,000
Coal trade. This business has been extensive the past year	200,000
All other manufactures, comprising many different branches, may be fairly estimated at	500,000
Total	$8,124,700

"Among the manufacturers named in the last general clause may be mentioned the manufacture of gas pipes and steam engines of all kinds, glass cutting, including tumblers, astral shades, decanters, etc. Heinich's establishment of splendid cutlery, surgical instruments, tailors' shears and scissors; Vartkolp's Brittania ware, Hunter's manufactory of table and bowie knives, knives and forks, etc.; plane making, coach and buggy railings, stoves, hooks and eyes; Grant & Wilcox's manufactory of marble mantels, plated harness, statuary, stock and dies; screw presses and lathes, and mechanics' tools in general; looking glasses, shoe and saddle knives; patent and ivory black—of the latter article from 80 to 100 tons are yearly manufactured; bellows manufacture of every variety; pumps, castings, etc. There is also a large manufactory of lime which employs several vessels; the siftings of Lehigh coal are used in burning it.

"The number of mechanics engaged in each of the different trades in Newark was found in September last (1836) to be as follows:

Carpenters	433
Masons	174
Painters	130
Stone cutters	27
Carriage makers	339
Saddle and harness makers	527
Blacksmiths	294
Shoemakers	543
Hatters	245
Tailors	206
Curriers	136
Cabinet makers	126
Platers	62
Coach trimmers	87
Lace weavers	51
Trunk makers	35
Fancy chair makers	27
Brass founders	11
Locksmiths	18

Soap and candle makers	13
Saddle tree makers	25
Tinware workers	37
Cap makers	13
Patent leather makers	19
Printers	19
Moulders	40
Coopers	15
Coach and spring makers	13
Sash makers	23
Carvers	5
Jewelers	27
Tanners	14
Total	3,734

The total number of merchants engaged in business in the city of Newark in 1836 is reported at 97.

The rank and importance of the city as a port of entry is indicated by a report of its commerce for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1836, which showed the total value of goods imported in foreign and American vessels to have been only $59,806.75, and the value of dutiable goods of all kinds imported in American and foreign vessels, $18,602.

Inhabitants of Newark owned vessels engaged in the Pacific whale fisheries that aggregate 700 tons, and the hospital money received during the year from vessels sailing to and from the city amounted to $245.35.

The list of goods exported presents a curious and interesting contrast to the schedules of the present day. These were as given in the "Register," straw, flour, tobacco, sugar, spermaceti candles, pimento, mahogany, cocoa, etc.

The chief articles imported were salt, coal, railroad iron, fish, hides, plaster and lumber.

Some very interesting details relating to the population of Newark appear in a census made in 1836 under direction of the City Council. The city was divided into four wards, named after the cardinal points of the compass—North ward, South ward, East ward and West ward.

The total population was 19,732, of which number 720 were free colored people and 10 were slaves.

The number of brick or stone dwellings in the city was 144, and the number of frame dwellings, 1,814. There were 124 stores, 46 of brick and 78 of wood, and 218 workshops, 18 of brick and 200 of wood.

PATERSON.

The introductory note to the "Register's" account of manufactures in Paterson recites some of the leading facts and incidents of the city's growth with which the generality of people of this generation are well acquainted. It is pointed out that "The growth and prosperity of the place is entirely owing to the valuable water power which it possesses, and which attracted the attention of capitalists so early as 1791," and further, that the Society for the Encouragement of Useful Manufactures was organized that year under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton.

The power was obtained by diverting the waters of the Passaic River from their natural channel just above the falls, and conducting them by means of a permanent and tastefully constructed raceway along three separate levels to many ranges of mills, and finally discharging them again into the river. By this arrangement the water was used three times over in its descent from the upper to the lower level of the river.

The first factory or mill to make use of the water power was completed in 1794. From that period to 1814 the growth of the place was slow, but in that year Roswell L. Colt, who became Governor of the society, inaugurated a most vigorous policy which within a comparatively short time lined the head races with mills of a widely diversified character.

The "Register" gives the following: "Statistical view of the manufacturing establishments, millwright, machine shops, etc., in Paterson in 1832":

"One saw mill, with two saws; one grist mill, with two runs of stones; four turning and bobbin factories, employing 43 hands; two bleaching establishments, employing 18 hands; four millwright establishments, employing 59 hands; one manufactory of cotton wadding, where wadding of a superior quality is manufactured; four machine factories, employing 404 hands.

"There are 19 manufactories of cotton; in these are 40,500 spindles in operation; they employ 1,646 hands, and use annually 3,360,272 pounds of raw cotton."

Other manufactories in operation at this time were—one flax mill, having 1,616 spindles, consuming 493,000 lbs. of flax per year, and employing 196 hands. The product was duck and bagging and the title of the operating corporation, the Phoenix Mfg. Co.

A cotton mill owned by John Colt, in which, in 1832, 460,000 yards of cotton duck were manufactured.

A satinett factory, with a dye house, having 1,322 spindles, 23 power looms and 13 hand looms. This factory employed 75 hands and consumed annually 105,000 lbs. of wool.

The total number of power and hand looms in operation in 1832 was 374; total number of spindles, 43,439; total cotton, wool and flax annually consumed was 3,958,272 lbs.; total number of persons employed in all establishments was 2,543. The "Register" is responsible for the statement that "a large proportion of the hands employed in these factories are children."

A button factory employing 28 persons, in which steel buttons, clasps, buckles and other ornaments of steel and iron were made, and a gilt button manufactory, employing 20 persons, and producing about 9,000 gross of buttons a year. The average price of these buttons was $4.50 per gross, or a little more than three cents each. A note appended to the account of this factory states that "The buttons made in this establishment as it respects perfection of workmanship and elegance of finish, in the opinion of competent judges, are not surpassed by any gilt buttons imported from Europe."

A four-story brick factory building owned by Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, as stated in the note, not only afforded working accommodations for the machinists employed by the firm, but "was also capable of containing 5,900 cotton spindles with the machines for preparation."

Mention is made of several new stone and brick factory buildings in course of erection on the raceway, which were to be used severally for a millwright, cotton mill and the production of paper.

For a buildng site fronting on the race 100 feet, and in depth varying according to location, with the privilege of one foot square of inlet for water, an annual rent of $500 was charged.

The water was usually drawn under a head two feet below the average river level.

The industrial standing of Paterson in 1832 and its prospects of future expansion were summed up in these terms:

"The location of Paterson is well adapted to its pursuits. The Morris Canal brings to its citizens such of the products of the valley of the Delaware as they need; the various agricultural supplies afforded by the extensive country through which it passes; the mineral wealth of the Sussex and Morris mines, while it opens a water communication—that great desideratum to a manufacturing place—with the city of New York. On the other hand, the Paterson and Hudson river railroad presents a rival conveyance and doubtless a successful one for travel and light goods to the same city. The place is healthy and contains a population of about 10,000."

Trenton.

The account given of manufacturing prospects present and future in the Capital city of the State, as they appeared in 1832, is not over enthusiastic, to say the least. In fact, there is a distinct tinge of pessimism running through the brief narrative of things achieved and possible of achievement, and no glimpse is anywhere afforded of the triumphant industrial career which the city has since enjoyed. The statement which, as in the case of Newark and Paterson, is drawn from the New Jersey Register of 1837, is as follows:

"It is only recently that this city has become entitled to the name of a manufacturing place. Possessing advantages unsurpassed by any location in the Union for enterprise of this character, its merits were long overlooked by strangers and forgotten by its inhabitants. It was not until the year 1816 that the valuable and almost natural power of the Assanpink was fully employed. About that time two cotton mills were erected upon its waters, which for nearly 14 years contained within their walls the entire manufacturing spirit of Trenton. In 1830 the rapid progress in business, improvement and wealth, which almost every village, town and city on the Atlantic seaboard

seemed to be making, aroused the slumbering energies of the place. The first step taken by its leading citizens was a united and vigorous advocacy of the Delaware and Raritan canal project. Authority to make that improvement obtained, attention was turned to employing the waters of the Delaware for manufacturing purposes. To this end a company, almost exclusively composed of citizens of Trenton, was incorporated in February, 1831, with a capital of $60,000, which was subsequently increased to $90,000, to construct a raceway or canal from any point below the head of Wells' Falls on the Delaware, through Trenton, to the village of Lamberton (Lambertville.)"

"Under this charter the Trenton Delaware Falls Co. has completed a main raceway or canal from Scudder's Falls, in the Delaware, through Trenton to their own plot, nearly midway between Bloomsbury and Lamberton. This race is about six miles in length, is sixty feet wide at the water line, and six feet deep. At the Assanpink the available head and fall is fourteen feet, and upon the company's and the adjoining sites it is eighteen feet and a half. The whole power now available is equal to that of five hundred and twenty-nine horses.

"But this is not the extent of the company's resources. The banks of the raceway along the whole line have been constructed with a view to holding eight feet of water. A slight extension of the wing-dam at the head of the work, as contemplated by the charter, would give this additional head of two feet, and would make the top water line in the raceway sixty-six feet.

"This would greatly increase the velocity of the current, and would give a column of water per minute of 52,704 cubic feet, equal to 1,170 horse power, if used as originally intended—one-third at the Assanpink and two-thirds upon the lower sites. The entire cost of this work, when ascertained, will not vary much from $170,000."

The "Register's" description of the newly established water power quoted above is supplemented by a "Table showing the milling operations and prospects of Trenton" in 1836. From this it appears that nine mills were in actual operation, turning out goods; four were in course of building; one built, but waiting for the completion of the branch race to furnish power, and

five that were "to be built in the spring." So much of the table as relates to the "mills in operation" is reproduced below:

BUSINESS.	Capital Invested.	Sq. ins. of water used under 3-ft. head.	Product for One Year.
Cotton mill.....	$180,000	Not measured....	500,000 yards of goods.
Cotton mill.....	75,000	250	300,000 yards of goods.
Grist mill.....	40,000	150	60,000 bushels of grain ground.
Grist mill.....	40,000	150	60,000 bushels of grain ground.
Lumber mill.....	20,000	167	1,500,000 ft. of lumber sawed.
Lumber mill.....	7,000	75	500,000 ft. of lumber sawed.
Paper mill.....	14,000	Not measured....	3,000 reams of paper.
Wood turning.....	6,000	28	32,000 wagon bows, etc.
Oil	20,000	117	24,000 gallons of linseed oil.

The mills, building and projected, were for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing paper, calico, machinery, trunks and buttons.

In summing up the status of Trenton as a location for manufacturing industry, mention is made in the Register of the following advantages: "An almost inexhaustible water power," and the "most ready access to the best markets." The means of "ready access" are thus particularized: "A railroad leading to Philadelphia on the one hand, another soon to connect it with New York on the other, and a third in prospect to extend through the valley of the Delaware to meet the Susquehanna road; a water communication with the east by the "most spacious canal in the Union," and "with the south by the Delaware River."

The city is referred to as being situated in a region "abounding both in quantity and variety with agricultural products," and also as having a surplus of banking capital, and "a salubrious atmosphere," all of which it is claimed "presents to manufacturers of every class the most ample inducements."

The further interesting statement is made that the population of the city and adjoining villages, "which for a manufacturing place may emphatically be called American, is almost 7,000."

Other places referred to as of potential importance from the industrial point of view are: New Brunswick—"a fine water

power equal to 400 horses, derived from the Raritan River, with a head and fall of fourteen feet."

Belvidere—"A fine water power derived from the Delaware River, as yet almost totally unused, but sure to become valuable when the contemplated railroad connecting the village with the Capital of the State is completed."

Lambertville—"A fine water power derived from the feeder of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Water communication to Philadelphia direct, and to New York by way of the canal. A grist mill was expected to be erected in the spring."

Pemberton—"A valuable water power derived from the north branch of the Rancocas Creek. There is already upon it a grist mill with five run of stone, a saw mill with two saws, a wood turning mill and a woolen factory. Mention is made of there being a surplus power here sufficient for the employment of a large capital."

Roxbury, in Morris county—"A fine water power, derived from the Morris Canal. In the township there are seven saw mills, four flour mills, two fulling mills for domestic cloth, a woolen mill, a clover mill, a turning mill, a circular saw mill and two cording mills," and last on the rather meagre list of places in which industry has obtained a firm footing in New Jersey in these early years of our history, is the township of Greenwich, in Warren county. There, we are told, were to be found "seven merchant and eight country mills, four oil mills, six saw mills and one woolen mill, all of which are propelled by water power, and in the aggregate employ forty or fifty hands, all of which are males. The manufactures are sent partly to New York and to Philadelphia.

"The entire value of the articles which they are able to produce, if fully occupied during the entire year, may be estimated at nearly one million of dollars."

This brief narrative conveys a fair understanding of industrial conditions in New Jersey at the time to which it refers. Only a few localities are included, but among them are places that were then, as they are now, among the chief industrial centers of the State. There is, however, enough in its contents to show that the seeds of industrial enterprise, which were destined to have such a magnificent growth during succeeding years,

had taken root even at that remote period in our history. The basis of industrial activity everywhere and the chief element in determining the choice of locations in which to establish manufacturing ventures was the availability of water power, and the places in which this was found most abundant and reliable experienced the greatest amount of growth.

In the meagre list of goods made, drawn from the accounts relating to Newark, Paterson and Trenton, there is only an occasional glimpse of the great and important lines of manufacture for which New Jersey has since become famous and in which she leads all other States at the present time.

In Newark we find the manufacture of men's hats well established, as was also the making of carriages and other vehicles, leather tanning and dressing, harness and harness hardware and jewelry; these lines of trade, all in greatly expanded form, still occupy leading places in the list of widely diversified industries now carried on in that city.

In Paterson no mention was made of either of the two industries, the manufacture of silk goods and the building of locomotives, for both of which the city is now so famous, although, as a matter of fact, the people of New Jersey in common with those of many other States were about this period (1836) extensively moved by the craze for silk culture, which took the form of planting mulberry trees and hatching silk worms. In 1836, following the example of other States, New Jersey, by an act of the Legislature, offered a bounty of sixteen cents a pound for cocoons and fifty cents a pound for reeled silk. Besides this important encouragement extended to silk culturists, premiums were offered for the same purpose by counties, agriculturaal fairs and stock companies, of which there were many, engaged in selling mulberry trees.

Such attempts as were made to manufacture silk fabrics at this time, and several small ventures of that character were tried in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, appear to have been not so much for building up the industry as for stimulating interest in the trade in mulberry trees.

The first silk mill in Paterson was started in 1840 by Christopher Colt, a brother of Samuel Colt, the inventor of the revolving pistol, but it was not a success, and was closed after

being operated about four months. The same mill was reopened by John Ryle, who, in 1846, succeeded for the first time in producing broad goods.

The report of the United States Census of 1840 on the manufacture of silk goods gives the total value for the entire country at $119,814.00; number employed—males, females and children, 767; capital invested, $274,374.00. Connecticut ranked first, producing $55,485.00; Massachusetts second, $38,079.00; Pennsylvania third, $14,644.00, and New Jersey fourth, producing $850.00, and employing ten males and seven females and children upon an invested capital of $2,020.00.

He would have been a bold prophet indeed to have foretold in those days the great expansion which this industry was destined to enjoy, and that the city of Paterson, the "Lyons of America," would, within the limits of one lifetime, become the greatest center of the silk industry in the western world.

The same may be said of Trenton, and the production of pottery ware for which it is now famous, not only in our own country but throughout the world. Not a vestige of it existed in the town at the time under review, and the sole representatives of the great clay product works that now form so large a part of the industries of Mercer and Middlesex counties were a small stoneware factory at Old Bridge, started in 1800, said to have been the second establishment in the United States for the production of pottery ware, and one small brick plant at or near South Amboy.

The manufacture of pottery was begun at Jersey City in 1829, but it was not until 1852 that the first establishment was opened in Trenton, by one James Taylor, a thrower from the Jersey City plant. This pottery was supplied with one kiln, six feet in diameter, and from this very modest nucleus has grown the trade that has made Trenton famous as the great center of the American pottery industry.

The first fairly comprehensive account of industrial conditions in New Jersey is obtained from the United States Census of 1850; it appears that at that time the amount of capital invested in all forms of industry was $22,293,258; the number of wage earners employed, 37,830; the amount paid in wages, $19,364,740, and the total value of the year's product of goods of all kinds

was $39,851,256. These figures, small as they appear in comparison with the totals of more recent census years, were, no doubt, swelled by the inclusion of many kinds of business that would not now be classed among manufacturing industries.

In 1860, which was, as before stated, the real starting point of industrial growth under the stimulus of labor-saving machinery, the capital invested in manufactories of all kinds in New Jersey was $40,521,048, an increase as compared with 1850, of $18,227,790, or 81.8 per cent.; the number of wage earners employed was 56,027, an increase of 18,197, or 48.1 per cent.; the amount paid in wages was $16,277,337, an increase of $6,912,597, or 74.0 per cent.; the total value of the annual product was $76,306,104, an increase of $36,454,848, or 91.5 per cent. The average annual earnings of labor were $247.18 in 1850, and $290.52 in 1860, an increase during the ten years of $43.34, or 17.6 per cent.

The large increases in "capital invested," "amount paid in wages," and "value of annual product," with the relatively small increase in the number of "wage earners employed," are all strikingly indicative of the progress made in the introduction of improved machinery during the decade preceding 1860.

To bring these results about the first requisite was, manifestly, to largely increase the capital invested in order that better machinery might be employed and manufacturing process improved. That this was done is shown by the fact that the average amount of capital invested per employee, which was $589.56 in 1850, has grown to $723.24 in 1860. The facilities for more rapid work thus provided in the form of improved machinery in 1860, represented advantages of various kinds equal to 22.7 per cent., which the workmen of that period enjoyed over those of 1850. The results of this change should be clearly observable both in the earnings of labor and the value of product per employee, and in each of these respects the improvement has been both marked and uniform. The value of product per employee was $1,053.43 in 1850, and in 1860 it was $1,361.60, an increase of $308.17, or 29.2 per cent.; average annual earnings of labor, as already pointed out, showed an increase for the same period amounting to $43.34, or 17.6 per cent.

A fairly comprehensive view of the range of industries existing in New Jersey in 1860, and the scale on which they were

carried on, may be obtained from the following table, compiled from the census reports of that year:

INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employe.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employe.	Total Value of Annual Products.
Agricultural implements	33	$202,850	260	$286 57	$310,460
Boots and shoes	375	580,369	2,813	270 87	1,850,140
Brick	42	248,350	611	163 53	337,300
Calico printing	4	791,000	714	299 69	850,000
Carpetings	40	133,790	387	156 63	475,445
Carriages	218	991,075	2,244	358 43	2,264,530
Cigars	53	152,750	286	300 70	434,868
Clay mining	5	89,500	68	358 58	105,660
Clothing (men's)	153	1,611,165	7,258	525 90	4,042,002
Cooperage	39	92,750	239	345 15	213,832
Cotton goods	5	420,000	1,246	184 63	902,000
Cotton yarn	17	739,000	932	320 86	943,494
Edge tools	17	109,000	230	441 02	257,925
Fire brick	10	197,600	173	343 70	186,800
Fisheries (oysters)	160	186,875	564	281 00	394,470
Flour and meal	397	2,719,185	747	296 78	6,947,515
Glass ware and window	16	768,266	1,694	295 78	1,098,000
Hardware (coach and saddlery)	39	341,100	970	324 28	809,950
Hats and hat bodies	61	833,250	2,861	341 07	4,363,328
Hosiery	7	477,200	1,491	150 00	783,456
Rubber goods	5	870,000	817	211 93	1,303,000
Iron (bar, sheet and railroad)	26	1,098,100	963	333 30	1,617,519
Iron castings (general)	58	1,651,050	1,421	385 04	2,198,531
Iron castings (stove)	3	29,000	44	411 81	71,887
Iron castings (malleable)	7	218,000	331	341 40	333,500
Iron ore	20	359,000	636	365 12	481,750
Iron pig	6	932,000	517	323 53	1,016,630
Jewelry	32	967,500	944	482 11	1,660,944
Leather (morocco and patent)	96	1,743,900	1,328	355 95	3,520,108
Locomotives	4	711,592	1,295	410 27	1,565,000
Liquors (distilled)	56	311,200	171	305 33	604,587
Liquors (malt)	32	1,116,500	277	357 01	1,425,425
Lumber (sawed)	259	1,156,300	581	319 30	1,608,610
Machinery (steam engines, etc.)	55	1,218,000	1,709	384 89	2,098,997
Oil cloth (enameled)	8	400,200	362	389 47	1,029,150
Oil cloth (floor)	6	311,000	280	304 84	594,200
Paper (printing and wrapping)	36	990,000	715	271 24	1,502,783
Paper hangings	7	180,000	228	226 00	390,600
Pottery ware	24	149,200	361	278 76	253,480
Saddlery and harness	118	1,340,300	1,375	378 35	1,717,737
Ship and boat building	30	271,300	362	459 45	420,118
Silk (sewing twist, etc.)	6	203,000	689	152 57	950,900
Tin, copper and sheet-iron ware	84	316,750	429	333 65	655,290
Trunk, bags and valises	14	349,500	822	289 71	1,053,800
Varnish	8	155,200	24	539 50	347,000
Woolens	35	583,400	835	243 26	1,085,104

The industries enumerated above were the principal ones in operation in New Jersey in 1860. By far the most important among them in regard to value of annual product was the milling of grain into flour and meal; 397 establishments were engaged in this trade, and their joint product was, as shown on the

table, valued at nearly $7,000,000. That these mills were small, however, is shown by the fact that the total number of persons engaged in the industry, owners included, averaged a small fraction less than two to each of them. It is interesting to know that notwithstanding the great decline of agricultural interest in the eastern part of the country which followed the general opening of the West after the completion of the first of the Pacific railroads, the flour and grist mill industry has more than held its own; the mills are much larger but not so numerous as in the early days; the value of annual products is nearly 22.0 per cent. less in 1906 than it was in 1860, but flour and meal are now fully 25.0 per cent. lower in prices than they were at that time. The number of persons employed and the capital invested in the industry are substantially the same for both periods.

The manufacture of men's clothing and men's soft fur and felt hats had reached a remarkably high state of development in 1860. In the last named line of goods New Jersey was ahead of all other States, and the value of our product was equal to nearly one-third of the entire country.

Our product of writing paper, wrapping paper and straw board combined was, in 1860, greater than that of any other State. The principal mills were located at Trenton, Newark and Paterson. One of the Paterson mills, the "Ivanhoe," was regarded as the most completely equipped plant for paper making purposes to be found at that time in the entire country. The industry had an early beginning in New Jersey, the records showing that in 1801 letters patent were granted to a resident of Newark, for making paper from *curriers' shavings;* and again, in 1802, to a citizen of Burlington, covering a process for making paper from *corn husks.*

Wall paper was made on a very small scale in New Jersey as early as 1787.

The manufacture of cooking stoves, ranges and hot air furnaces had not reached a very advanced stage of development in 1860, as the aggregate value of the product of these goods during that year amounted to only $153,000.

A highly interesting product of New Jersey industry in these early years was the manufacture of malleable iron, which com-

bines the ductility of wrought-iron with the cheapness of the ordinary gray iron casting. This class of iron was first made in Newark about 1828. In 1831, a citizen of that city secured two patents on processes for making it. In 1860 there were 26 establishments in the country engaged in the production of malleable iron; the total value of the entire product was $930,000, of which something more than one-third was produced in New Jersey foundries, seven in number. Six of these foundries were located in Newark.

In 1860, there were fifty establishments engaged in the production of machinery and millwright work; they were, however, almost without exception, small even for those times. The largest number of these shops were located in the cities of Newark, Jersey City and Paterson. Among the factories classed as machine shops was one devoted entirely to the production of machinists' small tools, of which it produced annually a quantity equal in value of $2,800.

The total number of locomotives built in the United States in 1860 was 470, and the number of establishments engaged in the business was 19. The capital invested in the business was $482,592, and the value of the engines produced was $4,869,900.

More than a third part of this product came from four shops in New Jersey, which turned out 166 locomotives, valued at $1,565,000, of which sum $765,000 was credited to one establishment in Paterson, which employed 720 workmen, and built 90 locomotives during the year 1860. Paterson had three locomotive building plants, and the only other shop of that character in the State was one at Burlington, owned by the Camden & Amboy Railroad Co., in which a few engines and cars were built for its own use.

Fire-arms were manufactured in one establishment in New Jersey, and the value of its product in 1860 was $60,000.

The silk industry in New Jersey consisted in 1860 of two mills engaged in the production of fringes and trimmings, and six others whose product was limited to sewing silk, or "twist." These eight establishments were located in Paterson.

The population of the State in 1860 was 672,075, and the proportion engaged in manufacturing industry of every kind was

8.3 per cent. The number of manufacturing establishments in existence was reported to have been 4,173, and the average amount of capital invested per establishment was $9,173.

Essex led all other counties in the number of manufacturing industries, and goods valued at $27,927,514, or nearly 37 per cent. of the total for the entire State, were made in her 770 establishments. Next in importance came Hudson and Passaic, with products valued at $6,760,241 and $6,288,842 respectively. Mercer came next with products valued at $4,750,020, and the other counties showed values of goods ranging in amounts from $91,803 for Atlantic to $3,882,842 for Union.

The number of distinct articles of manufacture reported for the entire State by the census of 1860 was 251, and the figures representing the value of products show that only 21 of these reported an annual output of $1,000,000 or over. The average value of annual product per establishment was $18,286, and per industry $304,008. Of the 56,027 wage earners employed, 12,829, or 22.9 per cent., were females, and 77.1 per cent. males. The average yearly earnings of wage workers for all industries in 1860 was $290.52.

These particulars have been gone into for the purpose of indicating the principal lines of manufacture existing in the State in 1860, and also the scale on which they were carried on. The low averages of capital invested, value of product per establishment and annual earnings serve to illustrate the limited aid which industry received from improved machinery in these early years. As already noted, there was much progress in this respect during the ten years which ended in 1860, but the figures representing these elements, particularly the average earnings of labor, were, although much higher than in 1850, still very low. The progress made between 1860 and 1870 bears out the statement already made, that the industrial growth of the State on modern lines began in the early part of this decade—with the outbreak of the Civil War. The figures for 1870, and also those for each census period thereafter, show a large and increasing ratio of gain in old established industries and the beginning of many new ones that have since grown to large proportions.

The wonderful story of the growth and development of an industrial commonwealth is clearly shown by the figures in the

following table, relating to capital invested, number of wage earners employed, amount paid in wages and value of the annual product of goods for each census year from 1850 to 1905:

Year.	Capital invested.	Number of Wage Earners Employed.	Amount Paid in Wages.	Total Value of Year's Product.
1850	$22,293,258	37,830	$9,364,740	$39,851,256
1860	40,521,048	56,027	16,277,337	76,306,104
1870	79,606,719	75,552	32,648,409	169,237,732
1880	106,226,593	126,038	46,083,045	254,380,236
1890	250,805,745	173,778	82,944,118	354,573,571
1900	502,824,082	241,582	110,088,605	611,748,933
1905	715,060,174	266,336	128,168,801	774,369,025

The full significance of the tremendous growth illustrated by the above figures is hard to grasp, but some understanding of its magnitude may be attained by reflecting on the fact that in 1850 the capital invested in manufacturing industry throughout the entire nation was only $533,245,351, which was $181,814,823, or 25.4 per cent., less than the amount invested in our State alone in 1905; and that our factories produced goods during the year 1905 which were equal to 76 per cent. of the total value of all the manufactures of the United States in 1850.

From 1850 to 1905, a period of fifty-five years, or less than the span of one life, the capital invested in all forms of industry in New Jersey has increased from, using round figures, $22,000,000 to $715,000,000; the number of wage earners employed, from 38,000 to 266,000; the amount annually paid in wages from $9,000,000 to $128,000,000, and the value of the annual product of manufactured goods from $40,000,000 to $774,000,000.

In 1860 there were five States, the value of whose annual production of manufactured goods surpassed that of New Jersey; these were in the order named: New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and Connecticut. With the exception of Connecticut, whose lead was very slight, amounting to less than $6,000,000, the other States named above showed product values ranging from 100 to 500 per cent. greater than ours. In 1905 New Jersey is still in the sixth position with regard to the total

value of annual products; the States in the lead are still the same, with the single exception of Connecticut, which has lost its rank to the great Middle Western State of Illinois. But there is now a very much narrower margin between the annual value of our products and those of our leading competitors; all have experienced an immense development during the past forty years, but none in measure that equals that with which we have been favored.

In 1870 the population of New Jersey was 906,096, and the proportion engaged in manufacturing industry remained precisely the same—8.3 per cent.—as it was in 1860. The number of establishments engaged in productive industry was 6,636, counting all the hand trades which, by the way, are not now included in the statistics of manufactures. The average amount of capital invested per employee was $1,053.67, as against only $723.24 in 1860, an increase of $330.43, or 45.7 per cent. The average value of annual product per employee was $1,361.60 in 1860, and $2,240.00 in 1870; an increase in favor of the latter year amounting to $878.40, or 64.5 per cent.

The average annual earnings or wages of labor, all classes—skilled and unskilled, males and females included, was $290.52 in 1860; in 1870 the average was $432.11, an increase of $141.59, or 48.7 per cent.

The increases in the value of products and of annual earnings, as here shown, are certainly very large; but in so far as the value of products is concerned, allowance should be made for the enhancement of prices through the depreciation of the currency, which followed for some years after the close of the war. That a considerable proportion of the gain was due to this cause, as well as to actual increase in the quantity of goods produced during the year, there can be no doubt. The remarkable increase in average earnings of labor was to a large extent due to the same cause, that is to say, an abnormal increase in prices followed by a corresponding reduction in the purchasing power of money, which was compensated by a large increase of wages. But if the percentage of increase in value of products and average annual earnings of labor were reduced fifty per cent. to allow for this inflation in values due to transitory causes, there would still remain an increase, due to the natural growth of industry, of 32.2 per cent. in the average value of annual pro-

ducts per employee, and 24.3 per cent. increase in the average annual earnings of labor.

The total value of products for the entire State was, as shown in the table, $76,306,105 in 1860; in 1870 it was $169,237,732; the increase according to these figures reached the sum of $93,-931,628, or 123.0 per cent. But as was said in connection with the averages presented above, and for the same reason, the figures representing this increase should be reduced fifty per cent., leaving the gain in manufacturing production during the ten years to be represented by $46,965,814, or 61.5 per cent.

The list of goods produced in New Jersey, as reported by the United States Census of 1870, contains 258 distinct articles, principal among which, in the matter of annual value of finished goods, were "flour and grist mill products," $12,593,148; almost double the value reported in 1860, but the increase was, no doubt, largely due to the advance in the selling value of these goods which had been going on for some years back. "Sugar refining," which this year (1870) makes its appearance in the list of New Jersey industries for the first time, reports products valued at $11,200,000.

Other industries showing a prosperous condition through the medium of largely increased product values were: "Men's felt and fur hats," $5,007,300; "forged and rolled iron," $5,208,000; "printing calico and woolen goods," $5,006,000; and "silk goods," including "sewing twist," $4,527,664.

Highly significant of the great future in store for the silk industry in New Jersey are the figures relating to it for 1870, as compared with those of ten years before. In 1860 there were only six establishments with 689 employes engaged in the businesses, and the value of products, which was almost entirely composed of sewing twist, braid and fringe, amounted to only $950,900. In 1870, there were 30 establishments, employing 2,840 persons, which was even then the largest number of wage earners employed in any one factory industry in the State, and the product of goods which was about equally divided between sewing twist and broad and ribbon goods, amounted to $4,527,-664. The number of mills increased in these ten years 400 per cent.; the number of persons employed, 312 per cent.; and the value of annual products, 373 per cent.

Other industries showing product values largely increased over those of 1860, were the manufacture of "boots and shoes," $3,639,076; "Men's clothing," $3,269,325; "malt liquors," $3,219,482; " jewelry," $3,315,679; "trunks, valises and satchels," $3,793,000; and machinery, steam engines, etc., $2,740,919.

An epoch making industry of the very first magnitude makes its first appearance in the records of New Jersey manufactures this year; we refer to "Sewing machines," in the production of which there was reported in 1870 one establishment, employing five persons, and producing machines of the total value of $4,500, on an invested capital of $5,000.

This modest beginning of a great industry is worthy of note in view of the fact that at the present day New Jersey leads the world in the production of sewing machines. One establishment alone, located in Elizabeth, the largest of its kind in the world, gives employment to more than 7,000 wage earners, and produces approximately 750,000 sewing machines per year.

The values of annual products of manufactured goods by counties, in 1870, were as follows:

Atlantic	$799,464	Hudson	$24,256,017
Bergen	5,325,072	Hunterdon	4,754,685
Burlington	4,884,438	Morris	4,644,951
Mercer	8,881,074	Ocean	717,107
Middlesex	5,372,583	Passaic	19,958,728
Monmouth	2,605,176	Salem	2,277,791
Camden	8,320,013	Somerset	2,551,109
Cape May	218,640	Sussex	1,455,104
Cumberland	6,314,577	Union	5,986,512
Essex	52,108,958	Warren	5,996,965
Gloucester	1,798,168		

Of the 258 articles which comprise the list of New Jersey manufactures in 1870, forty-four showed values ranging from one million to twelve million dollars.

As a matter of course, every county in the State showed large advances in the value of products, but by far the greatest strides were made in the three middle counties of Hudson, which gained 259 per cent.; Passaic, 217 per cent., and Essex, 87 per cent. The total value of goods produced in these counties in 1870 was $96,333,703, or only a small fraction less than 57 per cent. of the product of the entire State.

In 1880 New Jersey was credited with 7,128 establishments, great and small, engaged in manufacturing industry. The

capital invested in these was $106,226,593, an increase over 1870 of $26,619,874, or 33.4 per cent. The total number of wage earners employed was 126,038, an increase of 50,486, or 66.8 per cent. The total amount paid in wages was $46,083,045, an increase of $13,334,536, or 40.8 per cent. The total value of products of all kinds was $254,573,571, an increase over 1870 of $85,335,839, or 50.4 per cent. Classified as men at least 16 years old; women at least 15 years old; and children—that is to say, boys under 16 years, and girls under 15 years of age—the average number of wage earners was, in 1880, divided as follows: Males, 86,787, or 68.9 per cent.; females, 27,099, or 21.5 per cent., and children of the ages specified above, 12,152, or 9.6 per cent.

The average annual earnings for all three classes of employes was $365.63. These figures as compared with those of 1870 show an actual falling off in annual earnings of $66.48. or 15.4 per cent. This marked decline in wages can be accounted for to a very large extent, if not entirely, by the increase in the purchasing power of money which followed the resumption of specie payments, and the sweeping reductions of wages in practically all labor employing industries that followed the panic of 1873. But notwithstanding these adverse influences, the average earnings of labor were still $75.11, or 25.8 per cent. higher in 1880 than they were at the commencement of the new industrial era in 1860.

In 1880 the population of our State was 1,131,116, and the proportion of that number engaged in manufacturing industry was 11.2 per cent., which was an increase of 2.9 per cent. as compared with 1870 and 1860. The average capital invested per employee was $842.82, and the average value of annual products per employee was $2,018.28, a falling off in the per capita amount of capital, and a very large increase in the per capita value of products per employee, as compared with the figures of 1870.

In 1890 the capital invested in manufacturing industry, as reported by the United States Census, was $250,805,745, an increase over that of 1880 of $144,579,152, or 136 per cent. The number of wage earners was 173,778, an increase of 47,740, or 37.9 per cent. The amount paid in wages was $82,944,118, an

increase of $36,861,073, or 80.0 per cent., and the value of annual products of finished goods was $354,573,571, an increase over the values for 1870 of $100,193,335, or 39.3 per cent.

The average annual earnings of wage workers was $477.30 in 1890; as compared with the earnings of 1880 these figures show an increase in the annual per capita compensation of labor amounting to $111.67, or 33.1 per cent. The average amount of capital invested per employee was $1,442.25, an increase of $600.25, or 72.4 per cent. over the average for 1880. The average value of annual product per employee was $2,040.38 in 1890, as against $2,018.28 in 1880, a gain of only $22.10, or a small fraction more than one per cent.

Of the 173,778 wage earners employed in 1890, 131,370, or 75.6 per cent., were classed as men 16 years of age and over; 37,095, or 21.3 per cent., as women 15 years of age and over, and 5,313, or 3.1 per cent., as children—boys and girls who were respectively under 16 and 15 years of age.

The population of New Jersey in 1890 was 1,444,933, and the proportion of the same engaged in manufacturing industry was 12.0 per cent. In 1880 the proportion was 11.2 per cent.

An analysis of the composition of the working force with regard to sex and age shows that the male employes had increased from 68.9 per cent. in 1880 to 75.3 per cent. in 1890; the female employes were practically the same at both periods, being 21.5 per cent. in 1880 and 21.4 per cent. in 1890, but the proportion of children employed at both periods, 9.6 per cent. in 1880 and 3.1 per cent. in 1890, shows a most radical and gratifying change in the matter of child labor, and is at once a justification of the system of factory legislation begun in 1883, and a tribute to the fidelity and vigor with which these laws were enforced. The proportion of male employes had increased 6.4 per cent., while that of females and children had diminished 0.1 per cent. and 6.7 per cent. respectively. Factory construction and management were greatly improved as a result of these laws, and under their salutary influence many features of factory life that were formerly a menace to the health of operatives have been greatly modified or permanently removed.

Of the one hundred and ninety-nine general industries reported in 1890, sixty-five were credited with an annual product exceed-

ing in value $1,000,000. Of these the principal ones, with the number of persons employed and value of annual products, were as follows:

INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Wage Earners.	Total Value of Annual Products.
Clay products (pottery, brick., etc.)	155	9,094	$7,991,611
Cotton goods	17	5,653	5,902,615
Dyeing and finishing textiles	41	3,735	6,183,397
Foundry and machine shop products	249	12,793	21,666,955
Glass (window and bottle)	34	5,688	5,218,152
Hats and caps (not including wool hats)	87	6,527	8,533,729
Iron and steel (forgings, architectural, etc.)	54	5,278	10,301,892
Jewelry	74	1,757	4,724,500
Leather (tanned and finished)	74	3,368	11,592,728
Liquors (malt)	34	1,174	10,018,393
Petroleum refining	4	2,011	20,711,330
Sewing machines	3	3,448	4,177,330
Silk goods (broad and ribbon)	132	17,445	30,760,371
Woolen and worsted goods	27	4,930	7,710,829

In 1890 more than 36 per cent. of the value of clay and pottery products for the entire country came from New Jersey, and 13 per cent. of all the glass; 23 per cent. of all the hats and caps; 13 per cent. of all the jewelry; 84 per cent. of all the petroleum refining; 33 per cent. of all the sewing machines, and 35 per cent. of all the silk goods also came from the factories and workshops of our State.

The rank held by New Jersey among the other States in the important lines of manufacture named above is as follows: In "clay and pottery products," "hats and caps," "patent and enameled leather," "sewing machines" and silk goods we were number one; in the production of "glass, window and bottle," and "refining petroleum," number two; in the manufacture of "jewelry," number three; in "foundry and machine shop products," and in the production of "malt liquors," we were number six.

In New Jersey, as elsewhere throughout the Union, the growth of all forms of productive industry was seriously checked by the panic which began to manifest itself in the latter part of 1892, and continued, although with diminishing intensity, until 1897. Manufacturing activity in New Jersey for each of these years averaged fully 33 per cent. below the normal, and the shrinkage was as great in other States, but when the revival began, the building up movement went ahead with much greater rapidity in New Jersey than elsewhere, and the figures relating to manufacturing industry in this State for 1900 show not only the greatest increases in its history, but also far surpass the growth enjoyed by any other State during the same period, as will be explained further on.

In 1900 the capital invested in manufacturing industry was $502,820,082, an increase of $252,018,337, or a little over 100 per cent., as compared with 1890. The average number of wage earners employed was 241,336, an increase, as compared with 1890, of 67,804, or 39.0 per cent: The average amount paid in wages was $110,088,605, an increase of $27,144,487, or 32.7 per cent. The total value of annual products was $611,748,933, an increase, as compared with 1890, of $257,175,362, or 72.5 per cent. During the same period the annual value of manufactured goods increased 38.6 per cent. in Illinois; 38.0 per cent. in Pennsylvania; 29.7 per cent. in Ohio; 27.1 per cent. in New York, and 16.5 per cent. in Massachusetts.

The average amount of capital invested per employee was $2,081.30, as against $1,442.25 in 1890, an increase in 1900 of $639.05, or 44.3 per cent. The average annual earnings of labor were $455.71, as against $477.30 in 1890, which shows a decrease in 1900 of $21.59, or 4.5 per cent.

The average value of product per employee was $2,531.80 in 1900; compared with the figures for 1890, $2,040.38, there has been a gain in this respect of $491.42, or 24.8 per cent.

The population of our State in 1900 was 1,883,669, and the number engaged in manufacturing industry, 241,582, was 12.8 per cent. of the total, an increase over the proportion so engaged in 1890 of 1.6 per cent.

Of the 241,583 wage earners employed during the year 1900, 181,879, or 75.3 per cent., were males 16 years of age and over;

51,661, or 21.4 per cent., were females 16 years of age and over, and 8,042, or 3.3 per cent., were children of both sexes under 16 years of age. Compared with the classification of 1890, the proportion of male employes shows a falling off of 0.3 per cent., while that of females and children show increases of one-tenth of one per cent., and two-tenths of one per cent. respectively. Considering the fact that the classification of 1900 placed all females below the age of 16 years in the children's column for the first time, a much greater proportion of child labor than that indicated by the percentage given above might have been reasonably expected.

The extent to which New Jersey's percentage of increase in the value of manufactured goods exceeded that of the other principal industrial States, as shown above, is alike gratifying to our pride and suggestive of the rapidity with which we are, under the influence of many favoring circumstances, moving to a much higher position in the list of manufacturing States than even the one we have hitherto enjoyed.

The latest figures available for the purposes of this necessarily brief review of the growth of our manufacturing industries, are those relating to the year 1905, which are drawn from the census of manufactures made by the United States government that year, and also from the records of this Bureau for the same time, the results of both counts being substantially alike. The principal figures are as follows: Capital invested, $715,060,174, an increase in five years of $212,236,092, or 42.2 per cent. Average number of wage earners employed 266,336, an increase of 24,754, or 10.2 per cent. Amount paid in wages, $128,168,-801, an increase of $18,080,196, or 16.4 per cent. Value of manufactured products, $774,369,025, an increase of $162,620,-092, or 26.6 per cent.

Classified as men, women and children, the total average number of wage earners quoted above was divided as follows, in 1905:

Males, 16 years old and over, 195,447, or 73.4 per cent.; females, 16 years old and over, 62,887, or 23.6 per cent.; and children of both sexes under 16 years of age, 8,002, or 3.0 per cent. The average annual earnings for all classes of wage earners was $481.23, an increase of 5.6 per cent. over the earnings of 1900.

A partial list of the great and prosperous industries that have arisen for the most part since 1870, and for which our State is now famous, is as follows:

INDUSTRY.	Capital Invested.	Number of Wage Earners.	Selling Value of Annual Products.
Chemicals and chemical products	$28,153,686	6,546	$24,177,517
Cigars and tobacco	15,230,558	7.223	19,426,820
Drawn wire and wire cloth	3,131,368	1,826	18,635,920
Electrical appliances	15,706,172	5,462	12,017,000
Food products	6,500,000	2,388	17,244,840
Foundry products	14,000,000	8,200	17,135,220
Glass (window and bottle)	4,244,150	7,694	4,830,472
Hats (soft fur)	3,465,140	5,563	9,742,723
Iron and steel	51,694,677	9,108	23,667,483
Jewelry	6,712,774	3,091	9,733,063
Leather	11,375,000	5,616	20,968,000
Malt liquors	29,700,000	1,964	15,811,000
Machinery	35,836,900	19,154	31,847,150
Metal novelties	9,890,298	6,550	12,150,000
Oil refining	34,365,982	3,683	46,608,984
Rubber products	13,263,000	5,761	20,210,024
Scientific instruments	4,500,000	3,485	8,000,000
Silk and silk goods	33,644,698	25,481	42,862,247
Smelting and refining copper	7,892,904	1,243	62,795,613
Smelting and refining precious metals	12,190,000	3,598	30,111,000
Structural steel and iron	27,643,940	7,000	14,084,127
Woolen and worsted goods	18,270,220	8,531	19,103,425

This list might be extended by the addition of several industries of sufficient magnitude to be entitled to representation; among these may be mentioned the smelting and refining of lead, the refining of sugar and molasses, and the manufacture of sewing machines, but for the reason that only one or two establishments—in each case the largest of their character in the country—are engaged in these industries, the data relating to them are withheld in order to avoid the possibility of disclosing the operations of the individual firms concerned.

Of the textile industry, the figures relating to the production of silk and silk goods, and woolen and worsted goods only, are

given separately on the table. In addition to these, there are many large establishments engaged in the manufacture of carpets and rugs, cotton goods of many varieties, with dyeing and finishing plants for treating the same; hosiery and knit goods, linen goods, jute and cordage, twine and thread. The industry is, in fact, the most important one in the State, in respect to "capital invested," which in 1905 aggregated $90,893,100 for all branches. At the same time the number of wages earners employed was 57,890, and the value of annual products reached the enormous total of $96,060,407.

During the five years between 1900 and 1905, the capital invested in the general textile industry had increased $9,919,169, or 12.2 per cent.; the number of wage earners, 4.800, or 9.1 per cent.; the amount paid in wages, $3,103,858, or 15.5 per cent.; and the value of products, $14,149,557, or 17.3 per cent.

By far the most important of the industries included in the textile group is the manufacture of silk and silk goods, to which is credited 37.0 per cent. of all the capital invested.; 49.2 per cent. of the wage earners, and 44.2 per cent. of the value of annual products for the entire industry.

In 1890, 1900 and 1905, our State held first rank in the United States in the production of broad silk fabrics and ribbons, producing as we did, 35.3 per cent. of the total quantity of the former and 45.9 per cent. of the latter.

A very interesting circumstance relating to the history of the silk industry, and one the mention of which is timely in view of the Jamestown Exposition to celebrate the settlement of the first English speaking colonists, which is now open, is that its beginning within what are now the territorial limits of the United States was made at Jamestown, when King James I, of England, lent his loyal favor by bestowing on the London Company, who were the proprietors of the colony, "plenty of silk worms, seed of his own store, being the best." The seed was sent out to Jamestown by the company as one of the means of helping the early colonists.

We have thus briefly sketched the growth of manufacturing industry in New Jersey, endeavoring to show with as much detail as possible under the restriction of limited space, the successive advances by decades which have carried us in fifty-five years from a condition of obscurity in the industrial sense up to

a high position in the front rank of manufacturing States. How immense the expansion has been can perhaps be better realized, or at least a realization of it will be assisted by contemplating side by side the figures relating to both periods—that is to say, for 1850 and for 1905, which are here presented:

Capital invested	1850	$22,293,258
	1905	715,060,174
Number of wage earners	1850	37,830
	1905	266,336
Amount paid in wages	1850	$9,364,740
	1905	128,168,801
Total value of year's product	1850	$39,851,256
	1905	774,369,025

Another very striking illustration of the extent of manufacturing expansion in our State may be drawn from a comparison of the power required for the operation of all forms of productive industry in 1870—the earliest period for which there are reliable data, with that in use in 1905.

In 1870 there were 984 steam engines, and 1,132 waterwheels of various types in use, all of which developed an aggregate of 58,139 horse power. In 1905 the number of power motors of all kinds used in productive industry was 8,754, of which 3,474 were steam engines; 203 gas or gasoline engines; 155 water wheels; 8 water motors; 4,895 electric motors, and 19 compressed air motors. These several varieties of engines and motors were required to furnish an aggregate of 443,000 horse power in order to keep the wheels of industry moving, as against the 58,139 which was sufficient for all industrial demands only thirty-five years ago.

As before stated, New Jersey ranks sixth among the States in the value of her annual product of manufactured goods. New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts and Ohio, the latter by a small margin, in the order in which they are named.

The per capita value of annual product of manufactured goods in New Jersey was, in 1905, $361.24, and the amount of capital invested per capita was $333.57. In both these respects we are ahead of all other States with the single exception of Rhode Island, which is far in the lead by reason of her limited territorial area and comparatively dense population.

In the proportion of population employed in manufacturing industry, New Jersey with its 12.4 per cent. ranks next after Rhode Island with 20.2 per cent., and Massachusetts with 15.5 per cent.

The extent to which the various municipalities having a population of 8,000 or over contributed to the sum total of the State's manufacturing industry is shown in the following table. The figures relate to year 1905.

Summary Showing Amount of Capital Invested, Number of Wage Earners Employed, Amount paid in Wages, and Value of Annual Products in Municipalities Having a Population of 8,000 and Over, for 1905.

MUNICIPALITY.	Capital Invested.	Average Number of Wage Earners.	Amount paid in Wages.	Value of Annual Products.
Atlantic City	$1,919,268	381	$233,004	$974,835
Bayonne	50,296,704	7,057	4,276,613	60,633,761
Bloomfield	4,177,405	1,893	1,024,309	4,645,483
Bridgeton	2,147,450	2,276	1,014,116	2,963,840
Camden	31,992,497	12,661	6,097,913	33,587,273
East Orange	3,047,905	854	453,700	2,326,552
Elizabeth	23,564,094	12,335	7,397,978	29,300,801
Hackensack	2,933,203	812	277,776	1,488,358
Harrison	11,388,823	4,040	1,928,999	8,408,924
Hoboken	11,776,602	7,227	3,572,667	14,677,305
Jersey City	82,394,841	20,353	10,021,067	75,740,934
Kearney	2,924,564	1,303	505,132	4,427,904
Long Branch	2,038,354	294	155,341	577,268
Millville	3,809,692	2,767	1,527,902	3,719,417
Montclair	565,629	151	72,116	621,145
Morristown	781,637	307	170,899	704,412
Newark	119,026,172	50,697	25,621,626	150,055,227
New Brunswick	10,392,709	4,590	1,792,230	8,916,983
Orange	3,441,183	2,450	1,312,002	6,150,635
Passaic	28,611,310	11,000	3,866,098	22,782,725
Paterson	53,695,585	28,509	13,001,545	54,673,083
Perth Amboy	11,583,382	3,950	1,827,055	34,800,402
Phillipsburg	6,723,185	3,148	1,472,182	6,684,173
Plainfield	5,101,343	1,986	1,025,716	3,572,134
Trenton	41,623,232	14,252	7,000,731	32,719,945
Union	7,294,574	1,856	875,126	3,512,451
West Hoboken	6,017,875	3,562	1,276,369	5,947,267

The comparative rank of these municipalities in the matter of capital invested, number of wage earners employed, amount paid in wages, and value of annual products is as shown in the subjoined table:

MUNICIPALITY.	RANK IN			
	Capital Invested.	Number of Wage Earners.	Amount paid in Wages.	Value of Annual Products.
Atlantic City	25	24	24	24
Bayonne	4	9	7	3
Bloomfield	17	19	18	16
Bridgeton	23	17	19	21
Camden	6	5	6	6
East Orange	20	22	22	22
Elizabeth	8	6	4	8
Hackensack	21	23	23	23
Harrison	11	11	10	12
Hoboken	9	8	9	10
Jersey City	2	3	3	2
Kearney	22	21	21	17
Long Branch	24	26	26	27
Millville	18	15	13	18
Montclair	27	27	27	26
Morristown	26	25	25	25
Newark	1	1	1	1
New Brunswick	12	10	11	11
Orange	19	16	15	14
Passaic	7	7	8	9
Paterson	3	2	2	4
Perth Amboy	10	12	12	5
Phillipsburg	14	14	14	13
Plainfield	16	18	17	19
Trenton	5	4	5	7
Union	13	20	20	20
West Hoboken	15	13	16	15

Great as has been the industrial progress of New Jersey in the past, all existing circumstances point with certainty to an even greater expansion in the near future. Our unused opportunities and natural advantages for carrying on manufacturing industry advantageously are greater by far than can be found elsewhere. In the east the sheltered shore line which extends from the Atlantic Highlands along the deep waters of lower and

upper New York Bay, Staten Island Sound and Hudson River, to the extreme northern limit of the State, with deep water frontage for the entire distance of fifty or more miles, offers ideal locations, with shipping facilities by rail or water, that are not surpassed—if they are equalled—anywhere else in the world. Attracted by these advantages, many of the largest plants in the country engaged in the oil refining industry, the refining of gold, silver, copper and lead ores, and the manufacture of chemicals of every variety known to trade, are settled along this shore. Great machine shops, ship yards, steel works and architectural terra cotta plants are also there, and the number of these great industrial hives is steadily increasing.

On the western side of the State substantially the same advantages of cheap land in practically limitless quantities, with first-class rail and deep water facilities for freight transportation, are to be found along the New Jersey side of the Delaware River from Cape May to the head of navigation at Trenton.

The unsurpassable railroad service—steam and electric—which extends to practically all parts of the State; the natural advantages of geographical position between the two great States of New York and Pennsylvania, with the Hudson and the Dalaware rivers on the east and the west; the protection and encouragement extended to both capital and labor by impartial and equitable laws; the widespread intelligence of the people guaranteed by an excellent and liberally supported system of public instruction; immunity from labor disturbances of a serious character, and numberless other advantages, natural and social, which New Jersey offers to the industrialist and the home seeker, must lead inevitably to a full realization of the most exalted hopes entertained by her patriotic sons for her future industrial greatness.

Economic Changes in the Building Trades of Essex County.

1896-1906.

During the ten years which intervened between 1896 and 1906, the cost of almost every commodity required for family, personal and business purposes has been slowly but steadily advancing.

That the incomes, earnings or wages of the majority must have maintained somewhere near the same ratio of increase is self evident, for there is no more immutable rule of business than that market prices for both necessities and luxuries must adjust themselves to the general purchasing power of the largest number of people. If it were otherwise in the case of any particular article its use would diminish to such a degree as to make its production unprofitable.

While the majority of persons have been able to preserve the balance between income and necessary outgo with a fair degree of closeness, there is unquestionably a very considerable number of less fortunate ones who must suffer more or less because their means do not advance with the advancing cost of living.

In no direction has the tendency to increase shown itself more emphatically than in the cost of erecting and keeping in repair buildings of every character. Tenements, private residences, factories, store and office structures, are all equally affected, and the day laborer must pay his proportion of the increase in the form of rent for the tenement he occupies just as the merchant or manufacturer does for his fine residence, his modern factory building or his elaborately finished office. But a distressing circumstance in connection with the matter is that the advances in cost, as intimated above, bear with rather unequal weight on the various classes and conditions of persons called upon to pay them.

For obvious reasons it is in the cities, and particularly the largest ones, that these and other advances in the cost of living have been the greatest.

Rents are now very high, and yet it seems quite probable that they will continue to rise, at least while the stimulating causes are still operative, and at present there seems to be no good reason to look for a cessation or even a modification of these influences. The growth of population maintained at anything approximating the present rate and the continuance of the agitation for still higher wages and shorter working time in the building trades, the success of which present indications seem to favor, cannot result otherwise than in greatly adding to the cost of building and necessarily, therefore, in a still further advance in rents.

The increase in land values in the large cities naturally following the growth of population has contributed largely to sending rents up, as has also the greater elaborateness of construction and the more expensive material used in almost all classes of buildings.

High rents are therefore of necessity the order of the day for all classes, although many who must pay them, particularly those who rent homes, are without the consolation of having received out of the increased cost of building—either directly or indirectly—any accession to their own incomes. The building trades workmen are probably the only class of wage earners who have secured during recent years very large advantages in the matter of wages and working hours. In neither of these respects has there been any marked change in the circumstances of persons engaged in other occupations, although these constitute by far the largest part of the home-renting class of our population. With but little, if any, increase in wages or salaries, persons who form this numerous class find themselves called upon to pay rents that range as high as fifty per cent. in excess of the figures of former years.

Considering that, generally speaking, those who rent homes, whether the same be private residences, flats in modern apartment houses, or rooms in ordinary tenements, are sure to secure the very best that even by pinching in other directions their means can be made to cover, it follows that any increase in the established outlay for this purpose must be productive of serious distress even to those who are able by any means to meet it, and for those who cannot, there is no resource but to seek a cheaper habitation in a less desirable location with, as a matter of course,

fewer of the comforts and adornments of home than the family had previously been accustomed to enjoy. A sufficient number of people are thus being forced into the more ordinary tenement districts of the cities to cause a marked advance in the rents of habitations in these neighborhoods also, the older residents of which being in many instances obliged by such competition to go several steps lower in the social scale in order to find places of residence at figures within their means. A distinct retrogression in the matter of home environment from which recovery, if it occurs at all, must in many cases be slow, is thus forced upon large numbers of families who in this way become victims of circumstances which, so far as they go, seem to suggest that prosperity, as the term is generally understood, is to a large extent a condition under which the advantages enjoyed by some are secured through processes that involve hardship and deprivation for others who are not so fortunate.

The purpose of this inquiry is to ascertain just what changes have taken place in wages and working hours during the ten years between 1896 and 1906, and incidentally how far rents for the different classes of buildings have been affected thereby. The rise in the cost of material has not been gone into because although it is unquestionably an important element in the final cost of buildings of every kind, such increases as have taken place in prices are to a large extent chargeable to the higher wages now being paid to workmen engaged in its production. With only one exception, therefore, the occupations included in the inquiry are limited strictly to the building trades as distinguished from those engaged in the production of building trades *material.* Although their work tends to the same end, a little consideration of the subject and its associated facts will show the wide difference between these two classes of workmen in the matter of compensation, without at the same time suggesting any equitable reason why it should exist, at least to the extent that prevails at present.

The bricklayer, carpenter, painter and plasterer, who are representative types of building trades mechanics, have wage and working time rules, strictly enforced as a general thing, that ensure them approximately twenty-five dollars for a week's work of forty-four hours, while the brickmaker, terra cotta moulder,

lumber mill, and sash, blind and door workmen, the operatives employed in the conversion of cement rock into the building cement of trade—men who have practically no rules of any kind made by themselves—work sixty hours for a weekly wage that in the case of none of them exceeds twelve dollars.

The difference in wages is fully 100 per cent., and in working hours 26 per cent., in favor of the building trades workmen, not all of which can in fairness be accounted for on the grounds of superior skill, and certainly the preference should not be attributed to any greater severity in the character of the labor performed by the favored classes of tradesmen.

Men employed in the manufacture of paints may require as much intelligence for the successful performance of their particular tasks as do those who afterwards apply the same material to the walls or wood trimmings of a house; but the *compounder* of paint averages only about sixteen cents per hour as wages, while the *painter* receives forty cents for the same time, and yet all authorities on the "diseases of occupations" will agree that as between these two trades, the lowest paid one is much the most dangerous to health.

The same disparity in the compensation and other circumstances surrounding workmen who produce building material, as compared with those who apply it to final uses, is conspicuously apparent throughout the whole range of such occupations, and without exception the advantage is largely on the side of the latter class. One fundamental cause which exists independent of all questions of skill seems to lie at the bottom of these differences in working conditions, and that is the fact that many varieties of material are produced almost entirely in the smaller communities or the most sparsley settled districts, while by far the greatest part of it is finally used in the largest cities and towns; and that labor organization, the visible agent of improvement, appears to flourish in the large cities, while seemingly unable to secure even a foothold in the smaller places. Labor in the organized branches of industry is in a position to make its own terms, being in virtual control of its respective trades, but the much more numerous groups employed in the unorganized lines still show the results of free competition in their comparatively low wages and long working hours.

However, it is no part of the purpose of this inquiry to enter into a discussion of the inequality of workmen's wages, or to express an opinion on the ethical justice of a labor system which allows such wide differences in compensation for work of practically the same utility and importance. But reasoning from the assumption that the entire profits of industry, if devoted to wages alone, would be scarcely sufficient to bring the compensation of all classes of labor up to the high standards established by some of the unions for their own members, the investigator can scarcely fail to reach the conclusion that if wages were or could be fixed solely according to the value of services rendered, without pressure of any kind in favor of any class, such a system of distributing the earnings of industry would be far more equitable than that which prevails at present.

Dismissing, therefore, the question of inequality in wages as one of only collateral relation, the main subject of the inquiry, that is to say, the changes that have taken place in the wages and working hours of building trades workmen will now be taken up and the facts presented just as they were developed by the investigation.

The field of inquiry was limited to Essex county, because within that district all the elements required for carrying out the purposes in view were more easily accessible than elsewhere in the State. The detailed information presented in the following pages was, with the exception of that relating to the lather's trade, obtained exclusively from employers in the several lines of industry who had been in business for periods ranging from eight to forty years.

The trades or occupations considered are fifteen in number, viz.: Carpenters and builders; masons and builders; plumbers and steamfiters; painters and paperhangers; lumber mill workmen; stone cutters; metal cornice makers; mantel and tile workers; slate roofers; structural steel and iron workers; parquet floor workmen; stair builders; opulescent glass window makers; concrete paving and construction workmen, and wood lathing, the details regarding which trade were obtained from an officer of the union. The headings, which were as follows, will show the character of the information that was sought to be brought out by the inquiry.

1. Business in which engaged. 2 Average number of workmen employed. 3. Number of years in business as employer. 4. Wages per day of workmen at the pesent time. 5. Wages per day of workmen at the time of first starting in business. 6. Number of working hours per day at present. 7. Number of working hours per day at time of first starting in business. 8. Efficiency of labor at present, compared with that of earlier years—percentage of increase or decrease. 9. Is business run on the union or open shop principle? 10. If union men are employed exclusively, has coercion in any form been used to bring about that condition? 11. Division of daily working time—number of hours in the morning, and number in the evening. 12. Is a Saturday half-holiday allowed? 13. Do workmen start promptly at the time fixed in the morning, and also after the noon lunch hour? 14. If start is not made promptly, how much time is lost in that way per day? 15. What, if any, are the apprenticeship regulations of the trade? 16. Do the union rules seek to regulate the daily product of work? 17. Has the union an official representative among the workmen, and if so, do his acts conflict in any way with the authority of the employer or his representative? 18. Some account of the strikes, if any, that have taken place during the term the firm has been in business; the date, cause, and duration of each of them. 19. Has the union ever attempted to impose a fine on the firm for violating any of its working rules? 20. Has the firm at any time been forced to discharge non-union men, or men who have fallen into bad standing with their unions? 21. Has the advance in wages of unskilled labor been proportionate to that of skilled labor? 22. Has the firm perfect control in all essential respects over its employes and its business? 23. Does the firm prefer the union to the non-union system of labor?

The foregoing list of questions are arranged so as to secure the greatest possible amount of information relating to the comparatively new form of business organization that has resulted from the almost complete unionization of the building trades. Neither friendly approval nor unfriendly criticism of the policies pursued by either side is intended, and such sentiments have not in even the slightest degree influenced the course followed in collecting the information or in the manner in which the facts and deductions are presented here.

That some of the details brought to light show a certain amount of friction in the relations at present existing between some of the building trades workmen and their employers there can be no doubt; the advantages gained in the matter of increased wages and reduced working time are the results of united demands on the part of the unions, which, in some instances, were enforced by strikes of long duration and serious costliness to both sides. But the conditions thus established appear to be in the main, if not entirely satisfactory to both sides, at least sufficiently so to permit building operations in the State's most important city to be conducted with effectiveness and a fair degree of harmony between employer and employee.

As before stated, the information here presented is derived entirely from statements made by employers. It is from their point of view exclusively, and, within the limits established by the questions asked, accurately reflects their judgment on the manner in which the business side of the industries considered is affected by the new order of things.

Statement from Employers in the Building Trades.

Carpenters and Builders.

Statements were obtained from ten firms or individual employers engaged in business as carpenters and builders. The aggregate number of workmen employed by these firms at the time of making the canvass was 767, or an average of nearly 77 to each employer; the aggregate number of years experience in the trade was 249, or within a small fraction of averaging 25 years for each firm.

Several of the employers who have had the longest continuous experience in the trade state that twenty years ago the working time was 59 hours per week and the wages $15.00.

One of the firms employing at the present time 100 workmen reports the changes that have taken place in wages and working

hours from and including 1891 to and including 1906; these were shown to be as follows:

Year	1891.	1896.	1897.	1903.	1905.	1906.
Working hours per day	9.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Wages per day	$2.50	$3.00	$3.00	$3.28	$3.60	$3.80

From 1891 to 1897 the hours of labor were 54 per week; in 1897 the hours were reduced to 48, which remained the limit until 1903, when the Saturday half holiday having been generally established they were again reduced—this time to 44 per week.

Restricting the comparisons to the last ten years, the figures above quoted show that the reduction in working time per week amounts to ten hours, or 18.5 per cent., while wages have advanved during the same period from $18.00 to $22.80 per week, an increase of $4.80, or 26.6 per cent. This statement agrees in every respect with those made by nine other firms.

Briefly summarized, carpenters are now paid 26.6 per cent. more money in wages than they received in 1896, and are required to work 18.5 per cent. less time per week in order to earn them. Assuming, therefore, that the efficiency of the workmen remains the same—that is to say, that their product per hour has been neither increased nor diminished but is practically as it was ten years ago, it then follows that the net increase in the cost of building, so far as the labor of carpenters is concerned, is equal to the combined percentages representing the reduction in working time and increase in wages, which is 45.1 per cent.

As to the question of the efficiency of labor under present conditions, compared with that of ten years ago, all the firms reporting agree in the statement that it is decidedly less efficient. When requested to make a statement showing, according to their experience, the average falling off in the quantity of work accomplished by carpenters, four of the ten reporting gave 15 per cent., one 12 per cent. and two 10 per cent. The three remaining employers were not prepared to say just how much the product of a day's work had diminshed, although they joined the others in declaring it to be noticeably less.

The average decline in efficiency, as represented by the statements of the seven employers who reported, was 13 per cent.,

which, when added to the 45.1 above referred to, shows the labor of carpenters engaged in building to be now a fraction above 58 per cent. more costly than was the case ten years ago.

The question that evoked the answers from which the conclusions given above were drawn was number enght on the inquiry blank, and reads as follows: "Efficiency of workmen at present compared with that of past years? Is their product greater or less per hour? Give the percentage of difference, if any." The following is a comprehensive summary of the replies received:

1. "We have a number of superior workmen but there are very few *all around* men, as in the past, who could do cabinet and hard-wood work, build artistic stairway, etc. Nearly all the best men are now employed on special lines and are efficient workmen; the product, however, is not so large per man as in former years."

2. "Machinery has become so large and important a factor in the trade that the more competent workmen accomplish more and better work, but the average man not so much. These last, being in the majority, the total amount of production per hour is less by ten per cent. or more."

3. "Some men are more efficient, but the majority are only ordinary carpenters, and their product is less by a considerable percentage."

4. "The average efficiency of certain men is not so good, some having learned only parts of the trade, and not all branches as in former years. Their product of work for the time employed is therefore less in quantity and not so satisfactory as to quality. The total falling off is probably not less than 15 per cent."

5. "The efficient workman who is willing and able to give his employer a fair day's work is hampered by the views of the majority who are less skillful and less desirous of giving a fair return for wages. The average efficiency is less per day by more than 15 per cent."

6. "The efficiency of some competent men has increased—that of the majority has not. The product per hour is less; the difference is between 15 and 20 per cent."

7. "The best men do better work, while the less competent, who are largely in the majority, do not. The average product is less by from 10 to 15 per cent."

8. "The intelligent carpenter who is faithful to the interests of his employer can, with all the mechanical aids at his command, turn out better work and more of it. It is only the skilled workman who can do this work, and the demand for this class is daily increasing, while the supply to draw from is exceedingly limited. These men are cheerfully paid an increased amount per hour over the minmum rate, but the far less skilled workmen, who are largely in the majority, produce less per day than formerly."

9. "Certain of our men who have been with us for a long time produce a day's work that is satisfactory as to quantity and quality. But others are inferior workmen and their product is very considerably less, possibly 15 or more per cent."

10. "Workmen differ. A few can turn out expeditiously a sightly piece of work; others cannot, and their work bears no comparison with that of the former class, the number of which is very small. It is generally understood in the trade that the product per hour is less by a considerable amount, say 15 per cent. or more."

These ten firms all report themselves as conducting strictly union shops. The reasons why they do so are given in answer to Question No. 10, on the inquiry blank, which reads as follows:

"If union men are employed exclusively, has coercion been used to bring about that result, or is the employer's agreement to that end a voluntary one?"

The answers returned to this question are all couched in brief terms, and their purport is conveyed with absolute accuracy by the verbatim extracts that follow?

1. "Employers have not accepted the conditions, and to most of them it is now an involuntary one."

2. "Yes and no. Had contracts which must be completed and accepted union conditions because there was no practicable alternative."

3. "No actual coercion was used. Simply had to employ union men exclusively or would be shut out from work where other union tradesmen were employed on the same contract."

4. "This employer has a son working in his shop who is not a member of the union. All other employes are union men, and he employs them because non-union men would be useless on contracts with union men of other trades, as the latter would not work with them."

5. "Have just had to accept union conditions; doing so was in no sense voluntary."

6. "The union has established its supremacy, and there is no use attempting to resist it. Our submission is not voluntary; we are simply in the hands of the unions and must submit."

7. "Have accepted union conditions because we had to do so. Have therefore completely unionized our business."

8. "We cannot truthfully say that there has been any coercion. Nearly all the best workmen became identified with the unions, and it would be very unwise on the part of the employer to oppose them."

9. "In a certain sense it was voluntary. We had the work and wanted the men. It was either to lose the work or conform to the rules of the union."

One of the firms—No. 10—made no statement regarding the freedom of choice it was allowed to exercise in the matter of employing union or non-union men.

The working time per day, as reported by these ten firms of carpenters and builders, is from 8 A. M. to noon, and from 1 to 5 P. M., except Saturdays, when work for the day ceases at noon. The working time is therefore forty-four hours per week. The ten firms make the statement unqualifiedly, that their journeymen do not encroach with idleness on the working time, and that all start with reasonable promptness in the morning and at the expiration of the noon lunch hour, wasting no time through positive idleness during the regular working hours.

The same regulations regarding apprenticeship are, as a matter of course, reported by the ten firms, that is to say, one apprentice is allowed by the unions for every ten journeymen carpenters employed.

In answer to the question as to the working regulations of the unions with regard to product per man, the statements made, while interesting, temperate and fair, still show considerable difference in conditions as observed by the employers.

Four of the firms report that nothing indicating a plan or purpose on the part of the unions to limit the daily product of work has been observed by them, but the others answer in a way that is not so favorable to the workmen; a few of these statements which are fairly representative of them all are here given just as received.

"There may be rules restricting amount of product per day, but we have no personal knowledge of such being the case. Recently we had occasion to employ two extra men to assist in weather-boarding a house; these men worked on the opposite side of the building from our old workmen. At quitting time, the latter had boarded about five feet higher than the two new men. The four men held a private consultation, and the following day the work was equal."

"We believe that there are restrictive rules. One thing we are positively sure of from observation, that is, that the average workman will keep his daily production as low as possible if left to himself. Of course, there are conscientious men and we have had a number in our employ for years; these are good and reliable workmen who strive to render an honest day's work, and would continue with us under any circumstances. The greater part of these men joined the union under compulsion."

"We do not know of any working regulation of the carpenters union limiting production; but we are in a new era and it should be taken as a matter of course that a building trade mechanic is not overworking himself."

"Cannot say positively that there are rules restrictive of production. It is generally understood in the trade, however, that less finished work is now produced per day than was the case in the past. Believe our old and reliable men give a square day's work, but am sure others could or ought to do better."

In answer to the question—"Has the union an official representative among the workmen, and if so, do his acts conflict in any way with the proper exercise of authority by the employer or his foreman," the following replies will fairly indicate the character of those made by all.

"Yes; there is a walking delegate or business agent for each district, as we understand it. He takes the liberty of visiting our jobs and talking to our workmen when he wishes to do so.

We make no objection to his presence, and, therefore, have had no trouble with him.

"There is a shop steward, one of our own workmen, who is appointed by the union to watch and report any infraction of rules that he may observe. His acts, however, have not as yet conflicted in any way with our exercise of authority."

"The walking delegate visits our jobs from time to time, but he has shown no objectionable officiousness, nor has he at any time taken exception to the methods pursued by us. Some employers have of late years taken a rather independent stand, and show less dispositon to have their business interfered with by strangers. This stand causes representatives of the union to be more careful."

"Am not quite certain but believe there is an agent or shop steward representing the union among our workmen. Not long ago a walking delegate called at our office and requested permission to go through our shops, which we refused. The man then asked for a certain worwman with whom, on being sent for, he conversed for some time. The inference which we drew from the circumstance is that the man called for was the shop steward."

"Yes; there is a shop steward, but do not know who the present one is. Some time ago his identity was revealed, but the union made a change soon after. Think we have reason for believing that the union has a confidential agent among our workmen."

The experience of the ten carpenter firms in the matter of strikes, their cause and duration, are all substantially alike. Each reduction in working hours and increase in wages has been preceded by a strike of a more or less extended character. The additional fifty cents a day, secured in 1896, and the reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, which took place in 1897, were the occasion of strikes that in each instance lasted about two weeks. Subsequent demands for increases in wages, made in 1903, 1905 and 1906, and for the Saturday half holiday, were granted either under threat to strike or after work had been actually suspended, although for only a short time. Some few of the firms conceded the higher wages as soon as the demand was made, but their men were obliged by the union rules to remain idle until all the employing firms had agreed to do the same.

The attitude of most of the employers towards the demands of the union is fairly set forth in a statement made by one of them, which is, in effect, that after the struggle of the earlier years in which the unions had demonstrated their control over the trade, employers generally have come to realize the futility of resistance and are now inclined to acquiesce in almost any demand the unions may make, provided owners are willing to bear the incidental cost, or, in other words, as long as the increases in wages do not outrun the prices that owners are willing to pay, building trades employers will have no very strong incentive to resist such demands.

The degree of liberty allowed to both the master carpenters and journeymen under union rules, that is to say, the latitude permitted to one class in selecting the workmen it is to employ, and to the other in choosing affiliations which it deems most advantageous, is strikingly shown by the statements made in reply to the question: "Has the employer been forced to discharge men whose work was satisfactory merely because they were not members of a union," some of which were as follows:

1. "Yes; employed non-union men, but was compelled to discharge them; since then have had union men only."

2. "Yes; some years ago; had men in my employ a long time who were faithful and capable, but who would not join the union, preferring to be independent. Some of these men went into the union on my advice; others who refused to do so were discharged at the demand of the union. I believe that later the largest part of these joined the union as the only means of securing and keeping employment."

4. "No; have a son working in my shop who does not belong to the union, and as yet nothing in the nature of an objection has been urged against him. Incompetent men, as a rule foreigners, cause the most trouble. They rush to the union with the most trifling grievances and are always the first to urge a strike."

5. "Found some ten years ago that the main principle of unionism was the refusal to work with non-union men; was restricted in the matter of employes to those who were willing to join the union on one hand and whom the union was willing to admit on the other. A number of desirable men were thus available only at the risk of having to fight for the right to retain

them, and as the majority of workmen were members of the union there seemed to be nothing for it but to employ them exclusively."

6. "No; we employ only union men; have never made a stand for the open shop because we believe it would be entirely useless to do so. We took on a good workman at one time who was a member of the Amalgamated Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and we were notified that the man must join the local union or be discharged. We needed his services especially at the time and advised him to join. Unjust as the demand was, he had to join the local union and pay the fees."

7. "Yes; we have carefully avoided anything likely to lead to strife with the unions, and, therefore, when we found a good man who was not in the union we advised him to join. If he preferred not to do so we had to let him go."

The other employing firms in answering this question have limited themselves to brief statiements showing that they have accepted union conditions absolutely, but mostly as a matter of expediency, and that, therefore, they invariably see to it that all men employed by them are in good standing with the union.

One of the union rules that appears to be regarded with dissatisfaction by a majority of the master carpenters is the minimum wage rate, under which it is claimed employers are obliged to pay high wages for what often proves to be very inferior service. The prevailng sentiment regarding the matter is that the minimum wage rate as now established is fair for the better class of mechanics, but relatively much beyond the desserts of the indifferent or inferior workmen who, after all, are in the majority. In answer to a request for statements of their views on the subject, replies were received from each one of the ten master carpenters, the general tenor of which is fairly reflected in the two following examples:

"Yes; the advantage of the minmum wage rate and also, it may be said, of almost all other rules established by the unions is in favor of the inferior workmen, and in almost the same degree detrimental to the more accomplished and superior mechanics. Even the most indifferent workmen who are hired under the pressure of hurried work must be paid the same as a really skillful man. Strikes do not occur in dull times but only

in a condition of great business activity. It is then the influence of the unskilled mechanics begins to make itself felt. They are, as a rule, the leaders in all the trade troubles. As a matter of fairness and justice we have always endeavored to recognize and compensate our best workmen by paying them from five to ten cents per hour in excess of the union rate."

"The advance in wages has been very much in favor of the unskilled workmen. Men to-day are receiving the minimum rate who are not worth it. When times are prosperous and the trades are rushed we must employ these inferior mechanics, but when work slacks up they are the first dropped from the payroll."

"The unskilled men's wages are now on a par with those of the most skilled workmen. As to the injustice of this state of things, there is but one opinon among employers."

In answer to Question No. 22 on the inquiry blank—"Has the employer perfect control over his business in all essential respects," the following anwers were received:

1. "So far as I am concerned, yes. I employ only five men; if I had more, it might be otherwise."

2. "Not under all circumstances. Was obliged at one time, in order to finish a contract on a certain date, to put several young men, nearly out of their apprenticeship, to work laying floors. Received notice from the union that only one apprentice for each ten journeymen could be allowed on the building, and so had to reduce the number."

3. "Yes; but employ only a small number of men. The larger the body of employes, the greater the liability to dictation and interference on the part of the union. The feeling between employers and the unions is not a really cordial one."

4. "Yes; but my business is a very small one."

5. "Thus far had control of business, yet my position is not an independent one."

6. "Yes; to a certain extent. Would prefer to be more independent, but cannot under the existing circumstances."

7. "No control. Unions dictate and although much 'kicking' is done, employers finally give in if business is good."

8. "We have control of our business and are independent so long as we do not infringe upon the rules of the union."

As to whether the union or the non-union system of labor is most desirable, the opinions expressed on the subject by employers in answer to that question are fairly reproduced in the following extracts, which closes the information obtained by the inquiry so far as the relations between the master carpenters and the union journeymen are concerned.

"No man can feel other than a strong dislike to having the control of his business pass into other hands; but as apparently the union is an established fact, he must needs conform to its rules."

"It is not at all a question of preference. The union is here, strong and arbitrary. As employers of large numbers of men in this and other States, we have so much at stake that we must conform to the rules of the unions, no matter how disagreeable they may be."

"Prefer the union because we have no choice in the matter. Our motto is to 'follow the crowd,' to do as the rest do. We have had on the whole but little trouble with the unions. In the strikes we could not see how the men could fail to win out in the end, and therefore gave in to their demands as gracefully as possible."

"Prefer the union if properly conducted. We agree with some others in business that it is easier to deal with men collectively."

Bricklayers and Masons.

Seven firms of master builders in business during periods ranging from 12 to 40 years, and who employed at the time the inquiry was made an average of 56 journeymen and helpers each, contributed the information relating to working hours, wages, and the general conditions brought about in relation of

employer and employee in that trade through the influence of the unions. The changes in wages and working time from 1890 to 1906 are shown in the following table:

YEARS.	Working Time.		Wages.	
	Per day.	Per week.	Per hour.	Per week.
1890	9	54	$0.33⅓	$18 00
1896	9	54	0.44½	24 00
1901	8	48	0.50	24 00
1903	8	44	0.55	24 20
1905	8	44	0.60	26 40
1906	8	44	0.65	28 60

The hours of labor as shown by the table above were 9 per day and 54 per week until 1901, when they were reduced to 8 per day and 48 per week. In 1903 the Saturday half-holiday was established, which brought the weekly working hours down to 44, or a little more than 18.5 per cent. less than they were from 1890 to 1896.

The wage rate per hour was 33 1-3 cents in 1890, and 65 cents in 1906; the increase therefore has been 32 2-3 cents per hour, or almost exactly 98 per cent., during these 16 years.

As shown in the table, the weekly wages were $18.00 in 1890, and $28.60 in 1906—an increase of $10.60 per week, or nearly 59 per cent.

Following the same rule as was observed in the carpenters trade of considering only the changes that have occurred during the ten years preceeding 1906, we find that in 1896 the working hours were 9 per day, or 54 per week, the wages 44½ cents per hour, or $24.00 per week. In 1906 working hours had been reduced to 8 per day, with a half-holiday on Saturday, and wages had been increased to 65 cents per hour, or $28.60 for a week's work of 44 hours.

The reduction in working time is therefore 10 hours, or 18.5 per cent. per week, while the increase in weekly wages has been 16.8 per cent. Combining both of these items, the conclusion is inevitable that on these accounts alone the labor of masons and

bricklayers is now 35.3 per cent. more costly than it was ten years ago.

As shown in the preceding table, working hours per day and per week for men engaged in this trade were 9 and 54 respectively from 1890, the earliest date from which a record could be found among the employing firms, up to and including 1900, a period of ten years, during which time, so far as could be learned, no change whatever had taken place in the duration of the established workday. Wages, however, which were fixed at 33 1-3 cents per hour and $18.00 per week in 1890, had been advanced to 44½ cents per hour and $24.00 per week in 1900. The increase was 33.3 per cent. in both the hourly and weekly wage standards during these ten years.

In 1901 the hours of labor were reduced to 8 per day and 48 per week. Wages per hour having been advanced at the same time from 44½ to 50 cents per hour, which left the weekly earnings on full time practically the same as they had been, that is to say, $24.00 per week.

In 1903 working hours had fallen to 44 per week, but a compensation advance in wages of 5 cents per hour had been secured at the same time, which still maintained $24.00 as the weekly earnings on full working time.

Conditions remained stationary with regard to working time and wages until 1905, when the latter, which had been 55 cents, were fixed at 60 cents per hour, thus bringing possible weekly earnings under full time up to $26.40 per week. The year 1906 —the latest to which the inquiry has been carried—saw the wages of this class of workmen advanced to 65 cents per hour, and a possible earning capacity under full working time of $28.60 per week of 44 hours.

Since 1901, a period of six years, there has been no change in the hours of labor per day, but the introduction of the Saturday half-holiday in 1903 has cut the week's work from 48 down to 44 hours.

Striking as are the gains shown by the above figures, many other important advantages not expressed in them have been secured by this and most of the other groups of building trade workmen during the past ten years. In a financial sense, the chief of these are the union rules providing for 50 per cent. in-

crease in wages for work done after the regular hours, or what is known as "time and a half" for all overtime, and 100 per cent. increase, or as generally expressed "double time" for all work done on Sundays or other holidays. During the phenomenal activity in building which has prevailed during the past ten years, these opportunities have been productive of very considerable increases of income in the cases of many thrifty workmen whose good fortune it has been to enjoy them.

As has been already shown, the labor of masons and bricklayers has advanced 35.3 per cent. in cost during the past ten years by reason of largely increased wages being paid for a much shorter workday, but these figures should be either enlarged or reduced as their efficiency as workmen may prove to be greater or less at the present time than it was during the earlier years when longer hours and lower wages prevailed.

As in the case of the carpenters, all the testimony secured by the inquiry points to the conclusion that there has been a noticeable decline in the efficiency of the labor of these workmen, the amount being estimated at 20 per cent. by five, and 25 per cent. by one of the seven employers reporting. One employer stated that while there had been a distinct falling off in efficiency, he was unable to indicate how much the reduction had been.

Accepting 20 per cent. as representing the average decline, although the actual proportion is a considerable fraction larger, we find that this figure added to the 35.3 per cent. previously explained shows the labor of this class of mechanics to have been at the time of the inquiry 55.3 per cent. more expensive than it was in 1896. This, however, is not to be understood as applying to all the masons and bricklayers in the service of these seven employers; on the contrary a majority of them admit having a number of superior workmen who require no watching and whose labor is faithfully and skillfully performed, but with the one exception before noted all agree in the statement that the amount of work accomplished at the present time, taking the various grades of mechanics together, will average 20 per cent. less per man than in former years.

Just what the employers have said regarding the efficiency of present day workmen, compared with those of 10 years ago, is given as received in the following paragraphs:

1. "In proportion to hours employed product is now 20 per cent. or more, less than it was ten years ago. Some of our best men are very proficient in certain lines of work, and their daily product is nearer to the old time standard than that of the less skillful workmen."

2. "There is a very great difference in workmen; some few are first-class in every respect and their work is always satisfactory. Others are fair mechanics—that is to say, they are the average kind; the third class, which is the most numerous, is composed of ordinary men whom the foreman must frequently criticise. In comparison with ten years ago the product per day for an equal number of men is less by 25 per cent."

3. "The majority of workmen are not so efficient as in past years. Some have acquired great skill in special lines, and are consequently in great demand. The average product, however, is very considerably less. This may be caused, at least in part, by the material changes that have taken place in the trade—changes, that is, of style and of material used in construction. Since the beginning of unions there has been no increase in production."

4. "Product per day is from 20 to 25 per cent. less than it was ten years ago. There are a number of mechanics who do excellent work and also a fair quality of it, but the majority do not get above a certain level. This state of things is found everywhere throughout the trade. Builders would prefer to have all their men in the first class, but the market cannot furnish them. At times only very indifferent workmen can be found. Unless a larger number of apprentices is allowed to the trades it will not be many years before some of them will be at a standstill for want of properly trained mechanics."

5. "The daily product is less by 20 per cent. A few men only can be considered skilled workmen, others are fair, and still another and larger class may be rated as ordinary. The trade is generally agreed on this point."

6. "Years ago the business of a bricklayer and mason was much simpler than it is to-day; the fronts of buildings were plain, and the interiors as a rule quite free from ornamentation. A great change has taken place in this respect, and to be a good mason now requires something more than was needed years ago.

A small proportion of men in the trade are equal to doing the best work, but others who far outnumber these can only build side walls and will never be able to do any better. The deficiency in product per hour is fully 20 per cent."

7. "The experiences and difficulties met in the trade are the same with all employers. A few of the men are skillful—a good number are fair workmen—but many who ought not to be rated as masons must be paid the same as the more competent ones. The same may be said of their efficiency as compared with past years. The product is at least 20 per cent. less."

All of the seven firms under consideration conduct union shops, and make the following statements regarding their reasons for having adopted that system:

1. "Employ only union men. If we were to do otherwise we would in all probability have to stop business."

2. "Anticipating that in the end the unions would win, we decided to employ only union men."

3. "Have not been coerced into employing union men, but wanted to remain in business and finish existing contracts, therefore yielded to the demands of the union."

4. "It is our purpose to follow the policy that is most conducive to our interests. When we want a mason we take one whether he is a union man or not. If he proves to be a good man we advise him to join the union, making ourselves responsible for his admission and also for his fee. Unless he becomes a member of the union we cannot retain him, no-matter how much we may desire to do so."

5. "When the trades as now are very busy and workmen are hard to get, we must employ only union men. The non-union masons are limited in number, besides which it would be impossible to secure the consent of union men to work with them."

6. "There has been no coercion whatever; exclusive employment of union men is entirely voluntary."

7. "The union is all powerful and resistance, if we were so disposed, would be in vain. We simply must submit because we cannot do otherwise."

The working time per day, reported by all seven firms, is from 8 A. M. to 12 M. and from 1 to 5 P. M., excepting on Saturdays, when all work closes at noon.

As was the case with the carpenters, the master masons and builders report a reasonably prompt starting to work on the part of their men in the morning and also after the noon lunch hour. They also state that but few complaints of loitering during working hours are made to them by their foremen.

The business of these seven firms being operated under union rules, the regulations relating to apprenticeships are therefore necessarily alike for all; that is to say, two apprentices are allowed to each firm, no matter what the number of journeymen employed may be.

Questioned as to there being any rules of the union for the purpose of regulating the product of work per man, the consensus of opinion seemed to indicate the non-existence of such rules, or that if there was such a system the evidence of its existence and operation was very carefully hidden. The fact, however, is pointed out by several of the master builders that production is in reality most effectually limited by the capacity of the slowest man in a gang working on the same line, necessarily the best men have to wait until the slower ones "catch up." But that particular kind of check on production is neither new nor primarily chargeable to unionism; it has always been and always will be, particularly in the "hand trades," for the simple reason that men's ability being naturally unequal, the progress of a group working on the "gang" principle, as masons generally do, must closely approximate the speed of the slowest. An important difference, however, at least from the employers' point of view, lies in the fact that unlike the present time there was no minimum wage rate in the old days, and the compensation of workmen was regulated largely by their speed and ability to turn out good work.

The actual answers returned to the question are as follows:

1. "The rapid workman has to wait for the slow one to finish his line. There may be delays on the part of laborers in bringing the material or the unexpected arises to interfere with continuous work. We have no reason for supposing that the union has working regulations limiting production, although it is quite certain that no employee works after the blow of the whistle, and the daily product is unquestionably less than it was formerly. There may be restrictive rules, but am more inclined to be-

lieve that the falling off is due to the natural relaxation of energy on the part of workmen, due to the fact that their old time individuality has been completely effaced by the discipline of the union."

2. "Do not believe that a limit is placed on the product of a day's work. If there were such rules, they would become known by some means to the foreman or contractors."

3. "There may be at times a disposition to "hang back" on the part of some—not often. When six or more are working on a line, the pace is set by the slow man and the others must necessarily wait. If there is a working regulation, it is a secret very closely guarded."

4. "Know of no regulations as to product per man. The decrease in the quantity of work completed might be regarded as indicating the existence of some such rule, but we have no real evidence of its being so."

5. "Have had no reason for supposing that masons are restricted to a certain amount of product per day. Men differ in their ability to work, and necessarily the better man has to wait for the slower one beside him; that, we believe, is all there is to it."

6. "Have no knowledge of a working regulation of production. The amount of work done per day is very considerably less than it should be when the facilities now in the workmen's hands that were not to be had years ago are considered."

All the master builders agree in stating that they have never been called upon by the unions to punish refractory members in any way. Precisely what is meant by this is, that unlike the experience of employers in some other trades, these master builders have not been called upon to become the agents of the union in the matter of collecting or deducting dues of delinquent members from wages, nor have they been used in any other way for the purpose of enforcing union discipline.

The existence of a "business agent" or "walking delegate," and the frequent presence of such a functionary on their jobs is admitted by the master builders; all agree, however, in stating that although his opportunity for causing annoyance in many ways is very great, no instance could be recalled in which he had done so, at least to a very offensive extent.

Answers to the question relating to strikes, their number, cause and duration brought out the fact that in this respect the experience of all master builders had been alike during the years of transition from the open to the closed shop. All the statements made on the subject agree that each increase of wages and reduction of working hours was preceded by a strike, which, however, was generally of brief duration.

From 1896 to 1906 there were four increases in wages, and two reductions in working hours, each of which readjustments in conditions was signalized by a strike. There were, therefore, six of these disturbances directly connected with the trade and its affairs. Cessations of work in sympathy with other trades on strike, or against such non-union workmen as occasionally find their way to a union job, have been and are very frequent incidents of trade life, but these have had nothing to do with establishing the conditions of the trade, and it is only with occurrences of that character that this inquiry is concerned.

No definite statement regarding the actual duration of these primary strikes could be obtained, but the question is really not one of very great importance outside of the fact that strikes having been a feature of each readjustment of the wage or work-time scale, demonstrates what is perhaps sufficiently well known —that the concessions obtained in these respects were the outcome—not of voluntary action on the part of employers, but rather of pressure brought to bear upon them that was too strong to be resisted.

Answering the question as to whether they had at any time been forced to discharge men whose work was satisfactory merely on the ground of their not being members of a union, the following statements were made by the master builders:

1. "No; not at least since the unions have gained their present ascendency in the trade. When a specially good man is employed who proves not to be a member of the union, we advise him to join without delay. This has been our practise for years, and there has therefore been but little friction with the unions. If, however, he should refuse to become a union man, we should be obliged to discharge him."

2. "No. All occasion for having to do so is avoided by employing only union men in good standing. Have always in-

sisted on my right to select workmen according to my own judgment, provided of course that they possessed the fundamental qualification of being members of the union."

3. "Have avoided all difficulty on that score by employing only union men."

5. "Employes only union men. Under present conditions would not be allowed to employ a non-union man if I desired to do so. The union men would all quit as soon as it became known that a non-union man was on the job, and such interruptions of work are usually very expensive."

7. "Yes; we have had to discharge men who were perfectly satisfactory as mechanics, but during recent years nothing of the kind has occurred as we are careful to employ only union men."

Just as was the case with the master carpenters, the master masons are emphatic in expressing dissatisfaction with the minimum wage rate, not so much on their own account as because of its unfairness to the skillful and industrious workman who is, through its operation, practically deprived of the recognition to which he is entitled by reason of his superior attainments. The fact that only the minimum rate is fixed by union rules does not in their estimation alter the case in any way, the minimum wage being so high as to practically preclude the payment of a larger rate to any considerable number of workmen whose superior skill might place them above the average.

In the opinion of these master builders the minimum wage rate has benefited the poorest class of workmen very much, but all express doubts as to whether or not there is anything of substantial value in it for the first-class mechanics. Their (the employers) views on the subject are summarized very fairly in the following statement made by one of the number:

"The minimum wage rate of the union is entirely in favor of the less skillful workman, because it insures him wages which he could not otherwise hope to secure. As it is we must, under union rules, pay a journeyman doing the rough work of foundation walls, brick partitions, etc., the same wages per hour as the comparatively accomplished mechanic who lays the fine brick on the front of the building."

Answering Question 22, as to whether the master builder's control of his business is interfered with, or his authority over it impaired in any way, the statements made in point of sentiment agree substantially with those of the master carpenters; the burden of them all is crystalized in a statement made by one of the number.

"Yes. I have full control over my business, but I must see to it that my rules do not conflict with those of the union."

In view of these statements, and believing them to faithfully reflect their sentiments, it may seem strange that the master builders interviewed in connection with this inquiry should, without exception, express a preference, somewhat qualified though it may be, for the union over the non-union system of labor. But such is in fact the case, as shown by the statements on the subject which are given below just as received:

1. "Prefer union to the kind of non-union labor that can be obtained now."

2. "Have no objection to unions when fairly conducted."

3. "Prefer union labor; if union rules would permit a rearrangement of wages, so that the best workmen might be fairly compensated, there would remain from the employer's point of view no particular reason for objecting to it."

5. "Would like to be more independent than seems to be possible under union rules, but have no real objection to the union system of labor."

6. "Would not object to the union system of labor if its rules left it in the power of employers to pay wages according to ability to earn them. In all other respects believe the union system of labor an improvement on the old way of dealing separately with workmen."

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

Five firms of painters, decorators and paperhangers, whose business experience as employers ranged between 2 and 22 years, the aggregate time showing an average of 14 years in the trade for each of them, furnished the information contained in the following statement.

The aggregate number of men employed by these five firms was 100, or an average of 20 for each firm.

The changes in working time and wages that have taken place in the trade during the last ten years are shown by the following table:

YEARS.	Working Time.		Wages.	
	Per day.	Per week.	Per hour.	Per week.
1896	9	54	$0.25	$13 50
1897	8	48	0.28	13 50
1898	8	48	0.31¼	15 00
1900	8	48	0.34	16 50
1903	8	48	0.37½	18 00
1906	8	44	0.41	18 04

Four of these firms conduct strictly union shops, and one an equally strict non-union or rather "open shop," in which men are employed solely on the basis of their ability to work, and without any reference whatever to the existence or non-existence of union affiliation among them. This firm, however, pays the union scale of wages and operates its business strictly on union working hours. This circumstance does not seem to have earned the tolerance of the union, who still classify the concern as unfair.

As shown by the above figures the hours of labor in the trade were 9 per day and 54 per week for the year 1896, and thereafter 8 per day and 48 per week up to 1906, when during the month of May of that year the Saturday half-holiday was established, which reduced the hours to 44 per week; at the same time an increase in wages per hour was secured which left the weekly earnings practically the same as under the 48 hour regime.

From 1896 to 1906 there were three changes in working hours —reductions in every instance—and five changes in wage rates, each of which being an increase. The reductions in working time during this period amounted to 10 hours per week, or 18.5 per cent.; wages during the same time advanced from $13.50 to $18.04 per week—an increase of $4.54, or 33.6 per cent.

Taken together, these items—52.1 per cent., represent the advance in cost of the labor of painters in 1906, as compared with 1896.

Foremen painters are paid something more per day, usually 25 cents, than the rate for journeymen painters. The best paperhangers are now paid $4 per day, which represents practically the same percentage of increase in their wages during the past ten years as that achieved by the painters. Decorators, including fresco painters, are paid much higher rates; the amount depends on the character of the work, and $15 per day is no uncommon wages for the best. Present day fresco painters of the highest class are almost all foreigners. The master painters believe that this state of affairs will correct itself when in the course of time an art sentiment has been developed among our people, followed, as it naturally will be, by measures for placing proper facilities for instruction within the reach of young men whom nature may have blessed with a capacity to excel in this interesting branch of art.

Regarding the efficiency of labor, two firms state that it has undoubtedly fallen below the standard of former years, but how much they could not, or would not say; of the other three firms, two give 15 per cent. and one 10 per cent. as fairly representing the average falling off in the product of work compared hour for hour with that of former years. For the three firms that have given figures, the average decline in efficiency appears to be, from their statements, 13.3 per cent., which added to the 52.1 per cent. representing the combined results of the reduction of working hours and increase of wages, shows the labor of this class of mechanics to be 65.4 per cent. higher in 1906 than it was ten years previous to that date.

The question (No. 8 on the schedule) relating to the comparative efficiency of labor, was answered by each of the five firms as follows:

1. "Product per hour per man, less by 15 per cent."

2. "In proportion to the number of hours worked, the total product is less by a considerable percentage. It would be very hard to make a reliable statement regarding the matter, because the character of the work now being done is so different to what it was in former years."

3. "In former years young men worked at all branches of the trade—graining, tinting walls, and other high-class interior work, and many of them became very superior workmen. At that time the demand for fine interior decoration was limited, but with the expansion of private fortunes and the growth of culture, a new demand sprung up for artistic work. Few American painters were equipped for this line of trade, and qualified men had to be brought from abroad to do it. The work has since remained in the hands of these foreigners who must be paid whatever wages they choose to demand. The daily product of ordinary work is less by 10 or 15 per cent."

4. "Product per man is on the decline. In estimating for work, account must be taken of the reduction in working time and the increase of wages. Then there are the unavoidable delays incident to the trade, and the growing disposition on the part of the men to lengthen out a job. These things all have a tendency toward decreasing product."

5. "Think our men are doing better work than formerly, but the product is less by 15 per cent."

As before stated, four of these firms conduct strictly union shops, open only to workmen who can produce a union card, while the fifth, although paying union rates of wages and working union hours, is non-union in the important respect that the only qualification required for employment in its shop is simply an ability to do a square day's work, and in the effort to get along a man finds himself neither helped nor hindered by the possession of a union card.

As to the influences that have led them to adopt the open or the closed shop policy, these five firms of painters have placed themselves on record in the following terms:

1. "Coercion used to a great extent. Employed an excellent non-union workman at one time, and all the union men threatened to leave if he was not promptly discharged. At the time had no painter whose work was equal to this man's, but was forced to let him go."

2. "Conditions are such that we must employ union men exclusively, or quit business."

3. "Coercoin entirely. Can frankly and truthfully say that the employer was scarcely consulted in the matter."

4. "Had to adopt the union system; the only alternative was to go out of business."

5. "Union men are not employed, at least *as* union men. Ours is strictly an open shop, to which workmen are admitted on their *merits* only, without regard to trade affiliation or indeed to anything else whatever, except the capacity to perform an honest, square day's work for a daily wage which is never less, but often more than the rates established by the union.

"Occasionally a union man needing work and unable to get it in the union shops will accept employment from us, but the union soon hears of it, and the man is fined and forced to quit. As a consequence the man's family may suffer, but no consideration is shown for them; the rules of the organization must not be broken."

The working hours reported by all establishments as being now in vogue for the trade are eight per day and four on Saturdays. The daily distribution of working time is from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M., except on Saturdays, when work ceases for the day at noon.

Four out of the five firms from whom the information relating to the trade was derived, agree in stating that the workmen respectively employed by them are reasonably prompt in starting to work both morning and after the noon lunch, and that only an inconsiderable portion of time, if any, is wasted in idleness during working hours. One firm, the one run on the open shop principle, reports that the wages of its workmen found idling their time, is systematically "docked" for each offence.

The one dissenting firm states that work is not started promptly, and that the tendency toward idling during working hours, and inventing pretexts for doing the same, is very noticeable among its workmen.

The proportion of apprentices to journeymen allowed by the rules of the union is one to eight; all the firms agree, however, in saying that the rule is practically a dead letter, or that at least it is not enforced with the uniformity necessary to giving it effect. There is unquestionably a strong disposition on the part of journeymen, whether employed in closed or open shops, to limit the number of apprentices, because of their apprehension that otherwise the trade may become overcrowded. This policy

appears to be carried out whenever possible, regardless of the cumulative demands of the trade for a greater number of skilled workmen. "The prevalent fear of overcrowding the trade must soon result in our being forced to go abroad for workmen," is part of a statement on the subject made by one of the employing firms, which seems to fairly reflect the opinions of many master painters and decorators.

Some difference is shown in the character of the statements made by employers on the subject of the union having a rule limiting its members to a certain amount of product per day; the fairest way, therefore, of presenting the matter seems to be by allowing the expressed opinions of these master painters to speak for themselves. These are as follows:

1. "There seems to be an intention to work only up to a certain limit. Have heard one workman reproach another for rushing a job through."

2. "A considerable number of workmen strive to give a fair day's work, but many have to be watched by the foreman to see that they earn their wages."

3. "We don't know for certain; our men work with a fair degree of fidelity, but there seems to be an understanding about quitting in the evening somewhat in advance of the regular time."

4. "It is generally understood that regulations do exist limiting product, but nothing is said. The unions are arbitrary, and workmen are not apt to talk on the subject."

5. "Neither union nor non-union men evince any desire to make haste, particularly if the job is an expensive one, which offers a prospect of getting more time in by slowing up on the work. Still, on the whole, the average day's work performed by painters is honest and fair."

Answering the question as to the existence of a business agent, or walking delegate representing the union, the four firms that employ exclusively union men report that such a functionary visits their several jobs from time to time, but they confine themselves to inspecting the membership cards of workmen, with a view to procuring the discharge of men who may be unprovided with that credential. Otherwise, they have never interfered with the business and little or no trouble to employers has resulted from their activity. The one firm considered which

conducts business on the open shop system reports that its jobs are frequently visited by the union business agent, but only for the purpose of detecting and ordering off any union workmen that may have surreptitiously entered its employment. Such instances are said to be not numerous, however, and otherwise the union officials' conduct is entirely inoffensive.

The experiences of the master painters in the matter of strikes seems to have been the same as those of all other building trades employers during the years which witnessed the struggle for supremacy between the unions and themselves. As was the case with the carpenters and masons, each increase in wages and reduction in working hours—both have generally been demanded together—was the occasion of a strike which always terminated in the unions gaining, if not all, at least a very large part of their demands.

From the reports received, it appears that between 1896 and 1906 there were six strikes for the purpose of enforcing demands relating to working hours and wages, all of which were entirely successful from the union point of view. The duration of these compulsory stoppages of work was from three days to six weeks, the larger number being for the briefer time. Work has frequently been and is still being interrupted for brief periods—seldom longer than a day because of some trifling dispute among the unions of the building trades over questions of jurisdiction, the classification of work belonging to each, or the occasional presence of a non-union workman on a job employing several branches of organized labor. However, these petty but irritating outbreaks occur less frequently than they once did, and a growing disposition to believe that under existing industrial conditions, pressing for further concessions in the matter of wages and working hours would be injudicious, is an indication of a tendency toward conservatism on the part of the unions.

Like other building trades employers, the master painters regard the minimum wage rate of the unions as being unjust to them, in that under it they are frequently obliged to pay high wages for inferior work, and also unfair to the really superior workmen who very naturally resent being placed on the same level in the matter of wages with those who bring to their work a much lower degree of personal interest, intelligence and skill.

The closed shop principle bears hard on the independence of employers, as under it each of them has had to discharge at one time or another very efficient workmen for no other reason than that they could not show a union card.

Only one of the master painters, the one who runs the "open shop," asserts he has full control of his business in every respect. He observes the union scale of working hours and wages, doing so of his own accord, uninfluenced by pressure of any kind, but the men employed by him are selected solely because of their abilities as workmen and on no other grounds. The other four, who employ exclusively union labor, complain in terms of varying intensity of the extent to which their liberty of action is hampered by rules in the making of which they are not consulted. One of them, answering the question: "Has the employer perfect control of his business in all essential respects?" replies as follows: "The employer's control is far from being perfect. If his rules conflict with those of the union, he must change them or his workmen leave him."

All the master painters express a preference for the open shop system of work, on the ground that under it they would be more independent than they are at present. The one firm of non-union employers however expresses grave doubts as to whether it would be possible, under existing conditions, to run an open shop with a much larger number of men than they employ at present, which is only eight.

Plumbers and Steamfitters.

The number of firms engaged in business as plumbers and steamfitters from whom statements were obtained for the purposes of this inquiry was eight. The aggregate number of workmen in the service of these employers was 168, or an average of 24 to each; the aggregate number of years in business as employers is 180, or an average of a small fraction less than 26 for each firm. Some of these men are plumbers, some steamfitters and others are laborers or helpers to the mechanics who follow

both trades. The eight establishments are run on the closed shop system strictly, and in the evolution of the trades from the conditions of past years, all have borne a part in the contests over working hours and wages that have finally brought about the supremacy of present day unionism.

The number of men employed by these firms individually ranges from 6 to 60, and the length of time they were engaged in the trade as employers varies from 7 to 40 years.

All being strictly union shops, their experiences during the transition period above referred to must necessarily have been very much alike. The statement of one establishment with reference to changes in the wage and working hour schedule may therefore be accepted as correct for all.

The firm whose figures are quoted, employs both plumbers and steamfitters, and has been in business at its present location for a period of 38 years, and had on its pay rolls at the time the inquiry was made a total working force of 50 men.

In 1896 the wages of plumbers and of steamfitters as reported by this firm were $3.00 per working day of 9 hours, and remained so until 1903, when wages for both trades were increased to $3.50 for a working day of 8 hours, or 48 hours per week. In 1905 wages were advanced to $4.00 per day of 8 hours, and 48 hours per week for all except the steamfitters and their helpers, who secured the Saturday half-holiday, thus reducing their working time to 44 hours per week. In 1906 wages and working hours of both classes of mechanics were unchanged. Both paid $4.00 per day—the plumbers for 48 and the steamfitters for 44 hours per week.

The laborers or helpers were paid $1.50 per day of 9 hours from 1896 to 1903; $1.75 per day of 8 hours from 1903 to 1905; an $2.18 per day of 8 hours during the year 1906. As noted above the steamfitters and their helpers have enjoyed the Saturday half-holiday since 1905.

An analysis of these figures will show that during the ten years preceding 1906, the weekly working time of plumbers had decreased 6 hours, or 11.1 per cent., while their wages were increased $6.00, or 33.3 per cent. The net increase in the cost of plumbers labor, providing there has been no change in the standard of efficiency, is 44.4 per cent. If the efficiency, that is, the

volume of product per man, is greater now than before these changes were made, the percentage of increase will be proportionately reduced; if on the other hand there has been a falling off in this respect, the proportion, if ascertainable, should be added to the percentage of increase as given above; that branch of the subject will be taken up in its proper place.

The working time of steamfitters shows a reduction of ten hours per week, or 18.5 per cent., and their wages an increase of $6.00 per week, or 33.3 per cent., making a total increase of 51.8 per cent. in the cost of their labor.

The helpers of both plumbers and steamfitters have gained more proportionately during the ten years than the mechanics whom they assist. Their wages were increased from $1.50 to $2.18 per day, an advance of 45.3 per cent., and the reduction in working time per week was, for the plumbers' helpers, 11.1 per cent., and for the steamfitters' helpers, 18.5 per cent.

The question as to the comparative efficiency of labor under existing conditions is answered by the master plumbers and steamfitters in a spirit of moderation and fairness. In their statements due credit is given for the faithful and intelligent service of most of their workmen, and such references as are made to the less capable ones have about them no suggestion of unfriendliness. The natural inequality in the ability of men is recognized, and the only complaint advanced in relation to their workmen is, in substance, that the minimum wage rate being so high, many of the poorer and less ambitious class of craftsmen are satisfied with it, and consequently do not seek to improve their incomes by the legitimate process of improving their qualifications as mechanics.

Verbatim reproductions of the opinions expressed on the subject are given in the following paragraphs:

1. "Many men show marked improvement in efficiency, but the demand for workmen is so much greater than in years gone by, that necessarily large numbers of an inferior kind must be employed, and the average product per man is therefore less by approximately 10 per cent. The expensiveness of our work has been increased by the divisions made in the trade, and these in turn are largely responsible for the disproportion between product and cost that is sometimes complained of. In former years

every accomplished journeyman worked at all branches of the trade; now, such men are either plumbers, steamfitters, gas fitters, or roofers. The line dividing these several branches is very marked. The steamfitters may be in the house of a customer repairing something that falls under his jurisdiction, but under the rules he could not touch a leaky faucet or stop a break in a lead pipe. The plumber and his helper has to be called in to do that job. The same in the case of a leaky roof; the man already on the premises may be perfectly able to make whatever repairs may be required, but the rules do not allow him to do so. A roofer and his helper must be called in and thus the costs are multiplied without really bringing profit to anyone. The charges for the time spent traveling between the shop and the job often very materially increases the total cost of the work."

2. "Workmen, generally speaking, do not turn out the same quantity of work as formerly in the same time. A large number are efficient and faithful workers who honestly earn their wages, but on the other hand, there are many of whom this cannot be said. Their product is less by 10 per cent."

3. "There is a scarcity of first-class workmen, and when the need of more help is imperative, we must take what we can get. The general efficiency is therefore below that of past years. First-class men are in demand everywhere, and the supply is not sufficient to go around. The general product is less by from 10 to 15 per cent."

4. "Most of our men are fine mechanics who impart a special finish and character to their work. Their product is about the same, man for man, as that of earlier years. But it seems to us that with the important improvements now in use in the trade, a day's work of eight hours should equal that which was once done in nine hours, but such is not the case."

5. "First-class men are now doing better work than ever before. Others, of whom there is a large number, manifest little or no ambition to improve, and are not disturbed over the question of product provided they can keep their jobs and receive the same wages as the better man. The average product per man is below that of former years, but how much we cannot say."

6. "Considering all the advantages of improved material, etc., the workmen should, and we believe they do, turn out better work. There are men who will never get to the point of being really good plumbers or steam-fitters, they will be helpers to the last. The only ground of complaint is that these men must be paid the same wages as the best workmen."

7. "Better stock and improved finish even in the cheapest grades, with the large number of modern improvements introduced into the trade for putting material together, has helped the workman to accomplish better results, and, compared with past years, a greater amount of product per day."

8. "A good many men are doing better work and more of it than under former conditions. This should and does, we believe, naturally follow the improvement in material used. The division of labor, or the separation of plumbing from steam-fitting, should also have a tendency to increase the product in both lines."

The eight establishments considered, being operated under union rules, it follows as a matter of course that only members of the unions are employed in them. This condition of things, although determinedly resisted for some years, is now generally acquiesced in, at least by these firms, if not by a majority of the master plumbers and steam-fitters. As is said by one of them, in reply to a question on the subject: "In the settlement of questions between employers and workmen following the long strike of two years ago, it was conclusively demonstrated that the best interests of the trade required that for the future it must work under union rules." Another employer says: "Our policy of employing only union men was adopted without pressure or compulsion of any kind. When starting business, seven years ago, we found that a majority of the best men were in the unions, and it seemed imperative that all our men should be members of the organization."

Working hours, as before stated, are from 8 A. M. to 12 noon, and from 1 to 5 P. M. The steam-fitters and their helpers quit work at noon on Saturdays; all the others work full time.

All the reports agree in stating that work is started up promptly in the morning and after the noon lunch hour, and continued during the day until the proper quitting time.

Nothing could be learned from the master plumbers and steam-fitters relating to the apprenticeship regulations of the trade, the answer returned to the question by each of them being that, "the matter is in the hands of the journeymen." The by-laws of the union, however, furnished the desired information so far as the plumbers' rules on the subject are concerned, and these are as follows: "After the boys engaged as apprentices to the trade at the time the by-laws were adopted have served out their time, one apprentice was allowed for each shop. The apprentice is to serve four years as helper to a journeyman, who is required to instruct him as far as possible in all matters pertaining to the trade, after which time he is permitted to use tools, while working as a junior, for the period of one year. During the last year the apprentice is paid the junior rate of wages, and at the end of his entire term, which is five years, he becomes a journeyman and is paid the union rate of wages."

To change from one shop to another an apprentice must have the consent of his first employer, and also that of the local union of his district.

So far as the steam-fitters are concerned, the reports indicate that in lieu of apprenticeship regulations there exists a custom under which men technically called "helpers" are taken on, who, when a certain time has elapsed, if successful in passing an examination, are rated as "fitters," which promotion advances their wages from $2.18 to $4.00 per day.

The unions have an official called the "business agent," who frequently visits jobs, supposedly in the interests of his organization, but the employers agree in stating that his conduct is inoffensive and unobjectionable. No rule of the union exists which limits the product of work per day, so far as the employers are aware; indeed, the very fact before referred to, that some men get through a noticeably greater quantity of work than others per day would seem to be conclusive evidence of the non-existence of any such rule or understanding.

As in all other lines of building work, and from substantially the same causes, strikes have been rather numerous in the plumbing and steam-fitting trades during the past ten years. These, however, with the exception of one that occurred about two years ago which lasted nine months, were merely local disturb-

ances resulting from misinterpretation of shop rules, or disputes over the question of jurisdiction among the several branches of organized workmen engaged on jobs at the same time. These strikes, if they may be so named, seldom lasted more than a few hours, and only in two or three instances was their duration greater than a few days.

The "long strike," the one referred to as having lasted nine months, although undertaken partly to secure an increase of fifty cents per day in wages, appears to have had for its principal purpose the abolition of the steam-fitters' union and the absorption of its members into the plumbers' organization. This latter phase of the strike was really a contest between two unions, in which the preservation of the identity of one of them was at stake. The steam-fitters refused to give up their separate union and continued at work after the plumbers had gone out on strike. The master plumbers agreed to pay the increase in wages, and the effort to force amalgamation on the steam-fitters having failed after a struggle of nine months the strike was declared off.

In answer to the questions: "Has the employer perfect control over his business in all essential respects?" and "Does the employer prefer the union to the non-union system of labor?" only one of the eight firms reporting declares that its business is not controlled by itself to a satisfactory extent, and also expresses a preference for the open shop system of labor.

The other seven express themselves as perfectly satisfied with existing conditions, declaring that their liberty of action is in every essential respect unhampered, and now that business has been adjusted to it they prefer the union to the non-union system of labor. The reasons for this preference, as given by several of the master plumbers, are reproduced below:

2. "No serious objection to the union; almost all good workmen are members. Non-union steam-fitters are not competent as a rule."

4. "We prefer the union because a majority of the best workmen are in it."

7. "Believe the union is advantageous to both employers and workmen."

8. "In certain ways prefer the union system of labor. In the open shop one man makes a demand for more wages which, if

granted, incites others to ask for more whether they are worth it or not. To the more skillful an employer can pay above the fixed amount according to the value of their services, and the less skillful, having themselves assisted in establishing the minimum rate, cannot object."

Wooden Lathing.

The changes of working time in the lathing trade during the past ten years are practically identical with those that have taken place among the masons during the same period.

In 1896 the daily wages were not fixed according to any immovable standard, but fluctuated somewhat above and below thirty cents an hour, and the piece price, about twenty cents per thousand laths.

The standard union wage scale in 1906, which has remained unchanged up to the present time, is, as reported, 50 cents per hour for day work, and for piece work, 30 cents per 1,000 laths. Working time was 9 hours per day, or 54 hours per week in 1896, which on the basis of 30 cents an hour would produce a weekly wage of $16.20 for full time. On the basis of eight hours per day, and a half-holiday on Saturdays, the standard working time of lathers is now 44 hours per week, and their weekly earnings at the established rate of 50 cents per hour amounts, for full time, to $22.00 per week. The increase in weekly earnings has, therefore, been $5.80, or 35.8 per cent., and the reduction in working time, 10 hours per week, or 18.5 per cent. Combining these percentages we find that the cost of the labor of wooden lathers has advanced 54.3 per cent. in ten years between 1896 and 1906.

No change in the general efficiency of labor appears to have resulted from the improved standards of wages and working hours. Like other trades, some men develop an exceptional capacity for rapid work, which in this respect sets them apart from the majority, but the average product per man will compare favorably with that of former years. The men working by

the piece per 1,000, put up more lath as a rule than those who work by the hour, consequently the earnings of swift workers will exceed the standard day pay of 50 cents per hour.

With but few exceptions, all competent lathers belong to the union. The greater number work under men known as "bosses" who take contracts for lathing and furnish the labor necessary for doing the work. Under these contracts, the "bosses" charge at the rate of 55 cents per hour, and if by the "piece," 35 cents per thousand; the extra five cents being the profit of the "boss."

The rules of the union are very strict in the matter of membership. To obtain work and to keep it, a lather must maintain his standing in the union; to neglect doing so would result in his being idle a good part of the time.

The rules of the union forbid their working on a job with non-union men of their own or any other trade that has an organization, and they quite frequently quit work for that reason, and do not return until the objectionable workmen are removed.

All work on churches and schools must be done on the day pay basis, and masons are allowed by the union rules to put on laths where the number does not exceed one thousand.

The question of apprenticeships is entirely under the control of the union, as indeed is the case in all organized trades. The requirement is that they shall serve three years and be governed strictly by the by-laws and shop rules of the union. Only one apprentice is allowed to each shop or contracting lather, but under no circumstances can an apprentice be employed without the consent of the union.

In one very important respect the relations of the journeyman lather to his employer are different to those which prevail between master and man in other trades. The contractor or "boss" is a union man, and possibly one of the head officials of the organization. There are, therefore, no divergent plans or purposes to be reconciled, it being equally the interest and policy of both to strengthen and maintain the power and influence of the union.

Stone and Marble Cutters.

Four firms employing an aggregate of 375 men, or an average of 94 to each firm, furnished the material from which the subjoined synopsis of trade conditions during the past ten years is drawn. The oldest of these firms has been in business for upwards of forty years, and the youngest twenty-three years. The largest number of workmen employed by either of the four firms is 150, and the least is 50. These details are important in that they impart to their statements that quality of authority which is inseparable from many years experience in managing and directing the labor of large numbers of men in the various lines of work peculiar to the trade.

The eight hour workday and the Saturday half-holiday were secured by the stone cutters and their helpers in 1891, and their working time, daily and weekly, has remained the same since then.

Wages of machine men and cutters were $3.50 per day in 1896 and so remained until 1901, when they were increased to $4.00 minimum, with a considerable number receiving $4.50. The next change took place in 1906; while the minimum wage was still $4.00 per day, a large number of journeymen, probably a majority of the total number, were receiving $4.50 or $5.00.

Laborers wages were fixed at $2.00 and $2.25 per day in 1896; $2.25 to $2.50 in 1901, and from $2.50 to $3.50 in 1906.

Accepting $4.50 per day as representing the average for journeymen in 1906, there is shown to have been an increase in daily wages over the rate of 1896 of $1.00, or 28.5 per cent. Working hours being as before stated, the same during the ten years covered by the inquiry, that is to say, eight per day and forty-four per week, the cost of the labor of journeymen stone cutters for the ten year period has been increased only by the advance in wages which, as shown above, is 28.5 per cent., and added thereto the proportionate decline in efficiency, which is alleged by three out of the four firms to have been 10 per cent., thus making a combined total of 38.5 per cent.

The wages of laborers receiving the minimum rate of $2.50 per day in 1906, show an increase of 25 per cent. as compared

with the amount, $2.00, which was paid in 1896. Those receiving the maximum—$3.50—who are but few in number, show an increase in wages of 75 per cent.

The following statement made by one of the firms relative to this particular phase of the subject fairly summarizes the opinions expressed by the others:

"The product per man is below what it should be by at least 10 per cent. The proportion of finished work turned out is greater than in former years, but the value of the increase falls below the added cost of the new facilities that have been brought into use for its production. Machinery now does a good part of the hardest work, and the cutter has only the carving and surfacing to do. Under these circumstances, it seems not unreasonable to expect that the hand work being so largely of a comparatively light and artistic kind, the proportion turned out in a given period should be much greater than it is. Of course there are exceptions, and we take pleasure in saying that we have men whose work, both in the matter of quantity and quality, is such as to be perfectly satisfactory to us and a credit to themselves. These high grade men command, as they should, a wage commensurate with their skill."

The four yards are run under union rules, and no journeymen are employed who are not in good standing in their organization. As to whether or not this form of practical alliance between the employers and the unions is voluntary, all agree in declaring that in the beginning the connection could hardly be said to have been established by mutual consent. It was accepted and agreed to by master stone cutters as the only means whereby they could continue in the trade. Without the skilled labor which the unions controlled entirely, any attempt to go on would have been absolutely useless. The new order of things was therefore accepted and lived up to loyally in a majority of cases by both sides, thus bringing about conditions in the trade as years have gone by, under which much of the old time friendliness between master and man has been restored. To quote one of the employing firms: "We have held the unions strictly to the terms of the agreements entered into by them, and have ourselves rigidly complied with every point in the contract."

That this policy has been on the whole productive of satisfactory results is shown by the declared preference for union labor by several of the firms, on the ground that they "would rather deal with their men in a body than singly." The only dissenting opinion comes from one firm—the largest of the number—who say, in answering the question as to their preference for either system of labor, "Without question, we prefer the 'open shop.' The best men would then be paid the value of their services and those who now rate themselves as skilled workmen, but are not, would be paid in proportion to their ability."

The same difference in opinion regarding the existence or non-existence of rules limiting the quantity of product per man is shown in the character of the statements evoked by questions on that subject. Two of the four firms reporting state that nothing indicating such a policy has ever come under their observation; one intimates that it is inclined to believe in the existence of such a rule but offers no evidence in support of its position; another declares unequivocally that it has "unmistakable proof" that there is such a rule, and cites the case of one of its workmen who, it is alleged, was fined for having worked a few minutes after the whistle blew, in order to finish a piece of work that required only that length of time for completion.

None of the firms considered have ever had to discharge non-union journeymen for the very good reason that such workmen have not been taken on at any time since agreements for their exclusion were first entered into with the unions. This course has been followed as part of the policy before referred to, of avoiding trouble by rigidly adhering to the terms of the contract with the unions which provides that only members of these bodies in good standing shall be employed.

In the matter of strikes, all the firms seem to have had substantially the same experience. During the past eighteen or twenty years there have been about twelve contests of this character, having for their purpose in each instance either a reduction of working hours, an increase of wages or restricting the use of machines newly introduced in the trade. Some of these were won by the unions, others were compromised and still others were won by the employers. The controversies involved in such of the strikes as turned out favorable to the employers cannot be

regarded as settled. The unions do not usually submit to utter defeat and the contests that terminated favorably to the masters may have to be fought out once more. The condition of things is aptly set forth by one of the firms in discussing the probability of a recurrence of strikes: "There are few us (the master stone cutters) who believe anything other than that we are now living under an armed truce."

Other Trades Contributory to Building Operations.

Slate Roofing.

Two firms of slate roofers, who employ six and seven men respectively, furnished the particulars which follow. Both these employers have had long experience in the trade, one having carried on business in the city of Newark for eighteen years, and the other for twenty years. Both conduct strictly union shops.

Working time ten years ago, or in 1896, was 10 hours per day and 59 hours per week; wages at that time ranging from $2.50 to $2.75 per day. In 1906 wages are reported at 50 cents per hour, or $4.00 per day of eight hours. The ordinary working time per week is 48 hours, but, working by the hour as they do, the men are at liberty to do as they may please about the Saturday half holiday, there being no fixed rule regarding the matter.

In 1896 the highest possible earnings per week were $16.50 calculated on the basis of the highest figures reported as the daily wages of that time. In 1906, calculated on the basis of 50 cents per hour, the highest possible earning for a week of 48 hours is $24.00, or 45.4 per cent. more than it was ten years before that time.

In 1896 the hours of labor were 10 per day and 59 per week. In 1906 they have fallen to 8 per day and 48 per week—a decrease in working time of 18.6 per cent.

Both firms agree in stating that there has been no noticeable increase or decrease in the quantity of work performed per man in these later as compared with earlier years, and that the pro-

duct per hour remains about the same. Under these circumstances the only elements affecting the costliness of the labor of slate roofers at the present day compared with ten years ago are the advance in wages of 45.4 per cent., and the decrease in working time of 18.6 per cent. These taken together show an increase of 64.0 per cent.

Both these shops are conducted under strictly union rules. One employer asserts that he has knowledge of cases in which production is restricted, and that he is convinced that "more work could be done in the same time." The other states with equal positiveness that there are no restrictions placed on the day's work, as he has never observed even the slightest evidence of such being the case.

Apprenticeship regulations seems to allow one learner to each shop regardless of its size. The trade is very close, there being, as reported by these firms, only 35 journeymen in the entire city of Newark. A number of strikes during the past ten years, which in every instance were won by the men, has greatly strengthened the union and placed it in practical control of all the affairs of the trade.

Both firms declare they would much prefer the "open shop" system of labor, but are reconciled to things as they are, seeing that there is no visible prospect of a change.

Mantel and Tile Setting.

Four firms are represented in this branch of the inquiry, two of which handle what are technically known as "stock mantels" in addition to carrying on the tileing industry; one handles "marble and tile" and the other "mantles, grates, brass goods and tileing."

The wood mantels, known to the trade as "stock mantels," are manufactured in the South and West, and shipped to all parts of the country in a finished condition ready to be set up as soon as the tileing is laid. It has been and still is customary for the tilers to set up those mantels, but carpenters have at times objected

to this and quit jobs where these two classes of work were combined, but within the city of Newark no serious objection has been made to the custom.

All four firms conduct strictly union shops and, as a matter of course, employ only union labor.

In 1896 the working hours for tilers were 9 per day, and 54 per week. Wages as reported were $3.00 per day for journeymen, and $1.50 for laborers.

In 1906 working hours were established at 8 per day. and 44 per week; and wages at 50 cents per hour, or $4.00 per day for journeymen, and 25 cents per hour, or $2.00 a day for helpers.

In 1896 the highest possible weekly wages for a journeyman on full time was $18.00; in 1906 the highest attainable figure on full time was $22.00, or 22.2 per cent. more than in 1896. The decrease in working time during the same period was 10 hours, or 18.5 per cent. per week. Combining these figures, a total advance is shown in the cost of the labor of tile setters amounting to 40.7 per cent.; to these figures should be added 10 per cent. for the falling off in average product per man per hour, which is claimed by three of the four firms to have taken place since the era of shorter hours and higher wages set in. The fourth firm dissents from this view, and states that it "believes the journeymen are now doing better work, and in proportion to the hours employed, the average quantity is the same."

Accounts differ regarding the apprenticeship regulations of the trade. The two firms engaged in wooden mantel setting and tiling, state that one learner is allowed for every ten journeymen. The others, who handle mantels and trimmings of brass and other metals, together with tiling, state that there are no apprenticeship regulations, and that it is evident that there is an intention to keep learners out. One of the firms speaking on the subject, says: "If this policy (the exclusion of learners) is persisted in, it will only be a few years before American born young men will have disappeared entirely from the trades. The restrictive rules are growing more strict every year."

As to the existence of rules limiting production, there seems to be a difference of opinion; two of the firms hold that there are such rules, and refer in a resentful way to their existence, while the others declare emphatically that there are no such

regulations in existence, or that if there is anything of the kind it is kept a profound secret by the unions.

The business agent or walking delegate is a functionary well known to the trade; no opposition is made to his visiting workmen on jobs at such times as he desires. All the firms agree in stating that his conduct is generally devoid of officiousness of an offensive character, and that in fact so particular are they all to avoid any infraction of the working rules which have been agreed upon by themselves and the unions, that the walking delegate, if disposed to be aggresive, would find himself entirely without any reasonable pretext for being so.

During the past eight years several strikes have taken place, almost all of them being to enforce demands made for shorter working hours or higher wages; these terminated as a general thing in either partial or complete victories for the journeymen.

That the firms do not regard themselves as enjoying, under union rules, the full degree of liberty in the management of business to which they, as employers, are entitled, is shown by their own statements on the subject. One of them says: "We try to retain control of our business, but fail in the endeavor at times. It has been our purpose now that the union is supreme not to antagonize it, as doing so might easily result in our being shut out of business."

As to whether the union or the non-union system of labor is preferred, the same firm answers as follows: "We cannot object to the union now, because it is the only system under which we can work; we would prefer it to the other if only the policy pursued were a little less dictatorial."

Metal Cornices.

This industry is represented in the inquiry by statements from two firms who have each had ten years experience as masters in the trade and employ at the present time, four, and twenty journeymen respectively. Ten years ago, or in 1896, wages averaged $2.50 for a working day of 9 hours. In 1906 the

wages have risen to 50 cents per hour, and the work day is fixed at 8 per day, with a half-holiday on Saturday. The reduction in weekly working time has therefore been 10 hours, or 18.5 per cent., and the increase in possible weekly earnings under full time, $7.00, or 46.6 per cent.

The net increase in the cost of labor in this trade, because of increase in wages and decrease in working time, is thus shown to have been 65.1 per cent.

The firm employing 20 workmen states that unquestionably there has been a distinct falling off in efficiency since the unions deprived employers of absolute power, but does not suggest a figure as indicating the measure of shrinkage. The other firm, the one employing the lesser number of workmen, asserts that the falling off in efficiency has been from 10 to 15 per cent.

Both these shops are conducted under union rules, and are not permitted to employ any other than journeymen in good standing with the organization. Men are reasonably prompt in starting to work mornings and after the noon lunch, but there is a noticeable absence of anything resembling haste in their ordinary manner of working.

Two apprentices are allowed to each firm, no matter about the size of the shop, or the number of journeymen employed. In the experience of these firms, there seems to have been no reason for suspecting the union and its members of a design to limit production by a rule or an understanding to that end, and the belief is shared by both that the falling off is due to weakened discipline resulting from the division of authority between the employer and the organization whose rules he is compelled to obey.

Several strikes have occurred in the trade during the period covered by the inquiry, the purpose of all of them being, as in the case of the other building trades, to reduce working hours and increase wages.

Neither of these firms express thmeselves as partial to the domination of industry by the unions. Both regard the minimum wage rate as being unfair; if this objection were removed and the workmen could be graded according to the value of their labor, there would be no objection to the present order of things.

Cement Finishers.

In 1896, cement finishers were paid from $2.50 to $3.00 per day of 9 working hours, and the laborers or helpers in the same trade received $1.50 per day. In 1906 working time was reduced to 8 hours per day, or 48 hours per week, and the wages of journeymen and helpers, to 50 cents and 25 cents per hour respectively.

The highest possible weekly earnings of finishers for full working time, 54 hours, in 1896, calculated on the basis of the maximum wage of $3.00 per day, was $18.00 per week. In 1906 the highest possible earnings per week on full working time, 48 hours, calcaulated on the prevailing rate of 50 cents per hour, is $24.00.

The decrease in working time has been 6 hours per week, or 11.1 per cent., and the increase in wages, $6.00 per week, or 33.3 per cent. These items combined show that the labor charges in this industry have advanced 44.4 per cent. over the figures of ten years ago.

The firm from which information relating to the trade was obtained, employs an average of 100 workmen, and has been in business as a contractor for various classes of building work during a period of 40 years.

"The business is run on union principles strictly, as the only means of avoiding collisions with other organized trades which could only result in yielding or going out of business," is part of a statement relating to the subject made by the firm. An occurrance which illustrates the consequences of disregarding the letter of union rules, even where they are strictly obeyed in spirit, is cited by this firm; briefly stated it is as follows: "A certain concern—in our line of work in this city (Newark), employing only union men, in an emergency needed an extra force, but no union workmen were to be had as all were engaged; under the circumstances the firm either had to default on its contract, which course would have involved the forfeiture of a heavy penalty, or else employ men regardless of anything other than that they were able and willing to work. The latter course was finally adopted, but when these non-union men com-

menced work, men of all the other trades employed on the building threw down their tools and quit in a body, and refused to return until the non-union men were discharged. Meanwhile, a heavy fine was imposed upon the concrete company for the unavoidable violation of its contract with the union."

The daily product of work per man is said to be considerable lower than it was under the old conditions, the difference being placed at 20 per cent. by this firm. "Responsiblity for the falling off is attributed to the fact that individual initiative and free will on the part of the workmen has been to a measurable extent superseded by the rules of the organization. Formerly men endeavored to please their employes with a view to securing legitimate advancement, but under the uniform wage rate and other present day conditions there is no longer the same incentive to do so."

There have been but very few strikes originating in the trade, and these were of brief duration. Much time is lost however, because of strikes of other classes of mechanics engaged on the same jobs, which frequently bring all work to a standstill pending their settlement.

The policy pursued in employing labor has been and is to avoid trouble as much as possible by employing only union men. It has happened, however, in a few instances that some specially desirable man was employed who had no union connection; when the facts became known the firm had to let the objectionable person go, otherwise all his other workmen would have left him.

Complaint is made that "employers in making contracts are never sure that some disturbance may not arise which will completely upset all calculations. There is a feeling of uneasiness through the building trades, and a belief that a crisis is not far off."

Parquet Floor Makers and Stair Builders.

These trades, although held to be distinct by those engaged in them, are, as wood-working occupations, in the same class as carpenters. Their wage rates and working hours are the same at the present time; that is 47½ cents per hour, the Saturday half

holiday being, as with the carpenters, an established custom of the trade.

In 1896 the trades worked 9 hours per day, or 54 hours per week, and the standard wages for the best workmen were $3.00 per day, or $18.00 per week. The decrease in working time between that year and 1906 has therefore been 10 hours, or 18.5 per cent. per week, and the increase of wages $2.90, or 16.1 per cent. per week.

Two of the firms that reported under this heading are stair builders and the third makes and lays down parquet floors and what is known in the trade as wood carpeting. All three are union shops in which absolutely no one not a union man can secure employment.

In the matter of efficiency, many of the workmen of the present day are, it is stated by these employers, equal to those of earlier years; the belief is expressed, however, that the average product per man, taking all grades into consideration, is now less by ten per cent. than it was formerly. If this estimate is correct the cost of labor in these two branches of trade has advanced 44.6 per cent. in the last ten years.

Placing themselves under union jurisdiction was a matter of necessity with these firms, as, according to their own statements, had they not done so all desirable contracts would have been closed to them.

A fair degree of satisfaction with the conduct of their workmen in the matter of starting at the proper time and working steadily all day is expressed by these employers; all agree, however, in declaring that their liberty as employers is hampered by union rules, and that financial loss and mental irritation were in many instances inseparable from their enforcement.

Like other employers in the unionized trades, these gentlemen object mostly to the rule which prescribes a minimum wage rate, as under it they assert many men are being paid more money than they really earn for the business. In the main, however, their attitude toward the union is at least devoid of hostility, if it is not absolutely friendly. "In unions there are things to commend and others to condemn," is the comprehensive way in which their judgment is expressed.

Building Trimmings, Mouldings, Doors, Etc.

The firms, who own and operate wood planing mills in which doors, blinds, sashes, window frames and other wood trimmings used for building purposes are produced, have each contributed a statement toward carrying out the purpose of this inquiry. Fifty-five men, or an average of eighteen to each establishment, are employed by these firms, who have been in business as employers for from 8 to 18 years.

All three of these mills are run on the open shop system strictly, and consequently only non-union men are employed. Union men, the company say, are not excluded from employment by reason of there being any objection to them as such. They do not seek employment in these establishments because the rules of their organization forbids their doing so, and also for the reason that wages are much below the union standard.

Working hours—9 per day—have not been changed during the past 10 years; there is no Saturday half holiday, and consequently the working time per week is, and has been for the past ten years, 54 hours.

The reports agree that in 1906 the wages paid to workmen in these and other mills in which similar work is done was from $2.25 to $2.50 per day, with a very few who were exceptionally competent and skillful receiving as high as $3.50 per day.

In 1896 wages as reported ranged from $1.50 to $2.00 per day and no mention is made of any one with the exception of foremen receiving more than the higher amount. Comparing the minimum earnings of both periods an advance of 75 cents a day, or 50 per cent., is shown in 1906 compared with 1896. In the maximum rates for both periods there has been an increase in 1906 of 50 cents a day, or 25 per cent. This result is reached by accepting $2.50 per day as the highest wages paid to mill workers in 1906, there being, we are assured, only a very small number who receive a larger amount.

These firms have had several more or less determined contests with the unions during years gone by, from which they appear to have emerged with a determination to thereafter conduct business strictly under rules and regulations made by themselves

alone. In fact, the "open shop" was the issue on which these battles were fought, and having won the firms appear determined to cling to the results of their victory.

Men employed in these mills are not classed as carpenters, and do not receive the pay of such. The work in substantially all branches is a machinery product, and operatives require experience more than skill for success.

The unions do not oppose the use of the products of these mills, notwithstanding the fact that the proprietors are, in a certain sense, hostile to the union system of labor. This is the case not only in Essex and Hudson counties, but, so far as is known, throughout the entire State.

A brief consideration of one more industry concludes this necessarily limited study of the changes that have taken place in the building trades during the past decade. This is the manufacture of opalescent glass windows.

Opalescent Glass Windows.

Opalescent glass is used in residences particularly because of the pleasing opal-like tints of color which it presents. It is, commercially speaking, among the highest priced glasses used for window purposes, but the trade being limited in amount of product is among those of which comparatively little is known.

The firm that furnished the information here given employs 8 men and has been in the business of making these windows for only five years back. The period over which comparisons can be made is, therefore, only half that of the other trades considered.

The firm employs eight men, to the best of whom 60 cents per hour is paid as wages. Five years previous to the time of making this report wages were from 20 to 25 per cent. less than they are now, with the same variation in amounts—that is to say, then as at all times the most efficient workmen received the highest compensation.

The working hours are 9 per day, and usually 7 hours on Saturday. This, however, is entirely optional with the workmen, who being paid by the hour may quit work at their own pleasure.

Apprenticeships are controlled entirely by the firm, and the number of learners is regulated by the circumstances of the business as interpreted by the proprietor.

There is a union of the trade and workmen employed by this firm have been solicited to join it, but thus far without success. The number of employes is small, and all appear to be perfectly satisfied with existing conditions which they believe could not be improved, and might be made less satisfactory by joining the union and thereby renouncing the right to control their own actions.

While the firm has never experienced a strike, it is admitted that those occurring in other branches of the building trades have, when successful, influenced its men to request an advance in wages which it was deemed imprudent to refuse.

The control of business is entirely in the hands of the proprietor so far as the work in his own factory is concerned, but when it comes to setting up his finished products in the building it has frequently happened that union men of other trades have refused to work while his men were so engaged. In some instances he was forced to take his men out until the union workmen had entirely finished. Such experiences have intensified his opposition to the unions, and the proprietor declares that he would under no consideration run his business on that plan.

This outline sketch of the opalescent window glass industry closes the study of economic changes in the building trades during the years made memorable by labor's successful assertion of its right to an influential voice in determining the conditions under which it should be employed. The investigation was made in an absolutely non-partisan spirit, solely with a desire to ascertain the facts and to tell them just as they were found to be.

Effect on Rents of Flats and Tenements.

The past ten years have witnessed an almost complete revolution in the character of the houses in which the great majority of people make their homes. The comforts and conveniences included under the general designation "modern improvements," once to be found in the homes of wealth alone, are demanded and have become indispensable features of the residences of a far larger number than formerly, hence substantially all houses of the class known as flats, which are in fact nothing more nor less than improved tenements, are now provided with all these conveniences, and indeed many others, not within reach of the well-to-do house holder or tenant of less than a generation ago, because of their being the inventions of comparatively recent years. The building activity in most of our cities, although largely directed to the production of houses of this character, has yet not been sufficient to meet the demand. This circumstance will in itself account for the increases in rents to some extent, and also justify them to a moderate degree.

The value of land, which, as a matter of course, shows an increase responsive to the demand, is an important element in fixing the ultimate cost of building, but undoubtedly the principal factors that enter into the problem are the cost of labor and material.

With regard to material, we have estimates of several reliable builders placing the advance in cost during the past ten years at from 20 to 30 per cent. The changes in working time and wages of the building trades mechanics and laborers have been considered and their effect on the cost of labor shown; with a few words further for the purpose of summarizing the influence which these new conditions have had on rents, this necessarily brief review of building conditions in Essex county will be brought to a close. The information from which the following statements were drawn was furnished by several gentlemen who have been long identified with the building and real estate interests of the city of Newark.

For over ten years past the demand for modern flat houses has been very active, the most popular types being single, or

three family, and double or six family structures. Prior to this period the great majority of such houses were without any improvements excepting only water on each floor, and in some of them gas in the hallways and living apartments. During that time a radical change has taken place, and most houses are now provided with range, gas, bath and toilet, and often with heat also. Although not expensively constructed, these houses seem to have met a popular demand, and are much sought after. A large number of these habitations were built in one particular district of the city, on the southwest side, convenient to trolley lines leading to the business center of the city, which is distant about two miles.

The lots on which these houses stand are valued at from $750.00 to $1,250.00 at the present time, and the houses themselves would, it is estimated, cost from $4,000 to $5,000 if built now; this estimate is for single or three family flats. Double or six family houses similarly equipped with conviences would cost from $7,500 to $8,000.

In this district more than 200 houses have been built in the past five or six years, and many others are in course of erection, and more will doubtless follow when the streets are opened and improved. This section owes it start to the low prices at which lots were sold when the new streets were opened. The first prices were $400.00 and $450.00, and these have now advanced to from $750,000 to $1,250,000 with still higher figures for corner property. About eight years ago, before the streets were opened and sewers, water and gas introduced, these lots were on the market at from $150.00 to $200.00. Six years ago these lots could have been bought for $450.00, or 66 per cent. below present prices, and the same houses could have been erected for at least 30 per cent. less than it would cost to build them now.

The six family flat houses command from $16.00 to $21.00 per month for each apartment, and the three family houses rent for from $18.00 to $25.00. The cost of maintenance is said to be about 2 per cent. of the valuation annually. A number of these houses are reported as having been sold for prices ranging from $6,000 to $9,000.

These buildings are distributed over nearly a mile square of elevated ground, and their occupants are for the most part well-

to-do mechanics, or salaried people employed in stores and offices.

In the north and west parts of the city near Branch Brook Park, the building of flat houses has been carried on very extensively ever since that fine recreation ground was laid out about eight years ago. The character of the buildings erected and the general plan followed in making public improvements, which are all of a superior kind, have been largely influenced by the park. The cost of lots is generally higher than in other new sections of the city, but prices vary according as the streets are paved or unpaved, and the expense of building is of course the same as in other parts of the city, but as in many instances, the houses are larger and more ornate in appearance, rents are as a rule, considerably higher than in the other section to which reference was made.

As before mentioned, there is a marked tendency among mechanics and men who enjoy steady employment at fair salaries to leave the old tenements or comparatively inconvenient apartments for which, ten or more years ago they paid from $10.00 to $12.00 per month, in order that their families may enjoy the conveniences and comforts found only in the new houses, believing the increased tax on their incomes for rent to be fully offset by the comfort and healthful surroundings which were thereby secured.

Three and six family flats, old style, situated in more or less crowded neighborhoods containing a mixture of nationalities, in which formerly apartments could be had for from $7.00 to $10.00 per month, now command from $10.00 to $14.00 per month, and there is seldom a scarcity of tenants, although as a rule this kind of property is illy kept, and repaired only when the necessity for attention is vitally imperative. A large proportion of these houses are in districts inhabited to a large extent by foreign laborers, who congregate together in colonies of their own nationalities. In not a few instances these people lessen their outlay for rent by combining two families in one apartment of three or four rooms, for which they pay from $4.00 to $6.00 per month. Some of these people by means of phenomenal economy save enough money to purchase a dilapidated house in one of the run down sections where their countrymen

congregate, and after some overhauling proceed to crowd as many tenants into them as possible, thereby realizing a considerable profit on the investment.

Fair sized one family houses, frame or brick, in nice neighborhoods, some of which are built three on a 50 foot lot, having all improvements, and in fair condition, rent for from $30.00 to $35.00 per month; the same in better neighborhoods, $40.00. Others on still more select streets bring from $50.00 to $60.00. These properties are valued at sums ranging all the ways from $5,000 to $18,000. All these are said to be advances of from 30 to 40 per cent. over the rents and building cost of six or seven years ago.

This analysis of real estate interests, without shedding much additional light on the conditions, shows the general advance in rents which all recognize as having taken place. Fundamentally, it may be safely said to be due to the general and widely diffused prosperity of recent years which has created a desire for better homes, the supply of which, partly by reason of large increases in the cost of land, material and labor, has not as yet been sufficient to meet the demand. These circumstances, together with a rapidly growing population competing for homes, accounts fully for the advance in rents.

The Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries of New Jersey.

A Historical Review.

The report, of which this review forms a part, is the thirtieth in the series issued by the Bureau, and its appearance marks the thirtieth anniversary of the office, which was organized by act of the Legislature of 1878. During all these years the Bureau has faithfully applied the means provided for its maintenance to carrying out the purposes for the advancement of which it was organized; these purposes are compresensively described and summarized in the following extract from the statute defining the character of the work to be performed.

"To collect, assort, systematize, and present in annual reports each year, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially those relating to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of wage workers, and in all suitable and lawful ways to foster and enlarge our manufacturing and every other form of productive industry, with a view to their permanent establishment upon a prosperous basis both to employer and employee."

A desire for information on the lines indicated by the above extract from the statute had arisen in all parts of the country where manufacturing industry was the dominant interest. The introduction and rapid extension of the modern factory system, under which hundreds of persons, men, women and children, were brought together in immense mills and factories equipped with powerful engines, improved machinery, and the appliances and administrative organization necessary for perfecting the manufacture of products, reducing their cost, and improving their quality, was the commencement of a radical revolution in industrial and social customs. Before this irresistible form of com-

petition, the old methods of productive industry quickly succumbed, and the workman who formerly plied his craft in a leisurely but for the time highly efficient manner, with such simple and inexpensive tools as were known to many generations of skilled workmen who preceded him, was forced to bow to the stern logic of necessity, and relinquish his position of independence as his own employer, to become a wage worker in the great mill, the products of which had driven his own from the market.

This evolution from the simplest to the most complex form of industrial organization under which the place once filled by the mechanic familiar with and expert in all branches of his craft was taken by several workmen who were separately trained in only one of the many branches into which the trade had been divided under the new system, naturally and of necessity brought about an equally great change in the social, moral and educational environment of the people. The factory towns which sprang up in large numbers attracted to themselves the village artisans and their families, thus radically changing the life and character of these communities while re-grouping their former inhabitants under social and industrial conditions that were entirely new.

The passing of the village industries and the growth of factory towns, at least in the eastern section of the country, to which they were almost entirely limited in the early fifties, exerted a powerful influence on two very important movements: First, large numbers of people whose business and habits of life had been disrupted through the advent of the factories, chose rather than accept employment in them, to abandon their old homes and make new ones for themselves in the far West; and, second, the factories themselves proved to be such an attraction to another class, because of the demand for labor which they furnished, that a great and steadily increasing stream of immigrants from the western nations of Europe came to the factory towns in such numbers as to effect a marked change in the racial characteristics of the eastern and middle sections of the country.

Questions of profound socialogical interest growing out of these and other co-related changes in the character of our industrial life, which are of importance not merely to factory employes—the class directly concerned—although they, with their

families and dependents, now form by far the largest part of the population of all manufacturing communities, but to the State, as the representatives of all classes. The widespread desire for information relating to factory life and environment, and to industrial conditions generally, led to the establishmnet of bureaus of industrial statistics in thirty-four States of the Union and also one in the Dominion of Canada. The following chronological record shows the States in which these bureaus have been established and the date of organization of each of them:

Massachusetts	1869	Minnesota	1887
Pennsylvania	1872	Nebraska	1887
Connecticut	1873	North Carolina	1887
Kentucky	1876	Rhode Island	1887
Ohio	1877	North Dakota	1889
New Jersey	1878	West Virginia	1889
Indiana	1879	South Dakota	1890
Illinois	1879	Utah	1890
Missouri	1879	Tennessee	1891
New York	1883	Montana	1893
Michigan	1883	New Hampshire	1893
California	1883	Idaho	1895
Wisconsin	1883	Washington	1897
United States	1884	Virginia	1898
Iowa	1884	Louisiana	1900
Maryland	1884	Dominion of Canada	1900
Kansas	1885	Ontario, Canada	1900
Colorado	1887	U. S. Census Office	1902
Maine	1887		

Massachusetts, in which the modern factory system had attained its widest development in this country, took the lead in this matter, as she has always done in things pertaining to progressive industrial legislation, and organized a bureau of labor statistics in 1869; Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Kentucky and Ohio did likewise at intervals of one and two years, and New Jersey followed the example of these States by establishing in 1878 this bureau, which will soon complete the thirtieth year of its existence.

That the sentiment which led to the establishment of these important offices was neither local nor ephemeral is shown by the fact that since the establishment of the first of them, nearly thirty-nine year ago, the number has increased until they now cover practically the entire country, and in not a single instance has one of these offices once established ever been abolished.

The United States is now regarded as the foremost statistical nation of the world, and the foundations of statistical science, which has reached such a high point of development here, were laid down by the State bureaus. It was not until 1884—fifteen years after the establishment of the first State statistical office, and when there were thirteen of them in existence—that the United States Department of Labor was organized, with a prescribed program of work similiar in practically all respects to that of the State offices already in the field. That the success of the State statistical offices naturally led to and brought about the establishment of the national department seems to be, under these circumstances, a perfectly reasonable conclusion.

It is worthy of note, particularly by those given to decrying the importance and value of statistical work performed under State auspices, that not until 1884, after thirteen of the leading manufacturing States had taken up the work on their individual accounts, did the general government provide any means whatever for the collection and publication of statistics relating to labor and industry, outside of the comparatively meagre details presented in the decennial census, which were usually of a character that gave but little of the kind of information with which modern socialogical science is mostly concerned.

Although a census had been taken by the general government every ten years since 1790, there was no permanent census bureau until the office at present bearing that title was established by act of Congress in 1902—only five years ago. Up to that time the taking of each decennial census had been ordered and provided for by special act, and when completed the force engaged on the work was discharged.

At the time the permanent census bureau was established there were thirty-four State statistical bureaus in exstence in this country, the ages of which ranged from two to thirty-three years, all formed, it may be safely asserted, because of a widespread desire for information of a distinctly socialogical character relating to labor and industry, that could not be found in the census publications of either the earlier to later years.

The superintendent of the census of 1860, Mr. J. M. Edmunds, in submitting his report, urged upon Congress the necessity, which even them was recognized, of having a permanent bureau,

not alone for purely census work, but to cover the much wider field subsequently occupied by the State statistical offices. On this branch of the subject Mr. Edmunds said:

"Ought we not, therefore, at the National Capital, now lay the foundation of an institution which shall annually present complete statistical information of the progress of our people in all the pursuits of life; such an institution as should also gather into separate divisions designated by the names of States or Territories, a complete representation of their boundaries and subdivisions, with a history of their progress and advancement in the arts and sciences; their towns, cities and villages; laws, institutions of learning; their agricultural, mineral and manufacturing products, to the end that all persons interested may see and learn as accurately of each State, its people and productions, as could otherwise be seen and learned by the most extended travel and observation.

"Such an institution may be established with but little cost to the government, other than the payment of a small force of competent men, to be engaged in gathering, systematizing and publishing *annual reports* of our agriculture, manufactures, commerce and population. Information for other years than those of the decennial enumeration required by the constitution could be obtained through the various local federal officers without cost, except for blanks, and with *greater accuracy* than has ever yet been obtained through the census returns. The information could be promptly presented to the people while it was still valuable in other than a historical sense."

The signficance of the concluding words of the last paragraph, "valuable in other than a historical sense," becomes plain when it is borne in mind that the lines themselves were penned and the census compilation to which they referred completed late in the year 1865, although the facts and figures forming its contents were collected in 1860, and had reference to that year exclusively. It is not surprising that under these circumstances the practical-minded director regarded the belated statistics of the eighth census as of merely "historical value," and earnestly urged the importance of making a change that would bring the system into closer touch with the current industrial and commercial needs of the country.

Continuous investigation of the conditions appertaining to manufacturing industry and its many related interests, with annual reports thereon, was the dominant note in the director's recommendations to Congress in connection with future census work. His advice was not heeded, however, and it was not until forty years later, when the ordinary work of taking the census had grown to many times the magnitude of the earlier years, that Congress, realizing the utter impossibility of carrying it on even within its then comparatively narrow limits without a large and well trained force of experts, provided for a permanent Bureau of the Census. This was done solely for the purpose of enabling the census office to place the results of its work before the public while they were still recent enough to be of some living interest. Included in the act establishing a permanent census bureau was a provision requiring that a census of manufacturing industry shall be taken every *five years,* midway between the regular decennial enumeration provided for by the constitution, thus manifesting a growing perception of the importance to the business interests of the country of securing more frequent information relating to industrial matters than had been heretofore within reach, and showing a desire, on the part of the national government, to approach as nearly as possible in its immensely wider field the standard of *annual* statistics established by the State bureaus.

That any closer approach to the yearly basis can be made in the work of the census bureau seems unlikely. No practical form of organization for such purposes could keep up in the matter of compilation and analytical interpretation, with the collosal accumulation of data which would follow the undertaking of a national yearly census of manufacturing industry, without either the co-operation of the State bureaus or the establishment by the Federal government of permanent offices or agencies of its own in each State. Such offices, if established, would certainly be much more expensive and for some years at least far less efficient than the State bureaus, because of not possessing the knowledge of local conditions which the latter offices have acquired through long continued, patient and intelligent study of the problems presented in their respective fields.

The importance of State co-operation in the statistical work of the nation was thus referred to in a paper read by Dr. S. N. D. North, Director of the Census, at the Nineteenth Annual Convention of Chiefs of State Bureaus of Labor Statistics held in Washington, D. C., on April 28th, 1903:

"In a scheme for the unification of official statistics, *each State should contribute its proportionate share to an orderly statistical view of the entire nation.* Thus every State inquiry would become a link in a long chain of statistical data, every link of which would fit perfectly into every other link. The realization of this scheme involves no larger expenditure of money than is already made. It only means that the expenditure shall be made for a uniform purpose.

"At every point where the census work touches the work of any bureau, board or commission in any State, there the effort should be made to secure uniformity in schedules of inquiry, uniformity in methods of tabulation, uniformity in date of investigation and thus insure uniformity in results as a basis for the comparative use of the statistics. Thus every State canvass would supplement every national canvass and the actual practical value of both would be multiplied many times. Thus also the census would be saved the expense of making many canvasses which the States also make—a saving to be divided among them; but the question of economy is of little importance compared with the intrinsic improvement of official statistical work.

"Great care must be taken in such a movement (co-operation of the National census office and the State bureaus) to encroach upon no State authority, to minimize no feature of any inquiry of local importance, but to aid and encourage all such work. Whatever can be offered to enlist the helpful co-operation of the State officials should be offered freely. As its work develops the census office will find itself in need of State headquarters and central State agents. It can and should utilize trained State officials to this end at suitable compensation with increased efficiency."

Dr. North also pointed out that in the work of the State labor bureaus there is still another and a very important reason for the co-operation which he recommends:

"So many industrial investigations under some government authority are so constantly in progress that there is growing up among manufacturers a feeling of irritation over these frequent calls for information about their business. To reasonable calls of this character they respond with steadily increasing cheerfulness. They are fast outgrowing the attitude so common in the earlier days of industrial statistics that the attempt of the government to find out anything about their business is an impertinent intrusion into purely private affairs. It happens that many establishments had but recently been called upon to fill out schedules for the State bureaus, and they could not understand why the information then given to the State office should not suffice for the Federal census, which it would have done had the schedules been uniform.

"The great questions of to-day concern the relations of capital and labor as associated in industrial enterprise. These are the questions on which legislation will turn more and more in the future. The people demand exact statistical knowledge concerning them. They demand it from the census; they demand it from the State bureaus.

"What are we able to give in response to this demand? Results which are more imperfectly developed than those in any other field of statistical inquiry. The inherent difficulties surrounding the subject are nowhere else so serious. In other branches of inquiry the main thing is an accurate count of individual units, clearly defined, and the proper presentation of the several items of that count in their relations to each other. It is mainly a work of detail along lines fairly well established. But in industrial statistics every phase presents a problem in itself and not one of these problems has yet found a solution which statisticians are agreed is the best and final solution."

Dr. North reminded his hearers that the improvement of industrial statistics must go forward with the hearty sympathy and co-operation of the manufacturer in every line of industry, as the accuracy and value of the results depend upon the good faith and honest intention with which each individual schedule is filled out. "To establish this sympathy and insure this accuracy both the State and National offices should approach the manufacturer with a uniform schedule, asking for nothing more than what may be made useful in 'shedding some new light on the amaz-

ing changes in industrial conditions which are constantly in progress all around us.' "

In concluding his address Dr. North said, quoting a remark made by Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor: "On the whole, enormous as have been the errors, false as have been many of the statistical statments of official reports, inaccurate as have been many of the calculations and fallacious as have been many of the inferences, political economy has, nevertheless, profited greatly by what has been accomplished."

It is now fifty years since the historian Buckle paid that splendid tribute in his "History of Civilization" to the influence of statistics in uprooting the traditions and superstitions of the past and developing our knowledge of the great laws which underlie all human progress in civilization. "Statistics," said Mr. Buckle, "though yet in its infancy, has already thrown more light upon the study of human nature than all the other sciences put together." In the intervening half century what a tremendous advance has been made in the scope, the methods and the trustworthiness of statistical data. In the interval, the entire system of industrial statistics, as we understand it, has been conceived and developed to its present stage. There is now an opportunity to advance this branch to a point of practical utility hitherto impossible. By co-operation, co-ordination and unification in the work of the census and the State statistical bureaus (the first steps toward which are outlined in the report of your committee) we shall save great sums of money; we shall increase administrative efficiency; we shall bring official industrial data into harmony and consistency; we shall eliminate duplication and remove irritation; we shall increase the intrinsic value of our work, and we shall build up public confidence in the accuracy and utility of industrial statistics. These are ends worthy of our best endeavor."

The report referred to by the Director of the Census in the concluding paragraph of his address to the convention of officers of State statistical bureaus was one formulated by a committee of that body under the presidency of Carroll D. Wright, on which the Federal census office and the State statistical bureaus were equally represented. The committee was appointed at the preceding annual convention of the association to consider

and report upon a feasible plan by which the work of the State bureaus of industrial statistics and that of the newly established permanent census office of the National government could be conducted under some form of co-operation which will bring about practical uniformity in the lines of investigation and also in the schedules used for making them.

The committee reported having been in conference with the Director of Census, who was in entire harmony with the plan of co-operation. The terms and proposals of the report submitted by the committee met with his hearty approval, and the census office may be relied upon to co-operate with the several State bureaus in all lines of investigation where such co-operation is found to be feasible and desirable. There was to be no disposition on the part of the census office to minimize the work of the State bureaus or interfere with their liberty in any way. The committee and the Director concurred in expressing the belief that the results of co-operation, such as was suggested, would be to improve the quality of the work both of the State bureaus and of the census office, while adding materially to the dignity and strength of both.

Some of the advantages to be derived, as set forth in remarks by Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, and William M. Stewart, Chief of the Division of Manufactures of the Twelfth Census, were reducible to the following propositions:

a. Co-operation of the kind contemplated will insure uniformity in schedules, methods and results, thus making possible comparisons between the State and Federal investigations upon the same subjects, and between the reports of the several States from year to year.

b. It will obviate the necessity and disadvantages of constant duplication of work.

c. It will effect a saving of expense both to the Federal government and to the several States.

The special advantages that would accrue to the State were thus referred to:

1. By giving to trained statisticians in State offices the supervision within their own States of the field work of the Census Office when the latter is undertaken in colaboration.

2. By depositing in the State bureaus, whenever desired, complete records of the census work of that State and by allowing State publication of the results simultaneously with their publication by the Census Office.

3. By saving to the State a large part of the expense of supervision, field work, tabulation and compilation.

4. By the insertion upon the several schedules of inquiry or by the use of supplemental schedules embodying special local questions in any State that may desire information in addition to that called for by the census schedules.

5. As time passes the Census Office will require in the several States a permanent headquarters or central State office, and particularly at the periods of the decennial census. A State office equipped with experienced officials and clerks will offer superior facilities, as compared with a temporary office.

In conclusion, the committee declared that in its judgment the State bureaus of labor statistics offer the most practical and most promising field in which to inaugurate broad, comprehensive plans for elevating and standardizing industrial statistics in the State and the Nation. The committee's report was adopted by the convention and a permanent committee of three was appointed to take into consideration the schedules now in use or contemplated by the Federal Census Office and the statistical bureaus of the several States with a view to harmonizing the same. This permanent committee was instructed to report at the next annual meeting of the association upon the best method to be adopted for securing a degree of harmony in scope, schedules, instructions and tabulations for the inquiries to be conducted by the Federal Census Office and the State bureaus of statistics during the year 1905.

An examination of each of the State bureaus was made by a representative of the Census Office, with a view to ascertaining their fitness in the matter of equipment for co-operating in the Federal census work in their respective States, and among the number passed upon and reported competent in every respect was the New Jersey Bureau. Accordingly, the Federal Census of manufacturing industry in 1905 was taken in this State in accordance with an agreement under which the records and facilities of the office were placed at the disposal of the Census Bureau,

the officials of which conducted the canvass of that year, turning over to the State office the data required for its annual compilation of the "Statistics of Manufactures." The chief of this bureau was also requested by the Federal office to assume a limited form of supervision over the census work in New Jersey during that year, but for satisfactory reasons found himself unable to comply.

Efforts are still being made to bring the National and the State offices as closely together as possible, but it must necessarily be a work of many years to fully develop co-operation and collaboration among so many States; ultimately it will be done, however, because the idea is a progressive one, and its realization will mark a great advance in statistical science throughout the entire country.

But little changes, if any, will have to be made in the inquiry schedules in use in the New Jersey bureau, or in the compilation and form of presentation in vogue in the office, in order to bring about a perfect adjustment of these to the requirements of the Federal Census; so far as the statistics of manufactures are concerned, the schedule long in use in the State bureau is in every essential respect similar to that of the Federal Census, and to make it absolutely the same would require but very little change. As a matter of fact, practical co-operation between this bureau and the census office dates back to 1900, when the work of reviewing the data of the twelfth census relating to New Jersey and preparing abstracts of the same for publication in advance bulletins form was, at the request of the Director of the Census, performed in this office.

This much it seems necessary to say in support of the general proposition that State bureaus of labor statistics occupy an important field and meet a demand that can be supplied in no other way, and that these offices wherever established naturally and inevitably followed the growth and extension of manufacturing industry as the best possible means of shedding light upon the consequent changes in industrial conditions. It seemed desirable to show also that this work could not be done by the Federal Census, which, up to five years ago, was merely an emergency organization without any of the elements of continuity or permanency; called into existence every ten years to

perform the work provided for by the constitution and promptly dissolved again when that was done, with a moral certainty that the experience gained during the progress of the work would count for practically nothing thereafter, as the services of few or none of the hundreds of persons employed could be secured when the time for taking the next decennial census arrived.

What has been said on the subject, endorsed as it is by the judgment of the present distinguished Director of the Census and his able assistant; by Carroll D. Wright, at that time United States Labor Commissioner, and by representatives from all parts of the country who are now engaged in statistical work, should be regarded as sufficiently vindicating the usefulness of the State bureaus and proving the value of their work, not alone to the States in which they exist, but also to the entire nation.

Dismissing this phase of the subject, therefore, the bureau may with propriety, as an incidental recognition of the thirtieth anniversary of its organization, be allowed to briefly review its own particular work in the statistical field and present at least some of the evidences of commendation and approval that have been freely bestowed upon it by the many persons at home and abroad who for good reasons felt impelled to write of it to the office in terms of praise. These letters are so numerous and extend backward over so long a period of time that only a comparatively few of those received during the past five or six years which have relation to the publications issued by the office during that time can be noticed here.

As before stated, this volume is the thirtieth of the series of regular annual reports; the average number of pages per volume is approximately five hundred, or a total of fifteen thousand pages for the entire file from the first to the latest. The contents of these books will be found to cover a very wide range of industrial subjects, in which every line of investigation indicated in the legislative act which established the bureau has received its due share of attention.

The leading feature of the annual reports is the Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey, which fully realizes for this State all the advantages sought for the entire nation by the advocates of a permanent census bureau. These statistics are absolutely correct in every respect, being compiled from certified statements

voluntarily made each year by the owners or managers of every factory or workshop establishment in New Jersey. The facts and detailed particulars reported each year by these statistics are the same in every respect as those furnished by the United States Census Bureau's reports on manufacturing industry for the entire nation which is made every ten years. As a record of industrial conditions in our State these annual statistics are not only absolutely accurate in every respect, but they are really indispensable if we are to be kept informed about the material and moral conditions surrounding manufacturing industry, which is by far the most important of all our interests, and the one on which our future prosperity most largely depends.

In these statistics the totals are compared in carefully prepared reviews, and each year's report tells its own story of the increase or decrease, as the case may be, in the volume of business done by any one or all of the industries carried on within our borders. No such results would be attainable if we were obliged to depend for information on the figures furnished by Federal Census, which can be compared only once in ten years. As one census may be taken in a year of great activity and the next in one of equally marked stagnation, or vice versa, it requires no argument to show how misleading any conclusions drawn from comparisons of figures obtained under such circumstances are sure to be.

Other important features of the regular annual reports are the statistics of employment on the steam railroads; the cost of living in New Jersey; a series of studies of special subjects that, under the title "Monographs on Economic Topics," have for some years back formed one of the most interesting and instructive chapters of the yearly volume.

One series of these monographs relates to the "disease tendencies of industry." These studies are the result of careful investigations of certain trades for the purpose of ascertaining the effect produced by their necessary processes on the health of workmen employed in them, and also the current liability to their suffering accidental injury while at work. The trades thus far investigated are: Glass manufacture, woolen mills, jewelry manufacture, men's hats, pottery and leather manufacture. Another series of these special publications includes studies on

many subjects of general economic interest, among them being the "Social Aspect of Child Labor in New Jersey," "The Negro in Mechanical and Manufacturing Industry," "The Benefit Features of Trades Unionism," "Apprenticeship Regulations of the Trades Unions," "The New South Wales Plan for Providing for the Unemployed," and the "Economic Changes in the Building Trades of Essex County." Still another series of the special monographs deals with the growth of industry in the State and shows the natural and other favoring advantages that are found in larger measure here than elsewhere. Among the titles contained in this series are "New Jersey as a Manufacturing State," "A History of the Oyster Industry in New Jersey," and reviews of the "silk" and the "clay products" industries.

Another interesting and valuable feature of the bureau's work is the wide variety of information which appears in each annual report under the title "Industrial Chronology of New Jersey." The contents of this chapter consist of a complete record giving the fullest possible details relating to the following subjects:

1. New manufacturing companies incorporated, with their authorized capital and description of the goods to be made.

2. New manufacturing plants established and old ones enlarged.

3. Manufacturing plants that have been moved into New Jersey from elsewhere, with their names, locations from which they came and where settled.

4. Instances of partial or total suspension of work in manufacturing plants.

5. Manufacturing plants that have been damaged or destroyed by fire or flood, with amount of loss incidental to each occurrence.

6. A list of workmen who were injured while on duty by accidents of a serious character and the number of such cases that resulted in death.

7. A record of strikes and lock-outs, with the occupations in which they occurred; the location, cause, duration and result in each case.

8. A list of the trade and labor unions and organizations of employers formed for trade purposes.

The wide range of nformation, which constitutes the very life of industrial history, is given for each year in chronological order by counties, and the various subjects included, like all other departments of the annual report, are strictly within the scope of the duties of the bureau as defined by law.

The Monographs on Economic Subjects.

The quality of the bureau's special lines of work, as exemplified in the "Monographs on Economic Topics," and the estimate placed upon their value by competent authority, is shown in some comments on the subject made by Frederick L. Hoffman, Chief Statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company, in the course of an extended criticism of the Vital Statistics of the United States Census of 1900, which was published in book form by the American Statistical Association in 1902. Mr. Hoffman, taking exception to the manner in which the important subject—"diseases of occupations"—is treated, not alone in the census reports, but in practically all American medical publications and reports of State and local health departments, says:

"There are few subjects of greater practical importance before the American public at the present time than the problem of industrial hygiene, and it is a sorry fact that nearly all our knowledge regarding the diseases of occupations is derived from English or Continental sources. The treatment of the subject in American medical work, by American writers, is entirely inadequate, and a painstaking investigation, covering ten years of issue of two leading medical journals, has proven to the writer the almost complete absence of useful contributions by qualified experts to our knowledge of occupation mortality.

"The only creditable exception to the general indifference on the subject is found in the State of New Jersey, where the State Board of Health and the *State Bureau of Labor Statistics* have, at different periods, published exceedingly useful investigations on the mortality of persons in the different important industries of the State.

"What can be done on even a limited scale in this direction is shown by the results of an occupation inquiry made by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics of New Jersey during the year 1901 into the health conditions of men employed in hat manufacture and glass works."

Again, referring to a similar investigation, the results of which were published in the report of 1906, Mr. Hoffman, in a letter on the subject addressed to the bureau, says:

"I have read the special report on the health conditions of the pottery industry with special interest, due to the fact that I have personally thoroughly investigated that occupation, both in Trenton and other localities.

"You are to be congratulated upon the thoroughly scientific and practical manner in which you have dealt with this subject, and the report is in all essentials a model which should be followed by other State bureaus.

"I expect to have an opportunity to call the attention of the public to your report in an address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and if possible I shall have the entire report, or at least a large portion of it, reprinted in the Medical Examiner and Practitioner, which pays special attention to diseases of occupation."

Large numbers of communications of an equally commendatory character relating to these monographs were received by the bureau from physicians and persons connected with insurance interests, both at home and abroad; but not alone to professional and business interests have these studies of the diseases and disease tendencies of industry proven valuable; the wage earners in the several occupations considered have found in them a medium through which legislative authority might be invoked for protection against such preventable menaces to health or conditions leading to accidental injury as were brought to light by the investigations.

The "Negro in Manufacturing and Mechanical Industry" was the result of an inquiry intended to show just what progress was being made in the higher ranges of mechanical labor by negroes who, as boys, had taken advantage of the opportunities offered in the manual training departments of our public schools. The monograph on this subject answered the purpose for which

it was designed fully, and its publication was warmly commended by friends and advocates of equal industrial opportunity for the negro race.

The larger special publications issued by the bureau during recent years are: "The Industrial Directory of New Jersey," first published in 1901, and revised and enlarged to double its original size in 1906, and a volume under the title "Industrial Betterment Institutions in New Jersey Manufacturing Establishments," which was published in 1904.

The Industrial Directory.

The first revision of the Industrial Directory, as issued in 1906, is a book of approximately six hundred pages. To explain in the briefest possible terms the purposes for which it was originally published, it may be said that the book was designed to render to the State at large and to its hundreds of small communities the kind of service performed by active and efficient boards of trade for the cities and towns in which such bodies exist. The results have been in the highest degree satisfactory; the Directory seems to have met a wide range of previously existing demands for information concerning the State and its constituent communities that before its publication was practically unobtainable.

The plan on which the Industrial Directory is arranged is to present for every city, town and village in the State having a population of one hundred or more all the facts regarding location, population, railroad and other transportation connections, postal, express and banking facilities, tax rate, fire protection, schools—public and private—churches, libraries and such other social and business advantages of a public or private character as each community has to offer. A list of the manufacturing plants in operation in each community is also given, together with a comprehensive statement showing the concessions offered in each place to induce the settlement of other labor employing industries.

In addition to this wide variety of information which is given with equal particularity for the smallest and the greatest communities in our State, the Industrial Directory contains an alphabetically arranged index, in which the names of every manufacturing firm in New Jersey may be found, with a description of the goods made and the correct factory and office address of each of them.

A few paragraphs quoted from its introductory pages will serve to more fully explain the circumstances that led to the compilation and publication of the Industrial Directory; these are as follows:

"The advantages which New Jersey offers to those seeking locations for manufacturing industry, or opportunities for employment, investment or residence, cannot be too fully set forth or too widely advertised.

"The friendly rivalry existing between the States of the Union is directed toward outstripping each other in the race for population, industry and commerce, which are the elements underlying individual and collective prosperity.

"The importance of having such information prepared in some condensed and at the same time comprehensive form became apparent to the bureau several years ago, when it came to know that a considerable number of manufacturers had, at one or another time, removed their plants to other States in order to obtain facilities that could have been readily secured in many New Jersey municipalities if only there had been some convenient and reliable means of learning where these were and what they had to offer.

"The departure of these plants was a very real and serious loss to the State at large, and our numerous small towns in which a manufactory would be eagerly welcomed as a means of keeping its young people employed at home were deprived of the much-needed opportunities for growth that would surely follow had these departed industries found homes among them instead of being allowed to leave the State without any practical effort having been made to retain them. The want of an official record from which a choice could be made of locations in New Jersey in which equal or superior advantages could be secured for the asking was in all probability responsible for the loss of many of these plants.

"Besides, there had been a number of inquiries addressed to the office from parties outside of the State who desired advice as to where factory sites might be obtained, with full particulars as to transportation facilities, labor supply and other details that could be obtained only by referring the inquirers to such cities or towns as were known to have organized boards of trade.

"The result has been that the growth of populous and prosperous towns was assisted, while comparatively obscure places, although possessing equal or even superior advantages, were passed by unnoticed because necessary knowledge regarding them was, for the time being, unattainable.

"In the larger cities, both of our own and other States, instances are constantly occurring of business expansion outgrowing factory accommodations which, by reason of high land values, cannot be adequately increased without a very great outlay of money. In such cases manufacturers naturally and necessarily seek new locations where land is inexpensive, and erect establishments of greater capacity wherever the inducements offered are most to their advantage.

"Brought face to face with an understanding of this want, and recognizing the importance to the State of having it supplied in the most effective and thorough manner possible, the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industry, after much patient labor collecting the necessary material to cover so wide a field, published the first Industrial Directory of New Jersey, which is the first perfect compendium of information relating to all the material interests of the State that has been issued under either public or private auspices.

"The work was undertaken by the Bureau as a patriotic duty to the State at large, and also in a special sense to the comparatively small towns that had not heretofore enjoyed an opportunity of calling the attention of the business world to their many advantages, and although the work has involved a vast amount of labor in addition to the other, and what may be called regular duties of the bureau, it was cheerfully done in the confident belief that the results would redound to the credit and the material welfare of our entire State."

As before stated, this book proved to be one of the most useful and generally sought after publications ever issued by this

or any other State, and our claim that it has done more to make the resources, advantages and attractions of New Jersey known to all interested in such matters, at home and abroad, than had ever been accomplished before by any other means is amply sustained by evidence in the form of appreciative letters now on file in the bureau.

The directory has been sent to every manufacturing firm in the State, and, with the cordial sanction and approval of the National Department of State, copies of the book were sent to all Unitel States Consuls and Consuls General stationed in foreign countries that have commercial intercourse with the United States, or from which there is any considerable immigration to our shores.

Copies were also sent to a carefully selected list of large manufacturing firms throughout the country, whose works were located in the large cities and who, it seemed, might, through the instrumentality of the directory, become interested in the superior advantages for industrial expansion offered in hundreds of communities here, in which legitimate industry of any kind furnishing employment for labor would be most cordially welcomed. That valuable results have followed seems to be proven by the fact that requests for the book from manufacturing firms outside of the State have been coming to the bureau ever since the first distribution of the volume began, and also that during the year 1906 thirty-seven industrial plants of various dimensions were moved into our State from elsewhere, two-thirds of the number coming from New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo and Philadelphia.

Every post-office in the State, and practically all boards of trade and libraries, with many of the public schools, have been, at their requests, supplied with copies of the directory. Railroad companies, telegraph and telephone companies, express companies, manufacturers, merchants, professional men, and, in fact, representatives of practically every business interest of the State—public, semi-public and private—appear to have found in this many-sided publication something that supplied a previously existing want; the demands for the book have, therefore, been so numerous that if its distribution had not been restricted solely to the purposes of business, an edition three times as large as the one issued would have been required to meet them.

Great as has been the amount of research and labor involved in the production of this book and the other special publications to which reference has been made, the work was performed through extra exertion on the part of the office force, and without any increase whatever in the annual appropriation for the maintenance of the bureau.

A few representative letters selected from hundreds of an equally complimentary character relating to the Industrial Directory that were received from officials, private individuals, firms, corporations and others prominently identified with the business interests of the State and Nation are here appended:

The copy of the Industrial Directory, prepared under the auspices of your office, both surprises and gratifies me. Unless I am greatly mistaken it will prove to be of very great value to the manufacturing interests of the State.

"It fills a unique position and partakes of the character, which, in a modest way, I sought to give to the publications of the different departments, in that the information contained therein is valuable, and sets forth the peculiar advantages of our State.

"The book is very creditable to your department, and will, no doubt, create a very favorable impression of the good work which is now being done by it."

FOSTER M. VOORHEES,
Ex-Governor of N. J.

"I thank you very much for the copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey which you kindly sent me. I should think the work would be of very great value in making known the resources of our State, and it certainly reflects great credit on your department."

W. M. JOHNSON,
Ex-Senator, Bergen Co.

"I want to thank you for the copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey which you sent me. It is certainly the most complete compilation I have ever seen, both as to its make-up and the valuable information it contains."

JAMES SMITH, JR.,
Ex U. S. Senator.

"I have received the copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey which you had advised me would be sent. It is a most useful, interesting, and instructive compilation to anyone seeking information concerning the wonderful industrial interests within the boundaries of our State."

R. WAYNE PARKER, M. C.

"Please accept my thanks for handsomely bound copy of Industrial Directory of New Jersey. The book will be very useful in my office here (Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.,) and I appreciate your kindness in sending me a copy."

JOHN KEAN,
United States Senator.

"I desire to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey, and to thank you for furnishing me with so useful and valuable a publication.

"Congratulating you upon the thoroughness and excellence of your work, I remain,

CHARLES N. FOWLER, M. C.,
Chairman Committee on Banking and Currency.

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey, and to extend my thanks for your courtesy in sending it. It is a fine publication, and one that will be of great value to me in my work."

HENRY C. ALLEN, M. C.

"I have this morning received the Industrial Directory of New Jersey, for which I thank you very much. It is a very useful book, and I am much pleased to have it."

WILLIAM H. WILEY, M. C.

"Please accept thanks for copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey. In the preparation and distribution of this volume you have certainly filled a long felt want. With the unparalleled advantages which New Jersey possesses for the location of industrial plants, it seems strange that heretofore nothing has been done to make them known.

"I hope you have had printed a large edition and will give it wide circulation."

H. I. BUDD.
Commissioner of Public Roads.

"I would be very much pleased to have a copy of the Industrial Directory. It would be of great service to me and aid me in my work in New Jersey, and would be highly appreciated."

J. C. BRITTON, Special Agent,
Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.

"Your Industrial Directory of New Jersey is invaluable to our Secretaries in studying conditions which obtain in various cities and towns throughout our State. I hope it will be both agreeable and convenient to you to furnish us with a copy of your latest edition. This addition to our office will be greatly appreciated."

L. E. HAWKINS, State Secretary,
Young Men's Christian Association of New Jersey.
Newark, N. J.

"I am in receipt of copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey, 1906, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, and find the same contains information of undoubted value to the business public.

"The industrial index is certainly an excellent feature and reflects great credit for the careful manner in which the work has been compiled."

JAMES M. REILLEY, Secretary,
The Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.

"I am just in receipt of your kind letter of May 31, also a copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey, and want to thank you most sincerely for this book which completely answers our purpose regarding the State of New Jersey; it is just what we most desired for our purpose.

"I want to thank you also for the kind wishes and interest you manifest in the exposition, and have no doubt but that we will take advantage of your kind offer for additional information in the future. I trust the old State of New Jersey will not be in the rear at the coming exposition."

ALGER M. WHEELER, Chief, Dept. of Exhibits,
Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va.

"I am this morning in receipt, through your kindness, of a copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

"It is a useful, as well as an instructive work, and should be appreciated by anyone interested in the progress and welfare of our State. Great credit is due you for the production of so fine a work."

R. H. APPLEBY, Manager,
American Assurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

"Will you kindly forward us a copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey. In looking over a copy of this book we find there is a great deal of information contained in the same which would be of advantage to us in our line of business."

T. M. TAYLOR & CO., Agents,
Taylor Insurance Company, Hackensack, N. J.

"Please send me a bound copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey, published as I believe, at the expense of the State. The copy I have seen appears to be a very useful and complete book, and well worth the trouble and expense incurred in publishing the same."

WILLIAM W. WELCH,
Counsellor at Law, Paterson, N. J.

"At the suggestion of the Secretary of the Board of Trade of Camden, N. J., I am writing to request that you forward to me a copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey for 1906."

HENRY E. REED, Director,
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition,
Seattle, Washington.

"With thanks acknowledgement is made of receipt of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey for 1906. We wish to congratulate the department on its splendid work, and particularly on this fine book, just issued.

We would be greatly pleased to have the publications of the Bureau, so that easy access may be had to them by our citizens."

BOARD OF TRADE,
Camden, N. J.

"We are in receipt of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey, and desire to express our thanks for the same.

We wish to use the information more for the purpose of helping us to dispose of our products than for the direct purpose you had in view in publishing the work.

We desire, however, to compliment the Bureau on the very complete way in which the subject is treated; the book cannot help but be of great value to anyone interested in New Jersey industries."

R. D. STACKPOLE CO.,
New York, N. Y.

"I am engaged in making some compilations of factory statistics, etc., and am informed by an Indiana State official that you have issued a very valuable report of your State under the title, Industrial Directory of New Jersey. Will you kindly send me a copy. It will be of great service in my work."

EDWARD H. DAVIS, Librarian,
National Association of Mfrs.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

"Please send me a copy of Industrial Directory of New Jersey for 1906. I have the edition of 1901, which is in constant use, but saw your new issue to-day and must compliment and congratulate the Bureau on the manner in which it has been gotten up."

CHAS. J. WETZEL,
Newark, N. J.

"I saw recently in a library a copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey and it seemed to me about as valuable a publication as the State could send out.

"Will you kindly send me a copy, even if it is not of the latest year's issue. I believe that the National Bureau of the Census could put out nothing of more value to manufacturers than just such a publication."

D. W. STRAYER,
Orford Copper Co.,
Camden Works, Camden, N. J.

"The Industrial Directory of New Jersey arrived this morning and I am very well pleased with it. The book just fills the bill."

MORRIS BROWN, Pres.,
The Manhattan Belt Dressing Co.,
Bridgeport, N. J.

"We wish to thank you heartily for sending us the copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey, which was received this morning, and we would appreciate very much your sending us two more copies for the use of officers of our company."

G. T. MORRISON, Manager,
Lamp Works, General Electric Company,
Harrison, N. J.

"You will greatly oblige the Howard-Ramie Fibre Mfg. Co., by sending them at your earliest convenience a copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey.

"We are about to locate a mill for the manufacture of vegetable fibre, which will surpass in quality the highest grade of cotton, linen or silk."

H. H. HOWARD,
Howard-Ramie Fibre Mfg. Co.,
New York, N. Y

"We beg to acknowledge receipt of your book, Industrial Directory of New Jersey, and thank you for the same.

"From a cursory examination of its contents, we must say that the Bureau has produced a very useful volume for the manufacturers and other citizens of New Jersey."

T. P. HOWELL & CO.,
Newark, N. J.

"We are just in receipt of your Industrial Directory of New Jersey, and wish to congratulate you upon its comprehensive scope and apparent great utility.

While for our particular line of business it does not mean so much, still the varied information it contains of our whole State, and the completeness of the work generally, compels our admiration."

J. H. HALSEY & SMITH, Ltd.,
Newark, N. J.

"We have received copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey for 1906. It appears to be a very complete and comprehensive record of the industries of our State.

"We desire to congratulate the Bureau on the production of such a fine volume."

MANHATTAN SHIRT CO.,
Paterson, N. J.

"We beg to acknowledge receipt of copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey, and thank you for the same. We find the volume will be of material help to us in many ways."

PENNSYLVANIA, BEECH CREEK & EASTERN COAL CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

"We had a copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey, issued in 1901. It was a very useful book, but has been lost or mislaid and we write to ask if you can send us another of, if possible, a later edition. Also if you have any other publications along the same lines, will you kindly forward copies of the same to us."

THE CLIFFWOOD BRICK CO.,
Cliffwood, N. J.

"The Industrial Directory of New Jersey came to hand this morning, and we appreciate very much your kindness in sending it.

"We are interested both personally and in a business way in the industries of New Jersey, and feel confident your book will prove of great value to us."

CHARLES E. SHOLES COMPANY,
(Chemicals), New York, N. Y.

"We are desirous of securing a copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey for 1906. Will you kindly advise what steps we should take to procure this book, as it contains information of great value to us."

PERTH AMBOY FIRE BRICK CO.,
Perth Amboy, N. J.

"We learn that the State of New Jersey publishes a book periodically, giving information in regard to the different cities in your State which are desirable for the location of manufacturing establishments.

"As we are contemplating the selection of a new and permanent location for our business, we would like very much to have any information you might be able to give us, and trust the book referred to (Industrial Directory), may be sent at your earliest convenience."

H. A. DANIEL, President,
Atlas Roofing Co.,
Ithaca, N. Y.

"We are informed that the State of New Jersey has issued an Industrial Directory wherein is set forth such information regarding towns as is likely to be required by capitalists seeking locations for manufacturing plants. Will you not be good enough to send us the latest edition, and we will remit charges, if there be any."

N. W. AYER & SON,
Philadelphia, Pa.

"Thanks for copy of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey. I am contemplating starting a foundry in New Jersey, and, with the assistance of the Directory, have been looking into the merits of several locations.

"Thanking you for your courtesy, and for the information contained in this excellent book, I am,

ROBERT E. CAREY,
New York, N. Y.

As has been already stated, the foregoing letters relating to the Directory are only a small number of the many received in earnest and voluntary commendation of the book as the best medium in existence through which general information relating to the material interests of our State may be obtained. The Directory is, in fact, as nearly as possible, a realization in New Jersey of the plan recommended to the Federal government by the Director of the Census of 1860, in that it gives: "A complete representation of our towns, cities and villages; their institutions of learning, progress in arts and sciences, and their manufacturing, mineral and agricultural products, to the end that all persons interested may see and learn accurately of each place, its people and productions, as could otherwise be seen and learned by the most extended travel and observation."

Industrial Betterment Work.

Under the title, "Industrial Betterment Institutions in New Jersey Manufacturing Establishments," the bureau, in 1904, issued a special report on the movement in factories and workshops of the State popularly known as "welfare work"; this report consisted of a description of certain peculiar features of factory administration and management designed for the physical and financial protection of employes, and for maintaining a spirit of reciprocal confidence and friendliness between employers and employes.

In the compilation of this important work the bureau was largely influenced by a request from the Department of Social Economy of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition that it should be done and that the results of the inquiry, with other work of the bureau along socialogical lines, be made a part of the State's exhibit at St. Louis. A few paragraphs quoted from the introduction to the book will serve to explain the purpose it was intended to serve:

"The underlying purpose in the preparation of this work is to show that there is another and a more hopeful and inspiring side of the great labor problem than that which is manifested in strikes, lock-outs, boycotts and other forms of bitter friction between employer and employee.

"It is intended to show that notwithstanding these regretable incidents the relations between the two great forces of industry—capital and labor— are, at least in New Jersey, on a sound and healthy basis, and that there is no scarcity of instances which go to prove that large numbers of employers and their workmen are, in their business relations, animated by sentiments of genuine friendliness and are loyally co-operating together in carrying out plans for their mutual advantage in the management of industrial enterprises, on the prosperity of which all are equally dependent for success in the struggle of life."

Through the medium of a letter on the subject addressed to the manufacturers of the State, information was received showing the existence of a surprisingly large number of establishments in which employers and employes had long been acting together in carrying out plans tending to make the conditions appertaining to industrial life as safe, pleasant and agreeable as they were capable of being made under the then existing circumstances. This admirable and far-seeing policy of collaboration was shown by the inquiry to have produced a very wide range of concrete results, among them being the establishment in connection with the various works of club houses, reading rooms and libraries, lunch and dining rooms, gymnasiums, amusement halls and bath rooms.

In a large number of other factories the benefit features were found to be in the form of benefit associations for the purpose of providing an income for workmen during sickness or disability, burial funds, accident insurance and workmen's savings funds. This class of benefits was maintained by the joint action of employers and employes, the largest contributions in the majority of cases being made by the former.

Still other welfare work of a character which illustrates the kindness and liberality of employers—the incidental expenses being borne entirely by them—are: Free industrial education, profit-sharing, full pay for holidays and during sickness, prem-

iums for useful suggestions and for specially good work, special rewards for long and faithful services, special consideration for female wage earners, vacations allowed to workmen with full pay, premiums paid on workmen's life and accident insurance policies and family supplies furnished to workmen at cost prices.

Full descriptions of these several classes of benefits, illustrated by fine photographic views of factory club rooms, amusement halls, libraries, lunch rooms, bath rooms, swimming pools, rest rooms, etc., were published in the report, a large number of copies of which were distributed at the St. Louis Exposition, where greatly enlarged reproductions of the illustrations contained in the book formed an important part of the bureau's exhibit in the department of social economy. The exhibit, in its entirety, attracted a great deal of attention during the continuance of the Exposition, and a second edition of the work had to be printed in order to meet the requests for it that began to come in almost immediately after its first appearance from persons interested in progressive factory management in our own and foreign countries.

By far the largest number of these requests came from factory owners and managers of large industrial enterprises, whose interest in the practicability of establishing similar lines of welfare work in establishments under their control had been aroused by the display of what had been accomplished in New Jersey. Practically all of our own large manufacturers were supplied with copies of the book, and there are the best of reasons for believing that it is still exercising a powerful influence for good wherever it has gone.

The International Jury, in the Department of Social Economy, awarded the bureau a *Gold Medal* and *Diploma* for its exhibit at St. Louis.

Substantially the same display was, at the request of the American Institute of Social Service and the Director of the Socialogical Departments, sent to the International Exposition at Liege, Belgium, in 1905, and again in 1907 to the International Book and Paper Exposition held in Paris, France, and the Exposition at Jamestown, Va. At Liege and at Paris the Grand Prize, or highest award, was bestowed upon the bureau's work by the International Juries.

A few selected letters written in an appreciative spirit by manufacturers and others in reference to the betterment work publication are here appended:

"On behalf of Mr. Vreeland (Chairman), Mr. Easley (Chairman, Executive Council), and myself, I desire to thank you for copies of your report on Industrial Betterment Institutions, which was certainly issued in very beautiful form. If it is possible, will you kindly send me an additional half dozen copies."

GERTRUDE BEEKS, Secretary,
Welfare Department,
The National Civic Federation, New York, N. Y.

"May I inquire if you have a reserve number of copies of your report on Industrial Betterment Institutions for general distribution. I have already given out four of the six you sent me recently, one having been given to a member of our Welfare Department to send to Australia, where a movement to start this work has just been initiated. He writes that he would like to have a copy himself, and regrets having to part with the one I sent him, for the purpose above mentioned. If you have additional copies which you can spare, we could put them to good use.

"I hope that other State Bureaus will follow the example you have set of investigating this subject."

GERTRUDE BEEKS, Secretary,
Welfare Department, The National Civic Federation.

"As professor of commerce and statistics and due to the fact that I have resided in the city of New York for some three years as Registrar of the Tenement House Department, I am frequently requested to give lectures upon the subject of industrial betterment in the east.

"In this way my attention has been called to the comprehensive report made by you for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, under the title of 'Industrial Betterment Institutions in New Jersey Manufacturing Establishments.' I not only desire to obtain a copy of that report, but I wish to secure lantern slides from the plates used therein.

"You will therefore greatly oblige me by stating under what conditions I may obtain them. I should perhaps add that the immediate need of such lectures is due to the formation of a Child Labor Committee for this State, whose object is to promote laws for the protection and care of laboring children."

W. R. PATTERSON,
Executive Council of Iowa, Des Moines, Ia.

"It gives me pleasure to hereby acknowledge receipt of and to thank you for the four copies of the volume 'Industrial Betterment Institutions,' which is certainly finely gotten up, and reflects much credit on your Bureau.

"I shall be very glad to receive a number of copies of the second edition; but may I venture to suggest that a full, well crossed index would add greatly to its value as a work of reference. For instance, I would recommend that such subjects as profit sharing, sick benefits, mortuary benefits, baths, restaurants, provident funds, etc., should be so indexed as to enable the student at a glance to find everything in the volume relating to any particular topic.

"A careful reading of the report convinces me that students, editors, and others will make much and valuable use of the book, if it is made convenient for reference."

ARTHUR W. MILBRON,
New York, N. Y.

"I was greatly interested a few days ago while in the Weston Electrical Instrument Co.'s plant at Waverly, in your State, to learn that your Bureau had recently issued a volume in which you had made interesting studies of the welfare features of factories in New Jersey. If you will be good enough to forward a copy of this book to my address, Ballon Hall, Tufts College, Mass., I shall greatly appreciate the favor."

HENRY C. METCALF,
Tufts College, Mass.,
Department of Political Science.

"I found your report regarding Industrial Betterment Institutions in your State of very great value and interest, and I shall be very grateful if you can spare me two additional copies. I want to send one to an English firm that is greatly interested in the work. The other I desire for the service of the Labor Committee of the Boston Twentieth Century Club.

"Your report is the best I have thus far seen, and I trust that it will become a model for other State Bureaus of labor to use in connection with such investigations."

HENRY C. METCALF,
Tufts College, Mass.,
Department of Political Science.

"Many thanks for the bound copy which you have kindly sent us of the 'Industrial Betterment Institutions' report, which will be of great value in our collection of Socialogical Literature.

"I should certainly be very glad and greatly obliged, if you will have the name of this Library placed upon your permanent mailing list for future publications, as literature of this kind is always acceptable in a special library like ours."

E. A. BAKER, Borough Librarian,
Metropolital Borough of Woolwich Public Libraries,
Plumstead, England.

"Your book 'Industrial Betterment Institutions in New Jersey Manufacturing Establishments,' is just received. If it is consistent with your practice, I beg to ask if you will not have the kindness to send copies of this valuable book to the following persons. (Here follows a list of nine names of managers of the various departments of the company's business.)

S. M. DARLING, Secretary,
Socialogical Committee, International Harvester Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

(Other letters were subsequently received from Mr. Darling, asking that copies of the book be sent to him for the purpose of meeting requests for it from several large manufacturing institutions in and about Chicago.)

"I have lately been supplied by the American Institute of Social Service with a copy of your excellent report on Industrial Betterment Institutions in New Jersey Manufacturing Establishments. As I am engaged in introducing work of this kind into manufacturing plants, I write to ask if it would be possible to obtain a list of other concerns in your State which have, since the publication of your report, taken up work of this kind, or if there are any others that desire to do so."

H. F. J. PORTER, M. E.
Consulting Engineer, New York, N. Y.

"Will you kindly send me 'Industrial Betterment Institutions in New Jersey Manufacturing Establishments,' which I desire to use in connection with a series of studies on social work in America, which I am now writing.

"I will also be glad to have photographs on the same subject if you have them, which could be used for reproduction."

ERNEST NELSON,
Commissioner of Education for the Argentine Republic.

"I have written to the Commissioner General of the Japanese Commission at St. Louis, that you would very gladly send him some copies of the publication 'Industrial Betterment Institutions in New Jersey Manufacturing Establishments.' I would be very glad to have you do this at your earliest convenience, forwarding the same to his address as indicated in the enclosed letter, together with such additional statements as you may think it advisable to make for the information of his Government.

"It is needless to call your attention to the fact that the Japanese are a very progressive people, who are anxious and ready to adopt modern methods, and it will be well for New Jersey to have a good standing with them.

"I recall with a great deal of satisfaction, that their higher schools of learning were instituted under the direct supervision of New Jersey teachers."

FOSTER M. VOORHEES,
Ex-Governor of New Jersey,
Elizabeth, N. J.

"Please accept my cordial thanks for copy of your admirable volume 'Industrial Betterment Institutions.' You may take a great deal of satisfaction, I think, in the knowledge that you have made a most valuable contribution to the very practical, altruistic sentiment which is so strongly moving our age."

ELIZABETH A. ALLEN, Secretary,
Teacher's Retirement Fund,
Hoboken, N. J.

"We take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the 'Industrial Betterment' report issued by your office. We note with interest the large distribution of the pamphlet at the St. Louis Exposition, and heartily congratulate the Bureau on being awarded the medals and grand prizes both here and abroad.

"Work of this kind must be attended by far reaching results in the betterment of the welfare of the employed in all parts of the country. In so far as this company is concerned, we hope to bring about many improvements for the comfort and health of our employes at this plant within the next six months.

"In view of the fact that our worthy president, Mr. H. A. Sherwin, is keenly interested in all work of this kind in connection with our own business, as well as his interests in other large institutions that are carrying on similar work, will you kindly send a copy to his address, Cleveland, Ohio, and also a copy to our Vice President and General Manager, Mr. Walter H. Cottingham, at the same place."

H. L. WHITTLESEY, Manager,
Atlantic Coast District,
The Sherwin-William Co., Newark, N. J.

"I am in recepit of your favor accompanying the pamphlet referred to, which I now acknowledge with thanks.

"I congratulate your department upon the work done in this direction, and the results as indicated by the awards. I only regret that the company I represent could not do even more than it has in extending this good work."

H. A. SHERWIN, President,
The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

"I desire to thank you for the copy of report on 'Industrial Betterment.' The book is certainly very interesting and deserving of wide distribution.

"May I ask you to send copies to three mill owners of Pittsfield, whose names are herewith enclosed."

D. B. RUSHMORE,
Engineer, Designing Dept., Stanley Electric Mfg. Co.,
Pittsfield, Mass.

"Your favor in answer to my request for a larger number of your reports on 'Betterment Institutions' is received, and we thank you for the trouble you have taken.

"Should the State decide to print another edition of the book, we will be very glad to receive the additional copies, and I think the way we will distribute them will accomplish much good."

M. C. LEFFERTS, President,
The Celluloid Co., Newark, N. J.

"We write to thank you for sending us the French translation of the 'Betterment Institutions' work issued by your office, and to congratulate you on the success of your exhibition at Liege, Belgium."

CROCKER-WHEELER CO.,
Ampere, N. J.

"We received your letter, and also copy of the 'Betterment Institutions,' which came under separate cover. We thank you very much for the same. The book is certainly a credit to the State of New Jersey."

C. HOWARD HUNT PEN CO.,
Camden, N. J.

"We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor, together with the French translation of the 'Betterment Institutions' report. We thank you very much for sending us the book, and we think that your Department deserves great credit for the interest it has taken in the manufacturing industry of the State, and we beg to extend to your our full appreciation of your work."

JULIUS BRANDES MFG. CO.,
Paterson, N. J.

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your book entitled 'Industrial Betterment Institutions in New Jersey Manufacturing Establishments', which is very interesting to me, and I would like to ask if this company can be supplied with another copy, and if so, kindly have it sent to our Mr. M. M. Duncan, at Ishpenning, Michigan, who is in charge of our mines and mineral department."

WM. D. MATHER, President,
Cleveland-Cliffs Mining Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

"We beg to acknowledge, and to express our thanks for the copy of 'Industrial Betterment Institutions in New Jersey Manufacturing Establishments,' published by the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey. It certainly reflects great credit upon your Bureau, and we, doubtless in common with many others, beg to congratulate you upon its production."

THE CRESCENT SHIPYARD COMPANY,
Elizabethport, N. J.

"Could you send us a copy of your very interesting book entitled 'Industrial Betterment Institutions in New Jersey Manufacturing Establishments,' which Mr. Weber, head of the Bureau of Statistics in the New York State Labor Commissioners office, showed us this morning. We are greatly interested in the whole subject, and hope you may have a copy which you can send us."

F. C. HUYCK & SONS,
Albany, N. Y.

"The Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation has kindly loaned me a copy of 'Industrial Betterment Institutions in New Jersey Manufacturing Establishments.' I have read over this publication with great interest in view of the fact that we are trying to work along similar lines at this colliery. I would like very much to have a copy of this work, and shall be greatly obliged to you if you will kindly send me one."

JAMES B. NEALE, President,
Buck Run Coal Co., Minersville, Pa.

"We acknowledge receipt of 'Industrial Betterment Institutions,' issued by your office, which we note was distributed in large quantities at the St. Louis Exposition.

Your office certainly deserves a great deal of credit from each and every one of the manufacturers for the success achieved in obtaining the highest honors for your exhibit at the Exposition, and also for the effort you must have necessarily put forth in getting out this book.

"Again thanking you for the interest shown our company, as well as to other manufacturers, we are,

PATTON PAINT CO.,
Newark, N. J.

"Please accept our thanks for your letter and the 'Industrial Betterment Institutions.'

"Your work will prove of immense advantage to manufacturers throughout this country, and you are to be congratulated on its comprehensiveness and attractive appearance.

"I should greatly appreciate having a half dozen copies, realizing that although we should like more, your edition is somewhat limited."

CAXTON BROWN,
Weston Electrical Instrument Co.,
Waverly Park, Newark, N. J.

"We have your letter and also copy of the French translation of the 'Industrial Betterment' pamphlet, and wish to thank you for sending the same.

"In congratulating you upon having the Grand Prize for this work, we wish to express our full appreciation of its value, and may say that it gives us great pleasure to see the State of New Jersey properly represented in the great work of social betterment."

WESTON ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CO.,
EDWARD WESTON, Secretary,
Waverly Park, Newark, N. J.

"We beg to acknowledge and to thank you for the 'Industrial Betterment Institutions' report issued by your office.

"We congratulate the Bureau on its success abroad, as well as at home, and are satisfied that the State of New Jersey as well as its manufacturers, have a Bureau whose efforts to extend their reputation are worthy of the highest commendation."

J. D. S. VREELAND, Secretary,
Ulster Iron Works, Dover, N. J.

Other letters on the subject of this publication could be quoted in numbers sufficient to fill a moderate sized volume, but the foregoing selections will abundantly answer the purpose of showing how opportunely this interesting narrative was placed before the public, and how well disposed were many of those on whom devolves the responsibility of managing great industrial enterprises to appreciate the value of the lesson and act upon the suggestions which it conveyed.

The value of the bureau's contributions to socialogical science was recognized by an award of the *Silver Medal* at the Paris Exposition of 1900, the *Gold Medal* at the St. Louis Exposition of 1903, the *Grand Prize* (highest award) at the Liege Exposition of 1905, and again the *Grand Prize* at the Paris Exposition of 1907.

The very considerable amount of work incidental to the preparation of exhibits for these expositions, and also much greater labor involved in the compilation of the "Industrial Directory," and the "Betterment Institutions," although, strictly speaking, not among the prescribed duties of the bureau, were yet performed by the office force without, at any time, asking for an increase in the moderate appropriation annually provided for the maintenance of the bureau. The actuating motive in this and all other work performed by the bureau has been to encourage and assist the industries of our State, to give the widest possible publicity to the many advantages and opportunities to be found within its borders for every form of legitimate enterprise, to extend the reputations of our manufacturers and workmen and show what they have done and are doing through the medium of intelligent co-operative effort and enlightened factory management toward bringing about permanent relations of harmony between capital and labor.

That in these respects the bureau is justified in regarding its work as having been at least moderately successful can scarcely be disputed after a fair consideration of the facts herein set forth; to these may properly be added in closing the following declaration on the subject of the bureau and its work, which appeared in a recent issue of one of the great metropolitan newspapers, at the conclusion of a series of studies of the growth of New Jersey municipalities. The article, under the caption,

"Valuable Books on New Jersey's Growth," was in part as follows:

"The history of New Jersey's industrial growth and development is most compactly told in the Industrial Directory of New Jersey, and the *Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.* From these volumes many facts and figures were obtained which are used in various articles on the State's growth and that of its cities and towns.

"These volumes should be in the hands of every man interested in New Jersey industries and real estate, especially those who are just entering the field of investment that the State offers.

"The bureau is doing a work that will be more and more appreciated as a valuable record, outside of the material benefit that the State will derive from investments made in New Jersey because of the facts and figures so admirably set forth."

PART IV.

Industrial Chronology of New Jersey.

For the Twelve Months Ending September 30th, 1907.

Industrial Chronology of New Jersey.

A Record of Matters and Occurrences Having a Bearing on the Interests of Labor and Industry, for the Twelve Months Ending September 30th, 1907.

In the pages that follow and which constitute the closing chapter of the bureau's report for 1907, will be found a comprehensive record presented by means of tables and text, of important and interesting occurrences relating to industrial matters in New Jersey for the twelve months ending September 30th, 1907. The record is really a very complete and reliable industrial history of the period and brings under convenient review a large mass of interesting and important information, scarcely any part of which can be found elsewhere. The various occurrences which form the subject matter are described with as much brevity as appeared to be consistent with a proper presentation of the facts in each case, and care has been taken to limit the presentation in its several divisions strictly to such matters as came legitimately within the scope of its title, "industrial chronology."

The record for the twelve months presents a review of the new corporations formed for industrial purposes, the opening of new manufacturing plants and the extension and enlargement of others; the losses sustained through fires in industrial establishments; the permanent closing or suspension of work in manufacturing plants; manufactories that have been moved to New Jersey from elsewhere, or that have left our State for the purpose of settling in other places; strikes and such other manifestations of disagreement as were manifested in the relations of workmen to their employers; changes in working hours and wages of labor; new trade and labor unions organized, and last, the accidental injuries suffered by workingmen and women while on duty, showing in each case whether or not the injuries received resulted in death.

Brief abstracts of occurrences relating to each of the several titles quoted above are presented in a series of nine tables, and fuller particulars relating to the various items will be found in the classified notes which form the text of the presentation; these are so arranged as to indicate where and at what time (county and month) they occurred.

The contents of this chapter are derived from information drawn from reliable sources, the accuracy of which may be depended upon so far as the general features as narrated, of each occurrence or incident included in the record is concerned; it is, however, only fair to say that in some few instances the minor details as presented in the text may be slightly at variance with the acutal facts, as, for instance, in the accounts given of strikes, the number of persons involved, which, in some instances, are given in round figures, may have been somewhat greater or less than stated in the notes, or there may be a slight inexactness in some of the reported losses from fires, but with regard to these and all other matter appearing in the chronology the utmost possible care was taken to secure their verification by the parties concerned. Under these circumstances, it may be confidently said that the inaccuracies in figures, if any there be, are too trifling to impair the substantial correctness of the items in which they may occur.

In making up the record of new corporations formed for manufacturing purposes the rule followed has been to include only such as purposed starting business in some part of New Jersey, and wherever the announcement is made that a new industry is to be established in any part of the State care was taken to distinguish between such plans as are decided upon and sure to be carried out and others that are speculative and uncertain.

Although the tables are largely self-explanatory, a brief analysis or summary of the contents of each of them will be helpful in bringing out the points of the most particular interest.

Table No. 1. The number of corporations organized for industrial purposes during the twelve months ending September 30th, 1907, is shown by the table to have been 581; the aggre-

gate authorized capital is $88,750,500, and the average investment per individual corporation is, $152,755.

A classification of the 581 corporations, according to authorized capital, shows the following results:

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Corporations.
Under $25,000	118
$25,000 but under $50,000	82
50,000 " " 100,000	96
100,000 " " 200,000	192
200,000 " " 300,000	40
300,000 " " 400,000	13
400,000 " " 500,000	2
500,000 " " 1,000,000	23
1,000,000 and over	15

The principal industries represented by the newly formed corporations and their aggregate authorized capital are as follows: The manufacture of "automobiles and other motor vehicles," 21 companies, capital, $1,460,000; "artificial stone and cement building blocks," 13 companies, capital, $2,683,000; "brick and other building material," 19 companies, capital, $1,875,000; "chemicals," 24 companies, capital, $1,841,000; "Portland cement," 5 companies, capital, $2,550,000; "confectionery," 4 companies, capital, $335,000; "clothing," 5 companies, capital, $163,000; "cigars," 5 companies, capital, $190,000; "drugs," 9 companies, capital, $900,000; "electrical appliances," 14 companies, capital, $1,403,000; "furniture," 3 companies, capital, $275,000; "food products," including flour, 8 companies, capital $590,000; "glass," 5 companies, capital, $750,000; "hardware," 3 companies, capital, $175,000; "handkerchiefs," 4 companies, capital, $83,000; "hats," 2 companies, capital, $225,000; "iron and steel," 16 companies, capital, $6,240,000; "ice making," 8 companies, capital, $800,000; "jewelry," 5 companies, capital, $250,000; "leather and leather products," 15 companies, capital, $2,344,000; "machinery," 54 companies, capital, $11,747,000; "paper and paper boxes," 8 companies, capital $655,000; "silk goods," 13 companies, capital, $730,000, and "rubber goods," 14 companies, capital $2,150,000.

The geographical distribution of these newly formed corporations is as follows:

LOCATION.	Number of Corporations.
Atlantic	9
Bergen	30
Burlington	5
Camden	103
Cape May	3
Cumberland	5
Essex	112
Gloucester	1
Hudson	105
Hunterdon	5
Mercer	33
Middlesex	23
Monmouth	12
Morris	15
Ocean	5
Passaic	64
Sussex	1
Union	32
Warren	13

Table No. 2 shows the number of new buildings erected in New Jersey during the twelve months ending September 30th, 1907, that were to be used for manufacturing purposes, the kind of goods to be made, the location of the works and the name or title of the company or firm owning them. The table also contains a record of established manufacturing plants that have been enlarged or extended during the year.

The improvements of this character that have been made are shown in the following table by counties; the number given for each county includes both new plants established and old ones enlarged:

Bergen	5	Middlesex	39
Burlington	9	Monmouth	3
Camden	8	Morris	14
Cumberland	19	Passaic	16
Essex	52	Somerset	3
Gloucester	3	Sussex	4
Hudson	26	Salem	3
Hunterdon	5	Union	14
Mercer	17	Warren	10

The table (No. 2) shows that in eighteen counties of the State 165 buildings for manufacturing purposes were either finished and equipped for the purposes of manufacturing industry or else were fairly well progressed toward the finished stage dur-

ing the twelve months ending September 30th, 1907, and that in the same counties 156 manufacturing plants of various sizes were enlarged. The cities, town or villages in which these improvements were carried out are shown on the table, together with the full title of the corporation, company, firm or individual owning respectively, the concerns that appear on the record. The factory enlargements are mostly, as a matter of course, in the old and well established centers of industrial activity, such as Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Passaic, Elizabeth, Camden, Bridgeton, Millville and Vineland. The new plants, as will be seen by an examination of the table, are distributed over almost all the counties of the State, the greatest number being located in the large cities of Essex, Hudson, Passaic, Union, Middlesex and Mercer counties.

Table No. 3 gives the names of ten manufacturing establishments that have, during the twelve months ending September 30th, been moved into New Jersey from somewhere outside the territorial limits of the State; the table also gives the places in which these immigrant manufactories have settled and the places from which they came. Jersey City secured three of the plants —two manufactories of confectionery and one of bricks; all three were formerly located in New York City. New Brunswick secured two—one a manufactory of cut glass, which came from Montrose, Pa., and the other a handkerchief factory, which came from New York City. Camden city secured a wire works and a manufactory of silk goods, both of them formerly located in the city of Philadelphia, Pa. Bayonne was selected as the most desirable location offered by a manufactory of structural steel, formerly of Manhattan borough, N. Y., and Riverside was selected by the Philadelphia Watch Case Co. as the most desirable location for its new works. These industries were moved into our State during the past year, and the reason advanced for coming here was in every instance that the cheapness of land for factory sites enabled the firms concerned to build new works on a much larger scale than could be done in the cities from which they moved, and also because transportation facilities were better and more reasonable here than elsewhere.

Table No. 4 gives the names of such manufacturing firms as had closed their works either permanently or temporarily dur-

ing the twelve months ending September 30th, 1907. The location of the factory and the line of manufacture in which it was engaged is given in each instance. Eighteen of these plants reported themselves as having closed up permanently without intention to reopen at any time, and 35 others were closed temporarily, the intention, as reported, being to resume work when the difficulty which caused the suspension should have been removed. In a large majority of the instances of temporary suspension, the periods of idleness did not exceed two weeks, and only in a relatively small number did it last for one month or over. Many shut down for the purpose of making necessary repairs to machinery, or to add to the plant in some way that could not be done while running, with a view to enlarging facilities for the production of work.

Table No. 5 gives the list of manufacturing plants that were more or less damaged by fire during the year; a considerable number of these, as will be learned by a perusal of the notes, were entirely destroyed. Included in the list are several establishments, some of which were engaged in the manufacture of high explosives, that were wrecked by explosions of material, and others were injuried by the ignition of accumulated gases.

The total number of plants recorded in the table as having been injured or destroyed is 117, of which 9 failed to report the money value of the property destroyed. The aggregate amount of losses reported is $2,217,717, all but a comparatively small amount of which was stated to have been covered by insurance. A classification of fires according to amount of losses is given on the following table:

CLASSIFICATION OF LOSSES.	Number of Fires
Under $100	8
$100 but under $500	10
500 " " 1,000	17
1,000 " " 3,000	19
3,000 " " 5,000	10
5,000 " " 10,000	19
10,000 " " 15,000	7
15,000 " " 20,000	1
20,000 " " 30,000	4
30,000 " " 40,000	2
40,000 " " 50,000	1
50,000 " " 60,000	..
60,000 " " 100,000	7
100,000 and over	6

The losses involved in 64, or 57.4 per cent. of the total number of fires from which statements of the amounts were obtained, appear in the classifications as having been under $5,000; 27, or 24.6 per cent., were between $5,000 and $20,000; 7, or 6.3 per cent., were between $20,000 and $50,000; 7, or 6.3 per cent., were between $60,000 and $100,000, and 6, or 5.2 per cent., were $100,000 and over; the greatest loss, $500,000, was reported by the Janeway & Carpender Co., whose large wall paper works at New Brunswick were totally destroyed. The industries affected, with the names of the firms and location of the plants damaged by fire, are fully presented on Table No. 5.

Table No. 6 shows such increases and reductions as have taken place in working hours and wages among the general industrial occupations of the State during the year. The compilation is not limited to factory industries alone, but embraces all classes of wage earners, male and female. In all, there were 149 instances of increases in wages, the range of which was from 2½ to 15 per cent. in cases where the advance was reported by percentages. In cases where advances in wages have been reported in absolute amounts, the range is from 1 cent per hour to $1.00 per day. Four firms are reported as having reduced the hours of weekly labor, in two instances 5 hours, and in the other two, 3 hours. The reports on which this table is based indicate that in all the factory industries concerned, the advantages secured by the wage workers, either in the form of wage increase or reduction of working time, were conceded by employers without either a strike or a threat to strike, and the same with a few exceptions may be said of the building trades.

Table No. 7 presents the list of accidents which befel wage earners while on duty, and the number of these that resulted in death. The table is arranged alphabetically by occupations in which those suffering from accidents were employed. The figures show the total number injured to have been 1,898, and the number who were either killed through these accidents, or so

badly injured that death followed shortly after, was 425, or 22.4 per cent. In 1906, the year's record of casualties among wage earners totalled up 1,274 accidents, which resulted in 269 deaths. The increase for 1907 over the record of 1906 shows that 624, or 49. per cent. more workmen were injured during that year while following their customary avocations, and also that the number of these accidents resulting in death had increased from a small fraction above 21 per cent. in 1906, 22.4 per cent. in 1907.

While a large number of the accidents included in the record as presented on Table No. 7 involved no more serious consequences than enforced idleness of from a few days to a few weeks, with the consequent loss of wages, there are still many whose injuries have partly or wholly crippled them for life, thus either greatly impairing or totally destroying the future prospects of earning a living for themselves and their dependents. Even in the least serious classes of accidents, a loss of working time and wages follows for a more or less extended period of time, which, taken with the extra expenses that are unavoidable under such circumstances, is sure to bring about a condition of distress in the families of the sufferers, whose incomes at the best are barely sufficient to make ends meet on their modest plane of living.

The occupations in which, as shown by the table under consideration, the greatest number of accidents accompanied by the largest percentages of fatalities occurred are shown in alphabetical order, in the following summary.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of accidents.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of accidents resulting in death.
Blast furnace men	16	10	62.5
Brick and terra cotta workmen	15	7	46.6
Bricklayers	22	5	22.7
Boatmen	20	9	45.0
Carpenters	120	7	5.8
Chemical works employes	17	3	17.7
Cement works employes	16	3	18.1
Copper, smelting and refining	14	7	50.0
Dye house and bleachery workmen	10	4	40.0
Electrical workers	30	6	20.0
Explosives—workers on	19	3	15.8
Leather workers	19	7	36.8
Machine shop workmen	63	4	6.3
Mining iron ore	50	18	36.0
Outdoor laborers	78	13	16.6
Oil refinery workmen	15	4	26.6
Painters	52	10	19.2
Quarrymen	18	9	50.0
Railroad trainmen	230	84	36.5
Railroad construction workmen	18	4	22.2
Railroad yardmen and sectionmen	210	96	25.7
Sewer and cellar diggers	38	7	18.4
Tunnel laborers—railroad	42	19	45.2
Telegraph linemen	39	10	25.6
Teamsters	52	8	15.4

The occupations enumerated in the above table produced 1,223, or 64.4 per cent. of the total number of accidents recorded for the year, and 357, or exactly 84.0 per cent. of the total number of deaths that resulted therefrom. Railroad trainmen furnished by far the largest number of victims, 230, with 84 deaths, and railroad section men, switchmen and yardmen the next largest, 210, with 96 deaths. The highest proportion of deaths to the number of accidents, 62.5 per cent., occurs in the blast furnace industry. Other occupations showing percentages of fatalities nearly as high, are quarrying, copper smelting and refining, 50 per cent. each; brick and terra cotta, and railroad tunnel excavating, 46.6 and 45.2 per cent. respectively.

Among the building trades, the carpenters lead in the number of accidents, 120; the painters and bricklayers following in the order named, with 52 and 22 respectively. The percentage of fatalities to the number of accidents is largest among the bricklayers, 22.7; in the painters trade it was 19.2, and among the carpenters only 5.8 per cent.

The proportion of deaths to accidents in the industries appearing on the above summary are large, because care has been taken to exclude from the compilation of casualties of this character all reference to injuries reported that were not at least of a temporarily disabling character. Had this course not been followed, the list would have been greatly enlarged without adding anything to the value of the presentation as a means of showing the risks and hazards to which the great body of wage workers whose labor sustains the progress of civilization are, in their daily experience, subjected. The large proportion of deaths shown by each industry is the best possible evidence that the policy of limiting the record to, as above indicated, accidents of a really serious character, has been successfully carried out. The list as presented should therefore be regarded as not only a reason for legislative action, but also a guide in the matter of the occupations to which it should be applied.

Accidents to operatives while at work are chargeable to many causes; some seem to be inseparable from the necessary operations of the industries in which they occur, others are caused by carelessness on the part of the victims themselves, or perhaps it would be more nearly correct to say that they are the natural result of a relaxation of vigilance on the part of operatives, such as sometimes follow long familiarity with dangers; others are due to ignorance or negligence on the part of fellow employes, and others again to inherent incapacity on the part of certain classes of alien laborers to understand the danger of the work in which they are employed; but in addition to all these there are a number, how many may be learned by examining the record presented in the text, whose injuries are the direct result of carelessness on the part of a few factory owners in the matter of providing the efficient safeguards which not only the laws of the State but the ordinary dictates of humanity require should be thrown around those

whose daily bread is earned wholly or partly amid dangers, of the potentiality of which they must, in the nature of things, be more or less ignorant. The textual notes give details relating to not a few instances in which lives have been lost or severe and lasting injury inflicted through unguarded belting, gearing and shafting in factories and workshops, and a few of them tell of the scalps of women operatives having been torn from their heads as a result of their hair being caught in rapidly revolving shafts which the victims were necessarily near in the discharge of their duties when the accidents resulting in their mutiliation occurred.

As will be understood from a study of the textual notes relating to accidents, many of the victims are apparently foreigners, ignorant of our language, who, as laborers in large mills, or on construction work of a hazardous kind, were having their first experience in employment at which lack of knowledge on their own part, or incompetent supervision by those who direct their labor, is almost sure to subject them to serious consequences sooner or later. In connection with this subject, it may not be regarded as inappropriate to quote from the report of 1906, a paragraph in which the present state of the law bearing on injuries to workmen was summarized:

"A change should be made in the law relating to master and servant, which would relieve disabled workmen and their families from the altogether unjust requirement of suffering pecuniary loss together with the incidental physical pain and anxiety that always accompany such accidents. Holding employers liable for reasonable compensation to those who suffer in their service would not, of course, mean that the required payments were to be borne by them; such charges would, in the natural course of business, and with perfect propriety, be calculated upon and incorporated in the market price of goods, and the public, which in its aggregate capacity is the real employer of all labor, knowing the facts, would pay the costs and do it with cheerful readiness for a purpose at once so just and humane."

Table No. 8 shows the number of strikes that occurred during the twelve months covered by the chronology, with the location, industry in which they originated, and the cause or purpose for which they were undertaken. In all there were 162 strikes, but no lock-out during the year. The scenes of the

strikes were, as a matter of course, almost entirely in the large cities in which, as a rule, trade and labor organizations are most powerful. The following summary gives the causes or purposes of the strikes as the same appear on the table: For increase of wages, 96; of which number twelve included a demand for a reduction of working time per day, and two, a demand for recognition of union by the employers. Against the employment of non-union men, 11; against attempted reductions of wages, 7; to force the reinstatement of discharged union men, 7; to secure reduction of working hours, 4; in sympathy with other workmen who had been discharged, 4; against employing foreign laborers, 3; for Saturday half holiday, 2; to secure recognition of union, 2; against the discharge of fellow employes who had served on strike committee, 2, and against a shop regulation which prohibited the bringing of beer on the premises during working hours, 2. One strike was undertaken to enforce union rules, another against the employment of a negro boy, another because of fines being imposed for defective work, and still another of ship carpenters, who struck because house carpenters were employed to do some work which they, the ship carpenters, regarded as being exclusively their own.

Table No. 9, the last of the series, contains a list of the trade and labor unions organized during the year, with the location of each. In all there were thirty-four unions formed, the membership of which was divided among twenty-two distinct trades or occupations; in addition to these there was one organization of women formed for the purpose of assisting, as far as possible, all labor unions and the members thereof. The members of this body regard themselves as being the auxiliary corps of the labor movement in Hudson county, and pledge themselves to buy only such goods as are the products of union labor, and endeavor to prevail upon their friends to do likewise. Other unions, a little out of the ordinary, are one composed of washerwomen, and another of waiters and bellmen, the latter composed of men who perform these functions in the hotels and boarding houses of the college town of Princeton.

The occupations in which the largest number of unions were organized are: Retail clerks, 4; painters, 4; meat cutters, 3; teamsters, 3, and bakers, 2. Other industries in connection with

each of which one union was formed are: Blacksmiths and wheelwrights, bottlers, confectioners, coach owners, cement workers, laborers, machinists, oyster planters, plumbers, pearl workers, rubber workers, stone cutters, street cleaners, sheet metal workers and team owners.

The cities and towns showing the largest number of new trade and labor unions organized during the year are: Trenton, 4; Newark, 3; Jersey City, 3; Long Branch, Perth Amboy, Elizabeth, Paterson and Plainfield, 2 each, and Bridgeton, Camden, Hoboken, West New York, Union Hill, Phillipsburg, Rumson, Pleasantville, Lambertville, Somerville, Keyport, Vineland, New Brunswick and Princeton, one each.

The only subject remaining to be noticed in this necessarily brief review of the "industrial chronology" is the removal of manufacturing plants from the State and the reasons assigned by each of them for having taken that step. Six such removals took place during the year, and the explanations of why the step was taken which follow, were received in response to requests addressed to each of the firms by the bureau.

National Dairy Machine Co., formerly of Newark, writes: "Gentlemen: Acknowledging receipt of your favor of the 4th inst., we beg to advise that we found it necessary to remove our factory from Newark, N. J., to Goshen, Ind., because of the fact that we were working at a disadvantage in New Jersey, since we shipped all our goods to the Middle West to our house in Chicago and west of that city. Furthermore, it became necessary to enlarge our works because of increased business, and we preferred to make the enlargement in new works at once rather than spend money on the old place only to leave it at a later date. Our factory had been located at Newark for the past ten years, during which time our business outgrew the accommodations."

A firm of cigar box manufacturers writes: "In response to your request for information as to why our Hillsdale plant was closed, we beg to state that owing to the nature of our business and character of our product we found that we could operate more satisfactorily and economically in New York City, where the largest part of our trade is found, than we could at Hillsdale, N. J. Our product is very bulky but fragile, and the

freight and express charges are therefore very high. Our business is peculiar in that it is entirely of a special order character, but for a business, the product of which is staple, we consider Hillsdale a desirable location."

The Mountain Copper Co., formerly located at Elizabeth, says, regarding their reasons for leaving the State: "The works were moved to California in the vicinity of the mines, so that the smelting might be done where the ore is taken from the earth, thus saving the unnecessary cost of transporting the ore long distances."

The Bertram-Bryan Co., lithographers, printers and embossers, formerly of Beverly, moved to Philadelphia, and state their reason for doing so to have been: "The inconvenience of doing a jobbing business outside of a city and of getting stock and supplies quickly; the difficulty of getting skilled help in a place of small population was also an incentive to making the change."

The Quaker City Knitting Co., formerly of Woodbine, N. J., moved its works to Philadelphia, and reply in part as follows to the inquiry as to the reasons for making the change: "Our main reason for removing was that we could not get as highly skilled help as we needed. Our business is along textile lines, and we have decided that we can do much better by being adjacent to a textile center."

The Mount Holly Shoe Co. has dissolved, "because of the high prices of raw materials and the impossibility of getting an advance in prices sufficient to realize a profit."

The firm of Ackerman & Barton, silk throwers, formerly of Paterson, has retired from the silk trade because of being "unable to procure sufficient help to operate their mill. Prices were so reduced by competition of throwing plants outside of Paterson and taxes so high that there was no profit in the business."

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 1.

Incorporation of New Manufacturing Industries, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

GOODS TO BE MANUFACTURED.	County Where Incorporated.	NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Authorized Capital.
Automobiles	Essex	Central Motor Car Co.	$25,000
Automobiles	Mercer	Allegheny Motor Vehicle Co.	50,000
Automobiles	Essex	New Jersey Automobile Co.	50,000
Automobiles	Essex	The Devac Automobile Co.	500,000
Automobiles	Camden	Beel Automatic Co.	15,000
Automobiles	Essex	Pope Automobile Co.	25,000
Automobiles	Essex	Breeze Carberiter Co.	50,000
Automobiles	Essex	The Standard Pneumatic Wheel Co.	200,000
Automobiles	Hudson	Funk Engineering Co.	100,000
Automobiles, motors, etc.	Union	Plainfield Motor Car Co.	25,000
Automobiles, bicycles and motors	Union	W. H. Quackenbush Co.	20,000
Automobile appliances	Essex	The Auto Appliance Co.	150,000
Alcohol	Camden	American Alcohol Co.	2,000,000
Articles of wood	Warren	Standard Wood Working Co.	50,000
Articles from Pyroxyline	Essex	Venetian Art Mfg. Co.	20,000
Art objects	Hudson	Venetian Mfg. Co.	20,000
Air brakes	Hudson	National Railway Equipment Co.	10,000
Axles	Morris	The McKennon Axle Co.	25,000
Artificial leather	Passaic	The Meirs Co.	125,000
Airships	Essex	Aulino Dirigible Airship Co.	100,000
Automatic pianos	Passaic	Johnson Automatic Co.	5,000
Aluminoid metals	Essex	Aluminoid Metal Co.	100,000
Asbestos	Essex	Standard Asbestos Co.	150,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Hudson	Occidental Portland Cement Co.	2,000,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Essex	New Jersey Reinforcement Concrete Co.	125,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Bergen	Fort Lee Contracting Co.	3,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Essex	Ideal Cement Block Mfg. Co.	25,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Atlantic	Tomasso Indestructible Hollow Cement Block Co.	5,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Atlantic	Atlantic Cement Block Co.	25,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Camden	Philadelphia Hydraulic Co.	150,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Mercer	Gibbs Cement Concrete Block Co.	125,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Essex	The Newark Roman Stone Co.	100,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Mercer	Concrete Block Co.	50,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Camden	Camden Pressed Stone and Concrete Co.	25,000
Artificial stone and cement building blocks	Essex	The Rahway Valley Trap Rock Co.	50,000
Building material	Union	Watchung Stone Co.	.....
Building material	Bergen	Somerset Land Co.	100,000

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 1—(Continued).

Incorporation of New Manufacturing Industries, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

GOODS TO BE MANUFACTURED.	County Where Incorporated.	NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Authorized Capital.
Building material	Bergen	American Realty Co.	$100,000
Building material	Bergen	Malvern Land Co.	100,000
Building stone and material	Bergen	Dumont Coal and Lumber Co.	40,000
Bricks	Bergen	T. F. Waggoner Co.	25,000
Bricks	Essex	United States Porcelain Faced Brick Co.	500,000
Bricks	Hudson	The National Clay Product Co.	50,000
Bricks	Hudson	New Jersey Architectural Co.	75,000
Bricks	Passaic	Enterprise Brick Co.	10,000
Bricks	Camden	Columbia Sillica Brick Co.	125,000
Bricks	Camden	Spring Garden Brick Co.	100,000
Bricks (pressed)	Camden	United Brick and Sand Co.	125,000
Bricks	Camden	Chester Brick Co.	25,000
Brick and artificial stone	Camden	Sayre Ford Mfg. Co.	100,000
Brick and stone	Passaic	The Perkens Land and Improvement Co.	125,000
Brick, lumber, etc.	Middlesex	Thomas Lanzern Co.	125,000
Brick and tile	Camden	National Freezing Machine Co.	125,000
Brick, tile, etc.	Monmouth	W. A. Close Trading and Mfg. Co.	25,000
Boots and shoes	Hudson	Edwin W. Lane Boot and Shoe Co.	200,000
Boots and shoes	Hudson	Frank Barber Shoe Co.	50,000
Boots and shoes	Atlantic	The Hammonton Shoe Co.	125,000
Buckles	Morris	Morristown Buckle Co.	20,000
Buttons	Camden	The S. & H. Button Co.	2,000
Blackboards	Hudson	The Caldwell Blackboard Co.	75,000
Brushes	Essex	Posterity Co.	200,000
Brushes	Camden	Mulford Brush Co.	125,000
Beer and porter	Warren	Phillipsburg Brewing Co.	20,000
Brewing beer	Middlesex	New Brunswick Brewing Co.	50,000
Brass and zinc castings	Passaic	Paterson Brass Foundry	.....
Brass goods	Union	Manufacturers' Brass Co.	50,000
Brass goods	Camden	William Howell Brass Works Co.	50,000
Brass goods	Camden	Camden Metal Co.	100,000
Baking powder and cream of tartar	Union	Josephson Co.	50,000
Ball-bearing hubs	Camden	Ball-Bearing Hub Co.	200,000
Brake shoes	Camden	Weiserback Brake Shoe Co.	250,000
Boxes	Hudson	Delta Box Mfg. Co.	50,000
Binders for loose sheets	Middlesex	Buchan Mfg. Co.	25,000
Baseballs	Camden	J. D. Shibe Co.	25,000

Billiard and pool balls	Essex	Newark Billiard Ball Mfg. Co.	25,000
Boilers	Essex	The Gas Hive Co.	200,000
Chemicals	Middlesex	New Brunswick Chemical Co.	15,000
Chemicals	Hudson	Nierstadt Killaware Co.	100,000
Chemicals	Hudson	Curetis Chemical Co.	25,000
Chemicals	Hudson	Pulmonel Co.	100,000
Chemicals	Passaic	Bon Arbor Chemical Co.	10,000
Chemicals	Bergen	United Chemical Co.	150,000
Chemicals	Camden	Reliable Chemical Mfg. Co.	50,000
Chemicals (coal tar)	Essex	American Analine Co.	5,000
Chemicals	Essex	The Corona Chemical Co.	125,000
Chemicals and drugs	Camden	Dr. Chase Chemical Co.	.....
Chemicals	Essex	Gum Lax Mfg. Co.	100,000
Chemicals	Hudson	Cameron Chemical Co.	100,000
Chemicals	Essex	Meadows Chemical Co.	50,000
Chemicals	Hudson	Continental Chemical Co.	200,000
Chemicals	Hudson	Chemical Process Co.	50,000
Chemicals, varnishes, dyes and paints	Cape May	Duvall Varnish and Paint Co.	3,500
Chemicals and colors	Essex	Newark Color and Chemical Works	50,000
Chemicals	Ocean	Lakewood Mfg. Co.	50,000
Chemicals	Passaic	British-American Chemical Co.	50,000
Chemicals	Mercer	New York Drug Co.	60,000
Chemicals and drugs	Passaic	Red Cross Pharmacy of Paterson	10,000
Chemicals	Essex	Dermacura Chemical Co.	10,000
Chemicals	Hudson	Monmouth Chemical Products Co.	400,000
Chemicals	Camden	Lea Renard Co.	125,000
Chemical compounds	Warren	Eaton Explosive Co.	2,500
Confectionery	Camden	Ralson-Wilkinson Co.	50,000
Confectionery	Monmouth	Papa-loo Co.	10,000
Confectionery	Mercer	New York Candy Co.	25,000
Confectionery	Camden	Reynold Confectionery Co.	250,000
Cement	Bergen	Tenafly Realty Co.	125,000
Cement	Essex	National Cement Co.	2,000,000
Cement	Hudson	Cement Engineering and Construction Co.	100,000
Concrete	Hudson	McKenna Portland Cement Process Co.	100,000
Cement	Bergen	The Northern Valley Realty Co.	125,000
Car wheels	Hudson	United States Car Wheel Mfg. Co.	4,000,000
Cotton, linen, etc.	Passaic	Modern Silk Co.	100,000
Cotton goods	Passaic	The Manhattan Shirt Co.	2,250,000
Cotton silk material	Burlington	Royal and Pillsington	100,000
Castings	Mercer	Peerless Foundry Process Co.	25,000
Castings (stove)	Middlesex	Marcey Stove Repair Co.	36,000
Castings (iron)	Monmouth	Adcock Foundry and Machine Co.	25,000
Castings (iron and steel)	Camden	Royal Steel Casting Co.	500,000
Cloth	Morris	Liberty Manufacturing Co.	8,000
Clothing	Passaic	Allen, Coat, Apron and Supply Co.	10,000
Clothing	Passaic	Savoy Shirt Co.	125,000
Clothing	Middlesex	North Jersey Clothing Co.	10,000
Cloaks and suits	Passaic	The Barnes Co.	10,000
Colors, paints and varnishes	Union	The Lake Pigment Co.	30,000
Coke	Camden	Otto Coke Co.	100,000
Coke	Union	Heilner & Co.	100,000
Coke, steel, manganese and other metals	Warren	Jere Woodring Co.	100,000

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 1—(Continued).

Incorporation of New Manufacturing Industries, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

GOODS TO BE MANUFACTURED.	County Where Incorporated.	NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Authorized Capital.
Cigars	Essex	Lincoln Cigar Co	$25,000
Cigars	Hudson	Faber Cigar Co	25,000
Cigars	Hudson	Wartinger Tobacco Co	20,000
Cigars	Camden	Clinton Lewis Cigar and Tobacco Co	20,000
Cigars	Camden	Storer Cigar Mfg. Co	100,000
Caskets	Hudson	Hermetic Casket Co	250,000
Clay and earthen products	Middlesex	Standard Clay Mfg. Co	250,000
Clay products	Union	Beerbower and Co	25,000
Cotton belting and fine hose	Warren	Acme Belting Co	100,000
Cordage and builders' twine	Passaic	The John Good Co	100,000
Compounds for exterminating rats and mice	Union	Yonells Exterminating Co	50,000
Combs	Essex	The Newark Comb Mfg. Co	125,000
Cutlery	Essex	Ira F. White & Sons Co	125,000
Cork articles	Essex	Consolidated Cork Specialty Co	5,000
Coal saving device	Camden	Complete Combusco Co	100,000
Doors, sashes and blinds	Camden	The Kirnsley Co	200,000
Doors, sashes and blinds	Hudson	Cabot Mfg. Co	100,000
Doors	Essex	The Fir Door Co	50,000
Drugs	Monmouth	Mint Ola Co	10,000
Drugs	Camden	Penn Drug Co	100,000
Drugs	Camden	Pure Drug Co	50,000
Drugs	Mercer	Mercer Drug Co	25,000
Drugs	Monmouth	D. H. Hills Drug Co	30,000
Drugs	Hudson	New Jersey Medical Relief Co	10,000
Drugs	Burlington	Jos. Shoal Drug Co	500,000
Drugs and chemicals	Camden	Burmont Chemical and Novelty Co	50,000
Drugs and medicines	Monmouth	The Thompson Co	125,000
Dyeing	Hudson	The United States Dyeing and Engineering Co	75,000
Dyeing	Passaic	Standard Silk Dyeing Co	50,000
Dyeing and finishing silk goods	Warren	The James Holt Piece Dye Works	100,000
Dyes	Essex	Wiley-Cranford Co.	50,000
Dairy products	Union	Plainfield Milk and Cream Co	50,000
Distilling brandies, wines, etc	Middlesex	Perth Amboy Fruit Distilling Co	100,000
Dynamos	Hudson	Bell Electric Motor Co	150,000
Detachable cork holders	Essex	The Holdfast Detachable Cork Holder Co	40,000
Electrical appliances	Hudson	European Boxers Mfg. Co	100,000
Electrical appliances	Essex	Eck Dynamo and Motor Co	100,000

Electrical appliances	Essex	Wilson Electric Mfg. Co	100,000
Electrical appliances	Camden	Bennett Electric Mfg. Co	.....
Electrical appliances	Morris	Morris and Somerset Electrical Co	125,000
Electrical appliances	Cumberland	McArthur Electrical Mfg. Co	200,000
Electrical appliances	Monmouth	The Electric Co	100,000
Electrical supplies	Passaic	R. B. Anderson & Co., Inc	15,000
Electrical supplies	Hudson	The Rahner Co	10,000
Electrical supplies, metal novelties, etc	Gloucester	Stevens Mfg. Co	50,000
Embroideries	Hudson	Southeimer Embroidery Mfg. Co	20,000
Embroideries	Essex	Essex Embroidery Works	20,000
Embroideries	Hudson	Textile Embroidery Co	10,000
Elevators (portable)	Hudson	New York Revolving Portable Elevator Co	100,000
Explosives	Atlantic	Shamokin Klein Buss Explosive Co	250,000
Engines, motors and carriages	Hudson	Dock Gas Engine Co	400,000
Engines (turbine)	Camden	Prescott Turbine Engine Co	3,000
Engines (caloric)	Camden	The Sun Power Co	1,000,000
Extracts	Essex	St. John and Co	2,000
Electrical signs	Atlantic	Advertising Sign Co	30,000
Electric motors	Camden	Henry Fawkes Co	10,000
Electric light fixtures	Morris	Welsbach Electric Light Co	30,000
Enamel	Hudson	The J. Feldman Co	2,000
Filters	Warren	American Filtration Co	250,000
Furniture	Camden	Elburt Furniture Co	125,000
Furniture	Hudson	Hoboken Lumber Co	100,000
Furniture	Hudson	International Furniture Co	50,000
Firearms, cartridges, etc	Mercer	National Rifle Supply Co	.....
Fire appliances	Hudson	Wilbur Fire Appliance Mfg. Co	100,000
Fire extinguishers	Morris	Venturi Alarm Co	10,000
Fire escapes (iron and steel)	Passaic	The Escape and Railing Co	25,000
Fire-proof building material	Bergen	Standard Concrete Steel Co	5,000
Fire-proofing	Middlesex	Allgruner Asbestos Lumber Co	1,500,000
Food products	Passaic	Retail Butchers' Protective Association	125,000
Food products	Passaic	The Royal Pure Food Co	10,000
Food products	Camden	American Macaroni Co	100,000
Flour	Camden	Camelia Flour Co	5,000
Flour	Middlesex	Cereal Threshing and Milling Co	25,000
Flour	Essex	The D. L. Marshall Milling Co	150,000
Flour	Passaic	New Jersey Flour Co	50,000
Flour and other food articles	Morris	C. H. Leonard Co	125,000
Fertilizer	Essex	Belleville Pulverizing Co	25,000
Fuel briquetts (from peat)	Morris	National Peat Fuel Co	100,000
Foundry	Middlesex	Empire Foundry Co	1,000
Files and rasps	Union	New Jersey File Co	25,000
Freezing machines	Camden	National Freezing Machine Co	125,000
Fluids	Essex	The Natural Fluid Co	50,000
Felt goods	Essex	The Federal Felting Co	50,000
Feed water heaters	Camden	Cline Feed Water Heater Co	4,000
Gas and electric fixtures	Essex	Newark Gas and Electric Fixture Co	25,000
Gas mantels	Camden	General Gas Mantel Co	75,000
Gas fixtures	Essex	The National Gas Regulator Co	100,000
Gas and electrical fixtures and appliances	Mercer	Trenton Gas and Electrical Fixture Mfg. Co	50,000
Gas engines and air compressors	Union	Gas Engine Pneumatic Co	200,000
Glue	Hudson	Producer Glue and Rendering Co	125,000

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 1—(Continued).

Incorporation of New Manufacturing Industries, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

GOODS TO BE MANUFACTURED.	County Where Incorporated.	NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Authorized Capital.
Graphite	Essex	Graphite Non-Friction and Lubricating Co	$15,000
Glass and glass materials	Camden	New Process Art Glass Co	125,000
Glass	Hudson	Pittsburg Glass Co	250,000
Glass	Cumberland	Bridgeton Glass Co	250,000
Glass bottles	Ocean	Barnegat Glass Co	100,000
Glass tubing	Cumberland	The Vineland Glass Tube Co	25,000
Glattolyn	Passaic	The Owl Specialty Co	100,000
Generate electricity	Warren	Columbia-Bangor Power Co	100,000
Grapple hooks	Hudson	Ajax Grapple Hook Co	5,000
Harness oil	Cape May	W. A. Lovett Co	100,000
Harness and tanning implements	Morris	Duane H. Nash, Inc	100,000
Hardware	Cumberland	The Leavens Mfg. Co	50,000
Hardware	Hudson	Arthur L. Perkins Co	25,000
Hardware	Hudson	Ascetyline Specialty Co	100,000
Horseshoes	Middlesex	United States Horse Shoeing Co	2,000,000
Handkerchiefs (linen)	Passaic	MacKenzie Adams and Co	3,000
Handkerchiefs	Passaic	Henderson, Johnson Handkerchief Co	10,000
Handkerchiefs	Essex	The Mercer Mfg. Co	20,000
Handkerchiefs	Passaic	Imperial Handkerchief Co	50,000
Hats	Essex	The Goodman Hat Mfg. Co	125,000
Hats	Camden	Samuel C. Paris and Son, Inc	100,000
Hair tonic	Essex	Creole Queen Hair Tonic Mfg. Co	50,000
Heating apparatus	Passaic	The Winnans Co.	25,000
Iron, steel, coke, gas, etc	Union	Nassau Coal Mining Co	30,000
Iron and steel	Hudson	New Jersey Petroleum Soap Co	25,000
Iron and steel	Mercer	Capital City Foundry Co	25,000
Iron and steel	Passaic	James Radcliffe & Sons Co	25,000
Iron and steel	Burlington	Elba Iron Works	50,000
Iron and steel	Passaic	Athenia Steel and Wire Co	250,000
Iron and steel	Essex	E. H. Jennings Bros. Co	5,000,000
Iron and steel products	Union	New Jersey Structural Co	5,000
Iron and steel articles	Mercer	Reliable Steel Foundry Co	150,000
Iron, steel, copper, brass, zinc, etc	Warren	The Gibney Iron and Steel Co	50,000
Iron, steel, copper, etc	Warren	William Supply and Mfg. Co	50,000
Ice making	Essex	The Orange Cooperative Ice Mfg. Co	125,000
Ice making	Mercer	Princeton Ice Co	50,000
Ice making	Essex	The Mutual Benefit Ice Co	300,000

Ice making	Passaic	Great Notch Ice Co.	50,000
Ice making	Monmouth	The Peoples' Hygeia Ice Co.	50,000
Ice making	Essex	Domestic Ice Co.	125,000
Ice making	Mercer	Mountain Lake Ice Co.	50,000
Ice making	Bergen	Carlstadt Consumers Ice Co.	50,000
Iron	Hudson	Alex Hamill Iron Works	100,000
Iron	Hudson	Bergen Point Iron Works	50,000
Iron	Hudson	The Goshen Iron Co.	350,000
Iron	Passaic	L. Lapert, Inc.	50,000
Iron	Hudson	F. W. Dorsett Co.	30,000
Iron castings	Middlesex	Wales Foundry and Mfg. Co.	50,000
Incubators	Mercer	Trenton Incubator Co.	200,000
Ice cream, snow flakes, etc.	Camden	Consumers' Ice Cream Co.	150,000
Incandescent lamps	Essex	Solar Light Co.	25,000
Jewelry	Essex	Nesler Mackenzie Co.	50,000
Jewelry	Essex	The Hagerstown Co.	25,000
Jewelry	Essex	Fish and Potts Co.	50,000
Jewelry	Essex	The Issermann Co.	25,000
Jewelry	Essex	Owen, Steeben and Co.	100,000
Jacquard cards	Passaic	William Cochran Co.	50,000
Knitted goods	Camden	Merriman Mfg. Co.	125,000
Knitted goods	Camden	Kehl Ellis Co.	100,000
Kitchen utensils	Camden	Hall Kitchen King Mfg. Co.	100,000
Kidney plasters	Camden	Penn Plaster Co.	100,000
Leather (imitation)	Morris	Yamatine Mfg. Co.	750,000
Leather	Monmouth	Adam Heck Leather Co.	250,000
Leather	Union	Kenilworth Glove Leather Co.	150,000
Leather	Essex	Kaufher and Co.	125,000
Leather	Camden	Niko Leather Co.	5,000
Leather	Essex	The A. Loehnberg Co.	125,000
Leather	Essex	Radel Leather Mfg. Co.	125,000
Leather	Essex	Quigley & Gay, Inc.	114,000
Leather	Essex	Kennedy Leather Co.	100,000
Leather (fancy)	Essex	The Eagle Fancy Leather Co.	25,000
Leather, metal and glass goods	Bergen	Becklow, Dickenson Co., Inc.	250,000
Leather dressings	Essex	American Leather Dressing Co.	50,000
Leather goods	Camden	Automatic Watter Co.	50,000
Leather goods	Camden	The O'Callagan American Leather Co.	125,000
Leather belts	Camden	L. H. Gilmer Co.	100,000
Laces, silks, etc	Middlesex	Herman Aukman and Co.	700,000
Laces, leather goods and textile fabrics	Union	P. Weinberger and Son, Ltd.	10,000
Lace curtains	Essex	Essex Lace Curtain Co.	70,000
Lighting appliances and fixtures	Hudson	Garfunkle Light Co.	25,000
Lighting devices	Middlesex	Amboy Works	50,000
Lighting devices	Union	The Lyceum Amusement and Realty Co.	100,000
Lead pipe	Atlantic	Gibson Co.	10,000
Lithographs	Essex	The National Lithographing Co.	25,000
Locks	Camden	Pittsburg Springless Lock Co.	125,000
Locks	Camden	Gravity Lock Mfg. Co.	300,000
Locks	Union	The Campbell Lock Co.	100,000
Labels, ribbons, etc.	Passaic	Standard Woven Label Co.	50,000
Lamps	Monmouth	R. Loewenhers & Co.	4,500
Lumber	Middlesex	East Jersey Lumber and Timber Co.	125,000

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 1—(Continued).

Incorporation of New Manufacturing Industries, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

GOODS TO BE MANUFACTURED.	County Where Incorporated.	NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Authorized Capital.
Machinery (tunnelling and dredging)	Bergen	Yukon Milling, Dredging and Power Co.	$350,000
Machinery, castings, etc.	Camden	Reinforced Brazing and Machine Co.	30,000
Machinery (mining)	Hudson	Southern Placer Mining Co.	1,000
Machinery	Hudson	Kerosene Karburator Co.	100,000
Machinery, tools, etc.	Hudson	Pierce Well Engineering Co.	5,000
Machinery (electrical)	Hudson	American Boxers Mfg. Co.	100,000
Machinery (automatic)	Hunterdon	Lehigh Match Distributing Co.	25,000
Machinery (ice making)	Bergen	The Rutherford Ice and Cold Storage Co.	50,000
Machinery (agricultural)	Camden	Conover Machine Co.	600,000
Machinery	Hudson	New Jersey Machine Co.	100,000
Machinery (gas)	Mercer	Trent Gas Appliance Co.	650,000
Machinery	Middlesex	National Nail Driving Co.	50,000
Machinery	Passaic	The Modern Equipment Engineering Co.	5,000
Machinery (thread finishing)	Passaic	The Pohl Machine Co.	125,000
Machinery (gas)	Union	Ackroid True Raditor Co.	100,000
Machinery (bakers)	Bergen	George I. Hicks, Inc.	100,000
Machinery	Essex	Imperial Machine Co.	3,000
Machinery (iron and steel)	Hudson	Standard Tooling and Plating Co.	5,000
Machinery (gas and oil)	Hudson	National Producer Gas Power Co.	500,000
Machinery	Mercer	Hydraulic Safe Mfg. Co.	25,000
Machinery	Hudson	Pneumatic Machine Mfg. Co.	200,000
Machinery	Hudson	The J. L. Krom Mfg. Co.	100,000
Machinery and tools	Hudson	Thomas Knust Co.	50,000
Machinery and tools	Passaic	Dover Slag Co.	10,000
Machinery and tools	Camden	Keystone Nut Lock Mfg. Co.	200,000
Machinery	Hudson	Atlantic Vehicle Co.	25,000
Machinery	Hudson	Sirocco Engineering Co.	500,000
Machinery (motors and engines)	Union	Roosevelt Auto Co.	50,000
Machinery	Hudson	The White Metal Co.	30,000
Machinery (electrical)	Hudson	Allendale Electric Co.	100,000
Machinery (moving pictures)	Hudson	Nesemann Mfg. Co.	125,000
Machinery and engines	Mercer	Reeves Engine and Machine Co.	53,000
Machinery (mining)	Passaic	Bishop and Search Mining Co.	25,000
Machinery	Union	Jenkins Bros.	750,000
Machinery	Atlantic	National Machine Works	15,000
Machinery	Bergen	The Construction Corporation of America	500,000
Machinery (stamping)	Camden	Ira Robbins Co.	100,000

Machinery	Mercer	Dean Mfg. Co.	250,000
Machinery (electrical)	Bergen	The Radio Telephone Co.	2,000,000
Machinery	Hudson	Royden Marble Machinery Co.	300,000
Machinery for laundry purposes	Hudson	American Laundry Machinery Mfg. Co.	125,000
Machinery	Hudson	The Bodine Co.	50,000
Machinery	Hudson	C. H. Dueering & Co.	10,000
Machinery	Passaic	Verdol Machine Mfg. Co.	10,000
Machinery (lubricating)	Essex	Oil Bath Lubricating Co.	15,000
Machinery, machine knives and cutlery	Hunterdon	Taylor, Stiles and Co.	120,000
Machinery	Morris	The Vanadium Co.	2,500,000
Machinery	Camden	Steel Cushion Tire and Mfg. Co.	125,000
Machinery	Essex	Loy and Nowrath	10,000
Machinery	Essex	Milton Snider Co.	100,000
Machinery	Mercer	Radial Spring Wheel Co.	100,000
Machinery, saws, etc.	Warren	American Saw Works	100,000
Machinery	Camden	Lea Equipment Co.	50,000
Machinery	Camden	John Good and Co.	125,000
Merchandise	Camden	United States Mfg. Co.	125,000
Medicines	Ocean	Jones Break-up Co.	150,000
Medicines	Camden	Eckinan Mfg. Co.	500,000
Medicines	Camden	The Finney Co.	50,000
Medicines	Cumberland	Kenyon Drug Co.	25,000
Manufacturing (general)	Bergen	Wasterna Co.	100,000
Manufacturing (general)	Bergen	Rutherford Mfg. Co.	10,000
Manufacturing (general)	Bergen	John T. Narrof Co.	30,000
Manufacturing (general)	Bergen	Hasbrouk Heights Developement Co.	6,000
Manufacturing (general)	Middlesex	Universal Corn Mapping Machine Co.	600,000
Manufacturing (general)	Bergen	New Jersey Stove Lid Co.	.....
Manufacturing (general)	Warren	Sassalin Iron Co.	10,000
Manufacturing (general)	Essex	The South Jersey Co.	100,000
Musicial instruments	Hudson	Swanson Mfg. Co.	1,000
Musicial instruments	Hudson	H. A. Peck & Sons Piano Co.	25,000
Musicial instruments	Passaic	Kylo Mfg. Co.	50,000
Mirrors, art glass, etc.	Camden	Heray Glass Co.	50,000
Motor vehicles	Hudson	Crane and Whitman Co.	50,000
Motor vehicles	Camden	Knox Motor Car Co.	10,000
Motor vehicles	Camden	H. Oscar Brown Motor Car Co.	100,000
Motor vehicles	Passaic	The Conover Motor Car Co.	20,000
Motor vehicles	Camden	Williamson Motor Car Co.	15,000
Motor vehicles	Mercer	Roller Coaster Device Co.	10,000
Motor vehicles	Essex	Star Motor Car Co.	25,000
Motor vehicles	Union	Elizabeth Motor Car Co.	10,000
Motor vehicles	Union	Elizabeth Automobile Co.	10,000
Motor boats	Camden	Standard Power Co.	500,000
Motor boats and electrical motors	Camden	New Jersey Wave Propelled Motor Co.	750,000
Motor boats and engines	Camden	Pittsburg Motor Boat Co.	50,000
Motors and engines	Hudson	C. G. V. Import Co.	120,000
Motors and engines	Passaic	The Victor Auto Tire Repair Co.	50,000
Metal products	Essex	Sleath, Brook and Seaman Co.	100,000
Metal goods	Hudson	The Calliers Co.	300,000
Metal goods	Hudson	Chas. Mudt and Sons Co.	150,000
Metals	Hudson	Yunk Metal Process Co.	150,000
Metal goods	Camden	F. C. Carver Co.	50,000

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 1—(Continued).

Incorporation of New Manufacturing Industries, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

GOODS TO BE MANUFACTURED.	County Where Incorporated.	NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Authorized Capital.
Metals	Essex	The Flexible Alumetal Co	$100,000
Metals	Camden	Pennsylvania Wire Forming Co	25,000
Metals	Essex	Kohlffs and Buckley	100,000
Metal roofing	Hudson	National Sheet Metal Mfg. Co	60,000
Maps	Mercer	Survey Maps Co.	10,000
Mining	Hudson	Taylor Mfg. and Mining Co	20,000
Mechanical novelties	Essex	Barker Supply Co.	10,000
Mechanical novelties	Monmouth	Electrical and Mechanical Co	100,000
Mouldings	Hudson	Summit Door Co.	10,000
Matches	Middlesex	Radiator Match Co	500,000
Matches	Camden	North Jersey Match Co	200,000
Molasses and syrups	Bergen	Westwood Fruit and Sugar Co	50,000
Malt liquors	Essex	Danbury Brewing and Ice Co	300,000
Malt liquors	Camden	Germania Brewing and Distilling Co	500,000
Massage appliances	Burlington	Massette Co.	125,000
New force feed oilers	Essex	The George Wood Mfg. Co	10,000
Novelties	Camden	Gould Novelty Co.	10,000
Novelties	Hudson	Dean Mfg. Co.	250,000
Novelties	Essex	Consolidated Novelty Co.	100,000
Oilcloth and linoleum	Hunterdon	Milford Oilcloth Co.	100,000
Oilcloth	Hudson	Standard Oilcloth Co.	2,000
Optical goods	Essex	Lowris Optical Co.	100,000
Overalls	Passaic	The Jacob Levi Co.	50,000
Organs	Essex	The New Jersey Pipe Organ Co	20,000
Paper boxes	Camden	Paper Canister Mfg. Co	100,000
Paper boxes	Passaic	Joseph Walter Box Co	100,000
Paper	Camden	Gloucester Paper Mills Co	100,000
Paper	Camden	Union Paper Goods Co	200,000
Paper bags	Hudson	Julius Regal Bag Co	40,000
Paper (tissue)	Essex	Oriental Tissue Co	10,000
Paper	Bergen	Little Ferry Paper Co	80,000
Paper	Hudson	Neuland Norths Co	25,000
Paints	Hudson	New Jersey Wetosote Paint Co	100,000
Paints and by-products of minerals	Hunterdon	Annandale Paint Co	50,000
Paints	Camden	Maxwell Paint Co.	110,000
Paints, oil and hard-wood fillers	Morris	Carbolinum Wood Preserving Co	100,000

Paints and oils	Passaic	The Wall Paint Co.	50,000
Prints, lithographs, etc.	Atlantic	Ferdchke Co.	50,000
Photographs	Atlantic	Meyers-Cope Co.	10,000
Photographic paper	Union	Shaeffer Co.	50,000
Pottery	Camden	Globe Pottery Co.	200,000
Pottery	Monmouth	Dunlop and Link Pottery Co.	20,000
Prepared meat products	Essex	C. M. Bailey and Co.	100,000
Prepared foods	Essex	Little Giant Food Co.	75,000
Perfumes	Hudson	Purity Drug Stores Co.	500,000
Pipe	Middlesex	Philadelphia Pipe Building Co.	50,000
Pocketbooks	Hudson	The Adolph Randnitz Co.	250,000
Plumber's supplies	Hudson	Hampton Plumbing Co.	5,000
Pianos	Camden	The H. C. Schomacker Piano Co.	50,000
Phonographs	Essex	La Compania Edison Hespano Americano	25,000
Packing for engines	Camden	Elastic Metallic Packing Co.	30,000
Patterns	Essex	The Joseph Walker Co.	100,000
Perforater music rolls	Essex	Standard Music Roll Co.	100,000
Pumps	Essex	Bataille Pump and Machine Co.	100,000
Quarrying stone	Passaic	New Jersey Pink Granite Co.	250,000
Rubber and gutta parcha	Mercer	Trenton Gutta Percha and Rubber Separating Co.	100,000
Rubber goods	Camden	Phoenix Rubber Co.	150,000
Rubber	Hudson	Intercontinental Rubber Co.	.....
Rubber	Passaic	The Alling Rubber Co.	10,000
Rubber	Mercer	Providential Rubber Co.	125,000
Rubber goods	Mercer	Sterling Rubber Mfg. Co.	300,000
Rubber goods	Mercer	William H. Skirm Rubber Mfg. Co.	300,000
Rubber goods	Mercer	Atlas Rubber Co.	125,000
Rubber goods	Hudson	Coombre Rubber Mfg. Co.	15,000
Rubber goods	Mercer	Bar Locke Rubber Tire Co.	75,000
Rubber goods	Hudson	Wallace L. Gaugh Co.	50,000
Rubber tires	Hudson	Bowley Auto Pneumatic Tire Co.	100,000
Rubberized pitch	Ocean	The Standard Rubberized Pitch Co.	25,000
Rubber tires	Essex	The Electric Rubber Co.	1,000,000
Refrigerators	Camden	Atlantic Refrigerating Co.	150,000
Refrigerators	Essex	The Dairy and Confectionery Co.	5,000
Refrigerators and appliances thereof	Camden	Atlantic Refrigerating Machine Co.	150,000
Railway cars	Hudson	Standard Gas and Electric Railway Car Co.	4,000,000
Railway switches	Hudson	The Wrigley Interlocked Switch Stand Co.	100,000
Railroad ties	Camden	Penn Railroad Tie Co.	10,000
Roofing goods	Camden	Keystone Roofing and Mfg. Co.	50,000
Razors	Essex	The Newark Safety Razor Co.	100,000
Rope (wire)	Hudson	Boston Flat Rope and Belt Co.	300,000
Respirators	Essex	The Respirator Co.	100,000
Revolving doors	Mercer	United Revolving Door Co.	150,000
Ribbon	Passaic	Advance Ribbon Co.	100,000
Statuary	Camden	Italian Art Tile and Mosaic Co.	500,000
Statuary	Hudson	New Jersey Catholic Supply Co.	125,000
Steel water closets, tanks, etc.	Camden	Pittsburg Sanitary Mfg. Co.	25,000
Soap, shaving cream, etc.	Union	D. and I. Co.	2,100
Soaps	Hudson	American Soap Co.	125,000
Soaps and toilet powders	Camden	Hartman Soap Mfg. Co.	100,000
Soaps	Essex	National Red Pil and Soap Co.	15,000
Soaps	Hudson	Holbrook Mfg. Co.	300,000

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 1—(Continued).

Incorporation of New Manufacturing Industries, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

GOODS TO BE MANUFACTURED.	County Where Incorporated.	NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Authorized Capital.
Siphons and bottles	Bergen	Boiling Spring Bottling Co.	$25,000
Spring beds	Essex	Star Spring Bed Co.	100,000
Surgical instruments	Hudson	Franco-American Medical Appliance Co.	250,000
Surgical instruments	Camden	George C. Briggs Co.	50,000
Shafting, hangers, etc.	Mercer	Corbet Taylor Co.	100,000
Silk goods	Passaic	Seneca Silk Co.	125,000
Silk goods	Passaic	The Holedere Throwing Co.	25,000
Silk goods	Passaic	Walton Silk Co.	5,000
Silk goods	Hudson	The Mistletoe Silk Mills	100,000
Silk goods	Hudson	Brueggernorth Co.	20,000
Silk goods	Passaic	American Silk Industrial Co.	70,000
Silk goods	Camden	Best Silk Mfg. Co.	125,000
Silk goods	Passaic	Stuyvesant Silk Co.	10,000
Silk goods	Passaic	Goldy Ribbon Co.	25,000
Silk goods	Passaic	Standard Silk Co.	15,000
Silk goods	Passaic	The Fishkin Silk Co.	15,000
Silk goods	Passaic	The Hengeveld and Bohl Corporation	25,000
Silk goods	Essex	The Ampere Silk Mills	100,000
Silk goods	Passaic	The Feder Silk Throwing Co.	21,000
Silk goods	Warren	The Kingston Spinning Co	50,000
Silks, woolens, etc.	Passaic	Corbett Bros. Co.	250,000
Sheet Metal goods	Essex	The Strinis Metal Co.	10,000
Sandwichs	Hudson	The American Sandwich Co.	20,000
Smelting and refining precious metals	Union	Neumex Verde Copper Co.	1,000,000
Stamped metal articles	Camden	Stamp Metal Co.	100,000
Soda water	Essex	Otto Brand, Inc.	60,000
Silverware	Hudson	Interstate Silver Co.	25,000
Silverware	Essex	Turchin & Hellman Sheffield Plate and Sterling Silver Co.	10,000
Steam boiler tube cleaners	Mercer	American Boiler Tube Cleaner Co.	125,000
Steam engines	Essex	General Engineering Co.	100,000
Steam specialties	Essex	Atlas Engineering Co.	100,000
Steam launches and sailboats	Ocean	Carasalyo Launch Co.	10,000
Steam launches and sailboats	Camden	American Pneumatic Ship Co.	250,000
Shuttles	Passaic	The Pavia Shuttle Co.	5,000
Sad irons	Essex	The Patent Sad Iron Co.	100,000
Scissors and shears	Cape May	Sayre Scissors and Shears Co.	2,000

Steel laths	Camden	Victor Steel Lath Co.	10,000
Saddlery hardware	Essex	Reynold and Zahn Co.	25,000
Stoves	Passaic	New Idea Hot Water Heating Co.	200,000
Steel and copper goods	Bergen	Harkens-Loveridge Co.	24,000
Safes, hardware, etc.	Essex	The Universal Foundry Co.	50,000
Straw goods	Camden	The Kemi Weaving Co.	125,000
Saws and files	Camden	Hayers Saw and File Co.	5,000
Shirtwaists	Essex	McCutcheon Adair Co.	3,000
Sand and kaolin products	Morris	Curry Sand Co.	2,000
Typewriter supplies	Bergen	Mittage and Volger, Inc.	500,000
Textile fabrics	Passaic	Central Ribbon Co.	100,000
Textile fabrics	Passaic	Reinhardt-Meading Co.	100,000
Textile fabrics	Passaic	The Metropolitan Specialty Co.	100,000
Textile fabrics	Sussex	Standard Towel Co.	20,000
Textile fabrics	Passaic	Passaic Cotton Mills	100,000
Textile machinery	Mercer	Diploma Mfg. Co.	25,000
Textile dyeing	Passaic	Eureka Silk Dyeing Co.	50,000
Tents, canopies and awnings	Union	Laggren Bros. Co.	25,000
Terra cotta and pressed bricks	Bergen	Norwood Suburban Home Co.	100,000
Toys	Essex	Hansen and Co.	25,000
Toys	Essex	The Confetti Horn Blower Co.	25,000
Toilet articles	Hudson	The Purathol Laboratary Co.	250,000
Tiling	Middlesex	Perth Amboy Tile and Chemical Co.	250,000
Tobacco and cigars	Hudson	Marquez Cigar Co.	100,000
Tobacco	Union	Union Cigar and Tobacco Co.	125,000
Tobacco	Union	Thomas Allen Red Mill Tobacco Co.	30,000
Trunks and bags	Essex	K. Kaufman and Co.	125,000
Trunks	Essex	The Commercial Trunk and Packing Box Co.	10,000
Trunks and bags	Essex	Traveller's Trunk Co.	100,000
Tires (pneumatic)	Middlesex	Michelin Tire Co.	300,000
Tires	Essex	Antioke Tire Co.	100,000
Tools (mechanics')	Essex	Kraentor and Co.	100,000
Tools	Union	American Metal Treatment Co.	500,000
Tracing cloth	Camden	Empire Tracing Cloth Co.	5,000
Talking machines	Passaic	Reed-O-Phone Co.	200,000
Valves	Hunterdon	Gardner Valve Mfg. Co.	300,000
Vehicles	Camden	Safety Buggy Co.	250,000
Varnish and shellac	Morris	Perrin Varnish Co.	50,000
Varnish	Middlesex	Flattona Wood Finishing Co.	1,200
Vechicles (self propelling)	Hudson	Leblanc Carburator Co.	2,000
Ventilators and lamp holders	Camden	Zephyr Ventilator and Mfg. Co.	80,000
Ventilators	Camden	Keystone Ventilating Co.	50,000
Ventilators	Mercer	The Hillson Mfg. Co.	125,000
Wearing apparel	Essex	Stevens Armond Co.	275,000
Window frames and sashes	Essex	The Defender Safety Window Co.	50,000
Woolen goods	Bergen	D. A. Higgins and Co.	100,000
Wooden ware	Burlington	Phoenix Wood Machinery Co.	125,000
Wood mouldings	Bergen	Waldwich Wood Association	50,000
Wood work, laths, veneered lumber	Union	The Brock Construction Co.	100,000
Whisks and brooms	Hudson	Le Grand Broom Co.	300,000
Window shades	Hudson	Henry Gross Patent Shade Roller Co.	100,000
Watches	Essex	Wiley-Cranford Co.	50,000

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 1—(Continued).

Incorporation of New Manufacturing Industries, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

GOODS TO BE MANUFACTURED.	County Where Incorporated.	NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Authorized Capital.
Watches	Essex	Rippart, Griscom and Osborn	$600,000
Watches	Mercer	Wolff-Ehrlich Co.	25,000
Wagons	Essex	Jacob Ludwig, Inc.	100,000
Washers	Essex	Standard Leather Washer Co.	100,000
Wire cloth	Essex	American Wire Cloth Co.	25,000
Weather strips	Camden	National Weather Strip Co.	10,000

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 2.

New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Ones Enlarged, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

KIND OF GOODS MADE.	LOCATION OF FACTORY.	Improvements.		NAME OF CORPORATION OR FIRM.
		New Buildings Erected.	Old Buildings Enlarged.	
Automobiles	Trenton		Old	Walter Automobile Works.
Automobile tires	Milltown	New		The Michelin Tire Co.
Bottles	Bridgeton		Old	The J. Whilden Moore Co.
Bottle seals	Bound Brook	New		American Bottle Seal Co.
Biscuits	Newark	New		The Jersey Biscuit Co.
Brewing beer, ale, etc.	Jersey City		Old	The Columbia Brewing Co.
Brewing beer, ale, etc.	Newark		Old	Ballantine and Co.
Brick	Perth Amboy	New		Diddier-March Co.
Bricks (granite)	South River	New		The New York Granite Brick Co.
Brick	Trenton	New		Independent Brick Co.
Brick	Matawan	New		
Brick	Whippany	New		Morris County Brick Co.
Beer bottling	Dover	New		Fiegenspen Brewing Co.
Bar steel and iron	Rockaway		Old	Rockaway Rolling Mills.
Buttons (pearl)	West New York	New		
Brass goods	Trenton	New		The Trenton Gas and Electric Fixture Co.
Bronze	Verona	New		The American Bronze Powder Co.
Braids and laces	Jersey City	New		Grossenbach and Fimpel.
Belting and hose	Newark	New		The Rosendale-Reddaway Belting and Hose Co.
Boilers	New Brunswick	New		The Prospect Boiler Co.
Blacksmithing	Newark	New		Kraenter and Co.
Chemicals	Rahway		Old	Merk and Co.
Chemicals	New Brunswick	New		The New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Chemicals	Farmingdale	New		
Cotton cloth	Millville		Old	The Millville Mfg. Co.
Cotton cloth	Newton	New		The Standard Towel Co.
Copper ore	Pahaquarry	New		The Pahaquarry Copper Co.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 2—(Continued).

New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Ones Enlarged, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

KIND OF GOODS MADE.	LOCATION OF FACTORY.	Improvements.		NAME OF CORPORATION OR FIRM.
		New Buildings Erected.	Old Buildings Enlarged.	
Copper ore	Millbrook	New		Pahaquarry Copper Mining Co.
Copper refining	Bayonne		Old	The Orford Copper Co.
Cement	New Village		Old	Edison Cement Co.
Concrete building blocks	Millville	New		
Concrete building blocks	Camden	New		The Camden Pressed Stone and Concrete Co.
Colors	Newark		Old	Morris Hermann and Co.
Condensed milk	Salem	New		Bridgeton Condensed Milk Co.
Condensed milk	Branchville	New		Borden Condensed Milk Co.
Condensed milk	Salem	New		Bridgeton Condensed Milk Co.
Cranberries	Port Norris	New		
Clothing	New Brunswick	New		Sigmund Eisner Co.
Clothing	Vineland	New		
Cable and wire	Perth Amboy		Old	The Standard Underground Cable Co.
Canning	Shiloh	New		Shiloh Preserving Co.
Canning	Bridgeton	New		The Sanitary Can Co.
Canning	Mount Holly		Old	R. C. Chamces Sons.
Canning fruit	Cedarville	New		The Fruit Farm Preserving Co.
Canning vegetables	Salem	New		
Contractors	Paterson	New		P. S. Van Kirk and Co.
Cigars	Perth Amboy		Old	The Perth Amboy Cigar Co.
Cigars	Camden	New		Hartmann and Sons.
Caps	Bridgeton	New		
Carpets	Little Falls		Old	The Beattie Mfg. Co.
Confectionery	Bridgeton	New		The Sagel Candy Co.

Celluloid articles	Newark		Old	Celluloid Co.
Celluloid articles	Newark		Old	Celluloid Co.
Coating fabrics with water-proof composition	Red Bank		Old	The E. C. Conover Co.
Dyeing and finishing cotton piece goods	Bridgeton	New		The Martin Dyeing and Finishing Co.
Dyeing and printing	Passaic	New		The Warehouse Co.
Druggists' and surgeons' specialties	East Rutherford	New		Beckton, Dickinson and Co.
Dry dock	Weehawken	New		Tierjen and Lang.
Doll carriages	Frenchtown		Old	The Crosby Mfg. Co.
Device for window sashes	Bayonne	New		Bayonne Sash Co.
Electric light	Perth Amboy	New		The Citizens' Light and Power Co.
Electric lamps	Harrison		Old	Edison General Electric Co.
Electric light	Perth Amboy		Old	Citizens' Electric Heat and Power Co.
Electrical railroad signals	Garwood		Old	The Hall Signal Co.
Enamelled letters	Newark	New		The Benfield-Milne Mfg. Co.
Embroideries and lace	South Amboy	New		Bohi and Fritz.
Embroideries (Swiss)	Jersey City	New		The American Embroidery Works Co.
Explosives	Pompton		Old	The Laflin and Rand Power Co.
Electric machinery	Ampere		Old	The Crocker-Wheeler Co.
Fur cutting	Newark	New		Henri Frank Co.
Foundry	New Brunswick		Old	The Empire Foundry Co
Foundry	Stanhope		Old	The Musconetcong Iron Works.
Foundry	Oxford	New		Delaware and Lackawanna Steel Co.
Foundry	Burlington		Old	The Thomas Devlin Mfg. Co.
Foundry	Florence	New		
Foundry	Phillipsburg		Old	The Warren Foundry and Machine Co.
Foundry	Burlington		Old	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.
Foundry	Phillipsburg		Old	Warren Foundry and Machine Co.
Foundry	Vineland		Old	Williams Bros.
Foundry (brass)	Newark		Old	Hedges and Bro.
Foundry	Stanhope	New		The Singer Mfg. Co.
Files and rasps	Newark		Old	The Heller Bros. Co.
Files and rasps	Newark		Old	The Heller Bros. Co.
Furniture	Mt. Holly	New		
Floor tiling	Trenton	New		The National Metal Back Tiling Co.
Fur dyeing	West Hoboken	New		The German American Fur Dyeing Co.
Gasoline engines	Bridgeton	New		The Hettinger Engine Co.
Gas	Flemington	New		The Flemington Gas Co.
Gas	Perth Amboy		Old	The Perth Amboy Gas Co.
Gas	West Orange	New		The National Phonograph Co.
Glass	Swedesboro	New		
Glass	New Brunswick		Old	The Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.
Glass bottles	Tuckahoe	New		
Glass bottles	Vineland	New		John S. Cox and Co.
Glass	Bridgeton		Old	The Moore-Jonas Glass Co.
Glass	Old Bridge	New		The Sand Co.
Glass	Bridgeton		Old	Bridgeton Glass Co.
Glass	Swedesboro		Old	The South Jersey Glass Works Co.
Glass	Vineland	New		The Vineland Glass Tube Co.
Greenhouse fixtures	Elizabeth	New		Hitchings and Co.
Hats	Orange Valley		Old	F. Berg and Co.
Hats	Orange	New		The Trimble Hat Co.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 2—(Continued).

New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Ones Enlarged, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

KIND OF GOODS MADE.	LOCATION OF FACTORY.	Improvements.		NAME OF CORPORATION OR FIRMS.
		New Buildings Erected.	Old Buildings Enlarged.	
Hats	Newark	New		C. M. Hedden and Co.
Hat	Orange	New		F. Berg and Co.
Hatters' furs	Newark	New		Donner and Co.
Hose (silk)	Dover	New		Paul Guenther Co.
Headwear (children's)	South Amboy	New		Muifelder and Heimen.
Hardware specialties	Newark	New		Dent and Jones.
Hardware (builders' and ship)	Newark	New		Phoenix Lock Works.
Hardware	Newark	New		C. H. Redman and Co.
Heaters	Perth Amboy		Old	The Thatcher Furnace Co.
Handkerchiefs	Newark	New		H. Rosenthal and Co.
Ice (artificial)	West Hudson	New		The Alborum Hygeia Ice Co.
Ice (artificial)	Newark	New		The Business Men's Hygeia Ice Co.
Ironware (plumbers')	Garwood	New		The Central Foundry Co.
Iron	Oxford		Old	The Anchor Post Iron Works.
Iron mining	New Brunswick	New		The Basic Iron Ore Co.
Iron and brass castings	High Bridge	New		Wales Foundry and Mfg. Co.
Iron and steel	Newark		Old	The Taylor Iron and Steel Co.
Iron	Bridgeton	New		
Knitted goods	Vineland	New		
Knitted goods	Lake View	New		The Ellis Hosiery Co.
Lace braids	South Amboy	New		
Lace	Passaic	New		
Leather (pantasote)	Newark		Old	The Pantasote Leather Co.
Leather	Rahway		Old	The Caffrey Leather Co.
Leather	Rahway	New		The Cordova Leather Co.
Leather	Newark		Old	The Cordova Leather Co.
Leather		New		The Seaton Leather Co.

Leather tanning	Bridgeport	New	Old	The Newark Lime and Cement Co.
Linoleum	Newark			The U. S. Lithograph Co. of N. J.
Lamps	Kearny		Old	Kaufherr and Co.
Lamps	Watcessing Junction	New	Old	The Nairn Linoleum Co.
Lamp shades	Bloomfield	New		The Westinghouse Lamp Co.
Laundry	Perth Amboy	New		The Westinghouse Lamp Co.
Machinery	Jersey City	New		The Amboy Works.
Machinery	Jersey City	New		Manhattan Laundry, Inc.
Machinery (cigar making)	Newark			The Cockburn Barrow and Machine Co.
Machinery (hat)	Newark	New	Old	Robert J. Emory and Co.
Machinery	Newark			The New Jersey Machine Co.
Machinery	Bridgeton	New	Old	The Yule and Carley Mfg. Co.
Machinery (vacuum cleaning)	Somerville	New		Hettinger Engine Co.
Machinery	Plainfield	New		American Bottle Seal Co.
Machinery (electrical)	Phillipsburg	New		The Vacuum Cleaner Co.
Machinery	Plainfield			The Pennsylvania Railroad.
Machinery (embroidery)	Newark	New	Old	S. W. Rushmore.
Machinery (ice making)	Weehawken	New		Hanson and Van Winkle Co.
Machinery (engineering)	New Brunswick			Robert Reiner.
Metal goods	Newark		Old	The New Brunswick Refrigerating Co.
Metal castors	Newark		Old	Loy and Newrath Co.
Metal washers	Newark		Old	The Newark Rivet Works.
Metal washers	Newark		Old	The Universal Castor Co.
Metal goods	Newark		Old	The National Lock Washer Co.
Oyster dredging	Newark		Old	The National Lock Washer Co.
Oil cloth	Maurice River	New		The Flexible Alumetal Co.
Ore crushing and separating	Milford	New		The West Jersey Railroad Co.
Paper	Mt. Hope	New		
Paper	Gloucester City	New		
Paper	Hoboken			
Paper boxes	Milford		Old	Gloucester Paper Mills Co.
Paper cups and bottles	Newark	New		The Hoboken Paper Mills Co.
Porcelain goods	Trenton	New		Campion McClellen Co.
Porcelain goods	Trenton	New		The Specialty Paper Box Co.
Packing meats	Trenton		Old	The Union Paper Cup Co.
Pottery	Jersey City		Old	The Star Porcelain Co.
Pottery	Trenton	New		The Sun Porcelain Co.
Pottery	Trenton		Old	Swift and Co.
Pottery	Trenton		Old	The Monument Pottery Co.
Pottery	Trenton		Old	Thomas Maddocks' Sons' Co.
Paints and varnishes	Elizabeth		Old	The Maddock Pottery Co.
Pipe	Jersey City	New		The Keystone Pottery Co.
Piano backs	Hackettstown		Old	John W. Masury and Son.
Patterns	Burlington	New		The Manhattan Pipe Co.
Phonographs	Camden	New		The Warren Woodworking Co.
Plasterers' supplies	Newark		Old	Standard Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.
Quarrying limestone	Glenwood	New		The Victor Talking Machine Co.
Rubber gloves	Highland Park	New		Hanson and VanWinkle Co.
Rubber	Lodi	New		Bethlehem Steel Co.
		New		The Matteson Rubber Co.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 2—(Continued).

New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Ones Enlarged, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

KIND OF GOODS MADE.	LOCATION OF FACTORY.	Improvements.		NAME OF CORPORATION OR FIRMS.
		New Buildings Erected.	Old Buildings Enlarged.	
Rubber	Belleville	New		Hardman Rubber Co.
Rubber goods	Trenton		Old	The Ajax-Grieb Rubber Co.
Rubber	Paterson	New		Butler Hard Rubber Co.
Refrigerators	New Brunswick		Old	The New Brunswick Refrigerating Co.
Repair shop	Morristown	New		Morris County Traction Co.
Ropes	Port Norris	New		
Silk goods	Paterson	New		
Silk goods	Paterson	New		A. and M. Levy.
Silk goods	Paterson	New		A. and M. Levy.
Silk braids	Jersey City	New		Grossenbach and Fimpel.
Silk novelties	Jersey City	New		
Silk novelties	Paterson	New		The Post and Sheldon Co.
Silk goods	Paterson	New		The Maple Silk Mfg. Co.
Silk goods	Totowa	New		A. and M. Levy.
Silk ribbons	Paterson	New		A. and M. Levy.
Silk dyeing	Saddle River Twp.	New		The Dundee Lake Dye Works Co.
Silk dyeing	Phillipsburg	New		James Holt Pierce Dye Works.
Silk dyeing	Paterson		Old	Kearns Bros.' Dye Co.
Silk throwing	Wharton	New		The Singleton Silk Mfg. Co.
Shirtwaists	Woodbury	New		
Soaps	Bayonne	New		Barclay and Co.
Soap	Granton	New		
Starch	New Brunswick		Old	Rickitt and Sons.
Shirts	New Brunswick	New		The Jennings Mfg. Co.
Sash weights	Perth Amboy	New		The Empire Iron and Steel Co.
Sashes, blinds, doors, etc.	East Orange	New		Curtis Bros.
Sashes, blinds, doors, etc.	New Brunswick		Old	Howard V. Butler Co.

Smelting and refining copper	Perth Amboy		Old	The American Smelting and Refining Co.
Shipbuilding (steel)	Perth Amboy	New		Nixon Lewis.
Shipbuilding	Camden		Old	Tucker Shipyard.
Steel	Camden	New		The Philadelphia Steel and Wire Co.
Steel	Oxford	New		The Delaware and Lackawanna Steel Co.
Steel	Kinkora	New		John A. Roebling Co.
Steel shafting	Camden	New		
Steel	Waverly	New		The Carnegie Steel Co.
Steel	Athenia	New		P. S. Van Kirk and Co.
Structural steel	Bayonne	New		The Terry and Trench Co., Inc.
Steel hose	Trenton		Old	The Woven Steel Hose Co.
Steel	Carteret		Old	The Chrome Steel Works.
Sand lime brick	Pembryne	New		The Pembryne Brick Co.
Smokeless powder	Piccatinny	New		
Storage batteries	Jersey City	New		The Electric Storage Battery Co.
Storage batteries	Boonton		Old	The General Storage Battery Co.
Stone crushing	Chimney Rock		Old	
Stone crushing	Plainfield	New		The Watchung Stone Co.
Storage	Jersey City	New		Manning, Maxwell and Moore.
Shops (railroad)	Kingsland	New		Lackawanna Railroad.
Transportation	Camden	New		Public Service Corporation.
Transportation	Perth Amboy	New		Citizens' Electric Light, Power and Heating Co
Typewriter ribbons	New Brunswick	New		
Tile	New Brunswick	New		The New Brunswick Tile Co.
Tile	Perth Amboy		Old	The Perth Amboy Ceremic and Tile Works.
Tile	New Brunswick	New		The New Brunswick Tile Co.
Tile	Trenton		Old	The Trent Tile Co.
Tobacco	Rahway	New		
Trousers	Perth Amboy	New		
Terra cotta	Perth Amboy			
Tires	Milltown		Old	The New Jersey Terra Cotta Co.
Tires	Plainfield	New	Old	The Michelin Tire Co.
Textile fabrics	Passaic			
Type	Jersey City		Old	The Dundee Textile Co.
Thread	Newark		Old	The American Type Co.
Varnishes	Newark		Old	The Clark Thread Co.
Vials	Vineland		Old	The Murphy Varnish Co.
Whiting	Bayonne	New		
Whiting and Paris white	Bayonne	New		
Worsted goods	Passaic	New		
Worsted goods	Passaic		Old	H. F. Taintor Mfg. Co.
Worsted goods	Garfield		Old	The Botany Worsted Mills.
Worsted goods	Camden	New		The Pitkin-Holdsworth Co.
Worsted goods	Trenton		Old	The New Jersey Spinning Co.
Wooven steel hose and cables	Red Bank	New		The Highland Worsted Mills.
Waterproof cloth	Trenton	New		The Woven Steel Hose and Cable Co.
Wire	Roebling		Old	C. E. Conover Co.
Wire	Highland Park		Old	Trenton Iron Co.
Wall paper	Riverside	New		John A. Roebling Co.
Watch cases			Old	The Janeway and Carpenter Co.
				The Philadelphia Watch Case Co.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 3.

Industrial Plants that Have Come Into New Jersey from Elsewhere, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

KIND OF BUSINESS.	Place in Which it Has Settled.	Place from Which it Came.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.
Bricks	Jersey City	New York, N. Y.	Chas. Mundt and Sons.
Cut glass	New Brunswick	Montrose, Pa.	Becker and Wilson Co.
Confectionery	Jersey City	New York, N. Y.	The Greek-American Confection Co.
Confectionery and ice cream	Jersey City	New York, N. Y.	The J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.
Handkerchiefs	New Brunswick	New York, N. Y.	Henry Rosenthal Bros.
Ribbons	West New York.	New York, N. Y.	E. H. Kluge Weaving Co.
Steel wire	Camden	Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia Steel Wire Co.
Structural steel	Bayonne	Manhattan, N. Y.	Terry and French Co.
Silk goods	Camden	Philadelphia, Pa.	Camden Tapestry Co.
Watch making	Riverside	Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia Watch Case Co.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 4.

Closing Up or Suspension of Work in Manufacturing Plants, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

KIND OF BUISNESS.	Location of Factory or Works.	Closed Permanently or Temporarily.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.
Brick	New Brunswick	Temporarily	The Sampson Brick Co.
Brick	Bridgeton	Temporarily	The Bridgeton Brick Co.
Clothing	South Amboy	Permanently	Demarest Bros.
Cotton cloth	Millville	Temporarily	Millville Mfg. Co.
Cutlery	Keyport	Temporarily	The Keyport Cutlery Works.
Cutlery	Keyport	Permanently	The Keyport Cutlery Works.
Cut glass	Flemington	Temporarily	Empire Cut Glass Co.
Foundry	New Brunswick	Temporarily	Empire Foundry Co.
Foundry	Garwood	Temporarily	Garwood Foundry Co.
Folding boxes	Whippany	Permanently	The Unique Folding Box Co.
Glass	Millville	Temporarily	The North American Window Glass Co.
Glass	Bridgeton	Temporarily	The More-Jonas Glass Co.
Glass	Millville	Temporarily	South Millville Glass Works.
Glass	Atco	Temporarily	Atco Window Glass Works.
Glass	Bridgeton	Temporarily	J. Whilden Moore Glass Co.
Glass	Fairton	Temporarily	Fairton Glass Works.
Granite	Pompton	Permanently	The Federal Hill Granite Co.
Handkerchiefs	Paterson	Permanently	Herrmann Aukmann and Co.
Iron	Pequent	Permanently	
Knitted goods	New Brunswick	Temporarily	Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co.
Knitted goods	Beverly	Temporarily	Turner Birkhead.
Lumber	Atlantic City	Permanently	
Licorice	Jersey City	Permanently	American Licorice Co.
Mining	Wharton	Temporarily	The Richard Mine.
Mining	Hibernia	Temporarily	Glendon Mine.
Machinery	Newark	Permanently	New Jersey Machine Co.
Machinery	Phillipsburg	Temporarily	The American Saw Mill Machinery Co.
Oil cloth	Camden	Permanently	The Camden Oil Cloth Co.
Porcelain	Trenton	Temporarily	Imperial Porcelain Works.
Paper	Butler	Temporarily	Pequanock Valley Paper Works.
Rubber	New Brunswick	Permanently	New Brunswick Rubber Co.
Rubber	Lambertville	Temporarily	Lambertville Rubber Co.
Repair shops	Camden	Temporarily	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Repair shops	Lambertville	Permanently	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Round house	South Orange	Temporarily	The Lackawanna Railroad.
Rolling mill	Rockaway	Temporarily	Rockaway Rolling Mills.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 4—(Continued).

Closing Up or Suspension of Work in Manufacturing Plants, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

KIND OF BUISNESS.	Location of Factory or Works.	Closed Permanently or Temporarily.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.
Rugs	Newfield	Temporarily	The Newfield Rug Co.
Shoes	Mount Holly	Temporarily	
Shirts	Asbury Park	Temporarily	Steiner and Sons.
Silk dyeing	Paterson	Permanently	Emil Amen.
Silk	Paterson	Permanently	Weiss and Sienna Silk Mfg. Co.
Silk throwing	Paterson	Temporarily	The Hengeveld-Bohl Silk Throwing Co.
Stone crushing	Dunellen	Temporarily	Dunellen Stone and Lumber Co.
Saw mill	Paterson	Permanently	Hubbard Lumber Co.
Steel	Roebling	Temporarily	
Steel	Passaic	Temporarily	Passaic Steel Co.
Terra cotta and brick	Clayville	Permanently	Clayville Brick and Terra Cotta Works.
Terra cotta	Perth Amboy	Temporarily	Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Co.
Terra cotta	Perth Amboy	Temporarily	Standard Terra Cotta Co.
Thread	Newark	Temporarily	The Clark Thread Co.
Women's garments	Carmel	Permanently	The H. A. Dix and Sons Co.
Watches	Trenton	Permanently	The Trenton Watch Co.
Woolen goods	Somerville	Temporarily	The Somerville Woolen Mill.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 5.

Manufacturing Plants Destroyed or Injured by Fire or Flood, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

KIND OF GOODS MADE.	LOCATION OF FACTORY.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Amount of Damage.
Asbestos	Camden	New Jersey Asbestos Co.	$467 77
Artists' and architects' tools	Guttenburg		14,000 00
Artists' materials	Jersey City	Eugene Dietzgen Co.	75 00
Automobile fixtures	Nutley	Joseph B. Williams	600 00
Bricks	Dunellen		.....
Bricks	Eatontown	Crescent Brick Co.	6,965 00
Brewing beer, ale, etc.	Jersey City	Columbia Brewing Co.	67,751 00
Brewing beer, ale, etc.	Jersey City	Columbia Brewing Co.	6,000 00
Brewing beer, ale, etc.	Passaic	Hygeia Brewing Co.	95,800 00
Building	Newark	Delaware Construction Co.	600 00
Brushes	Ridgefield Park	Imperial Brush Co.	100 00
Brushes	Sangac	George Walker and Sons	3,278 00
Boliers	Jersey City	Theo. Smith and Sons Co.	2,250 00
Buttons	Newark	Richmond Bros. Button Co.	5,700 00
Copper refining	Bayonne	Orford Copper Co.	.....
Carpet	Union Hill	H. Schaftman	520 00
Carriages	Rahway	Herman Groves	100,000 00
Crude oil	Constable Hook	Standard Oil Co.	90,000 00
Clothing	Red Bank	Sigmund Eisner Co.	715 00
Clothing	Elizabeth	Samuel S. Barr.	.....
Cement	Phillipsburg	Vulcanite Cement Co.	.....
Cement building blocks	Newark	Surges Cement Building Block Co.	300 00
Cars	Elizabethport	Central Railroad of New Jersey	500 00
Chains	Newark	William Ruther Co.	1,500 00
Chemicals	East Orange	Seabury and Johnson	500 00
Chemicals	Newark	The Consolidated Color and Chemical Co.	150,000 00
Coke	Camden	Camden Coke Works	500 00
Dynamite	Kenvil	Atlantic Dynamite Works	2,313 00
Drills, cottons and muslins	Rahway	Henry Howard and Co.	8,000 00
Drugs	Jersey City	Graves Pharmaceutical Co.	650 00
Electrical appliances	Newark	Mica Insulator Co.	6,000 00
Explosives	Carney's Point	Dupont Powder Co.	4,480 00
Explosives	Pompton	Laflin and Rand Powder Works	4,129 59
Explosives	Paulsboro	Dupont Powder Co.	.....
Feather dyeing	Jersey City	Stenkorvitz	50 00

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 5—(Continued).

Manufacturing Plants Destroyed or Injured by Fire or Flood, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

KIND OF GOODS MADE.	LOCATION OF FACTORY.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Amount of Damage.
Foundry	Bayonne	Barnes Brass Lock and Foundry Co.	$14,000 00
Foundry	Newark	Central Electrotype Foundry Co.	5,000 00
Fertilizer	Camden	Tygert and Sons	7,000 00
Fire-proof wood	Newark	American Wood Fire Proofing Co.	1,000 00
Glass	Bridgeton	More-Jonas Glass Co.	.....
Greenhouse appliances	Jersey City	Hitchings and Co.	9,861 00
Gas manufacture	Camden	Pintch Gas Co.	3,000 00
Gas manufacture	Perth Amboy	Perth Amboy Gas Works	9,050 00
Hats	Newark	Max Meritz	75 00
Hats	Belleville	Napier and Mitchell Hat Co.	1,000 00
Harness	Paterson	Ulrich Reed and Harness Works	5,000 00
Hardware specialties	Newark	Slip Not Mfg. Co.	.....
Iron and steel	Boonton	The Boonton Iron and Steel Co.	22,000 00
Iron	Boonton	Lincoln Iron Works	3,000 00
Japanning	Newark	Peter Lynch	600 00
Jewelry	Newark	Joseph H. Impfell	6,350 00
Jewelry	Newark	Leonhart Mfg. Co.	1,150 00
Knitted goods	Vineland	Samuel Levy Co.	5,000 00
Leather	Newark	Radel and Mentz	21,500 00
Leather	Newark	L. M. Smith and Son	50 00
Leather	Newark	E. H. McCormick and Sons	3,000 00
Leather	Newark	Stengel and Rothschild	4,674 00
Leather (patent)	Newark	Bernstein Bros.	10,000 00
Lace curtains	Newark	L. B. Burns and Co.	10,000 00
Lace	Camden	Loeb and Schoenfeld Co.	365 00
Linoleum	Harrison	Nairn Linoleum Co.	68,000 00
Manicure files	Newark	Doorfelt and Hahne	1,800 00
Mining iron ore	Wharton	Thomas Mining Co.	3,100 00
Machinery	Morristown	Willis H. Button	6,000 00
Novelties	Newark	Newark Tortoise Novelty Co.	115 00
Oil cloth	Trenton	Trenton Oil Cloth Works	200 00
Oil cloth	Camden	Farr and Bailey Mfg. Co.	538 00
Oil refining	Elizabeth	Cook Bros.	1,500 00
Oil refining	Bayway	Bayway Oil Refining Co.	21,585 00
Oil refining	Edgewater	Valvoline Oil Co.	150,000 00
Oyster handling	Maurice River	.....	35,000 00

Paper	Millburn	Fandango Paper Mills	2,520 00
Paper (roofing)	Mount Holly	Wissahickon Mfg. Co.	1,465 00
Paper boxes	Newark	New Jersey Paper Box Co.	725 00
Paper boxes	Newark	Waverly Paper Box Board Co.	40,000 00
Paint	Elizabethport	Central Railroad of N. J.	2,000 00
Paint	Camden	N. Z. Graves Co.	6,000 00
Paint	Newark	Sherwin-Williams Paint Co.	10,000 00
Pottery	Trenton	Imperial Pottery Co.	60,000 00
Pottery	Trenton	Greenwood Pottery Co.	1,183 00
Pottery	Trenton	Bellmark Pottery Co.	735 00
Pottery	Trenton	Crescent Pottery Co.	200 00
Phonographs	West Orange	Edison Phonograph Works	75 00
Printing	Newark	The Amzi Pierson and Co.	8,600 00
Printing	Newark	Town Talk Printing Co.	115 00
Printing	Newark	Herrigel Printing Co.	1,500 00
Provision packing	Passaic	Henry Muhs Co.	60,000 00
Planing	Belleville	Daniel Mellis	6,500 00
Piano cases	Paterson	Looschen Piano Case Co.	20,000 00
Rugs	Freehold	A. and M. Caraghensian	14,700 00
Rugs	Newark	Oriental Rug Co.	2,100 00
Rubber	Belleville	Hardeman Rubber Co.	130,927 00
Rubber reclaiming	Lambertville	New Jersey Rubber Co.	500 00
Rubber	Burlington	Phoenix Rubber Co.	3,000 00
Ribbon	Paterson	Chas. E. Miller Co.	18,134 00
Silk	Jersey City	Passaic Silk Co.	1,000 00
Silk	Paterson	Henry Doherty Silk Co.	37,000 00
Steel	Jersey City	Crucible Steel Co. of America	1,600 00
Steel and iron	Rockaway	Rockaway Rolling Mill	80,000 00
Steel specialties	Camden	Merritt and Co., Inc.	1,869 56
Soaps, dressings and polish	Camden	The R. M. Hollingshead Co.	700 00
Surgical supplies	East Orange	Seabury and Johnson	50 00
Steam pumps	Harrison	Worthington Pump Co.	500 00
Shoes	Burlington	R. T. Wood and Co.	.....
Shipbuilding	Elizabethport	New Jersey Dry Dock and Transportation Co.	5,000 00
Structural iron	Jersey City	Snare & Triest Structural Iron Co.	100,000 00
Tools	Newark	DeGroot Tool Co.	1,000 00
Tanks	Harrison	The Prest-O-Lite Co.	4,400 00
Tobacco	Jersey City	Lorillard Tobacco Co.	1,500 00
Varnishes	Newark	Newark Varnish Co.	50 00
Vessels	Camden	Peter Hagan and Co.	492 35
Wagons	Newark	William Cleveland and Son	200 00
Wood working	West Hoboken	John Bantz Co.	.....
Wood turning	Newark	John C. Kohaut Co.	7,000 00
Wood turning	Jersey City	Day Co.	10,000 00
Woolen goods	Trenton	Colonial Woolen Mill Co.	735 00
Wire rope	Trenton	The John A. Roebling & Sons Co.	50 00
Wall paper	New Brunswick	Janeway and Carpenter	500,000 00
White lead	Camden	Camden White Lead Works Co.	77,786 45
	Union Hill	J. Neurath	850 00

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 6.

Increase or Reduction in Wages or Working Hours, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

KIND OF BUSINESS.	Location of Factory.	NAME OF CORPORATION OR FIRM.	Reduction (—) or Increase (+) in Wages.	AMOUNT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
Brakemen	Jersey City	Central Railroad of N. J.	+	15 cents per day of 12 hours.
Baggagemen	Jersey City	Central Railroad of N. J.	+	20 cents per day of 12 hours.
Bricklayers and masons	New Brunswick	Bricklayers and Masons Union	+	55 cents per hour for day of 8 hours.
Conductors and Motormen	Camden & Woodbury	Public Service Corporation	+	2 cents per hour.
Conductors and Motormen	North Jersey	Public Service Corporation	+	Graduated increase averaging 1 cent per hour yearly over period of 11 years.
Conductors and Motormen	Trenton	Trenton Street Railway Co.	+	5 per cent from $2.12.
Conductors and Motormen	Hudson County	Hudson County Traction Co.	+	10 per cent. for 10 hours day.
Copper refining	Bayonne	The Orford Copper Co.	+	10 per cent.
Chain making	Trenton	Enterprise Chain Co.	+	15 per cent.
Carpenters	Salem	All employing Carpenters in and about Salem	+	50 cents per day.
Carpenters	Vineland & Millville	All employing Carpenters in and about Vineland and Millville	+	From an amt. not given to $3.00 per day of 8 hours.
Carpenters	Haddonfield	All employing Carpenters in and about Haddonfield	—	From 9 to 8 hours per day.
Carpenters	Morristown	All employing Carpenters in and about Morristown	+	From an amt. not reported to $4.50 per day of 8 hours, Saturdays with half-holiday.
Carriage & wagon material.	Delaware	Hoyt Bending Works	+	10 per cent.
Dyers, finishers & helpers	Paterson	Dye House Owners of Passaic County	+	$1.00 per week.
Excavators, ditchers and concrete mixers union	New Brunswick	All Contractors for Cellar or Trench Digging	+	From an amt. not reported to $2.00 per day of 9 hours.
Ferryboat employes	Hoboken	Lackawanna Railroad Co.	+	Ranging from $5.00 to $10.00 per month.
Foundrymen	Phillipsburg	Warren Foundry and Machine Co.	+	10 per cent.
Glass workers	Millville	North American Window Light Co.	+	10 per cent
Glass workers	Millville	American Vial Co.	+	10 per cent.
Glass workers	Fairton	R. M. Moore Glass Works	+	From $1.00 to $1.50 per day, according to grade of work.
Hod carriers	Paterson	All Building Contractors	+	2½ cents per hour.
Iron	Oxford	The Empire Steel and Iron Co.	+	10 per cent.
Iron	Oxford	Request Iron Co.	+	10 per cent.
Iron	Oxford	Baic Iron Ore Co.	+	10 per cent.

Jute yarn and twine making..	Paterson	Dolphin Jute Mill	+	5 per cent.
Lathers	Long Branch	All Building Contractors	+	50 cents per day for day work, and 50 cents per thousand for piece work.
Laborers (sewer & trench)..	New Brunswick	All Cellar and Trench Contractors	+	25 cents per day.
Moulders	New Brunswick	Empire Foundry Co.	+	5 per cent.
Moulders	Dover	Richardson and Boynton Co.	+	5 per cent.
Machinery	Bound Brook	The American Steam Co.	+	From 5 to 10 per cent.
Machinery	Bayonne	Goebert Machine Co.	+	10 per cent.
Masons	Plainfield	All Master Builders in and about Plainfield.	+	From an amt. not stated to 65 cents per hour.
Oil refining	Hudson County	Standard Oil Co.	+	10 per cent.
Printers	Orange, Montclair & Bloomfield	Typographical Union of Essex Co.	+	$2.00 per week.
Printers	Newark	All Printing Offices in Newark	+	$2.00 per week.
Painters, paperhangers and decorators	Morristown	Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators	+	From an amt. not previously stated to $2.40 per day of 8 hours.
Painters	Trenton	All employing Painters in and about Trenton	+	From an amt. not given to $2.75 per day.
Painters	Trenton	All employing Painters in and about Trenton	+	$2.70 per week of 54 hours.
Plumbers	Bayonne	All employing Plumbers in and about Bayonne	+	$3.00 per week of 44 hours.
Plumbers and tinsmiths	Trenton	All employing Plumbers in and about Trenton	+	$1.00 per week.
Plumbers	Jersey City	All employing Plumbers in and about Jersey City	+	50 cents per day.
Railroad employes	Trenton	Pennsylvania Railroad	+	10 per cent.
Railroad employes	New Jersey	Pennsylvania Railroad	+	$5.00 up to $10.00 per month, according to kinds of duties.
Railroad employes	Phillipsburg	Central Railroad of New Jersey	—	5 hours per week.
Ribbon weavers	Paterson	Maple Silk Mfg. Co.	+	15 per cent.
Switchmen	Hoboken	Lackawanna Railroad	+	2 cents per hour for day of 10 hours.
Silk weavers	Paterson	Pelgram and Meyer Silk Co.	+	From 5 to 15 per cent., according to kind of work.
Silk weavers	Paterson	Johnson and Cowdin	+	50 cents per cut.
Silk weavers	Paterson	Dougherty and Wadsworth	+	50 cents per cut.
Silk weavers	Paterson	Totowa Silk Co	+	15 per cent. in piece prices and 10 per cent. for day workers.
Silk weavers	Paterson	Passaic Silk Co.	+	From 10 to 12 per cent.
Silk weavers	Paterson	William J. Wellington Co.	+	6 per cent.
Silk weavers	Paterson	Frank and Dugan	+	$1.00 per week.
Silk weavers	Paterson	Hamilton Silk Co.	+	From 10 to 17 per cent., according to kind of work.
Station employes	New Jersey	Pennsylvania Railroad	+	13 per cent.
Street laborers	Freehold	All employers of Street Laborers in and about Freehold	+	25 cents per day.
Traction	Millville	Millville Traction Co.	+	1 cent per hour.
Teamsters	Washington	All employers of Teamsters in and about Washington	+	From an amt. not reported to $4.00 per day for man and team.
Teamsters	Long Branch	All employers of Teamsters in and about Long Branch	+	50 cents per day.
Weavers	Paterson	Graef Hatband Co.	+	10 per cent.
Woolen goods manufacturers	Somerville	Laurel Mfg. Co.	—	3 hours per week.
Woolen goods manufacturers	Somerville	Somerville Mfg. Co.	—	3 hours per week.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 7.

Accidents to Workmen While on Duty, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS AT WHICH WORKMEN WERE EMPLOYED WHEN INJURED.	Number Injured.	Number Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Abattoir	2	..
Artificial ice	2	..
Asbestos making	1	..
Automobile building and repairing	1	1
Bakery	6	2
Bed and mattress making	2	1
Blast furnace	16	10
Boatman	20	9
Boiler making	1	..
Bottling	3	..
Brakeman (steam railroad)	150	68
Brewery	4	..
Brick and terra cotta	15	7
Bridge building	5	..
Brush making	1	..
Butcher (meat cutting)	3	..
Cable making	1	1
Cabinet making	1	..
Canning vegetables and other foods	7	..
Carriage building	1	..
Chemical works	17	3
Clay and sand digging	4	..
Cement works	16	3
Cooper	3	..
Cold storage plant	1	1
Conductor (steam railroad)	17	3
Conductor (trolley)	8	..
Cornice and skylight making	2	..
Construction work (mechanics and laborers)	18	4
Cotton cloth making	4	..
Carpenter	120	7
Copper smelting and refining	14	7
Cutlery making	4	1
Dye house and bleachery	10	4
Electrical engineering	1	..
Electrical work	18	3
Engineer (stationary)	13	1
Engineer (steam railroad)	34	7
Explosives	19	3
Foundry (iron and brass)	66	3
Fireman (steam railroad)	29	6
Files and rasps	3	..
Fireman (stationary)	2	..
Forging (steel and iron)	4	..
Freight handling	18	3
Gardener	1	..
Glucose	10	..
Grist mill	2	..
Glass works	17	2
Hats (men's)	4	1
Housesmith	3	..
Ice cream	1	..
Jute mill	4	..
Knitting mill	1	..
Licorice refining	8	..
Laborer (ordinary)	78	13
Laborers and other gas works employes	12	1
Laborer (quarrymen)	18	9
Laborer (coke works)	12	1
Laborer (sewer, trench and cellar digger)	38	7

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 7—(Continued).

Accidents to Workmen While on Duty, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS AT WHICH WORKMEN WERE EMPLOYED WHEN INJURED.	Number Injured.	Number Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Laborer (asphalt and concrete)	5	1
Laborer (lumber yards, saw mills & house-trim mills.	25	4
Laborer (masons')	19	3
Laborer (tunnel)	42	19
Laborer (fertilizer)	2	..
Lineman, telegraph and telephone employee	39	10
Locomotive building	9	..
Lamp making	2	..
Leather	19	7
Lace making	1	..
Laundry	1	..
Lather	1	..
Mining (zinc)	4	3
Mining (iron ores)	50	18
Mason and bricklayer	22	5
Motorman (trolley)	13	3
Machinery	63	4
Metal working and polishing	11	2
Machine tool making	6	2
Oil, meal works	1	..
Oil cloth making (floor)	8	2
Oil refinery	15	4
Power house (electrical)	12	3
Painter	52	10
Pattern maker	2	..
Paper mills	9	5
Pottery	10	..
Printer	11	..
Paint maker	8	..
Phonograph workman	7	..
Pipe making	1	..
Pins	1	..
Plasterer	3	..
Paper box maker	2	..
Piano case making	2	..
Printing and embossing	2	..
Plumbing	5	1
Post-office (letter carrier)	1	1
Rosin manufacture	1	..
Rug mill worker	1	..
Roofer	21	6
Rope making	6	..
Rolling mills, steel, iron tubing, etc.	26	4
Rubber mill worker	32	3
Railroad car shops, including car builders, machinists, boilermakers, etc.	27	..
Railroad laborer (section men, yardmen, trackmen, etc.)	210	96
Ship building (steel and iron)	25	1
Ship building (wood)	10	..
Structural iron, including bridge and house building	17	3
Shoe worker	4	..
Soap maker	3	..
Steamfitting	5	1
Silk mill operatives	12	..
Sash, door and blind, mill worker	11	1
Shade roller workman	1	..
Surgical bandages	2	..
Smelting (precious metals)	1	..

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 7—(Continued).

Accidents to Workmen While on Duty, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS AT WHICH WORKMEN WERE EMPLOYED WHEN INJURED.	Number Injured.	Number Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Street paver	1	..
Toy manufacture	1	..
Tinsmith	2	..
Tannery worker	4	..
Teamster	52	8
Thread works	8	..
Trunk material	1	..
Wire worker	35	3
Woolen mill employee	11	..
Watch case maker	1	..
Well digger	4	..
Wire cloth workman	1	..

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 8.

Strikes and Lockouts, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION IN WHICH STRIKE OR LOCKOUT OCCURRED.	LOCATION IN WHICH STRIKE OR LOCKOUT OCCURRED.	CAUSE OR OBJECT OF STRIKE OR LOCKOUT.
Agricultural chemicals	Carteret	Against reducing wages in the dull season.
Asphalt making	Maurer	Increase in wages.
Building (bricklayers)	Essex County	To compel discharge of cement workers and to employ union bricklayers instead.
Building (bricklayers)	Long Branch	Increase in wages.
Building (all building trades)	Hoboken	Against employment of non-union men.
Building (all building trades)	Morristown	For decrease in working hours per week.
Building (masons)	Montclair and Orange	Dispute over work of laborers.
Building (masons)	New Brunswick	For the right to do all concrete and cement construction work that required to be finished with a trowel.
Building (laborers)	Newark	Against reduction of 20 minutes in noon lunch hour.
Building (masons)	Somerville	Against the discharge of a fellow-employee.
Building (masons, carpenters and laborers)	Overbrook	Against working with non-union men.
Brickmaking	Sayresville	Increase in wages and Saturday half holiday.
Button manufacture	Newark	Increase in wages.
Boiler making (helpers)	Hoboken	Dissatisfaction in regard to wages.
Bakers	Newark	Because of refusal of bosses to renew agreement of previous year.
Bakers	Trenton	Increase in wages.
Butchers and sausage makers	Jersey City	Increase in wages, reduction in working hours, and recognition of the union.
Blacksmiths	Paterson	Against a man who had been appointed foreman.
Cutters and operators in wrapper factory	Vineland	Increase in wages.
Cornice making	Atlantic City	Increase in wages.
Cork making	Passaic	Against employing foreign laborers.
Coal passing on ship	Hoboken	Increase in wages.
Coal handling	Hoboken	Increase in wages.
Contracting and dredging	Greenville	Increase in wages.
Canning vegetables	Shrewsbury	Increase in wages.
Carpentering	Netcong	For eight hour work day and increase in wages.
Carpentering (ship)	Elizabeth	Increase in wages.
Carpentering	Essex County	Increase in wages.
Carpentering	Madison	Eight hour work day and increase in wages.
Carpentering	Paterson	Increase in wages.
Copper refining (furnace men)	Perth Amboy	Increase in wages.
Chair manufacture	Jersey City	Increase in wages and recognition of the union.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 8—(Continued).

Strikes and Lockouts, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION IN WHICH STRIKE OR LOCKOUT OCCURRED.	LOCATION IN WHICH STRIKE OR LOCKOUT OCCURRED.	CAUSE OR OBJECT OF STRIKE OR LOCKOUT.
Cigar making	Perth Amboy	Increase in wages.
Driving (furniture store)	Jersey City	Increase in wages.
Drivers (coal)	Jersey City	To compel the embodiment of hours of labor, etc., in a signed agreement.
Drivers (street cleaning)	Jersey City	Increase in wages.
Driving (lumber)	Jersey City	For reinstatement of men belonging to their union.
Electrical work	Harrison	For reduction in working hours and increase in wages.
Excavating	Westfield	Increase in wages.
Freight handling (railroad)	Jersey City	Increase in wages.
Freight handling (railroad)	Paterson	Increase in wages.
Freight handling (railroad)	Weehawken	Increase in wages.
Freight handling (railroad)	Port Norris	Increase in wages.
Forging (steel and iron)	Camden	In smypathy with man who was discharged by employer for cause.
Forging	Paterson	Against a regulation prohibiting beer during working hours.
Firemen	Asbury Park	Against working with colored men.
Foundry (laborers)	Paterson	Increase in wages.
Foundry (moulders)	Vineland	To compel the reinstatement of men who had been discharged.
Glass (boys)	Bridgeton	To force discharge of negro boys.
Garment making	Paterson	For increase in wages and reduction in working hours.
Hosiery manufacture	New Brunswick	Against the employment of a new foreman.
Hosiery manufacture	Vineland	Against reduction in wages.
Hat manufacture	Orange	Increase in wages.
Hat manufacture	Orange Valley	Because of disagreement over wage scale.
Hat manufacture	Orange	Because of an order forbidding beer being brought into factory during working hours.
Hat band making	Paterson	Because of firm's violation of agreement to employ only union men.
Hat manufacture	Belleville	Increase in wages.
Handkerchief making	Passaic	Increase in wages.
Handkerchief making	South River	Increase in piece price.
Hod carrying	Elizabeth	Increase in wages.
Hod carrying	Morristown	Against working with non-union men.
Hod carrying	Somerville	Against working with non-union men.
Incandescent gas mantel making	Gloucester	Because of employes being docked for defective work.
Iron works	Hoboken	Against being required to do work for another firm whose employes were on strike.
Iron works	Plainfield	Against employment of non-union men.
Ice harvesting	Elizabeth	Increase in wages.

Ice harvesting	Lake Hopatcong	To compel prompt payment of wages.
Kid glove manufacture	Jersey City	Increase in wages.
Linemen (telephone)	Camden	Increase in wages and an eight hour work day.
Laborers (concrete mixing)	Paterson	Increase in wages.
Laborers (concrete mixing)	Phillipsburg	Increase in wages.
Laborers (in trenches)	Washington	Increase in wages.
Laborers (railroad)	Jersey City	To compel reinstatement of discharged foreman.
Laborers (railroad)	Asbury Park	Increase in wages.
Laborers (railroad tugboats)	Jersey City	Increase in wages.
Laborers (railroad)	Long Branch	Because of disagreement in regard to wages.
Laborers (railroad)	Somerville	Increase in wages.
Laborers (coal docks)	Perth Amboy	To secure full working time on weekdays, and one and one-half time on Saturdays.
Laborers (on public work)	Plainfield	Increase in wages.
Laborers (on public work)	Rutherford	Against change in pay day.
Laborers (on public work)	Flemington	Increase in wages.
Laborers (stone crusher)	Chimney Rock	For eight hour work day and increase in wages.
Laborers (street cleaning)	Jersey City	To prevent discharge of fellow workmen.
Laborers	Hilton	Because of refusal of contractors to pay over-due wages to workmen.
Laborers	Maurer	Increase in wages.
Leather works	Camden	Increase in wages.
Longshoremen	Jersey City, Hoboken and Weehawken	Increase of wages per hour for overtime.
Lamp lighting	Camden	Increase in wages.
Machinery	Jersey City	Increase in wages and reduction in working hours.
Machinery	Plainfield	Reduction in hours and increase in wages.
Machinery	Jersey City	Abolition of piece work and increase in wages.
Machinery	Hoboken	Increase in wages.
Machinery	Hoboken	To compel reemployment of a man who had been discharged.
Machinery (railroad shops)	Jersey City	Against a reduction in wages.
Mining	Wharton	Increase in wages.
Polishing and buffing	Jersey City	Against employment of non-union men.
Printers	Orange, Bloomfield and Montclair	Increase in wages.
Printing (compositors)	Orange	Disagreement over wage scale.
Printing	Orange	Disagreement over wage scale.
Printers and helpers	Paterson	For eight hour workday.
Painters	Passaic	Disagreement regarding the terms of a contract for one year.
Painters	Hoboken	Against reduction in wages.
Painters	Red Bank	Against working with non-union men.
Phonograph record making	Newark	Disagreement over piece price of new article.
Piano case making	Paterson	Increase in wages.
Plumbing	New Brunswick	For Saturday half-holiday.
Plumbing and steam fitting	Hudson County	Increase in wages.
Plumbing and steam fitting	Vineland	For eight hour workday, with wages formerly paid for nine hours.
Plumbing and steam fitting	Elizabeth	Increase in wages.
Plumbing	Englewood	In sympathy with striking carpenters on the same job.
Phonograph (tool makers)	Camden	Increase in wages.
Rubber mixing	New Durham	Increase in wages and reinstatement of discharged employes.
Rubber making	Lambertville	To compel recognition of the union.
Ribbon weaving	Paterson	Increase in wages.
Railroad employes (motormen and conductors)	Camden	Increase in wages.
Shipbuilding	Jersey City	Increase in wages.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 8—(Continued.)

Strikes and Lockouts, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION IN WHICH STRIKE OR LOCKOUT OCCURRED.	LOCATION IN WHICH STRIKE OR LOCKOUT OCCURRED.	CAUSE OR OBJECT OF STRIKE OR LOCKOUT.
Shipbuilding (carpenters and caulkers)	Jersey City	Against house carpenters working on a ship carpenters' job.
Silk (weavers)	Paterson	Against reduction in piece prices.
Silk (weavers)	Paterson	Increase in wages.
Silk (weavers)	Paterson	Increase in wages.
Silk (weavers)	Jersey City	Increase in wages.
Silk (weavers)	Paterson	Increase in piece prices.
Silk (weavers)	Paterson	Increase in wages.
Silk (weavers)	Paterson	Increase in wage scale.
Silk (weavers)	West Hoboken	Increase in wages.
Silk (weavers)	Paterson	Increase in piece prices.
Silk (weavers)	Paterson	Increase in wages.
Silk (weavers)	Paterson	Against reduction in piece prices per yard.
Silk (weavers)	Paterson	Increase in wages.
Silk (weavers)	Paterson	Increase in wages.
Silk (weavers)	Paterson	Because of members of strike committee having been discharged by the firm.
Silk (weavers)	Hackettstown	To secure reduction in working time and increase in wages.
Steel and iron	Rockaway	To compel reinstatement of discharged employee.
Steel manufacture (cold rolling)	Jersey City	To compel reinstatement of foreman who had been discharged.
Steel	Perth Amboy	Increase in wages.
Stove making (polishing)	East Somerville	Increase in wages.
Stove making	Dover	Increase in wages and to compel discharge of an obnoxious foreman.
Sewing machine manufacture	Newark	Because of objection to new wage scale.
Silver platers and polishers	Jersey City	For reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day.
Stevedores	Jersey City	Against employment of Italian laborers.
Silk (dyers)	Paterson	Because of general dissatisfaction with wages and working conditions.
Silk (dyers, helpers and finishers)	Paterson	Increase in wages.
Soap manufacture	Edgewater	Increase in wages and lower standard of work.
Sheet metal workers	Hudson County	Increase in wages.
Steam pump making	Harrison	Increase in wages.
Shirt manufacture	Bayonne	Increase in wages.
Shoe manufacture	Vineland	Dispute over wages.
Trucking (teamsters)	Jersey City	Increase in wages and reduction in working hours.
Trucking (teamsters)	Jersey City	Increase in wages.
Trucking (teamsters)	Jersey City	In sympathy with former employer who had been deprived of contract.
Trucking (teamsters)	Jersey City	Reduction in working hours.

Trucking (teamsters)	Camden	Increase in wages.
Trucking (teamsters)	Jersey City	Increase in wages and recognition of the union.
Terra cotta manufacture	Perth Amboy	Increase in wages.
Terra cotta manufacture (pressers)	Perth Amboy	Because no notice had been taken of demand for hearing of grievance.
Terra cotta manufacture	South Amboy	To compel the discharge of an employee whom the strikers objected to.
Thread making	Newark	To prevent the discharge of employes.
Telegraph operators	Newark	To enforce union rules.
Tinsmithing	Newark	Increase in wages and Saturday half-holiday.
Wire cloth	Harrison	Against employment of non-union men.
Wire weaving	Newark	To force recognition of the union and union wage scale.
Worsted goods (weavers)	Trenton	Against running more than one loom.
Woolen cloth manufacture (spinners)	Bloomfield	Increase in wages.
Waiters	Princeton	Increase in wages.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

Table No. 9.

Trade and Labor Unions Organized from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

TRADE OR OCCUPATION.	Locality Where Union Was Organized.
Bakers	Jersey City.
Bakers	Trenton.
Blacksmiths and wheelwrights	Bridgeton.
Bottlers	Camden.
Butchers	Hoboken.
Butchers	West New York.
Butchers	Paterson.
Clerks (retail)	Long Branch.
Clerks (retail)	Perth Amboy.
Clerks (grocer and tea)	Union Hill.
Candy makers	Trenton.
Coach owners	Elizabeth.
Cement workers	Phillipsburg.
Laborers	Rumson.
Machinists	Paterson.
Organization of women to assist labor unions	Jersey City.
Oyster planters	Pleasantville.
Painters	Lambertville.
Painters and decorators	Trenton.
Painters	Somerville.
Painters	Keyport.
Plumbers, steamfitters and sheet metal workers	Vineland.
Pearl workers	Newark.
Rubber workers	Trenton.
Stone cutters	Newark.
Store employes	Elizabeth.
Street cleaning employes	Jersey City.
Sheet metal workers	Plainfield.
Teamsters	Long Branch.
Teamsters	Plainfield.
Teamsters	Newark.
Team owners	Perth Amboy.
Washerwomen	New Brunswick.
Waiters and bellmen	Princeton.

Industrial Chronology of New Jersey.

From October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

Accidents to Workmen While on Duty.

OCTOBER, 1906.

Atlantic County.

Dominic Flasco, aged 30 years, and James Perna, 64 years, laborers employed on the Atlantic City Railroad, were struck by an express train while working with a gang near Millmay, and instantly killed.

Tony Marcelon, a laborer employed on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, was thrown from a hand car and received some severe injuries about the head and body.

John Wright, a telephone lineman, fell from a pole in Atlantic City on which he was connecting wires, and received injuries of a character so serious as to necessitate his removal to a hospital.

Bergen County.

Walter Knight and Joseph Simonek, employes of the gas works of the Public Service Corporation at Hackensack, were badly scalded while inside of a large boiler which they were engaged in cleaning, in consequence of steam having been turned into the tubes by a fellow employe who was unaware of the men being within.

Giovane Marcele and Padre Gavellu, both members of a gang of laborers employed in the Public Service Corporation's quarry at Granton, were instantly killed by a great mass of earth and rock having caved in, and fallen upon them.

Michael Maftafero, Stephen Farrari and Joseph Fareneli, members of the same gang, were very severely injured. Farrari's face was crushed beyond recognition, and he suffered internal injuries which are likely to result in death.

Burlington County.

Thomas Wood, a lineman employed by the Camden and Trenton Railway and Electric Light Company, fell from a pole on which he was working to the ground, a distance of 25 feet, and suffered serious internal and external injuries. The accident was caused by the breaking of the crosstree, on which the man was sitting when it occurred.

Albert Giberson, a lineman, was thrown from a pole on which he was working, by a shock received from a live wire, and suffered a fracture of the collar bone, besides other painful injuries.

Hugh Kenney, Jr., a lineman employed by the Bell Telephone Co., fell to the ground, a distance of 25 feet, in consequence of a ladder on which he was standing having slipped, and had an ankle broken.

Camden County.

William Carey, 15 years old, had the ends of four fingers crushed between the rollers of a machine on which he was working in the shops of the Victor Talking Machine Co., at Camden.

Joseph Gresso, a laborer employed on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, was struck while at work by an electrically propelled train near Woodbury, and instantly killed.

An unidentified Italian track laborer, employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck while at work by an express train and so badly injured that he died immediately after reaching the hospital to which he was removed. The man had been only a few hours in the employment of the railroad company before meeting his death.

Thomas Henry, a "carry-operator" in the Public Service Corporation's Coke Works at Camden, became tangled in a net work of electric wires that were gathered about a door through which he was obliged to pass frequently, and before being released had his left leg very badly burned from the hips downward.

Samuel Renwick, a workman employed in laying a terra cotta sewer in Camden, was crushed under a cave-in of the trench, and suffered severe external and internal injuries.

An employe of the West Jersey & Seashore Co.'s electric road, named Wishiliwick, was struck by a train, of the approach of which he was unaware, and instantly killed. The man had a wife and a large family in Russia.

James Pierson, 70 years old, fell from a scow at Mills' Shipyard in Camden where he was seeking employment, and striking the ground 25 feet below, had his neck dislocated and died a few minutes later.

Stewart Bishop, employed in the Pavonia Car Shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Camden, was so badly injured by shock received from a heavily charged electric wire with which he came in contact while at work, that it required vigorous and long continued work on the part of the physicians summoned to his aid to restore him to consciousness.

Harry Willis and Ernest Jones, both laborers, were crushed to death by the cave-in of a deep sewer trench which they were engaged in digging at Haddonfield.

Joseph Stephback, a laborer employed at the Camden Coke Works, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy weight falling upon it.

John Fletcher, an engineer employed in a ice cream factory at Camden, had an arm caught between the fly wheel and driving belt; the limb being painfully bruised and twisted before he was released.

William Richards, employed in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, had all the toes of his right foot cut off through a heavy piece of steel which he was endeavoring to lift having slipped from his hands and fallen upon the foot.

Cumberland County.

Morton Ware, employed in the Farracute Machine Works at Bridgeton, had two fingers of his left hand badly crushed by a heavy casting falling upon them.

George Cheesman, employed in the B. S. Ayres Canning Factory at Bridgeton, fell while carrying 200 pounds of tin on his shoulder, and suffered a broken rib in consequence of the material having fallen across his chest.

Bertha Johnson, employed in the Millville Works of the Whitall-Tatem Co., had her hair caught in a belt, and suffered a severe laceration of one hand in trying to save herself.

Charles Bingham, 23 years old, a freight brakeman on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, was caught between two cars of a train which he was assisting in making up in the Millville yards, and instantly killed.

Joseph Morgan, a general inspector or overseer employed in the American Window Light Co.'s glass house at Millville, fell from the narrow plank walk which runs above the "swing holes" or depositories for broken glass, and received numerous gashes of a character so severe that the physicians barely succeeded in stopping the flow of blood in time to save his life.

Charles Corson, a stopper grinder employed in the Millville Glass Works at Millville, developed "tetanus" from a severe cut of the hand, inflicted by a steel instrument which he was using while at work. The hand will probably have to be amputated even if his life is saved.

Cape May County.

James Hand, an engineer on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, was severely scalded by escaping steam which followed the breaking of a pipe connection near the cab in which he was riding.

Gloucester County.

Edward Thysen, employed in the power station of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad at Westville, was painfully and dangerously scalded by the bursting of a large steam valve near which he was standing at the time of the occurrence.

Essex County.

Frank Rafter, 52 years old, employed in the Polar Cold Storage Warehouse at Newark, fell through the elevator shaft from the fourth floor to the bottom and was instantly killed.

Charles Taylor, a freight conductor on the Lackawanna Railroad, was struck by a train at Millburn, and died of his injuries a few hours later.

Charles Priest, 41 years old, an employe of the Barber Asphalt Paving Co., while working at Newark, was caught in the "mixer" and had his right arm broken besides receiving severe internal injuries.

George Papson, 34 years old, employed at the Newark works of the Hay Foundry & Machine Co., had a foot crushed under a heavy metal block, which fractured several bones so badly that part of the foot had to be amputated.

Henry Bleyhl, 26 years old, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold suspended from the third story of a house on which he was employed at Newark, and received a severe fracture of the skull, from which he died a few days later.

Axel Garien, a carpenter employed on a large new factory building at Newark, was struck a glancing blow by a heavy beam which fell from the third story to the cellar, where he was at the time, and severely cut about the head and right shoulder.

Michael Salem, employed in the machine shops of the Edison Mfg. Co. at West Orange, had three fingers severed from his left hand while working on a drill press.

Emmanuel Nelson, a carpenter employed on a building in course of erection on the line of the Lackawanna Railroad at Newark, fell from the fourth story to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and had his left leg broken besides suffering severe bruises about the body.

Michael Orchinch, aged 39 years, had his right leg broken by a heavy timber falling upon it at the lumber yards of the Ayres Co., Newark.

George Schwerdt, 21 years old, an iron worker, fell a distance of sixty feet from the steel crane of the Central Railroad freight house at Newark, and received injuries which resulted in death a short time after.

Timothy Kerin, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold at the new Central Railroad freight house in Newark, and had his back severely injured.

Milton Duryea, 19 years old, employed in a bakery, was badly scalded and burned by the upsetting of a large kettle containing boiling chocolate.

John Spittell, 20 years old, employed in the E. H. Davey Trunk Board Works at Newark, had his right arm so badly mangled in a machine on which he was working that the lower part will probably have to be amputated.

Joseph Pennock, a laborer, fell from the second story of a building on which he was employed, and had several ribs broken, besides suffering painful injuries to his back.

Joseph Peters, a motorman employed by the Public Service Corporation, was so badly injured in a collision between his car, of which he lost control, and one standing at the barns, situated near the foot of the mountain road at Montclair, that the limb had to be amputated.

Hudson County.

Joseph Beyer, a track walker of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by an express passenger train near the "cut," Jersey City, and instantly killed. The man's body was so badly mangled as to be unrecognizable as human remains.

Charles Nolan, 21 years old, employed in the railroad tunnel at Jersey City, was instantly killed by a blast which was set off as he entered the cutting.

Mrs. Margaret Little, 45 years of age, employed in the Marshall Thread Works at Kearney, was caught and dragged into a machine on which she was working in the polishing department. One of her arms was badly crushed and almost torn from the socket and she suffered besides very severe injuries to her head and body. At the hospital it was believed that the injured arm would have to be amputated.

W. R. Knoblock, a brakeman on the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie Railroad, was instantly killed through being caught between a derailed car and stone wall near Ridgewood.

M. Cunningham, a driver employed by the Bradley Construction Co., had several ribs broken and suffered dangerous internal injuries in a collision between his truck and a trolley car at Hoboken.

Robert M. Vosburg, a deck hand on the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s ferryboat Pittsburg, lost his footing and fell into the river, while cleaning cabin windows on the outside, and was drowned.

Thomas Hendrickson, employed in the Kufel & Esser Co.'s works at Hoboken, fell from the second story window, and had his left shoulder broken.

Stephen Pebeck, 20 years old, employed in the factory of the New Jersey Steel Tube Works at Harrison, was struck a violent blow on the stomach by the arm of a machine on which he was working.

William Hogan, an electrician, 30 years old, employed in Focht's Iron Foundry at Hoboken, was caught in the machinery and his right leg, which was bruised almost to the condition of pulp, had to be amputated.

Acusholu Votrecio, a laborer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught under a construction car at Gates avenue, Jersey City, and instantly killed.

Frank Zoccolla, Dominick Gentile, Dominick Folletti and Pesquale Ruddico, all employes in a large fireworks factory at North Bergen, was badly injured by an explosion which followed a fire in the works. Zoccollo had both legs broken and was otherwise so severely burned and bruised that his recovery is not looked for. The other men suffered injuries almost equally severe.

Aronson Kierschen, 25 years old, while at work in the railroad tunnel at Jersey City, had his right leg crushed and broken by a heavy derrick falling upon it.

Frank Warner, a fireman on the Erie Railroad, fell from his tender at the West End Yards, Jersey City, and had several ribs crushed in.

Michael Leahey, 45 years old, a truck driver, was thrown from his seat while driving on a street in Jersey City, and, falling in front of his own vehicle, had both legs crushed by the wheels passing over them.

Carl Andress, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold on the second story of a Jersey City school building, on which he was working, and was severely injured about the head and back.

Daniel Welsh, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck and instantly killed by an express train at Bayonne, just as he had stepped from his own train at the freight yard.

Frank L. Hunt, a brakeman on the West Shore Railroad, was struck by a train near Hoboken and instantly killed.

John Tartis, a painter, while working on an addition which was being made to the Swift-Chicago beef house at Harrison, fell from a scaffold and suffered a severe injury to his spine and several dangerous gashes about the head.

Max Gordon, a painter, while working on a house in West Hoboken, fell from a scaffold to the walk, a distance of twenty feet, and suffered a serious injury to his spine, besides a number of painful bruises about the body.

Peter LaPonte, a carpenter, while working on a house at Bayonne, fell from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and received many severe external and internal injuries.

Hunterdon County.

Frank Murrath, a pattern maker, employed in the Taylor Iron & Steel Works at High Bridge, had a hand badly lacerated by coming in contact with a circular saw.

Paul Brezovsky, a laborer employed in the Taylor Iron & Steel Works at High Bridge, had his right foot crushed under a heavy metal casting.

William Rigel, while working with a construction gang on the Pennsylvania Railroad, met with an accident which resulted in a broken arm.

Mercer County.

John Tindall, an engineer in charge of a hoisting engine used in transferring coal from canal boats to a Trenton coal yard, was caught by a wire hoisting cable and drawn down to the drum; before the engine could be stopped the man received many painful bruises.

Samuel Gadele, 37 years old, employed in the Empire Rubber Works at Trenton, had his right hand so severely crushed in some machinery on which he was working that two fingers had to be amputated.

John Jallies, a Hungarian laborer employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by an express train near Princeton Junction, and suffered a fracture of the skull and a puncture of the lungs with other injuries which resulted in death shortly after his removal to a hospital.

In a collision, which occurred about one mile from Trenton during a dense fog, Nathaniel Higgins, motorman of one of the cars, had both legs taken off below the knees and was otherwise badly bruised and injured. Anderson and James Donaghue, respectively motorman and conductor of the other car involved in the collision, suffered from severe contusions of the head, body and arms.

John Carter, employed in the Eureka Rubber Works at Trenton, had his hands caught under a press which he was operating, and before the machine could be stopped three first fingers of each hand were severely crushed. The middle finger of the right hand was subsequently amputated.

Andrew Jones, engineer, and Howard Rue, baggagemaster on the Pennsylvania Railroad, were severely injured in a collision that occurred near Hightstown. Jones was injured in the back and leg and Rue had a shoulder dislocated.

Middlesex County.

A Hungarian laborer, whose name could not be learned, was severely injured in the works of the Liebig Fertilizing Co. at Perth Amboy.

William Coffrey, a brakeman on the New York and Long Branch Railroad, fell from his train near Sewaren, and was severely cut and bruised about the head and body.

H. C. Hanson, employed on the new bridge of the Central Railroad Co. near South Amboy, was struck by a train and had his left leg so badly bruised that it had to be amputated above the knee.

Henry Ely, employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s shipyard at South Amboy, fell from a scaffold, a distance of ten feet, and was severely injured. In the same yard and on the same day another employe, Walter Johnson, suffered a fracture of the left ankle by a heavy timber falling upon it.

Monmouth County.

Frank Natalie, a laborer employed on the Long Branch Railroad at Red Bank, was struck by a piece of piping and had his right leg broken.

Herbert Stale, employed in the Paraffine Works at Farmingdale, had a finger and thumb of his right hand caught in the machinery and badly bruised and lacerated.

Henry Lausch, a carpenter, while putting a shutter in place on a building at Long Branch, fell from the scaffold to the flag walk, striking on his head and shoulders. When picked up it was found that the man had but little use of his lower limbs.

Morris County.

Thomas E. Gavin, 26 years old, a fireman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, fell from his engine in the Musconetcong tunnel, and received a fracture of the skull from which he died.

John Bulcarovic, 38 years old, employed in the Rockaway Rolling Mill at Rockaway, while employed at the "shears," was struck in the abdomen by a piece of steel weighing fifteen pounds, and died a few days later from rupture of the intestines, caused by the blow.

George W. Burgess, employed in the electric company's plant at Boonton, while assisting in the erection of a new line pole, fell from the top of the canal tow path retaining wall to a trestle twenty feet below and had one leg broken besides being otherwise seriously injured.

Jacob Barcilap, 25 years old, employed in the Wharton Mines at Upper Hibernia, while assisting in taking down some "bad ground" was crushed under a mass of overhanging rock, which gave way and fell upon the lower part of his body. The man died a few hours after being removed to the surface.

Andrew Boulander, 15 years old, employed in a mill at Boonton, was struck on the head by a descending elevator and suffered a serious fracture of the skull.

Passaic County.

William Nugent, an electrican, fell from a ladder in the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, where he was employed, and dropped into a sand heap, a distance of forty feet from where he had been standing. The man suffered many painful contusions and sprains but none of them are likely to prove fatal.

David Gordon, 19 years old, employed in the structural steel shops of the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, had his head badly burned by molten metal which fell from a ladle suspended below a crane, the movements of which he was guiding at the time the accident occurred.

William Seaton, employed in the shops of the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, had a foot caught and severely lacerated in the gears of a planing machine.

Michael DeYoung, a mason, fell from a scaffold where he was working on a building in Paterson, and striking the pavement head first, was instantly killed.

Albert Kues, 23 years old, employed as a brakeman on the Susquehanna Railroad, fell between two moving box cars, and suffered a fracture of the right leg and the loss of a finger which was crushed beneath the wheels.

Somerset County.

James Hughes, a lineman employed by the Public Service Corporation, fell from the elevated platform of a repair car at Somerville, and sustained a broken collar bone and several bad cuts and contusions about the head.

J. P. Van Fleet, a workman employed to repair an old brick building in Somerville formerly used for the manufacture of gas from gasoline, was badly injured by an explosion caused by a lighted lantern with which he entered the structure on commencing work.

Union County.

Peter C. Blum, a truck driver, while taking a load of stone weighing four tons from the quarry back of Plainfield, was thrown from his seat while descending a steep grade, and falling in front of the vehicle was instantly killed by the wheels passing over his head and body.

Patrick Kneeland, foreman of helpers in the Pond Tool Works at Plainfield, was struck by a heavy casting that had slipped from the slings of a crane by which it was being lifted, and almost instantly killed.

Frederick A. Childs, employed by the Diehl Motor Co. at Elizabeth, had his left hand cut off at the wrist, and the right hand so badly mangled that three fingers and part of the thumb had to be amputated. The accident occurred through the man being caught in a large press which he was operating.

Joseph Wicienty, employed as a driver by the machinery firm of A. & F. Brown & Co. at Elizabethport, fell from his truck while returning to the works, and received a fracture of the skull from which he died.

David Bernard, a yard foreman for the Levering & Garrigues Co. at Westfield, had a leg badly crushed by a heavy casting falling upon it.

Warren County.

Lewis Alberts, Hay Stevens and Joseph Nehouse, all miners employed in the Washington mines of the Empire Steel and Iron Co. at Oxford, while riding up in the "skip," used for hoisting ore from the mines, were thrown out of the car, which was upset in consequence of leaving the track; Alberts' left ear was cut off and his jaw and collar bone broken; Stevens' arm was broken and he was injured internally; and Nehouse was injured about the back by being pinned between the overturned "skip" and the shaft timbers. Six other Hungarian laborers who were in the car were thrown down the slope, a distance of eighty feet, but escaped with nothing more serious than cuts and bruises about the legs and arms.

Aaron Bowers, 21 years old, a brakeman on the Susquehanna Railroad, fell between two coal cars of a moving train near the Delaware Water Gap and was instantly killed. The man had a wife and a child a few days old.

Samuel Berger, a carpenter, had two fingers of his right hand cut off in a Phillipsburg mill by having them caught in a planer on which he was working.

NOVEMBER, 1906.

Atlantic County.

William Sprague, a saw mill employe, had his left hand badly crushed and lacerated while working on a planing machine.

Several laborers employed at digging a trench on an Atlantic City Avenue were overcome by gas, the escape of which was attributed to a perforation of the pipe made by a blow from a pick wielded by one of their number; the men were dragged from the bottom of the ditch where they had fallen barely in time to save their lives.

Bergen County.

Henry Stoeckel, employed in the American Paper Co.'s plant at Bogota, died in the Hackensack Hospital from injuries received while at work in the paper mill several weeks ago.

George W. Zeigler, a lineman, employed on the Bergen division of the Public Service Corporation, was instantly killed while on the top of an electric light pole at Leonia, in which position he was repairing one of the cross wires; the casualty resulted from the man having touched a second wire while his hands were unprotected by rubber gloves such as are customarily worn by workmen while handling live wires.

Two workmen, whose names could not be learned, while employed at setting up a heater in the terminal building at Hackensack, fell from a narrow plank on which they were performing some part of their work and struck the concrete floor, a distance of 15 feet below; both men were very severely bruised and otherwise injured.

Adam Lucaks, employed at Coalburg, near Rochelle Park, as a laborer in the Susquehanna coal storage depot, was struck while loading a car by an express train, the approach of which he was unable to hear by reason of the noise made by the coal running over the iron shutes; the man's injuries consisted of a fracture of the right leg, and several severe cuts and bruises.

R. M. Johnson, a freight conductor on the N. Y. & N. J. Railroad, had a finger broken in two places and the remainder of his hand badly crushed through its being caught between two cars which he was engaged in coupling at River Edge.

Burlington County.

Joseph Govanni, an immigrant lately arrived from Italy, while employed in the rope works at Beverly, approached too near the machinery known as the "spreader," and either fell or was drawn into its rapidly moving parts.

The pins of the machinery penetrated the man's arms and legs in several places, and all the flesh was torn from the left side of his face before the machinery could be stopped. The sufferer was regarded by the doctors who attended him as sure to die in a short time.

John Burk, a tinsmith, fell from the roof of a house on which he was working at Bordentown, and striking a pile of bricks received injuries of the head and back that resulted in death two days later.

John McKay, employed in the new wire plant of the John A. Roebling Co. at Kinkora, was caught in the coils of red-hot wire from one of the rolls, and before the machinery could be stopped had deep furrows burnt into his arms by the encircling coils.

James Carpenter, a mill worker, while operating a large circular saw, fell against the rapidly revolving piece of machinery and had his left arm cut off between the elbow and shoulder.

Isaac Bolton, an engine cleaner at the Bordentown round-house of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was badly burned about the head, neck and body through an accident which occurred while he was lighting a fire.

William H. Bell, a freight brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his right leg broken through an accident which occurred while his train was passing through Prospect Plains on the Amboy Division.

Camden County.

Albert Behrens, employed in the Pavonia Car Shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had a piece of steel run through his arm while at work; the limb became inflamed soon after, and a condition developed which seemed to indicate blood poisoning.

Theodore Emery, a tug boatman, had a foot caught in the coils of a hawser which had been thrown from the boat to a Camden dock for the purpose of tying the vessel up, and had the bones crushed so badly before anything could be done to relieve him that the leg had to be amputated just below the knee.

Benjamin Criger, 14 years old, employed in the Howland Croft Worsted Mills at Camden, had an arm broken while attempting to run the belt on a carding machine pulley.

Thomas Whitfield, an employe of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, had the ends of the fingers of his right hand crushed between steel rollers.

John Hudoc, a carpenter employed in the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, fell from a platform on which he was working, and striking the ground twenty feet below suffered a compound fracture of the right leg, the character of which was so severe as to require immediate amputation.

John Reiley, a blacksmith employed in the New York Shipbuilding Co.'s yard at Camden, had an arm broken by a shock received while "ringing up" a time register that had become heavily charged with electricity.

Mahlon Worster, 17 years old, employed in a lumber mill at Haddon Heights, slipped while pushing a log against the circular saw, and had his right hand so badly lacerated that the thumb and first finger had to be amputated.

Dominic Cushine, a railroad laborer, was struck by a train near Bridge avenue, Camden, and had his right leg broken, besides suffering many other severe injuries.

Frank Street, employed in the Warren Webster Works at Camden, had a sliver of steel driven into his left eye, which, it is thought, may destroy his sight.

Nelson Baldwin, 16 years old, employed in the McAndrews & Forbes Licorice Works at Camden, had a deep gash cut across his right wrist by a machine paper cutter, and was saved from bleeding to death only by the prompt action of fellow employes who improvised a tourniquet which stopped the flow of blood until the boy was brought to the hospital.

Charles Travers, a driver for the Public Service Corporation at Camden, was thrown from his seat by a locomotive which struck his wagon while crossing the track.

Elmer English tripped while working near a vat in the White Lead Co.'s Works at Camden, and had one of his feet immersed in the acid, which almost entirely burned the flesh from the bones before it could be withdrawn.

Amos Lock, employed in the Dialogue Shipyard at Camden, had the tips of several of his fingers taken off in a machine on which he was working.

Andrew Witwowski, a laborer employed in the Camden Iron Works, fell into a deep pit in the yard of the plant and suffered a concussion of the brain.

Edward Hellings, employed in the Pavonia Car Shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., had his eyes badly burned by molten lead which was blown upward from an engine journal which he was engaged in pouring; the accident occurred through some water having got into the cavity.

Fred Barney, 19 years old, employed in the shoe shop of Wright, McAdams & Co. at Camden, had a hand caught and so severely crushed in a machine on which he was working that the middle fingers had to be amputated.

Benjamin Linker, foreman of a gang of men employed in cleaning a marble front building in Camden, fell from a ladder up which he was carrying a bucket containing a large quantity of muriatic acid, and striking the sidewalk was badly burned by the fiery liquid which was dashed upon his head and breast.

James Kilroy, a laborer, while employed tearing down an old wooden structure at Camden, had a deep gash torn down the inside of his left arm, which it is feared will produce blood poisoning.

James W. Robinson, a carpenter, while working in a difficult position on a trolley line trestle at Camden, inflicted a deep gash on the top of one of his feet, which severed an artery and required rapid work on the part of the doctors to prevent death from loss of blood.

Godfrey Stevenson, employed in a lumber mill at Camden, had a hand so badly mangled in a planing machine that the middle and little finger had to be amputated.

William Hepworth, an employe of the Mathis Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, had his left eyeball and eyelid severly cut by a chip that flew from a rivet head which he was engaged in trimming with a hammer and cold chisel.

Cumberland County.

Paul Brown, 22 years old, employed in the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Co.'s electric station at Clayville, came in contact with a highly charged wire while showing a party of visitors through the power house, and died seven hours later from the shock which he received. The young man had a wife and one child.

Jennie Lizzard, employed in the Ayars canning factory at Bridgeton, had her hair caught in an unguarded shaft, and had a portion of her scalp torn off before the machinery could be stopped.

Sophronia Du Bois, employed in the works of the Millville Mfg. Co. at Millville, was severely injured by a detached piece of machinery which struck her on the side with much force.

Essex County.

Theodore Cadmus, a carpenter, was injured by a fall from a ladder while working on a building at Bloomfield.

William Petty, a negro carpenter, received severe internal injuries through falling from the top of a three-story house at Newark on which he was working.

Isaac Lebovitch, 30 years old, employed in the cutlery works of J. Wiss & Sons at Newark, was severely burned about the face by vitriol which was accidentally splashed from a bucket in which he was carrying the liquid to a distant part of the factory; it is probable that the man's eyesight will be lost.

Edward Tianti, employed in the American Crucible Steel Works at Newark, had his right ankle broken by a heavy pot of metal falling upon his foot.

Joseph Scarra, employed in the Thomas Oakes Woolen Mill at Bloomfield, had both legs crushed between the elevator and one of the floors of the building.

Michael Cooper had his skull fractured by a fall from a ladder on which he was standing while at work on a building in Newark.

Joseph Krassey, a roofer, while working on a building at Newark, was painfully burned by boiling tar spilled from a bucket that was being hoisted to the roof of the house.

Louis Meyer, a brakeman, suffered a fracture of his left leg while at work in the Waverly yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

John Droughton, a laborer, was severely cut and bruised about the head and shoulders by a quantity of heavy stones falling upon him from a hoisting bucket at the Pennsylvania Railroad short cut to the Kearney meadows.

Thomas Kelly, a laborer, while at work tearing down an old building at Newark, fell from a fourth story window to the ground, and suffered a fracture of the skull.

Martin Graham, a conductor of the night drill of the Orange branch of the Erie Railroad, fell from his train near Forrest Hill, and when discovered several hours later was found to have had four ribs broken and his right hip dislocated, besides being injured internally; at the hospital it was said the man could not recover.

John L. Potter, a slate roofer, fell from the roof of a building at Orange, on which he was working and was instantly killed; it was said the fall was caused by an attack of heart disease.

Bernard Cunningham, 15 years old, employed as an office boy in the Edison Works at West Orange, had a foot caught and badly crushed between a floor of the building and that of the elevator on which he was riding.

John Wanderer, employed as a signal man on the Passaic wharf at Newark, was struck on the head by a heavy boom derrick and instantly killed.

Guiseppi Gappuci, Frank Lombard and Michael Maggi, all three employed in the tannery of Hugh Smith at Newark, were severely burned by the explosion of a pot of "daub" that was being prepared for use in one of the processes of making patent leather; the accident was caused by the vapor of benzine having become ignited by the fire under the vessel containing the mixture.

George Garsen, a workman employed in Swift & Co.'s plant at Kearney, fell from a scaffold and suffered a compound fracture of the right leg.

Gloucester County.

Michael Sheeran, a machinest, employed in the power house of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad at Westville, had his body scalded from head to foot by steam from a six inch pipe, which was opened wide by the blowing out of a valve.

Charles McBride, a laborer employed on the freight cut-off line to Haddonfield, was struck and instantly killed by an electric car on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad.

Hudson County.

Joseph Bothroi and William Schrick, driver and helper respectively, were instantly killed at Union Hill in a collision between the furniture van on which they were riding, and a trolley car of the Hudson Heights line.

Rocko Mallon, a track laborer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught between a car and platform at a Jersey City pier, and was crushed to death.

Louis Sanford, a machinist employed in the works of the General Electric Co. at Harrison, had his overalls caught in the set-screw of a shaft which ran only a short distance above the floor, and suffered severe bruises and lacerations of the leg before a fellow employe succeeded in shifting the driving belt to the loose pulley, thus stopping the motions of the shaft.

Frank Kronoski, a laborer, employed in the foundry of the Worthington Pump Works at Harrison, had a foot badly burned by stepping into a pot of molten metal; the accident was the result of a misstep caused by the man having stumbled over a large piece of iron.

Harry Leach, employed as a laborer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell through the bottom of a car from which he was dumping earth, and had his right leg and nose broken.

Robert Hunter, employed in the soap manufactory of Colgate & Co. at Jersey City, was severely scalded by the explosion of a tank containing a large quantity of boiling glycerine.

Edwin H. George, a painter employed on a building in Jersey City, fell from the second story to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, and suffered severe injuries of his spine, and breaking several ribs.

Peter Hulke, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by a drill engine on the trestle of the National Storage Co. at Jersey City, and instantly killed.

William A. Hearn, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, fell between two cars which had been coupled together, and the train starting forward at the instant of his fall, the wheels severed his head from the body.

James Perrilli, a motorman employed by the Public Service Corporation, was caught between his car and the wall of the car barns at Hoboken, and the space being very narrow, had his head and body very badly crushed.

Edward Farley, employed in the warehouse of Butler Bros. at Jersey City, had four fingers of his right hand cut off by a cross cut saw.

Martin Kennedy, a laborer, while working on the Lackawanna pier at Hoboken, had a leg crushed and broken by a heavy timber having fallen upon it.

Herbert Paxter, employed on a concrete building in course of erection in Jersey City, fell from a scaffold at the fourth story, and was instantly killed.

Hans Kochuer, a grocery store employe, who had been in this country only five weeks, while delivering goods to a tugboat lying at a Jersey City dock, was struck by a train while crossing the track and instantly killed.

William Douglass, a mason employed on a silk mill building in Jersey City, fell to the ground through the collapse of a scaffold, and received a fracture of the right leg, with other painful injuries.

Ruminico Volpe, a laborer employed in the Marine Engine and Machine Works at Harrison, was crushed to death in the elevator which was used for carrying pig iron to the foundry cupalo; the accident was the result of an attempt on the part of the man to adjust the machinery which had become disarranged to the top of the elevator.

Samuel Shannon, a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was crushed while coupling cars at Jersey City, and died shortly after while being operated upon at a hospital.

James A. Grant, a concrete workman, employed on the new terminal of the Lackawanna Railroad at Hoboken, slipped on the scaffold on which he was standing, and to recover himself seized a live electric wire which was the nearest object within reach; the wire, together with a fall to the floor, resulted in instant death.

George Robinson, Mary Smith and Helen Casey, the first a brakeman, and the others car cleaners on the Pennsylvania Railroad, were badly bruised as a result of a collision between a freight car that was being switched to the track on which stood a passenger coach that the women were engaged in cleaning; the accident occurred through the breaking of the rear chain while Robinson was applying the break for the purpose of checking the car's speed.

Hunterdon County.

Frank Holmes, employed as a "hooker-on" on an electric crane in the Taylor Iron and Steel Co.'s works at High Bridge, had his right leg broken near the ankle through its being caught between the suspension block and the bucket, as the latter was being overturned for the purpose of unloading its contents.

Jacob Castner, a painter, fell from a ladder on which he was working at Glen Gardner, and had an arm broken between the wrist and elbow.

Leon Moore, a workman employed on a building at Ringoes, fell from the roof to the ground, a distance of sixteen feet, and fractured one of his shoulder blades.

Mercer County.

Maskel E. Mulford, a foreman of masons at the John A. Roeblings Works, Trenton, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy building stone falling from a scaffold upon it.

John Henry, employed in the Imperial Porcelain Works at Trenton, had his left eye severely burned through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Aaron Savage, a freight engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was injured about the head and body in a collision between his engine and a passenger train near Hightstown.

John H. Scott, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was scalded to death in a wreck which occurred in the freight yards at West Morrisville.

Darby O'Brien, 70 years old, a bricklayer, fell from a scaffold on which he was working at Trenton, to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and suffered many severe contusions of the chest and back.

John T. Morgan, employed as a painter by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., was struck by an Atlantic City express at Trenton, and received injuries of a character that resulted in his death at the hospital a few hours later.

Isaac Stanhope, 21 years old, employed as an extra brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while drilling cars at Hightstown, was thrown from the top of a freight car to the track, and had one leg and one hand completely severed by the wheels passing over him; the man, who had a wife and one child, died a few hours after being removed to the hospital.

James Ronan, employed the the Trenton Oilcloth and Linoleum Works, which are situated just outside the city lines of Trenton, fell through an open shaft to the bottom, a distance of fifty feet, and was instantly killed.

Middlesex County.

A Hungarian laborer, digging a sewer on an avenue in New Brunswick, ran the point of his pick entirely through his shoe and foot, inflicting a wound which may result in amputation.

Engward Martin, a carpenter employed in the United Lead Co.'s plant at Perth Amboy, had his right arm badly crushed by a heavy timber falling upon him.

J. J. Hunt, a brakeman on a Pennsylvania Railroad coal train, was struck by an overhead bridge between Jamesburg and Helmetta, and instantly killed.

William Hines, a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, fell from the top of a freight car at the Perth Amboy yards, and suffered a broken leg, together with other severe and painful injuries.

John F. Simbine, 24 years old, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from the top of a freight car at Perth Amboy, and had his right foot cut off by the wheels of the moving train.

Frank Holman, employed in the Lamp Works at New Brunswick, had the bones of a foot broken and crushed by a heavy barrel which he was trying to move, having fallen upon it.

C. B. Peacock, a constructing engineer in charge of the work for the Raritan Cooper Co. at Perth Amboy, had a long and deep gash cut in his right thigh by the end of a heavy timber which had broken while being hoisted by a crane.

Monmouth County.

Harry Lausche, a carpenter, while hanging shutters on a building at Long Branch, fell from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of ten feet, and striking head first, received injuries which may result in the loss of power in his limbs.

Charles S. Davis, a tinsmith, while working on a building in Long Branch, fell from a ladder and struck head first upon the pavement, receiving several severe scalp wounds and bruises about the body.

Joseph Franz, a baker, was smothered to death in a Long Branch bake shop in which he was employed and in which he also lived.

Edward Halsey, a motorman, 23 years old, was so badly injured in a trolley car collision that one of his legs will probably have to be amputated.

Runkel Rea, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, suffered fractures of the left foot and the right arm at Monmouth Junction while endeavoring to fasten two freight cars together with a damaged coupling pin.

Morris County.

John F. Smith, a moulder employed in the shops of the Morris County Machine & Iron Co. at Dover, had a foot severely burned by molten metal flowing over it from a large ladle which had been accidentally overturned.

John McLean, a telegraph lineman, was struck by a train on the Lackawanna road near Netcong, and had his right leg so badly crushed that it had to be amputated immediately on his arrivel at the hospital.

George Puczka, a miner employed in the Glendon mine at Lower Hibernia, was buried under a large mass of rock and ore thrown up by an unexpected blast directly above which he was standing; the man was cut and bruised in all parts of the body, and his injuries seemed likely to have a fatal termination.

Passaic County.

James Lee, a locomotive fireman on the Susquehanna Railroad, was found in an unconscious condition on the floor of the cab from a fractured skull when his train reached Hackensack; it was supposed that the injury was received by striking a pole or a bridge while the man had his head thrust through the cab window.

James S. Butler, 28 years old, a foreman in the works of the Midvale Paper Co., was instantly killed by an elevator falling upon him while engaged in the bottom of the shaft unravelling the controlling chains which had become tangled; the man had a wife and several children.

Alphonse Dane, a printer employed in Paterson, had a hand badly crushed between the rollers of a machine on which he was working.

Samuel Kanton, employed by a firm of bottlers in Passaic, while driving through one of the principal business streets, became entangled in a live electric wire of the Public Service Corporation, and before being released was so badly burned and shocked that the physicians despair of saving his life.

George Spicer, a steam-fitter employed at Lake View, fell from the top of a steam hammer which he was engaged in repairing and had his right wrist fractured besides receiving many severe lacerations.

Herbert Whalen, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, while on the Clifton spur, was struck by a passenger express train and instantly killed. Another brakeman, employed on the train with Whalen, was standing beside him when the accident occurred and was thrown a distance of more than a hundred feet, and suffered injuries that will probably prove fatal.

Frederick Riker, employed in the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, was struck by a large steel splinter, which penetrated one of his eyes, inflicting a wound that destroyed the sight.

William Splane, employed in erecting a trolley shed at Paterson, fell to the floor from a girder and suffered a fracture of three ribs and also a deep scalp wound.

Thomas Sampson, employed in the American Locomotive Works at Paterson, had two fingers so badly crushed in the gears of a machine that one of them had to be amputated.

Somerset County.

James B. Brown, a carpenter of Somerville, fell from a ladder on which he was working, and fractured his hip bone.

Sussex County.

John Rofa, a top filler, employed at the Andover furnace, fell to the bottom of the hoist shaft, a distance of 70 feet, and having had practically every bone in his body broken, died a couple of hours later.

Union County.

Frederick Jenkins, a brakeman employed on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was crushed between two cars which he was engaged in coupling, and died from his injuries a few hours later.

Mitres Csikut, a laborer employed in the coal storage plant of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Plainfield, was caught in the hoisting machinery and so severely injured that he died on arrival at the hospital.

Alfred Nideck, a cabinet maker, fell a distance of forty feet to the bottom of an elevator shaft in a furniture warehouse at Elizabeth, and suffered a fracture of the skull besides serious internal injuries.

James Klosen, employed in a cement factory at Plainfield, fell from the roof of the building where he was at work to the pavement, a distance of twenty-five feet, and sustained severe internal injuries, besides many external bruises and cuts.

Martin Hansen, a carpenter, while at work on a building in Plainfield, was thrown to the ground through the collapse of a scaffold, on which he was standing, and received injuries which will probably result in death.

Henry Trafford, employed in the Cranford yards of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by the engine of a coal train and badly cut and bruised about the body.

A young Italian laborer, whose name could not be ascertained, was buried under a cave-in of earth while working with others in a deep pit which had been dug out to receive the foundation of a heavy concrete bridge across the Central Railroad at Westfield.

John Sabo, a laborer employed in the De Lamar Copper Works at Elizabeth, had an arm so badly crushed in the chains of a derrick that the limb had to be amputated.

Albert Reiners, an employe of the Campbell Art Printing Co. at Elizabeth, had a hand cut off at the wrist by the knife of a paper cutting machine on which he was working.

Warren County.

V. L. Tarr, an electrician employed in the power house of the Easton & Washington Traction Co. at Port Colden, while adjusting a switch board, came in contact with a live wire and had a large part of the flesh burned from the left side of his face.

William M. Andrews, an employe of the Edison Cement Co. at New Village, had several ribs broken and his left shoulder crushed by several cars passing over him after they had been accidentally set in motion while the man was lying between the tracks engaged in repairing the running gear of one of the cars.

Jacob Walter, a conductor on the Lackawanna Railroad, was thrown to the track the car on which he was standing having been struck by another as it was being switched off to a siding, and suffered a fracture of the leg just above the ankle, together with many severe cuts and contusions about the body and limbs.

Jesse N. Rice, manager of the electric light plant at Paulins, was caught in the shafting and drawn under the large fly wheel of the engine, receiving injuries before he could be extricated that resulted in death a few hours later.

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Atlantic County.

Stephen Labriolo, an engineer employed in the Hamburger Wrapper Factory at Minotola, was caught in the fly wheel of his engine and had a leg broken, besides suffering other painful injuries.

Bergen County.

L. L. Pennington, a slate roofer, while working on a building at Hackensack, fell from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of eighteen feet, and received a scalp wound which required nine stitches to close up.

William Cook, an employe of the Erie Railroad, fell from a signal tower at Englewood, and received injuries which resulted in his death the next day; the man was 72 years old.

Burlington County.

George Cole and George Ward, both employes of the Wall Rope Walk Co. at Beverly, were badly injured—one in the spine and other about the head—in a panic-stricken rush of nearly 500 employes to escape from a fire that had broken out in the works.

John Wharton, employed in the Roebling plant at Kinkora, fell from a scaffold while at work and broke his shoulder blade.

Camden County.

William Roethel, employed in the C. C. Cole's saw mill at Camden, had his right hand caught and badly crushed in a loop of the elevator cable.

Horace Crane, 16 years old, employed in the metal manufacturing works of Merritt & Co. at Camden, had two fingers of his right hand caught and so badly bruised between an emery wheel and its guard that both of them had to be amputated.

Clarence Anderson, a driver for a firm of manufacturers of steel and iron, fell under his loaded truck, the wheels of which passed over his stomach, inflicting internal injuries from which he is expected to die.

William Smith, 25 years old, had his left hand crushed while at work in the plant of the Victor Talking Machine Co. at Camden, and had to submit to the amputation of one finger.

Thomas Githens, a locomotive driver employed in the yards of the Camden Iron Works at Camden, had a foot so badly crushed under the wheels of his engine that it had to be amputated.

Walter Priest, aged 16 years, employed in the plant of the Castle Kid Co. at Camden, had the bones of one of his feet crushed and broken between the floor and the patform of an elevator that he was engaged in running.

Joseph Simonds, employed in the printing department of the Victor Talking Machine Co. at Camden, suffered severe lacerations of a hand which was caught in a pair of the press rollers.

Joseph C. Wert, a machinist employed in the car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Camden, had a hand caught and severely lacerated between the inside of a journal and the tool with which he was boring it out.

John Quinlan, a rigger, while at work in the coke plant of the Public Service Corporation at Camden, fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, from a platform and had his left thigh bone broken, besides suffering many severe internal injuries that will probably prove fatal.

J. C. Baker, aged 57 years, employed in a chemical works at Camden, had his face very badly burned by vitriol which was thrown upon him by the explosion of a large carboy filled with the liquid.

Gelmadine Showl, a railroad laborer, fell from a hand car at the crossing of the Camden and Amboy Railroad at Camden, and had an arm broken by the wheels passing over it.

William Ross, 59 years old, a laborer, had his left leg caught and broken in a machine on which he was working.

Patrick Behoney, a motorman employed by the Public Service Corporation, fell from the front platform of his car while making an effort to avoid a collision with a heavy truck, and had both legs cut off by the car wheels which passed over them.

Joseph Steelman, employed in the Licorice Works at Camden, had his jaw broken by a blow from a wrench which slipped from his hands while tightening a bolt.

B. C. Hand, engineer; Albert Johnson, Brakeman, and John M. Blake, fireman on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, were all badly scalded and otherwise injured by the explosion of a locomotive boiler at Pitman; both Blake and Johnson died the next day at the hospital.

Cape May County.

Frank McFadden, an ironworker employed at Cape May City, fell from the second story of the building on which he was working to the cellar, a distance of thirty feet, and striking on his head, received a bad fracture of the skull; his chances of recovery are very slight.

Cumberland County.

James Crossley, employed in the Manatico Bleach and Dye Works at Millville, was so badly scalded while in a large and deep vat placing goods for one of the bleaching processes, through the bursting of a steam pipe that passed through the vessel, that he died the following day.

Eaton Kirk, a blower, employed at the Cumberland Glass Works, had a hand so badly cut by accidental contact with some of the ware, that several stitches were required to close the wound.

Essex County.

Christian Wolff, employed in the dye works of the Oaks Woolen Mills at Bloomfield, was badly burned and scalded about the arms and breast by escaping steam from a fractured pipe.

James William, a rigger, fell through the freight elevator shaft of a building in which he was working at Newark, and received a fracture of the skull.

Nicholas Breya, a laborer, while working with others in a trench at Newark, received an accidental blow of a pick on the head, which inflicted a deep and painful scalp wound.

William Kneller, Rocco Sullivano and Charles Lillienthal, all three employed in the factory of the Hamburg Cordovian Leather Co. at Newark, were so severely burned through an explosion of varnish in the mixing shed where they were employed, that both Kneller and Sullivano died shortly after; Lillienthal is also expected to die.

John Gardner, a carpenter, 68 years old, fell from a scaffold on which he was working to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and had several ribs fractured, besides suffering from several scalp wounds and bruises.

Thomas Moore, a night watchman in the Newark City Hall, stepped into the elevator shaft through an unguarded door, and fell to the bottom, a distance of twelve feet, receiving injuries of a painful and serious character.

Henry Nolan, a laborer, employed by the Hamburg Cordovian Leather Co. at Newark, had both legs and his right arm broken through an explosion of an oil tank, which he was engaged in pumping out; the man died at the hospital after both legs had been amputated.

Gloucester County.

Walter F. Diament, a brakeman on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, fell from the top of a box car at Woodbury, and received several severe lacerations and bruises about the head and shoulders.

Randolph Brown, employed by the Dupont Powder Co., fell from the roof of the works at Gibbsboro, a distance of thirty feet, and had his left leg broken.

Hunterdon County.

Thomas Reilly, a machinist employed in the steel works at High Bridge, had a finger so badly crushed that it had to be amputated at the second joint.

Eayers Norman, employed in the steel works at High Bridge, had his shoulder dislocated and was otherwise injured in an accident which occurred while he was at work.

James Woolverton, of Lambertville, employed in the Stockton Rubber Co.'s plant, had a hand caught in the "cracker" and suffered the loss of thumb and two fingers.

James Ricco, employed in S. B. Twining & Co.'s stone quarries at Prallsville, received a compound fracture of the right leg through a heavy stone having fallen upon it.

George Frey, employed in the Lambertville Rubber Mills, had his left arm so bady crushed in the machinery that it had to be amputated below the elbow.

Hudson County.

William O'Brien, a switchman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was run down by a drill engine at a switch in Jersey City, and so severely injured that he died in the hospital a few hours later.

Mathew Clark, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, was caught between the engine tender and coal car and instantly killed; the accident occurred at Weehawken.

Henry Bachman, a carpenter, fell from a ladder on which he was working on a building in West Hoboken, and suffered a fracture of the right arm and dislocation of the elbow, besides other internal and external injuries.

William Bell, age 70 years, who had been until a short time ago an engineer on the Lackawanna Railroad, was struck by a passenger train and instantly killed near the West Bergen yards, where he was employed running a stationary engine.

Peter J. Tierney, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, fell from a freight train at the Harrison yards and suffered a double fracture of the left leg.

Charles Gunderson, a carpenter, fell from a ladder on which he was working in Highwood Park, Weehawken, and had his skull fractured.

Samuel Thurman, foreman in the Consumer's Gas Co.'s plant at Jersey City, had his hands badly burned in an accidental fire that broke out there.

John Gearon, yardmaster, employed on the Erie Railroad, was run down in the Bergen yards at West End, Jersey City, and instantly killed.

John F. White and Emilio Lourira, employed in the railroad tunnel at West Hoboken, each had a leg broken while at work; White through being struck by a crane and Lourira through a fall from a scaffold.

William E. Crawford, a lineman employed by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Co., was overcome by gas while working in a manhole in Jersey City, and was restored to consciousness only after the physicians had worked over him for some time.

George Monsees, a driver, was thrown from his truck in Jersey City and had one leg broken, besides receiving many bruises of a severe character.

John Capos, a yardman on the West Shore Railroad, was struck by an engine in the Weehawken yards and instantly killed.

John Reilly, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, fell from the top of a freight car in the Jersey City yard, and received injuries which left him in a very critical condition.

Samuel Rossa, a laborer, while digging a trench in Jersey City, was overcome by escaping gas, and would have died but for the timely assistance of a policeman, who noticed his motionless body in the excavation, and promptly dragged him out.

Michael Polchack, a laborer employed at the Bayonne works of the Standard Oil Co., was overcome by gas in a large still that he had entered for the purpose of cleaning.

William Bull, employed in the plant of the Safety Insulated Wire Co. at Bayonne, had his right hand very badly cut while working with a rip saw; the man has a wife and seven children depending upon him, and he will be unable to use his hand for several weeks.

Luke Maloney, employed in the Sneeds Iron Works at Lafayette, had his right leg badly crushed and the bone broken by a heavy iron railing having fallen upon it.

Patrick Lipsey, a switchman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck on the tracks at Jersey City, and had his right arm cut off near the shoulder.

Philip Cassidy, 16 years old, employed in the Stewart Hartshorn Shade Roller Works at East Newark, had a foot crushed by some heavy material having fallen upon it from a truck which he was pushing along the floor.

John McCarthy, a laborer, employed in the railroad tunnel at Jersey City, fell down the shaft to the bottom and was badly injured about the head and body.

Joseph Truano, a laborer, had his face badly mangled and his thumb blown off while setting off a blast at a sewer in process of construction at Jersey City.

Charles H. VanPelt, while operating a windlass in the railroad yard at Weehawken, was struck by the crank which being without a rachet slipped from his grasp, and had his nose broken and an eye knocked out.

Louis Daun, employed in the Milliken works at Bayonne, had the thumb of one hand cut off through being caught in some machinery on which he was working.

Mercer County.

Michael Rossi, a laborer employed on the new addition to the State House, Trenton, made a misstep while on the second floor of the building and fell through the elevator shaft to the ground, a distance of forty feet; the man escaped with several painful contusions of the head and body.

Edmund T. West, a machinist, employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops, had a finger so badly crushed in some machinery that it had to be amputated.

Edward Balderston, for a short time a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, slipped and fell between cars which he was engaged in coupling; the wheels passed over both legs and cut his feet off a little above the ankle. The man died a short time after being admitted to the hospital. The victim was 26 years old and had a wife and one child.

Harry A. Jemison, a lineman for the Bell Telephone Co., fell from the top of a pole on which he was working at Lawrenceville and suffered a fracture of the nose with several other lacerations about the face and head; he also had an ankle and a wrist badly sprained.

John Hickey, a laborer, was struck on the back by a pole, part of a cargo which he was helping to unload from a boat at Wallers' basin, Trenton, and had his shoulders dislocated.

Lewis George, employed in the American Bridge Co.'s plant at Trenton, had his nose broken and his face severely lacerated, besides suffering serious injuries of the back, through the fall of a heavy girder which he was assisting in raising.

Michael Heffernan, employed in the round-house of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Trenton, fell into a deep pit while working on one of the engines and was very severely injured.

Edward Vickery, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was thrown from the top of a freight car and crushed between the train and the stone pier of Lamberton street bridge at Trenton; his injuries resulted in death five days later.

Morris Friedlander, a painter, fell from a ladder while working on a house in Hamilton township, and was badly bruised about the body.

John Bellou, employed in a machine shop in East Trenton, had a hand so badly crushed in a machine that the amputation of one finger was necessary.

William Smith, employed in the Eureka Rubber Works at Trenton, had a hand badly crushed and lacerated in a machine on which he was working.

Joseph Leidt, a laborer, was buried under a cave-in of earth while digging a sewer in Trenton, and was saved from suffocation until rescued by part of the planking which formed an arch above his head. When taken out the man was found to have been severely bruised about the body.

Albert V. Chambers, employed in the Ajax-Grieb Rubber Works at Trenton, received a deep cut across the forehead and was otherwise injured by being caught in the machinery.

Santi Santone, a laborer employed in the Malleable Iron Works at Trenton, was caught in some machinery and received several severe cuts and bruises about the head and body.

James F. Pullen, a flagman on the new railroad bridge across the Delaware river at Trenton, was struck and instantly killed by an express train while trying to save two men who were walking on the bridge.

George Disbrow, employed in the wire cloth branch of the Roebling Works at Trenton, met with an accident while at work that resulted in the breaking of one of his wrists, the sinews of which were badly torn.

Middlesex County.

Jacob Boozy, a trackwalker on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by an express train at Menlo Park and instantly killed; the man was 31 years old and had a wife and three children.

Donado Carato, employed on a new trestle which was being constructed at Port Reading, fell from the structure, a distance of twenty-five feet, and received injuries from which he died a few hours later.

Wendell Smith, a carpenter, was thrown from the top of a building in New Brunswick, on which he was at work, to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and suffered fractures of both knee-caps, with other serious and painful injuries; the accident occurred through the end of the ladder on which he was standing having slipped on some some ice.

Nelson L. Bonnell, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, while passing through Perth Amboy on his train, fell between two cars and had a leg fractured just above the ankle.

Waladystaw Stepnoski, a laborer employed on the Lehigh Valley coal docks at Perth Amboy, died in the hospital from injuries received while at work several weeks before.

Morris County.

Stephen Kosak, a laborer employed by the Empire Steel & Iron Co. at Mount Hope, fell down the shaft of the Elizabeth mine, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five feet, and had both legs, one arm and several ribs broken, besides being otherwise bruised and injured internally; the man was removed to a hospital, where he died some hours later.

Joseph Michaliga and Adam Lisican, miners, employed in the Wharton mines at Hibernia, were crushed by falling rock while at work in a drift of shaft No. 3 and instantly killed; one of these men had a wife and five children in Poland, from whence he came only a few months previous to his death.

James Quinn, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, was struck by a train at Dover, and had his left foot cut off above the ankle and his right crushed and mangled over its entire length; the man died an hour after being taken to a hospital at Morristown.

William Batten, 65 years old, a laborer employed at the Wharton furnaces, fell into a coal conveyor and received injuries from which he died fifteen minutes later.

Passaic County.

William Monahan, a freight conductor on the Greenwood Lake Railroad, was struck and had his jaw bone broken by one of the ends of a chain that snapped apart under the strain of drawing a derailed engine back upon the track; the accident occurred at Great Notch.

Martin Ruitar, 14 years old, employed in the American Silk Dyeing Co.'s plant at Hawthorn, was badly burned while in the cleaning room by the explosion of a can of benzine.

Arthur Vanholst, employed in the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, had a finger of his right hand cut off in the machinery.

Guiseppi Salevano, a laborer of Paterson, while laying pipe in the bottom of a deep trench was almost completely buried under a cave-in of the sides; when taken out it was found that the man was suffering from many bruises and sprains of the legs and body.

Tony Argentine, a laborer, while working in a West Paterson quarry, had his skull fractured by an accidental explosion of dynamite.

Morris Weberman, employed in the Essex Mills at Paterson, was struck on the side and had two ribs fractured, besides being otherwise dangerously injured by a flying fragment of machinery.

George Fanshaw, a fireman on the Lackawanna Railroad, while leaning out of his cab window, received a severe and dangerous wound on the head from a projecting bridge timber at Lincoln Park.

Isaac Block, a silk weaver in a Paterson mill, suffered a painful injury of the head from a blow of a shuttle that was thrown from a loom on which he was working.

Union County.

Joseph Mordstein and Edward Connor, employed by the Elizabeth Cornice Works Co., in erecting a new car barn at Dewey Park, were thrown to the ground, a distance of sixteen feet, through the breaking of the scaffold, and both were very severely cut and bruised about their heads and bodies.

David Roff, employed in the Harrington Rubber Works at Elizabeth, while making an effort to recover himself from a slip made on the top of a ladder, drove his head against a beam, a rusty nail from which penetrated his skull to the depth of an inch, inflicting a dangerous wound.

Robert L. Pierson, employed as a bridge builder by the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey, was struck and instantly killed by an express train while working on the drawbridge over Newark bay between Elizabethport and Bayonne.

John Foxen and Charles White, both employed in the foundry of Moore Bros at Elizabethport, were badly crushed and bruised under a pile of pig iron which they toppled over upon themselves by pulling out the bottom bars.

Andrew Fetmont, employed in the Diehl Motor Works at Elizabethport, had an arm caught and so badly crushed in a motor wheel that it will probably have to be amputated.

Frederick Peterson, a machinist employed in the Quincy & Seargent Works at Plainfield, had a hand so badly crushed in the gearing of a machine which he was operating that he had to submit to the amputation of two fingers.

Henry Warren, a lineman employed by the New York & New Jersey Telephone Co., while attaching wires to the limbs of a tree in Plainfield, fell to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, and suffered severe bruises about the legs and body; the physicians suspect that his spine also has been injured.

Morris Savage, a brakeman employed in the yards of the Singer Mfg. Co.'s Works at Elizabethport, fell between two cars while walking from one to another of them, and suffered a compound fracture of the leg with severe and painful lacerations of the thigh.

Warren County.

Steward Stone, an iron worker, employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., fell under a locomotive which he was trying to board in the Phillipsburg yards, and had his left arm so badly crushed by the wheels that it had to be amputated near the shoulder.

John Rosa, 32 years old, employed in the Andover furnace at Phillipsburg, while working near the top of the hoisting stack, fell from his position to the ground below, and was almost instantly killed; the man had a wife and four small children.

Pietro Druscak, employed for twelve years past in the works of the Alpha Cement Co. at Alpha, was killed through an accident which occurred at the plant, the particulars of which could not be learned.

Herman Brodie, aged 14 years, employed as a messenger in the Ingersoll plant at Phillipsburg, was struck by a shifting engine near the plant while carrying a message, and had his right foot cut off just above the ankle.

Walter Dunworth, a brakeman on the Lackawanna road, fell from a car platform through the breaking of a stick which he was using as a lever in applying the brakes; his injuries consisting of several cuts and contusions about the head and body were very severe.

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Atlantic County.

Edward McConaghy, engineer, Frederick Arthur and a man named Clark, both firemen, all three constituting the crew of an engine on the Atlantic City Railroad, were instantly killed by the explosion of the locomotive boiler while the train which it was drawing was passing Blue Anchor, on the trip from Atlantic City to Philadelphia.

Raymond Saunders, a laborer, was found by fellow workmen to have been overcome in a trench by escaping sewer gas. The man was restored to consciousness only after the doctors had worked over him several hours.

Bergen County.

Michael Ticarrello, a trackman on the Erie Road, was struck by a train while on his way to work, and suffered a fracture of the base of the skull, a fracture of the jaw bone, besides a number of severe lacerations about the face and head. At the hospital to which he was removed, the physicians entertained but slight hopes of his recovery.

Frank Gower, a brakeman on the Susquehanna Railroad, fell between two cars while the train was in motion, and suffered injuries which necessitated the amputation of a foot.

Theodore Lehman, employed in the Valvoline Oil Works at Edgewater, was so badly burned in consequence of the bursting of the valve of an ammonia pipe in the room in which he was working, that death ensued a couple of days later.

Merita Danipot, while at work repairing a track in the yards of the Lackawanna Railroad at Kingsland, was struck by a locomotive that came upon him unseen, and so badly injured that he died in less than one hour after the accident.

Dayton Grover, a brakeman on the Susquehanna Railroad, fell from the caboose at Ridgefield Park, and suffered a severe fracture of the right leg.

John Condry, employed in the Lackawanna shops at Kingsland, had his left leg badly lacerated by a heavy piece of iron falling upon it.

Burlington County.

George Fenamore, 19 years old, employed at the John A. Roeblings plant at Kinkora, had both feet crushed by the wheels of a car running over them.

Abraham Whistler, 18 years old, employed in the John A. Roebling Works at Kinkora, had three fingers of his right hand cut off at the second joint, in consequence of the hand having been caught in a block and fall.

Frederick Tice, employed in the Florence Iron Works at Florence, while working in a pit in the foundry was struck by a heavy iron hook, which a fellow workman accidentally displaced so that it fell upon him, and received injuries which resulted in death two days later.

Katherine Van Kirk, an operator in the knitting mill at Beverly, was caught by the hair in the machine on which she was working, and had her face and head badly bruised.

Camden County.

An Italian laborer, whose name was not reported, while working in an excavation that was being made at Camden as part of the new cut-off system of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, was struck by the heavy boom of a hoisting derrick which fell from its position, and instantly killed; two other laborers, Edward Tracy and John Carter, were badly injured at the same time and from the same cause; one of Tracy's legs was broken, and Carter suffered a concussion of the brain.

Mrs. Elsie Jourdan, employed in the Hollingshead building at Camden, while feeding a press on which she was employed, had her right hand caught in the machine and the tip of the first finger cut off.

James McHugh, 58 years old, employed as a flagman at a crossing of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad in Camden City, was struck by a shifting engine and receive injuries from which the physicians say he cannot possibly recover.

Charles Wesley, 17 years old, employed in the works of the Victor Talking Machine Co. at Camden, while feeding a press, had his right hand caught in the machine, and received painful lacerations and contusions of the fingers.

Dominica Priole, 22 years old, employed as a laborer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while working on some repairs to the under part of a turn-table at Clinton Street Station, Camden, was caught in part of the shifting gear, and had both legs crushed and broken, besides suffering internal injuries.

John McAvoy, a laborer, while at work in a sugar house at Camden, fell from a platform, a distance of twelve feet, and suffered several severe bruises about the body.

Toffey Languski, 26 years old, employed as a laborer in the Camden Forge Works at Camden, had an ankle bone fractured by a heavy piece of iron falling upon it.

Vincent Woerner, 18 years old, employed in the Castle Kid Works at Camden, while endeavoring to throw a rapidly running belt from a pulley, was caught by a loose part of his clothing and whirled around the shaft, striking his head against the beams at every revolution. When released the man was found to be dead, his head having been beaten to a pulp.

Joseph Douglas, 17 years old, employed in the Howland Croft Worsted Mill at Camden, while running an elevator with a load of empty bobbins, had his left arm broken through being caught in some way not explained, between the elevator floor and the second floor of the building bordering on the elevator shaft.

William J. Cotton, employed in the Cooper Chemical Works at Camden, had his face badly burned and the sight of one eye injured by vitriol, dashed upon him from a carboy containing the liquid, which was accidentally broken.

Albert Anderson and Michael Kelly, structural iron workers, employed on the cut-off division of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Co.'s elevated structure at Camden, were struck by a five ton steel girder which while being hoisted into position fell, in consequence of the steel cable having parted; Anderson was instantly killed, and Kelly died a few hours later in the hospital to which he was taken after the accident.

Howard Carson, a freight conductor on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, while crossing from one box car to another, had his left foot caught between the bumpers, and so badly crushed that all the toes required being amputated.

Henry Wilson, employed in the Camden Iron Works at Camden, had a leg broken through a heavy iron pipe having fallen upon it.

Cape May County.

Samuel McLaughlin, a bricklayer, while working at Holly Beach, was struck in the right eye by a splinter of brick, which inflicted a wound so serious as to require the removal of the injured eye as the only means of saving the sight of the other.

Cumberland County.

Matilda Uhlm, while at work in the mill of the Millville Mfg. Co., had a finger so badly crushed in a machine that part of it had to be amputated.

Joseph Chamberlain, employed in the factory of the Whitall Tatum Co. at Glasstown, was overcome by gas which, unknown to those in charge, was escaping in a "lehr," where the ware is tempered, and into which he had gone for the purpose of taking it out. The man was taken out and revived by fellow workmen.

Walter VanDusen, while shifting cars at the Schetterville glass works of the Whitall Tatum Co., slipped on the ice covered platform and falling between the cars received a very severe injury from his head striking the coupling.

Nicholas Sedoti, a brakeman, while walking on the top of a box car at Millville, was thrown to the ground by the jar of the engine which had been backed down for the purpose of coupling to the train, and was so severely injured about the head and body that his immediate removal to a hospital was necessary.

Essex County.

Alphonso Vineziano, a laborer, was buried out of sight under a cave-in of earth from the banks of a trench which he was engaged in digging at the time the accident occurred; the man was in an unconscious condition when rescued, and was with difficulty restored to animation by his rescuers.

William Cavis, employed in the plant of the Sherwin-Williams Paint Co. at Newark, was severely injured through being caught in some machinery that he was attending.

John Kinney, an iron worker, employed on the freight building of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Newark, fell from a scaffold on which he was working, and had his left arm and hip broken.

Sander Chunny, 50 years old, employed in the factory of the Newark Tea Tray Co., had a hand so badly crushed under a press which he was operating that three fingers had to be amputated.

John Kinnen, a tinsmith, while working in the trolley barns of the Public Service Corporation on the plank road, Newark, fell from a scaffold and suffered a compound fracture of the right leg.

John Ulrich, employed in the Lister Agricultural Works at Newark, fell from a scaffold and suffered severe external and internal injuries.

Albert Peterson, a carpenter, 19 years old, fell from the roof of a house on which he was working to the ground, a distance of 35 feet, and was taken to the hospital in an insensible condition.

Beneck Juna, a laborer, had his left leg broken while excavating a trench in Newark.

Mathew J. Cummings, a painter, fell from the second story of a new building on which he was working, a distance of twenty-two feet, and suffered a severe sprain of the back.

John Mazza, a plumber, while working on a building in Belleville, fell from the floor of a piazza to the bottom of an eight foot cesspool that had been excavated under the platform, and had several ribs broken, besides suffering severe bodily contusions.

William Smith, a painter, while working in the plant of the Westinghouse Church-Kerr Co. at Watcessing, fell from a scaffold on which he was standing, and striking head first on the floor, a distance of twenty-five feet, suffered a fracture of the skull, which resulted in death a short time after.

Chester Hayes, 15 years old, employed as a messenger by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. at Newark, had both legs cut off near the Waverly station by the wheels of a moving train under which he fell after an unsuccessful attempt to step on one of the cars.

John Bruno and William E. Coryell, carpenters, employed in repairing a barn at Hanover Neck, were very seriously injured by blows received from a heavy curved steel pick without a handle, which had been hurled from its position on the ground by a heavy beam intended for a support to the roof having fallen upon it. One man was struck on the face and the other on the head by the flying tool, and both narrowly escaped fractures which would, if received, have resulted in death.

Antonio Bellani, employed in the Verona Chemical Co.'s Works at Verona, had his right leg broken through an accident which occurred to him while at work.

Charles Conkling, 66 years old, a driver in the employ of Price & Lawrence of Newark, fell through the elevator shaft from the first floor to the cellar, a distance of eight feet, and suffered a fracture of the skull, from which he died three weeks later.

Leo Metzler, employed by the Crescent Watch Case Co., in its factory at Newark, while removing snow from the roof of one of the buildings, slipped and fell to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, fracturing one of his ribs, besides suffering several severe contusions about the body.

John Birrell, a carpenter, while working on a building at West Orange, was, it is supposed, seized with an attack of vertigo while working on a scaffold which hung at the second story, and falling to the ground received injuries from which he died a few minutes later.

Joseph Carter, employed in a Newark saw mill, had his right hand nearly severed from the arm through having slipped and fallen against a circular saw which was running at full speed; the hand will probably have to be amputated.

Patrick Lynch, employed in the Union Brewing Co.'s plant at Newark, had the fingers of his right hand badly crushed through the fall of a heavy iron pipe.

Gloucester County.

Joseph Butler, a well digger, while working at the bottom of a well which he was sinking at Clayton, was struck on the head by the maul with which he was driving a steel bar into the ground, in consequence of the implement having rebounded from the bar top; the injuries inflicted on the man in this unusual way were very severe and dangerous.

Hudson County.

Charles McDowell, 21 years old, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while working on the train that carries the rock excavated from the Homestead end of the tunnel, was instantly killed through having fallen under a car loaded with stone that had jumped the track.

Frank Flynn, a carpenter, fell to the ground from the third story of a new building that was being erected for Colgate & Co. at Jersey City, and suffered severe injuries, both external and internal.

William De Werge, employed in a Jersey City power house, was severely burned by contact with some live wires attached to a generator.

James McCabe, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., while working on the construction of a new trestle from the Bergen Hills tunnel to the main line, had one of his legs so badly crushed under a heavy beam that the limb had to be amputated.

Morropecedo Salvatore, employed in the plant of the General Electric Co. at Harrison, had his right foot badly crushed by a heavy piece of machinery which fell upon it.

Peter Jensen, a longshoreman, while employed on the pier of the Hamburg-American line of steamers at Hoboken, had his right leg broken at the ankle by a blow from a rapidly revolving winch that had been set in motion through some part of the machinery having got out of order.

William Sleviskey, a track laborer on the Erie Railroad, while working with a gang of men repairing a piece of track in the Jersey City yards, was run down by a drill engine, which passed over and severed both legs; the man's injuries resulted in death a few hours later.

R. D. Phillips, a brakeman on the West Shore Railroad, was caught between two cars which he was engaged in coupling in the Weehawken yards, and received severe injuries about the back.

John Kropp, a brakeman employed in the yards of the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken, was run down by an engine and instantly killed.

Patrick Duffey, employed in the works of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Co. at Bayonne, was crushed and instantly killed while at work by a loaded car having toppled over upon him.

Martin Hewitt, a laborer, while working on a building at Harrison that was being erected for the General Electric Co., fell to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, through the collapse of a scaffold on which he was working, and sueffred a fracture of the right arm with other injuries.

Joseph Parker, a laborer employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad docks at Jersey City, was struck by a drill engine while at work, and received many severe cuts and bruises about the head and body.

Daniel Kaine, a foreman employed by the Hudson Tunnel Co., was so badly injured by rock that had been displaced by a blast that he died a few hours later. Kaine's skull was crushed and the ends of several ribs were driven through his lungs.

Thomas Collins, 19 years old, employed in the works of the Crucible Steel Co. at Harrison, while carrying heated bars from the furnace, tripped against some obstruction on the floor, and falling so that one piece of red-hot metal came across his stomach and another in contact with the upper part of his face, suffered severe and possibly fatal burns in the region of the abdomen; the injury to the eyes would probably of themselves cause a total loss of sight.

John Morick, a carpenter, while working on a house at Union Hill, fell from the second story and suffered a fracture of one knee.

Charles Clark, a brakeman, while at work in the Erie Railroad yards at Weehawken, fell from the top of a freight car and had several ribs broken.

Oscar Tansey, a driver, while unloading stone for men on street improvements at West New York, had a leg broken and crushed by a large boulder rolling upon it.

John Cain, a carpenter, while working on a scaffold at a building in Bayonne, fell from the second floor to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and was taken to the hospital in an unconscious condition.

Patrick Arrahill, 64 years old, a foreman of freight handlers, fell from a pier of the Erie Railroad yards at Weehawken where he was at work, and was drowned.

Mary Williams, 20 years old, employed in the Marshall & Co. thread mill at Kearney, while working on a machine, had a hand caught therein and severely lacerated.

Emil Krey, employed as a sawyer in the Leonard Metal Works at Hoboken, had the thumb and all four fingers of his left hand cut off by a circular saw.

Charles Adams, employed in the foundry of Schriver & Co. at Kearney, had two fingers caught in and severely crushed by the cog wheels of a machine on which he was working.

John J. Brackner, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, slipped on the ice-covered step of a car which he attempted to board at the meadow shops, and falling struck his head against the corner of the platform, receiving injuries so serious as to require his removal to his home in Wilmington, Del.

John N. Watson, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while leaning from his cab looking for signals, was struck by a car attached to a freight train going in the opposite direction, and received a severe gash on the head.

Michael Corfield, employed by the Lackawanna Railroad Co., on the tunnel construction at West End, Jersey City, while on a flat car loaded with pipe to be used in the tunnel construction work, was thrown from his position by a collision caused by a misplaced switch, and falling to the track directly under the car was instantly killed by the wheels passing over his body.

Antonio Gires, a tunnel worker, fell to the bottom of the shaft at Jersey City, a distance of 100 feet, and died from his injuries a few hours later.

Anthony Fletcher, a tinsmith, fell from the roof of a two story house in Jersey City on which he was working, and was taken to a hospital suffering severely from internal and external injuries.

Eurich Vanice, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, was instantly killed through being caught between two cars on one of the company's docks at Weehawken.

Edward Rue, a carpenter, while working on the interior of a building at Harrison, fell from a ladder and had his right leg broken.

Hunterdon County.

Edward L. Myers, employed in the Taylor Iron and Steel Co.'s plant at High Bridge, was severely bruised between a number of flasks that had slipped from the chain as they were being hoisted, and a wall in close proximity to where they fell.

William Philhower, a laborer, while at work in the Hoffman Sawmill at Califon, had a leg badly crushed by a heavy log which was accidentally rolled upon it.

Adolph Snyder, employed in the Lambertville Rubber Mill, while operating a machine, had a hand caught in the mechanism, and very severely crushed and lacerated.

Middlesex County.

George Albro, superintendent of the powder works at Parlin, was severely burned about the face and body by acid thrown upon him from a fractured pipe through which the liquid was being conveyed from a large tank to various departments of the works.

Yens Mork, a laborer employed in the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Works at Perth Amboy, had a hip dislocated and was injured in other respects through an accident which occurred to him while at work.

John Schultz, a gang boss on the Lehigh Valley Coal Docks at South Amboy, fell from the top of the trestle and was removed to a hospital in an unconscious condition.

Charles Newman, employed on the coal docks at South Amboy, had an arm cut off by the wheels of a car, while reaching across the track to pick up some tools with which he had been working.

Paul Hauser, a fireman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, had his skull fractured in an explosion on his engine at Port Reading.

William Knapper, while working over a vat of boiling oil, was thrown into the liquid through the breaking of the ladder on which he stood; when taken out he was found to have been so badly burned that the flesh came off with his clothing; the man died the following day.

An Italian laborer, name unknown, employed in the Cliffwood Brick Works at Cliffwood, while attempting to wind the detached end of a wire around a pole from which it was hanging, brought a coil in contact with an electric light wire charged with 6,600 volts, and received a shock which resulted in instant death.

Mercer County.

Samuel Scarletta, employed in the F. A. Strauss woolen mills at Trenton, while loading goods on an elevator, fell to the bottom of the open shaft, sustaining an injury to the spine and painful bruises of the back, besides having his chin split open, and it is feared suffering severe internal injuries.

Joseph Grau, 15 years old, employed in the Maddock Pottery at Trenton, had part of his clothing caught in a belt which he was endeavoring to run on a pulley, and was drawn up to the shaft and whirled around many times before the power could be stopped; when released it was found that both legs had been broken, the right one in two places, and that the left arm was also fractured.

John Wennerstrom, 66 years old, while at work in the John A. Roebling plant at Trenton, was crushed under a heavy reel of wire that fell upon him; at the hospital to which he was removed, he was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain.

Elizabeth Mullen, employed in the Crescent Belting and Packing Co.'s works at Trenton, had a thumb so badly crushed by a machine on which she was working as to require immediate amputation.

William Strauss, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught between two freight trains in the yard of the Roebling Mills at Trenton, and so severely crushed and bruised about the abdomen that he died in the hospital one day later.

John Gordon, employed in the Keystone Pottery at Trenton, fell from a ladder on which he was standing while performing some work and received a fracture of the right arm.

Adolph Snyder, employed in the Raymond Rubber Works at Titusville, while feeding rubber to a "sheeting machine" had his left hand drawn into the rolls, and when released by fellow workmen the four fingers and thumb were found to have been so badly crushed that all had to be amputated close to the hand.

Edward L. Hart, a painter, fell from a scaffold while at work on a house in Trenton, and suffered a fracture of the left leg.

John Thompson, a machinist, while doing some repairs in the Trenton Flour Mills, had a hand caught in a part of the machinery where it was so badly bruised that amputation had to be performed.

Jeremiah Smith, employed in Weller's shipyard at Trenton, lost the thumb and a part of two fingers through an accident which occurred to him while working on a circular saw.

James Walsh, employed on the railroad bridge at Greenwood Avenue, Trenton, had a foot so badly crushed by an engine wheel that it will have to be amputated.

Julius Hunt, 14 years old, while employed in the Crescent Belting and Packing plant, was drawn from a ladder on which he was standing through a part of his clothing having been caught in the shafting, and was carried around several times before he became detached and fell to the floor. At the hospital it was found necessary to amputate three of his fingers and it was ascertained also that he had received several severe bruises about the shoulders and head, besides being injured internally.

Michael Tar, employed in the plant of the American Bridge Co. at Trenton, had a leg badly fractured by a heavy iron girder which fell upon him.

George Kockonwitz, employed in the artificial ice plant at Lawrence Station, was struck on the head by a heavy iron pulley that fell from a hanger under which he was standing, and suffered a fracture of the skull, which, the hospital physicians say, must result in the man's death.

Falco Corrozza, a laborer employed in the stone quarry at Wilburtha, had the thumb completely severed from one of his hands, in consequence of a heavy sharp edged stone having fallen upon it.

Monmouth County.

An Italian laborer, name unknown, employed in a brick yard at Cliffwood, was instantly killed by a powerful electric current with which a wire that he came in contact with was charged; the man lost his life while making exertions to save a fellow workman who had been shocked into insensibility by grasping the same wire.

William Gordon, a carpenter, while at work on a building in Rumson, fell from a scaffold and suffered a fracture of the leg.

George Anees, a saw mill workman, employed at Long Branch, while setting a stop bolt on a planing machine, had a hand caught in the revolving cutter, and lost the first joint of the first and the tip of the fourth finger.

Morris County.

Henry Shubert, employed in the yard of the Wharton furnace at Wharton, had his left leg crushed under the wheels of a slag car which he was endeavoring to block up preparatory to cleaning, and died on the evening of the same day from his injuries.

Annie Noberosky, 16 years old, employed in a printing establishment at Montville, had an arm and hand caught in a printing press, and the bones of both broken in several places.

Charles Devorro, a mine laborer, was caught between the tunnel wall and a car while at work, and suffered a fractured skull, a broken arm, besides other severe injuries which, physicians say, will prove fatal.

Clarence Parker, a brakeman on the High Bridge branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, while working on the coal chutes of the Kenvil Lumber Co. at Kenvil, was caught between a post and a "gondola" car and instantly killed.

Frank Gizzi, a track laborer on the Lackwanna Railroad, was struck by an express train at Dover and instantly killed.

William Batten, a laborer employed in the Wharton furnace at Wharton, was crushed to death in an endless chain coal conveyor. The man was supposed to have fallen in some way into one of the chain pockets and was carried to the upper cog wheel; his right arm was almost completely cut off and one of several ribs that were broken penetrated the heart.

Patrick Walsh, a night watchman in the Lando Rubber Mills at Boonton, while making his rounds, fell into the race way between two of the buildings and being for some unknown reason unable to help himself was drowned. The body was found a few days later in the Rockaway river.

Passaic County.

Joseph Pearman, employed in the East Jersey Pipe Works at Paterson, had a hand severely crushed through its having been caught in a heavy crane.

William Preston, a butcher workman, employed in Paterson, had a hand so severely mutilated in a machine meat chopper that it had to be amputated.

John Hopper, an Erie Railroad brakeman, had several ribs broken besides suffering from internal injuries, through having been caught between a freight car and station platform at Paterson.

Abraham E. Ackerman, employed in the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, fell into the subway of the structural shop, and suffered a compound fracture of the right arm near the elbow and a number of severe cuts and bruises about the body.

Cornelius Portafleet, a mason, while working on a building in Haledon, was struck on the hand by a falling stone, which crushed one of the fingers so badly that it had to be amputated.

Frank Frederick, a machinist employed in the Cook Locomotive Works at Paterson, had the two middle fingers of his right hand very badly crushed in the gears of a machine on which he was working.

Richard Speckman, employed in the American Locomotive Works at Paterson, had the fingers of his right hand so badly crushed while at work that part of one of them had to be amputated.

William McAvoy, a lather, while working on a building in Paterson, fell between the floor beams to the story below and suffered severe injuries to his chest.

Peter Herscart, employed in the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, had the fingers of his right hand badly lacerated and crushed by a heavy steel plate which he was helping to lift having slipped before it was under control.

James Moore, a carpenter, while working on the roof of a building in Passaic, slipped, and, rolling down the incline, fell over the eaves to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and suffered injuries that resulted in death within a few minutes after the accident occurred.

Leonard V. Winter, a laborer, while employed cutting ice on Bridge's pond at Paterson, drove a large spike in his left foot and received a wound which resulted in his being completely disabled.

Salem County.

John Kean, employed in a saw mill at Woodstown, was caught in the shafting while working on a machine, and after having been many times dashed against the beams with great violence, was thrown to the floor in an unconscious condition and died almost immediately after being admitted to the hospital.

Sussex County.

Patrick Morris, employed in Mill No. 2 at Franklin furnace, was caught in one of the exhaust fans and suffered a broken arm and a severed artery.

Edward Smith, employed in the new Palmer shaft at Franklin furnace, was struck by a heavy fall of clay and had two ribs broken.

Union County.

John Grey, employed in the safe works at Plainfield, had three fingers of one of his hands very severely crushed in the gearing of a machine on which he was working.

George Eysper, employed in the Pond Tool Works at Plainfield, received a cut on the head which required five stitches to close up, through an accident that occurred while he was at work.

Albert Fahlin, a carpenter, fell from a building in Roselle on which he was at work, and had both his legs broken, one of them in three places.

Aldrew Helgerson, employed in the A. & F. Brown machine shops at Elizabeth, while oiling some machinery was caught in the belting and drawn around several times; when released it was found that one arm and one leg had been broken.

James McCormick, a plasterer, while working in the telephone building at Plainfield, fell from the scaffold on which he was standing and had a leg broken, besides receiving severe bruises about the head and body.

Samuel Goldstein and Samuel Black, painters, while working on a building in Elizabeth, were thrown to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, in consequence of the collapse of a scaffold on which they were standing; Goldstein had his skull fractured and also his spine injured; the other man, Black, fell upon his companion in misfortune and had his spine broken besides being hurt internally. At the hospital it was said that neither of the men had much chance of recovery.

Warren County.

George B. Ackley, employed in the works of the American Saw Mill Company at Phillipsburg, had the first and second fingers of his right hand cut off at the first joint by a machine on which he was working.

Frank Nichols, employed in the Vulcanite Cement Works at Reigelsville, was severely injured about the head through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Tony Notto, employed in the Edison Cement Works at Stewartsville, had three ribs broken by a stone which fell from an elevation above where he was standing.

Charles Lambert, employed in the Edison Cement Works at New Village, while acting as brakeman, fell from a car and had his left leg cut off above the knee; the sufferer was removed to a hospital at Easton, where he died a few hours later.

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Bergen County.

Joseph Szymanski, a laborer employed on the Susquehanna Railroad, was struck by a train while at work near Edgewater, and received several severe cuts about the head and a number of painful bruises about the body.

James Stevens, employed in the works of the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. at Mahwah, was struck on the head by a heavy piece of iron which became detached from a disabled crane, and was so seriously injured as to render his recovery doubtful.

Burlington County.

Edward Newbury, a section man employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., was struck by an engine while shoveling snow from the tracks in front of the Bordentown station, and instantly killed.

James A. Lynch, a bridge builder, had the sight of his right eye destroyed by a piece of flying steel while working on a bridge over the railroad near Pemberton.

Howard Ludlow, a brakeman, while employed on a freight train that was passing Mount Holly, slipped on the ice that covered the car on which he was riding, and falling across the track had his left leg cut off above the knee.

Camden County.

Duncan Falconer, a workman employed in the Camden Coke plant at Camden, fell from a trestle on which he was working to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, and was very severely cut and bruised about the head and body, besides suffering very painful burns of the hands from coming in contact with electric wires before the accident occurred.

Carr Barker, 14 years old, employed in the B. F. Boyer Woolen Mill at Camden, while working on a machine, had a hand caught and severely crushed in the gear wheels.

Edward Hicks, a brakeman on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, while engaged with the train crew in shifting freight cars on a siding, slipped on the ice coated roof of one of them, and falling to the track directly in front of the car, was instantly killed by the wheels passing over him.

Daniel W. Fries, a brakeman on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, slipped from the steps of a caboose while passing through Camden, and falling to the tracks, had his right leg run over and completely severed by the wheels of six coal and box cars. The man died from his injuries two hours later.

Antonio Colaraso, a section man on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, to save himself from being run down by an electric train on the elevated structure which passes through Camden, jumped to the street below, and had an ankle fractured besides being injured internally.

Alexander Doniawitch, employed in the Camden Lead Works, had an ankle crushed and fractured by a large piece of coal having fallen upon it.

John Chencinski, employed in the Camden Steel Forge Works, had a severe and dangerous gash cut into one of his legs by a piece of flying cold steel.

Joseph DeFasser, employed in the Dunn Oil Cloth Works at Camden, had three toes of one of his feet crushed so badly between the rollers of a machine that what remained of them had to be amputated.

Timothy Mason, a helper on electrical work, while employed in a church at Haddonfield, fell from a position near the roof to the basement, a distance of thirty feet, and striking upon a sand heap, escaped with injuries that were more painful than serious.

D. A. Shinn, a laborer employed in the Pavonia Yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his right foot badly crushed while moving some heavy timbers.

John Carlson, employed in the New York Shipbuilding Co.'s yard at Camden, had his right foot severely gashed by a blow from an adze which slipped over a block that he was cutting.

Joshua Hulse, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from his engine while passing through Camden, and had an ankle bone broken.

John Farniski, 16 years old, employed in the Castle Kid Co.'s plant at Camden, had the first and middle finger of his right hand badly crushed by a vamping machine on which he was working.

John H. Ward, employed in the New York Shipbuilding Co.'s yard at Camden, fell from a ladder on which he was working and was severely injured about the head, back and shoulders.

Cumberland County.

Lorenzo Metticks, employed in a Glasstown factory, fell wihle at work, and striking his arm against the jagged edge of a broken carboy, received a deep gash that required five stitches to close.

Jesse Boyer, employed in a foundry at Bridgeton, had a finger broken by a heavy block falling upon it.

John Stiles, employed in the machine department of the Glasstown works, was severely burned about the face by an explosion which took place prematurely.

Ralph Scull, employed in an ice cream factory at Millville, had a hand caught in some machinery, and so severely cut and bruised that blood poisoning followed soon after.

Gustav V. Schneider, a workman employed in a Bridgeton factory, received a fracture of the skull from a heavy casting falling upon him while at work.

Essex County.

James Monahan, employed in the works of the Consolidated Safety Pin Co. at Bloomfield, was stricken with an attack of vertigo while at work, and fell across a machine equipped with a circular saw which cut his face very badly.

Henry Schnabel, employed in the Lyon Mfg. Co.'s brewery at Newark, was severally scalded about the face, arms and body by a large stream of boiling beer which escaped through an open valve from the vat into which it was being run.

Francis Reilly, 24 years old, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was crushed between the bumpers of cars which he was engaged in coupling, and died of his injuries the following day.

Carlo Pitenzzo, employed in a rag warehouse at Newark, had his right hand caught in a machine on which he was working, and almost instantly severed from the arm at the wrist.

Otto Fenz, a carpenter, while employed on repairs that were being made to a church building in Newark, fell from a position just under the roof to the main floor, a distance of thirty feet, and received injuries which required his removal to a hospital.

Daniel White and John Van Heest, carpenters, while working on a new building in Nutley Park, were thrown from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, through the breaking of a board, and both were very severely injured.

Augustine Angelo Lamorgese, a workman employed in the making department of Rutan & Co.'s hat shop at West Orange, had his somewhat long hair caught in the cog wheels of a machine on which he was working, and a portion of his scalp torn off before fellow workmen succeeded in effecting his release.

John Farlwain, employed in the color shops of the Cawley Park Paint Co. at Newark, had his legs and feet very badly crushed by a heavy iron casting which slipped from a crane and fell upon him. At the hospital to which the man was removed it was feared that amputation of the left foot would be necessary.

Milton F. Schoop, a freight brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from the top of a car which formed part of a train that was being made up in the Waverly yards, and was instantly killed; the man's head was completely severed from his body by the wheels of the train.

Antonio Lomez, a laborer employed on a new building which is being erected by the Murphy Varnish Co. at Newark, was very badly burned over all parts of the body by gasoline which became ignited as he attempted to pour the liquid on a fire which he desired to quicken into activity.

Edward Murphy, a sign painter, while at work on a sign, had his nose split and his face otherwise bruised and disfigured by the board that was being painted having fallen from its position and struck him on his upturned face.

Abraham Close, employed in the gas works at Newark, had his right foot caught and badly crushed between the fly wheel and the foundation of the engine.

Frank Boro, employed in the Essex Foundry at Newark, had his left foot severely burned by molten iron which was accidentally poured upon it.

John Scally, employed in Stengels' Leather Factory at Newark, fell while carrying a load of frames, and had his right leg broken.

William Carvenvan, employed in the Lister Fertilizer Works at Newark, had his right arm so badly crushed in the cogs of a machine on which he was working, that the limb had to be amputated.

Thomas J. Thompson, employed in the Empire Cream Separator Works at Bloomfield, had his right hand so badly crushed in a power press on which he was working, that it was necessary to amputate all four fingers.

L. M. Harris, 19 years old, employed in the works of the White Springs Paper Co. at Nutley, while working in the machine room of the plant, was dragged to the shafting by a pulley belt which caught in some part of his clothing, and suffered a dislocation of the hip with several severe scalp wounds.

Henry Heisner, a driver for the Kreuger Brewing Co. of Newark, was thrown from his seat by a sudden lurch of the truck, and striking the hard frozen ground, received a compound fracture of the skull, from which it is probable he will not recover.

Joseph Stein, a printer of Newark, had a hand badly crushed and some of the bones broken through having it caught in a press on which he was working.

Edward Quinn, employed in the store of a firm of commission merchants in Newark, had a foot so badly crushed through being caught between the floor and the platform of the elevator that the ankle bones were broken, and it is feared that the foot will have to be amputated.

Hudson County.

Andrew Ailsa and Wasey Switzkinski, both laborers, employed on the Erie Railroad, while endeavoring to extinguish a fire under a tank car on the Hackensack meadows, Jersey City, were instantly killed by an explosion of gas which came from the liquid contained in the tanks.

Joseph Martenelli, a laborer employed on the pier of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line at Hoboken, had his right leg broken by a heavy box which had been hoisted several feet from the pier having fallen upon him.

Frederick Kropper, while working on the roof of a seven-story building in Jersey City, owned by the American Sugar Refining Co., slipped and fell to the street, receiving such injuries as resulted in death a few minutes later.

Charles Van Blarcum, an engineer on the Erie Railroad, had one leg broken and the other badly crushed by a broken piston rod while passing Homestead. Notwithstanding the severity of the man's injuries, he remained at his post until steam had been shut off and the train brought to a complete stop.

John Simon, employed in the Standard Oil Co.'s plant at Bayonne, was blown a distance of 100 feet, and had a leg broken by the explosion of a tank containing benzine.

Albert Forte, employed in an abbatoir located on the turnpike road, Kearney, had his hair caught in the machinery, and was so far drawn in as to tear the scalp in a fearful way before the power could be shut off. At the hospital, to which the man was removed, his chances of recovery were regarded as doubtful.

John Johnson, a stevedore, while stowing cargo in the hold of an oil-carrying ship at Bayonne, was struck on the head by falling cases that slipped from the hoisting slings and had his nose broken, besides receiving several severe scalp wounds.

A. A. Provost, a laborer, while working on a building in Jersey City, fell from a ladder and received several severe scalp wounds.

Cliff O'Neill, a fireman on the West Shore Railroad, had his right arm and hand badly crushed while at work in the yards at Weehawken.

Guiseppi Pignatelli, a laborer employed on the Erie Railroad, was struck by an express train at or near Arlington and instantly killed.

Frank Tappen, a trackwalker on the Lackawanna Railroad, was struck by a train at the western end of the Bergen Hill tunnel and instantly killed.

John Colman, a letter carrier, fell on the ice-coated pavement of Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, and received a concussion of the brain, which it is feared may result fatally.

George Drake, a laborer employed in the Weehawken end of the Pennsylvania tunnel, had his head fearfully crushed while at work by several heavy beams falling upon him. At the hospital, to which the man was removed, it was feared that the skull was fractured and that he could not recover.

John Braymeyer, employed in the works of the General Electric Co. at Harrison, had a thumb so badly crushed in a planing machine that it had to be amputated.

Pequillo Juan Batisto, a laborer employed in the Lackawanna tunnel at Hoboken, was crushed under a mass of rock and earth that fell from the walls, and received internal injuries from which he died the following day.

Rocco Moraso, a laborer employed in the Pennsylvania tunnel at Weehawken, had his left leg broken by a large mass of rock falling upon him.

Patrick Hanlon, a workman employed in the power house of the Public Service Corporation at Harrison, while repairing an engine, had a foot so badly crushed under a heavy casting that three toes had to be amputated.

John Zatsky, a workman employed in the International Steam Pump Co. at Harrison, was badly burned about the body by a heavy piece of hot iron falling upon him.

Cornelius McNeil, a lineman employed by the New York & New Jersey Telephone Co., fell from a pole in Jersey City to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and had his back broken, besides suffering internal injuries, from which his recovery seems improbable.

Charles O'Brien, a brakeman on the West Shore Railroad, while working in the Weehawken yards, was caught between two cars and had four ribs broken.

Patrick Higgins, a laborer employed on the Erie Railroad coal docks at Weehawken, while loading some small cars, slipped from his position and fell to the bottom of the trestle, a distance of fifty feet, and received so many injuries of a serious character that at the hospital to which he was removed, there were but slight hopes of his recovery.

John Fortington, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, was thrown from the last car as his train was passing New Durham, and suffered a fracture of the base of the skull, with other injuries that will probably result in death.

Andrew Gabriella, a carpenter, fell through the floor beams of a dwelling on which he was employed at West New York, and had two ribs fractured.

Hunterdon County.

Raymond Hammell, a youth employed in a Lambertville newspaper office, suffered a fracture of the right arm through its being caught in a belt and drawn over the pulley of a press on which he was working.

Silas Trimmer, employed in the Taylor Iron & Steel Works at High Bridge, had both of his hands severely bruised and cut by the fragments of an emery wheel that broke while he was working on it.

John V. Tunison, employed in an ice house at Jutland, while hoisting some material with a block and fall, was thrown from the top of the building to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and suffered severe injuries about the head and body; the accident was caused by the breaking of the tackle rope.

Mercer County.

Frank Saberry, a carpenter, while working on a building at Princeton, fell from a ladder on which he was standing, and suffered severe injuries about the head and shoulders.

E. F. Sidwell, employed in the works of the Trenton Oil Cloth & Linoleum Co. at Trenton, stepped into a tub of boiling water, and had his right foot badly scalded.

John Ferris, 21 years old, a flagman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a passenger engine near the Greenwood avenue tunnel at Trenton, and so badly injured that he died about a half hour after the occurrence. The man was walking down the track from his own train, which had been stopped by the danger signal for the purpose of flagging an approaching freight, and was run down as he crossed to the west bound track.

An Italian laborer, 21 years old, one of a gang of shovelers engaged in clearing snow from the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at East Trenton, was struck by a fast train while trying to get out of its way and instantly killed.

Robert Fisher, employed in the Trent Tile Works at Trenton, while operating a press, had his right hand so badly crushed that two fingers had to be amputated to the second joints.

Thomas Boyd, employed in the foundry of the Thropp Co.'s Machine Works at Trenton, while pouring the moulds, was so severely burned by the hot metal which was splashed over his face and body that the sight of one eye and the power of one arm seems likely to have been destroyed.

J. Nelson Briest, 19 years old, employed as a lineman by the Bell Telephone Co., while climbing a pole at Trenton for the purpose of remedying some defect in the lines, received a shock from crossed electric wires which caused him to fall head first to the ground, a distance of thirty feet; the man's skull was fractured, and he died on the operating table at the hospital in less than a half hour after the accident.

James Bell, 15 years old, employed in the Acme Rubber Works at Trenton, has his right arm so badly crushed in some machinery that the limb had to be amputated between the shoulder and the elbow.

James Muss, employed in the National Porcelain Works at Trenton, had his right hand so badly injured through being caught in a press that the little finger had to be amputated.

James Frazarro, a laborer employed in the works of the American Bridge Co. at Trenton, had an arm broken by a heavy iron girder which fell upon him.

Howard Purcell received two scalp wounds and William Hughes had a bone broken in his left hand from the fall of a heavy gear wheel, which both men were handling in the Reading freight station at Trenton.

Middlesex County.

Max Hanson, an express driver at New Brunswick, was thrown from his truck to the street as the result of a collision with a trolley car, and striking the pavement head first, was so badly injured as to have apparently lost the power of speech.

Mehami Mulbake, a laborer employed in the American Smelting and Refining Works at Perth Amboy, while assisting in drilling freight cars was struck by one while on a siding and thrown down a high embankment; the man's spine was broken and he died three hours later.

Louis Hoff, a trackwalker on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by an express train near New Brunswick, and although thrown a distance of thirty feet, the injuries he received appeared at the time to have been very slight.

John Richardson, conductor; Thomas Lawlor, fireman; and Chas. Van Nostrand, engineer, all three men forming part of a freight train crew, were severely injured in a rear end collision with another freight train which occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Monmonuth Junction. Richardson had his skull fractured, and received some scalp wounds and body bruises which, in the opinion of the physicians who attended him, will cause death. Lawlor suffered a contusion of the brain, and some minor injuries, and Van Nostrand received some comparatively slight bruises about the body.

Christian Anderson, a workman employed in the plant of the United Lead Works Co. at Perth Amboy, while painting in the elevator shaft, was caught between the car and the wall and had the back of his skull fractured, and the frontal bone crushed in before the elevator could be stopped. The end of one of the steel braces of the car was forced into the man's head about two inches; notwithstanding the character of his injuries, the man walked from the office of the works to the ambulance which conveyed him to the hospital, where the physicians regarded him as having only a slight prospect of recovery.

Morris County.

William Zeek, a "rougher" in the Rockaway Rolling Mills at Rockaway, had the sight of one eye totally destroyed by sparks from iron passing through the rolls.

Charles Devorro, a laborer employed in the Glendon mines at Lower Hibernia, was caught between the tunnel wall and the underground car, and suffered a fractured skull and a broken arm, with other serious and painful injuries. At the hospital to which he was removed, it was said that the man could not live.

Michael Warza and Joseph Hankovzski, laborers, employed in the Wharton furnaces at Wharton, after finishing a shift, and while waiting to be relieved, had apparently fallen asleep and were asphyxiated. The men were at work cleaning bricks from one of the stoves, and were found a couple of hours later in a condition of unconsciousness from which they did not recover.

Thomas Connolly, employed in the Wharton furnace, had his eyesight seriously injured, and suffered severe bruises of the face through the exploding of a "box," pieces of the clay from which were embedded in the exposed parts of his face.

Monmouth County.

Alexander Adams, a workman employed in the bridge works at Manasquan, had a leg broken through being struck by a heavy piece of iron.

Elisha Edick, a freight conductor on the New York and Long Branch Railroad, fell from his engine and suffered severe injuries to his head and back.

William Ogden, a foreman over workman employed in erecting a large gas tank at Belmar, was thrown to the ground through the collapse of a scaffold on which he was standing and had his right arm broken and his left shoulder dislocated. Six other workmen fell with the broken scaffold, but the injuries of none of them were serious.

Passaic County.

Thomas Sisco, a carpenter, while making repairs on the buildings of the old Hamill and Booth mills at Paterson, which had recently been damaged by fire, was thrown to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, through the giving way of the scaffold on which he stood, and received many severe contusions about the body, besides being prostrated by shock.

Leo Mason, employed in the Cook Locomotive Plant at Paterson, had a leg broken by a blow from a falling steel beam.

Henry K. Doolittle, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, while on the top of a freight car near West Paterson, struck a bridge under which his train was passing, and received very severe injuries about the head.

John Sprague, a gardener, while at work in the Totowa section of Paterson, fell from a ladder on which he was standing, and had his jaw bone broken by the fall, besides suffering many painful bruises about the body.

John Garrison, employed in the Dolphin Mill at Paterson, had a hand caught and badly lacerated in a machine in which he was working.

James Moore, a workman employed on a building that was being erected for the Botany Worsted Mill at Paterson, fell from the roof of the structure to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, and died while being taken to the hospital.

William Meagher, a carpenter, while working on a building at Passaic, fell to the ground from the fourth story, and escaped with a number of comparatively slight bruises.

Martin Passwaso, a workman employed in the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, had both his hands badly crushed and lacerated by the falling of a steel plate.

Peter Henry, 16 years old, lost the second finger of his right hand in a riveting machine in the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, where he was employed.

William Anderson, a machinist employed in the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, had a hand caught and badly crushed in a planing machine on which he was working.

Frank Pouroysky, 23 years old, a laborer in the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, had his right foot so badly crushed under the flange of a heavy wheel that the first toe had to be amputated.

John Stefano, a laborer employed on the Susquehanna Railroad, was struck by a train while at work near Passaic Junction, and had both legs broken; at the hospital to which the man on being found was removed, the left leg was amputated. The other limb was so broken and mangled that it was expected it would have to be taken off also.

Albert Seeley, a fireman on the Susquehanna Railroad, while on his engine near North Paterson, was overcome by coal gas, and fell against the partly open door of the fire box. The man's clothing took fire, causing severe burns, which with the effects of the coal gas, makes his prospects of recovery doubtful.

Walter Rogers, an engineer and messenger for the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, was struck by a drill engine while at work in the Erie Railroad yards, and suffered a compound fracture of the skull.

Otto Quednan, a watchman in the Gaede Dye Works at Paterson, while standing near a cauldron, had his legs suddenly immersed in boiling soap that had overflowed the vessel, and was painfully and dangerously scalded.

Thomas Clark, a foreman in the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, had a hand very badly lacerated as a result of an accident that occurred while he was at work.

John Mesco, a laborer employed in the mines of the New Jersey Zinc Co. at Franklin Furnace, had three fingers completely blown from one hand and the hand itself badly lacerated and burned in consequence of a detonating cap having exploded while he was carrying it to the place where it was to be used.

Henry Fisher, employed in the mill of the Johnson-Cowdin Co. at Paterson, had his left hand caught and severely crushed and cut in the gears of a machine on which he was working.

Salem County.

Charles Dilts, employed in the Salem Brass and Iron Co.'s works at Salem, had his left foot crushed and two toes broken by a heavy iron pipe which fell upon him.

Edgar P. Fox, an employe of the same company, had an arm badly burned in consequence of his shirt sleeve having been set on fire by a piece of hot metal.

Somerset County.

Samuel Meshler, employed on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was injured at Neshanic by an explosion of a locomotive boiler, and died shortly after his removal to a hospital.

Sussex County.

Joseph Motmock, a miner employed by the New Jersey Zinc Co., was hurt in an accident at the mines, and died of his injuries a few hours later.

William Lewis, employed in the Hamburg Paper Mill at Hamburg, had a leg broken in three places by the fall of a smokestack which he was helping to erect.

A miner, name not reported, employed by the New Jersey Zinc Co., fell into a shaft at Greensport, which is one thousand feet deep, but after going down thirty feet caught on some projecting timbers, where he held himself until rescued by fellow workmen. The man's injuries were comparatively slight.

Union County.

Edward Murphy, a sign painter, while at work in Elizabeth, fell from a ladder and had his nose broken, besides suffering many severe bruises about the head.

Bert Boe, employed in the Watchung Water Co.'s plant at Plainfield, was instantly killed on the tracks of the Central Railroad. The man had just coupled two cars and stepped out from between them to signal his engineer, when he was hit by the engine, which he neither saw nor heard.

Charles Johnson and Robert Wood, both drivers for the Adams Express Co., were struck by a fast train at Elizabeth while hauling a truck from the express store room across to the east bound track. Johnson's skull was fractured and Wood's left arm and shoulder blade were broken. At the hospital it was not expected that Johnson could recover.

James McCormack, a plasterer, fell from a ladder in the telephone company's new building at Plainfield, and suffered a fracture of one of his legs.

Benjamin Urquehard, a negro, who carries the mail between the Plainfield railroad station and the post office, was struck by an express train while pushing a baggage truck loaded with mail across the tracks, and so badly injured that it seems unlikely that he can live.

John Dineen, employed in the Levering & Garrigues factory at Dunellen, had a hand badly lacerated in a milling machine on which he was working.

Roy Ratson, night agent and operator on the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Roselle, while crossing the track in the act of delivering a message to a conductor of a freight train on the opposite side, was struck by an east bound express train and instantly killed.

Nicholas Yates, employed in the Scott Press Works at Plainfield, had an arm caught and seriously crushed in the gearing of a machine on which he was working.

Mark Hudson, a laborer employed in the car barns of the Public Service Corporation at Elizabeth, was struck by a car while at work and suffered a fracture of the leg.

Frank Penel, employed in the works of the Pond Tool Co. at Plainfield, was crushed to death under a large iron casting which he with others was engaged in cleaning. Michael Barrick and James Manten, who were assisting Penal when the accident occurred, were injured also; Barrick suffered a compound fracture of the right hip and had the small bones above the ankle broken. Manten's injuries were principally severe contusions about the hips and back. The casting that crushed the men had just been taken from the mould, and was suspended by the crane, or rather kept in an upright position with one end resting on the floor, which allowed the workmen to go underneath for the purpose of cleaning off the sand which still clung to the mass of iron. While in that position the crane hook broke and allowed the casting to fall over on the men.

Edward McCaffery, 60 years old, a flagman at the Schiller street, Elizabeth, crossing of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by an express train while on duty, and died of his injuries two days later.

Morris Schotts, a carpenter, while working on a building at Elizabeth, fell from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet, and was severely bruised about the body, besides suffering internal injuries of a serious character.

Frank Arregare, a laborer employed in the shops of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Elizabethport, fell from a ladder on which he was working, a distance of fifteen feet, and struck the sharp point of a casting, which penetrated the left eye and destroyed the sight.

Fritz Stradler, a watchman employed in the works of the Grasselli Chemical Co. at Elizabethport, while examining the machinery, had his arm drawn into the heavy cogs of a machine, in which it was crushed to a pulp before the power could be shut off. The mangled remains of the limb had to be amputated.

Frederick Garrick, a laborer employed on the Port Reading coal docks at Elizabeth, fell through a coal chute into the hold of a canal boat and suffered a fractured skull, besides being injured internally.

Warren County.

George Caffrey, a car inspector on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, while working on the track at Phillipsburg, was struck by a runaway car, the

wheels of which, passing over him, cut off both his legs. The man died while being taken to the hospital.

Stephen Howitz, a laborer in the Edison Cement Works at New Village, had his left hand badly crushed through being caught in a machine which he was attending.

Martin May, a laborer, had his feet badly burned by molten iron in the works of the American Horse Shoe Co. at Phillipsburg, where he was employed.

Thomas McDermott, a laborer in the Edison Cement Works at New Village, was struck by a drill engine in the factory inclosure, and had a rib fractured, besides suffering many severe bruises about the body.

Joseph P. Plata, a laborer employed in the Alpha Cement Works at Phillipsburg, was struck and instantly killed by a passenger train while crossing the tracks from the works to the company store.

Charles Lambach, employed in the Ingersoll Works at Phillipsburg, was crushed under a heavy flask, and received injuries of a very severe and serious character.

Philip Remra, a laborer employed in the Edison Cement Works at New Village, was struck by a car, which passed over him, cutting his left leg off and breaking his right arm in two places.

Charles Haggerty, of Phillipsburg, a brakeman on the Lehigh & Hudson Railroad, had both legs broken through an accident which occurred while at work.

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Atlantic County.

Antonio Camillo and Joseph Tomaso, both railroad laborers, were struck by a trolley car that was not under control, and instantly killed. The accident occurred near Pleasantville, and the car which caused it was one of a number on the line that had been brought to a stop by the power being shut off. When the current was turned on again the motorman was not at his post, and the car rushed ahead at full speed, dashing into the gang of laborers of which the two dead men were members.

Bergen County.

An explosion in the starch room of the New York Glucose Works at Edgewater, caused by the ignition of starch dust, caused severe injuries to ten out of the sixty workmen who were in the place. All the injured men are foreigners.

Antonio Adam, an employe of the Erie Railroad Co., had his face and hands badly burned by an oil lamp having exploded in a box car at Waldeck.

Burlington County.

Tony Maus, a gas-fitter in the Riverside Gas Works, had a shoulder badly crushed by a steel beam which fell on him while at work.

While working in a clay bank near Pemberton, James Gilberson, 60 years old, had a leg broken by a cave-in of earth.

Joseph Blotz, a carpenter in the Develin plant at Burlington, while repairing a roof, missed his footing and had several ribs broken by the fall which followed.

Emolria Bacreo, aged 14 years, had his left hand caught in a machine and so badly crushed that it had to be amputated at the wrist.

Camden County.

Fernandis Keel, 26 years old, employed in the coke plant at Camden, had both feet crushed to a shapless mass of pulp in a "coal ladder" as an endless chain contrivance for feeding the furnaces is called. At the hospital to which the man was removed it was found necessary to amputate both feet above the ankle.

Samuel Sparks, 54 years old, employed in Comeys Dye Works at Camden, was very severely scalded from the knees downward while at work, through falling into a tub of boiling water. When removed to to the hospital it was found that the flesh and skin peeled from the man's legs in great strips.

Tony Clemens, employed in the New York Shipbuilding Co.'s yard at Camden, had his right leg very severely bruised by a heavy piece of iron which slipped from the sling of a hoisting derrick and fell upon it.

William Duffy, a carpenter, fell from a high elevation on which he was working, and striking the ground face downward, suffered a compound fracture of the nose and many severe and painful bruises of the face.

William Johnson, employed in the coke plant of the Public Service Corporation, while operating a machine known in the works as a grasshopper, which is used for loading or unloading coal or coke, had his right hand caught in the gears of the machine and only saved the arm through his presence of mind in seizing a steel chisel with his left hand and jaming it between the teeth of the cog wheels, thus bringing the machine to a standstill. At the hospital it was feared that the man's hand would have to be amputated as all the fingers were crushed and broken.

Walter Ware, an electrical engineer, had his left foot burned to the bone through having accidentally stepped on a third rail while at work in Camden. The foot will have to be amputated.

Frank Simon, employed in the Victor Talking Machine Co. at Camden, had an arm severely cut by coming in contact with a rapidly revolving circular saw.

Clarence Taylor, employed in the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Co.'s plant at Camden, fell from a ladder, a distance of fourteen feet, and striking his stomach across the pipe, was very severely injured.

Peter Johnson, a crane operator in the saw mill of David Baird at Camden, had an arm so badly crushed between the bumpers of the crane and a flat car that the limb will in all probability have to be amputated.

Daniel Rierdon, 50 years old, employed in the Camden Iron Works at Camden, while attempting to quell a riot among a large number of foreign

laborers who were employed in the works, received a blow on the left shin from a heavy piece of iron. The wound soon became much swoolen and inflamed, and blood poisoning set in, bringing about a condition that will probably result in the man's death.

Anthony Ashman, employed in the Camden Iron Works at Camden, had the great toe of his right foot so badly crushed under the wheels of a hand car in the works that it had to be amputated.

William Kleinschmidt, a helper in the Pavonia Car Shops at Camden, received a severe and dangerous gash in the head from a bolt which fell from a considerable height.

Cumberland County.

William Weatherby, employed in the Newfield Rug Works at Newfield, was very severely scalded by escaping steam from the blow-off cock which was used for the purpose of cleaning out the boiler.

Henry Sawyer, employed in the Menantico Bleachery at Millville, while carrying goods from one floor to another on the elevator, had a foot caught and badly crushed between the platform of the machine and the beams which iormed the shaft enclosure.

Essex County.

Louis Knapp, a laborer employed in a building in course of erection in Newark, was buried under a concrete floor which, becoming detached from its fastenings, fell upon and crushed him into insensibility. The man was extricated with much difficulty, and at the hospital it was found that all the ribs on one side of his body had been broken, his face torn and bruised, and that he had also received severe internal injuries which, it seemed probable, would result in death.

Arthur Bickerton, a flagman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was crushed between two cars in the Waverly freight yards where he was at work, and received injuries from which he died ten days later.

William Cullen, a painter, fell through a skylight on the roof of a house on which he was working, and striking the floor three stories below, received injuries of a very severe character.

Joseph Blunt, George Riker and Theron Ackerman, all carpenters, were crushed and otherwise badly injured through the collapse of a two-story frame building on which they were working at Bloomfield. Ackerman suffered a broken arm, and the other two received severe bruises about the body.

Frank Benze, 15 years old, only son and sole support of a widowed mother, was instantly killed through being caught between the flooring and the top of an elevator in the clothing store of Oppenheim Bros. in Newark, where he was employed.

Patrick Tierney, a laborer employed in the Clement Iron Works at Newark, had the fingers of his right hand crushed and broken under some steel rails which he was helping to unload from a railroad freight car.

William Burkhardt, a cornice maker, fell from the roof of the Nairn Linoleum Works at Newark, and was instantly killed.

Frank Wetzel, 41 years old, a machinist, fell from a platform on which he was working in Feigenspans' brewery at Newark, and was severely injured.

Frederick Brandett, employed in an oil works at Belleville, while mixing acids and alkali, was severely burned about the head and face by an explosion of the mixture.

Kirk Middleton, 21 years old, employed in the weaving department of the Eastwood Mfg. Co.'s works at Belleville, had the first finger of his right hand crushed in the cog wheels of a loom on which he was working.

James H. Gallagher, an engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, suffered a fracture of the left arm through its being struck by some object protruding from an east bound train near Newark.

Peter Paul, employed in the Peckham Rag Co.'s warehouse at Jersey City, had three fingers taken off in a cutting machine on which he was working.

William E. Conway, a motorman employed by the Public Service Corporation, was caught between two cars in Newark and so badly crushed that he died before reaching the hospital.

Rudolph Gross, a carpenter, while working on a house at Nutley, was seized with a sudden dizziness and fell from the scaffold to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and suffered a fracture of the right leg.

While attempting to adjust a belt which was running loose in the sizing room of the J. C. Hedden hat factory at Newark, Louis Menelek became entangled in the belt and was drawn around the rapidly revolving shaft, striking against the ceiling at every revolution. When the machinery was stopped and the man's lifeless body was lowered to the floor, it was found that every large bone in his body had been broken.

Rudolph Ranter, Wellington Wade and Charles Doyle, all laborers, were thrown to the bottom of a well which they were engaged in sinking at Short Hills, through the breaking of the hoisting tackle. Ranter suffered a fractured skull and had his collar bone with several ribs broken. Wade's injuries consisted of a broken collar bone, a fractured rib, and severe contusions about the body. Doyle was badly hurt about the shoulders and body. At the hospital it was believed that both Ranter and Wade would die from their injuries.

Jacob Hang, 17 years old, a cornice maker, while working on the addition to one of the public schools at Newark, lost his footing and fell to the floor, a distance of twenty-five feet. The man suffered a broken hip, a fracture of the wrist, and his teeth were driven through his lip.

John Madden, an employe of the Lackawanna Railroad Co., was struck by a train on that road in Newark, and had both legs cut off. The man died at the hospital about one hour after the accident.

Thomas Forman, a truck driver, was thrown violently from his seat by a collision with a trolley car, and had his jaw broken and half a dozen front teeth knocked out, besides having his face badly cut and bruised.

John Ferguson, employed in the Empire Brass Foundry at Bloomfield, while placing some metal in a crucible that was in the furnace, suffered

dangerous and painful burns about the face and eyes by an explosion which blew large quantities of the molten metal into his face and eyes. For the time being the man is blind, and the prospects of recovering his sight are regarded as doubtful.

D. C. Crocel, employed in the Watts-Campbell Machine Shops at Newark, was struck by a heavy casting that fell from the slings in which it was being hoisted, and had his left leg broken.

Conrad Frey, a laborer employed on a building at Newark, fell from the first floor to the cellar, and received bruises of so severe a character that it is not expected that he can recover.

Tony Fox, a truck driver, while passing through a Newark street, was thrown from his seat by the shock following a collision between his truck and a trolley car. The man's spine was badly injured and he was taken to a hospital in a condition of unconsciousness.

Thomas Daly, an express driver, had several ribs broken through being thrown from his wagon to the ground by a collision with a trolley car at Maplewood.

Hudson County.

George McCarty, employed in the Clark Mile End Thread Mill at East Newark, was struck on the head by a piece of iron and injured so severely that he was removed from the mill to his home and again to the hospital three days later.

Charles Sweet, 17 years old, employed in the factory of the Webb Folding Box Co. at Harrison, had his left foot painfully injured through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Samuel Perria, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught between two freight cars which he was in the act of coupling at the Waldo avenue yard, Jersey City, and crushed to death.

Daniel Murry, employed by the Tidewater Oil Co. at Constable Hook section of Jersey City, was struck by an ash car while at work and had a leg broken, besides suffering severe bruises about the body.

Frederick Harris, a laborer employed in the Hudson river trolley tunnels near Hoboken, was seriously injured about the legs and body as the result of an unexpected explosion; it was thought probable that one of the man's legs would have to be amputated.

Joseph Chicon, 17 years old, employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while coupling cars in the Waldo avenue yard at Jersey City, was crushed to death between two box cars.

Richard Broad, 55 years old, employed on the Erie Railroad docks at Weehawken, was caught in the rope of a hoisting winch and had a leg broken.

Tony Schreiner, 30 years old, employed on the Lehigh Valley Railroad pier at Jersey City as a laborer, fell while at work and suffered a dislocation of the right shoulder.

Pietro Lupo, a laborer employed by the Taylor Dredging Co., was struck by an engine of the company on a trestle at Communipaw, and died of the injuries which he received two days later.

John Lynch, employed in the Academy of Music, Jersey City, was struck by a heavy beam while he was engaged in shifting scenery, and received external and internal injuries of a very dangerous and painful character.

John Rabold, 20 years old, employed in the Haines & Dodge Paper Mill at Hoboken, fell through an open hatchway, and was severely crushed under a bale of paper which fell through at the same time.

Henry Loshe, a laborer employed on the new Lackawanna Railroad ferry house at Hoboken, had his right hand caught in the hoisting machinery and very painfully crushed; he was also severely injured about the head.

Biento Toli, a laborer employed in the Hudson river tunnel at Jersey City, was caught under a rock which was being removed from the excavation and had both legs broken and one hand severely crushed.

Guiseppi Anello, 27 years old, employed in the Marshall Thread Works at Kearney, while whitewashing the ceiling of the spinning room, had a part of his clothing caught in the shaft and whirled round many times before, the clothing having been torn off, the man dropped to the floor, a distance of twelve feet. It was found that the man's right hip had been broken and his right shoulder dislocated, besides which he was severely bruised about the body.

James Ennis, a workman employed on a building in Jersey City, fell from the third story and had his collar bone broken.

Frank Prensinki, a laborer employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while at work on a part of the elevation in Jersey City, was struck by an engine and suffered a broken leg and ankle, besides receiving severe internal injuries.

Benjamin Levy, a laborer, had his back severely injured through being crushed under a bale of cotton which he was unloading at the pier, foot of Pavonia avenue, Jersey City.

Abraham Steinberg, employed in the Merseran Bed Co.'s works at Jersey City, had an artery punctured through an accident which occurred while he was at work, and came near to death from loss of blood before relief was secured.

Joseph Deray, 25 years old, employed in the Pennsylvania grain elevator at Jersey City, was seriously scalded through the bursting of a steam pipe.

William Stillwagon and Edward Ross, engineer and fireman respectively, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, were so badly scalded through the explosion of several boiler tubes of the engine under their care that both are lying in a Jersey City hospital in a critical condition.

Frank Presensky, thirty years old, employed by the Pullman Parlor Car Co. at Jersey City, had an arm crushed between two cars which he was engaged in coupling, and two days later the injured limb had to be amputated.

Andrew Ross, employed in a factory at Kearney, had a hand caught in the cogs of a machine on which he was working and received injuries of so serious a character that one finger had to be amputated.

Michael Sullivan, 33 years old, a deckhand on a boat lying in the Eire basin at Weehawken, slipped and falling overboard, was drowned. The body was recovered fifteen minutes later.

W. B. Bushfield, a workman, while on a scaffold in the lower corridor of the Commercial Trust Building at Jersey City, fell to the floor, a distance of fifteen feet, and received very severe injuries to the head and back.

Frank Williamson, a truck driver, was thrown from his seat by a collision with a trolley car at Harrison, and suffered a fracture of the left leg.

Peter Pangborn, a painter, while working on a building in Jersey City, fell from the scaffold to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and was injured about the head, besides receiving a dislocated knee cap.

Joseph Atterson, 16 years old, while working as a carpenter on a building at Jersey City, fell from the scaffold to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet, and suffered a dislocation of the collar bone, with other severe injuries about the body.

Fondina Rubage, a baker employed in a Jersey City shop, while making crullers, had both hands badly burned by boiling fat; the man's injuries will prevent his working for at least six weeks.

John M. Royce, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, while coupling the steam pipes which heated his train, was badly scalded about the face and hands by escaping steam from a valve that had been accidentally opened.

Philip Chicon, 21 years old, a car cleaner in the Waldo avenue yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a drill engine and received injuries that resulted in death a few hours later.

John Rooney, 45 years old, a laborer in the freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his collar bone broken by a case of goods falling upon him.

William Moss, 24 years old, a truck driver, was thrown from his seat by a collision with a trolley car at Harrison, and was badly injured about the head and back.

John Mathi, an engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, slipped as he stepped from the cab while his engine was on the turn table, and falling to the bottom of the pit received a fracture of an arm which drove parts of the bone through the flesh and also through the coat sleeve.

Patrick Sharkey, 48 years old, while working on a scaffold in the T. Schriver & Co. Works at Harrison, fell to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet, and was badly injured.

Samuel Stevens and Michael Murry, truck drivers, were badly injured in a collision with a trolley car at Jersey City.

Antonio Marhak, a laborer employed in the railroad tunnel at Homestead, was assigned to the duty of keeping a fire going in the building in which the magazine was situated for the purpose of preventing the dynamite from freezing; after raking down the fire the pan in which he was carrying out the hot ashes fell to the floor, and the man becoming alarmed fled from the building. He had not gone far before an explosion of the dynamite which was stored in the magazine took place, and drove Marhak through the air a distance of one hundred feet, inflicting very severe injuries. An

incident of the dynamite explosion was the general destruction of glass in the town of Homestead caused by the concussion.

Frank Moar, a laborer employed in the railroad tunnel at Weehawken, was crushed so badly while at work that he died shortly after being admitted to the hospital.

Hunterdon County.

William Seals, a resident of Annandale, and employed on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, had a foot crushed about one month ago while at work, and the injury from neglect has developed into a case of blood poisoning.

Howard Hortman, 58 years old, employed in a saw mill near Ringoes, was almost instantly killed by a circular saw which he fell against head first, in consequence of having slipped on the floor near the saw bench.

Lugi Benidisto, a trackwalker on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by a passenger engine near the North Branch depot and instantly killed. The man was only 18 years old.

George Kilenburg, a gateman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at the Three Bridges crossing, had the first finger of his right hand cut off by a wrench which slipped while he was screwing up the bolts in a switch frog.

Dewitt McLane and William Burk, Sr., both employed in the Taylor Iron and Steel Co.'s plant at High Bridge, were badly injured while at work; McLane fell about twelve feet from a ladder while oiling machinery, and Burk had a foot crushed under a heavy piece of iron which fell upon it.

John Hughes, a fireman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, fell from his train at Jutland, and had his left arm crushed and broken.

Edmund B. Hunt, a young man who was injured in the New Jersey Rubber mill at Lambertville, and in consequence thereof suffered the amputation of his leg, died at a Trenton hospital, after three operations had been performed from time to time in hopes of saving his life.

Mercer County.

John Nabinger, a cold steel wire drawer, employed in the John A. Roebling plant at Trenton, while bending over to examine the work as it came from his machine, was struck with great force in the right eye by a piece of steel which was torn from the wire that was being drawn through the die. The man has since been in the hands of specialists who are doing everything possible to save the sight of his eye.

Joseph Dingold, a wireworker employed in the John A. Roebling Sons plant at Trenton, had a knee crushed through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Paul Schweder, 21 years old, a flagman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by an engine at Whitehead's crossing, Trenton, and instantly killed. The man was warning the approaching train of danger when he was killed.

Joseph Hart, 54 years old, had his right foot severely injured by a heavy piece of iron falling upon it, while working in the Acme Rubber Works at Trenton.

Frank Mahusky, 26 years old, while working in the Trenton Rubber plant at Trenton, had a finger fractured.

John J. Purdy, employed in the power house of the Trenton Street Railway, fell from a scaffold on which he was working and suffered a broken arm.

Frank Kerney, employed in the United & Globe Rubber plant at Trenton, had a hand caught in a machine and so badly crushed that all the fingers had to be amputated.

Samuel Angelo, a cupola tender at the Trenton Malleable Iron Works, was badly burned about the face by molten metal.

Robert Fitzgerald, employed in the Roebling Works, had a finger so badly crushed while at work that it had to be amputated.

Edward H. Hizer, a member of the Trenton Fire Department, was thrown from the truck, which he was driving to a fire, and crushed to death by the wheels passing over his body.

William Jones, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was thrown from his engine, in consequence of a collision with a freight train, and was severely bruised about the body, besides sustaining a fractured rib.

Middlesex County.

Christian Anderson, employed in the United Lead Co.'s Works at Perth Amboy, was struck on the head by a rod which protruded from an elevator and suffered an injury to both skull and brain, which leaves but slight hopes for his recovery.

Samuel Borr, employed in the Penn Cordage Works at New Brunswick, fell from a ladder and was caught in his descent by a revolving shaft, around which he was wound several times, receiving a fracture of the skull and a broken arm.

In consequence of the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive, which was drawing a train at ordinary speed through Metuchen, William J. Fisher, the engineer, was instantly killed; C. A. Smith and W. H. Fritche, the brakeman and fireman respectively of the train, died from their injuries on reaching the hospital.

John Dunn, employed on the coal wharves at Perth Amboy, met with an accident while at work that resulted in the loss of one of his legs.

Warren Gordon, a brakeman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck and instantly killed by an express rtain at Perth Amboy. When the man was picked up a few minutes after being struck it was found that every bone in his body had been broken.

Monmouth County.

William Beach, employed by the New York & New Jersey Telephone Co., while working at Long Branch, fell from the top of a pole to the ground, a distance of thirty-five feet, and suffered among other injuries a sprain of the left wrist and ankle.

Morris County.

Frank Hoffman, 21 years old, employed as a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, running between Rockaway and Mauch Chunk, was struck by an engine near the round-house, and suffered severe injuries about the head.

Frank Stevenson, 19 years old, while engaged in painting a house at Boonton, fell from a ladder to the ground, a distance of ten feet, and suffered a broken leg, besides receiving severe injuries to his back.

John Varable and Chas. Keskosh, aged 28 and 30 years respectively, while working in the Elizabeth mine at Mt. Hope, about four hundred feet below the surface, were killed by a great cave-in of earth which buried them completely; the cave-in was caused by a weak rock pillar which supported the roof having given away.

Frank Wilson, 50 years old, and Michael Reardon, 40 years old, both men employed as drivers by a contractor in Chatham, lost their lives in a fire that broke out in a barn in which they had sleeping quarters. The origin of the fire could not be learned, but the entire structure was destroyed.

R. Pittsford, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, fell from the caboose near Hackettstown, and suffered severe bruises about the body and one knee.

Henry Winget, employed in the iron works of the M. Hoagland Sons Co. at Boonton, was badly bruised and narrowly escaped being killed by a heavy iron roll which was suspended from a crane having slipped through the chains through which it was slung.

Elmer Blakely, a miner employed in the Leonard shaft at Mt. Hope, had a leg broken in consequence of the collapse of some staging on which he was working. Two other miners, Michael Berryman and Raymond Pickle, who were standing on the platform with Blakely, were severely bruised and shocked by the same accident.

Joseph Jovolzek and Paul Suhan, both employed in a mine shaft at Mt. Hope, while working with the timber gang putting in new heavy timber supports to secure the mine, were killed by a cave-in of overhead rock and earth that completely overwhelmed them. A third man, Peter Turpack, employed in the same gang, was very badly injured. One of the men, Jovolzek, had a wife and two children.

Passaic County.

Rudolph Gross, a carpenter, while working on a building in Nutley, fell from the scaffold and suffered a fracture of the leg.

Antonio Carmela, employed in the Passaic Steel Co.'s Works at Paterson, was struck by a large steel ingot that was being hoisted into the furnace, and instantly killed. The ingot was being raised from the floor when the chain in which it was slung broke.

John Goodwin, aged 34 years, employed in the Cook Locomotive shops at Paterson, had a hand caught and so badly crushed in a revolving chain that amputation had to be resorted to.

Jacob Tiewiski, a laborer on the Greenwood Lake branch of the Erie Railroad, was killed while at work by a hand car which left the rails and fell down the embankment at the foot of which he was working; some defect in the mechanism of the car caused the accident.

James Crane, employed in the Passaic Steel Co.'s Works, slipped, while at work, and falling against some iron plates, received a wound on the head that required six stitches to close it up.

Constanti Pilligrim, a carpenter employed in Wiedman's Silk Dye Works at Paterson, fell against a moving truck while at work and received injuries about the head which left his left ear hanging by a mere shred of skin. The ear was placed in its proper position and sewed on by the attending surgeons.

John Mitchell, a conductor on a Paterson trolley line, had two fingers broken while trying to release the contact wheel, which had become wedged fast in a wire frog.

William Osborne, an Erie Railroad brakeman, while overlooking couplings between two cars, had a foot caught in the Samaphore rods, and so badly crushed that two toes will probably have to be amputated.

Arest Warr, aged 15 years, employed in the Ramsey & Goer Silk Mill at Paterson, had a hand very severely crushed through its having been caught in the gears of the machine on which he was working.

John King, a brakeman employed on the Erie Railroad, fell from the top of a box car at South Paterson, and had both legs and one arm broken.

Joseph Turner, aged 16 years, suffered a fracture of the right leg and ankle through a large deposit of scrap-iron having fallen upon him at the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson. Young Turner is a brakeman on the Erie Railroad.

Joseph Zambus, employed in the Looschen Piano Case factory at Paterson, lost the first finger of his right hand in a wood-cutting machine on which he was employed.

Andrew Eskert, 50 years old, employed in the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, was struck on the head and badly injured by a rapidly moving crane.

Salem County.

Henry Bell, employed in the Ayars Machine Works at Salem, had two fingers badly lacerated by coming in contact with a circular saw.

Somerset County.

Eugene Brockaw, a baggageman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by a train near Dunellen and seriously injured.

William Brown, a brakeman on a drill train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, had his right hand caught between a post and some lumber on his train that had shifted; the first two fingers were badly crushed, the smallest finger was entirely severed and some bones in the middle of the hand were broken.

Henry W. James, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, while attempting to board a moving train near Summerville, was thrown under the wheels and instantly killed.

Union County.

Joseph Drake, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, had a leg badly crushed between two cars.

Anthony O'Donnell, employed in the New York Rosin Works at Elizabeth, was so badly burned about the head, body and hands by an explosion of gas that at the hospital, to which he was removed, it seemed unlikely that he could recover.

William Jones, a carpenter, slipped on some ice that had formed on the roof of a house on which he was working at Plainfield, and fell to the ground, a distance of eighteen feet, suffering a dislocation of one ankle, besides receiving severe internal injuries.

John Novolis, a laborer on the coal docks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Elizabethport, fell from a moving coal car near the docks, and suffered a compound fracture of the leg.

John Meloco, a laborer employed in a saw mill at Oak Tree, while at work, fell upon a circular saw and was seriously if not fatally injured, the saw having cut deeply into his back.

Samuel Olsen, a carpenter employed in the works of the Singer Mfg. Co. at Elizabethport, fell from the roof of a freight car in the yard, and suffered fractures of both bones of his right arm.

James Miller, 16 years old, employed in the works of the Jenkins Rubber Co., at Elizabeth, had his right arm so badly mangled in a machine on which he was working that in all probability amputation will have to be resorted to.

Frederick Bussey, a carpenter, fell from the roof of one of the Merck Co.'s factory buildings at Rahway, and received injuries which the physicians said would result in death.

Joseph Davis, aged 27 years, a car inspector on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, while examining the coupling mechanism of a train of freight cars at Elizabeth, had a leg crushed to a shapeless mass of flesh and bone through being caught between the bumpers of two cars. The man died from shock a few hours after having reached the hospital.

Joseph Kebori, a section laborer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a train while on the tracks near the West Jersey street bridge, Elizabeth, and instantly killed.

Florence Long, aged 16 years, employed in the Crescent Embossing Co.'s Works at Plainfield, had a hand caught and badly crushed in a machine on which she was working.

Arwitt Sanmark, employed in the Pond Machine Shops at Plainfield, had his left foot severely burned by some molten metal having fallen upon it.

Warren County.

Andrew Crossman, employed in the Edison Cement plant at New Village, fell from a part of the works to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and received injuries from which he died in a hospital eight days later. The man's skull was fractured, and one side of his body was entirely paralyzed after the accident.

Alexander Beiter, a carpenter employed in the Warren Foundry & Machine Co.'s Works at Phillipsburg, lost the fingers of his right hand by having them caught in a machine saw.

William McConnell, employed in the mines of the Empire Steel and Iron Co. at Oxford, while descending a ladder made a misstep and fell thirty feet, injuring his head and back badly.

James Barry, a machinist employed in the Edison Cement plant at New Village, while working in the machine shop of the concern, had his right arm caught in a planer and badly lacerated.

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Atlantic County.

Charles Ober, an employe on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, while cutting out cars in the car barn at Atlantic City, met with an accident that resulted in a broken arm, broken collar bone and the fracture of three ribs.

Bergen County.

Charles Engle, 30 years old, a brakeman on the New York & New Jersey Railroad, was crushed between two cars at Hackensack, and died next day in the Hackensack Hospital.

Burlington County.

Joseph Brittan, a brakeman employed on a shifting engine in the Kinkora plant of the John A. Roebling Company, was caught between a moving car and a heap of steel billets, and received a fracture of the collar and breast bones, besides being injured internally.

Frank Stoddard, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had a hand caught and badly crushed between the bumpers of cars on his train at Hightstown.

Joshua Hill, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had the fingers of one of his hands crushed between the bumpers while coupling cars at Hainesport.

Camden County.

W. S. Wood, employed in the metal works of Merritt & Company at Camden, received severe internal injuries while at work through a blow on the stomach from a heavy iron bar.

Henry E. Rush, 36 years old, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while at work drilling cars near one of the Camden ferries, met with an accident which resulted in his suffering severe lacerations of his left hand and painful contusions about the chest.

Joseph Wallack, 21 years old, employed in the Farr & Bailey Oil Cloth Works, had a hand badly crushed as the result of an accident that occurred while he was at work.

Dominick De Grose, 26 years old, a laborer, was crushed under a cave-in of earth at the Hilton clay pits of Pensauken township, and when extricated was found to be dead.

William Branston, aged 36 years, employed in the Camden Coke Company's plant, fell from some beams directly under the roof to the floor, a distance of twenty feet, and received severe lacerations of the right temple, abdomen, side and also serious internal injuries.

Isaac Hughes, aged 26 years, employed in the coke plant at Camden, while standing in front of an open furnace door, was severely burned by flames from fire projected against him by "back draught."

Baird Britton, employed in the plant of the New Jersey Asbestos Company at Camden, had several fingers of his right hand crushed in the gears of a machine on which he was working.

R. I. Ford, a Pennsylvania Railroad brakeman, while engaged in coupling cars at the Pavonia yards, Camden, was thrown under a moving train and had his left foot cut off by the wheels.

George Johnson, 26 years old, while working at River Avenue and the Railroad, Camden, was severely burned about the face and neck by acid which fell upon him from a broken carboy.

Joseph Wert, a workman employed in the Pavonia car shops at Camden, while engaged in helping to lift a steel cylinder to its position on a locomotive under construction, had a leg badly crushed under the mass of metal weighing 650 pounds, which fell upon him in consequence of the chain with which it was being hoisted having broken. At the hospital it was said that only slender hopes were entertained of saving the injured limb from amputation.

Dominick Miner, a workman employed by the Electric Company at Comden, had a large spike driven into his foot while at work.

Frank Beaston, a workman employed in the work of installing a sprinkler in a Camden warehouse, fell from a beam on which he was standing to the floor, a distance of forty feet, and was removed to the hospital in an unconscious condition. On examination, it was found that several ribs were broken and that the man had received severe internal injuries.

August Weiser, a laborer employed in the Moro Phillips Chemical Works at Camden, while unloading coal belonging to his employers from a barge, was severely crushed and bruised about the body through being caught and

squeezed between the heavy iron coal bucket and the platform on which the coal was being dumped into barrows preparatory to its being taken away.

Andrew Arendfeld, a bricklayer, while repairing a wall at the works of the Victor Talking Machine Company at Camden, was struck by a part of the wall, which toppled over, and received severe and dangerous injuries about the head and shoulders.

Cape May County.

While unloading heavy iron girders from a train at Ocean City, Josiah Brown, a colored laborer, fell and was crushed under one of the heavy beams, receiving injuries which, in the judgment of the physician who attended him, can hardly result otherwise than fatally.

Cumberland County.

John Westcott, Jr., a glass worker, while employed in the Cumberland Company's glass plant at Bridgeton, had his left hand severely burned and a dangerous case of blood poisoning developed from the injuries.

George Clement, employed in the Whitall-Tatum Glass Works at Millville, while tending a lehr was seriously burned about the face, neck, and left arm by an explosion of gas.

John Wangstrom, employed in the carding department of the Millville Manufacturing Company's works at Millville, had two fingers painfully crushed and lacerated in the cog wheels of a machine on which he was working.

John Murray, employed in the machine shop of the Cox & Sons's Company at Bridgeton, had his left hand painfully bruised through being caught in a machine on which he was working.

Frederick Brandriff, a contracting plumber, while working on a building at Wildwood, fell from a scaffold to the floor, a distance of thirty feet, receiving severe external and internal injuries.

Rena Doughty and Sylvia Gallager, two 17 year old girls, employed in the grinding room of the Wheaton Glass Company's works at Millville, were instantly killed by the overturning of a thirty-five foot brick stack, which was blown over by a high wind, and crashing through the roof fell upon them while at work in their places. Lena Thurston, another young girl, employed in the same department at the time of the accident, was so seriously injured that she is not expected to live.

Essex County.

John Hogg, a carpenter, while working on a building at East Orange, lost his footing and fell from the scaffold to the street, receiving severe injuries about the head and shoulders.

Thomas Durkin, employed in the Hay Foundry at Newark, while working near a hoisting crane was struck by a falling piece of iron and suffered a fracture of the skull from which he died at the hospital a few hours later without having regained consciousness.

Nicholas Guano, a laborer employed in digging a cellar under a one-story cottage at Belleville, was caught under the debris of the house which collapsed and fell into the excavation. When, after an hour's work, the man was taken out, it was found that his right shoulder had been crushed and his collar bone broken.

Bineto Generagia, a laborer, fell from the fourth to the first floor of the new Barnet Street school at Newark, and received very severe bruises about the body.

Henry Hertrick, an express company employe, was crushed between the brick wall of an elevator shaft and a Gordon press weighing 700 pounds, which he was engaged in moving from a building in Newark. The man's nose was broken and his face was otherwise very badly crushed and bruised. The accident followed the parting of the cable under a strain caused by the press having been suddenly dropped upon it.

William Clark, janitor of a factory building in Newark, was thrown from the second floor to the cellar by the fall of a freight elevator. The man's injuries consisted of a broken rib and painful bruises about the body, with possibly internal injuries.

James Reggeiro, a laborer, was caught beneath a falling freight elevator in a building occupied by a firm of paper dealers at Newark. The man's injuries consisted of severe scalp wounds, and bruises about the shoulders and arms.

William L. Clark, a brakeman on the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie Railroad, while on duty at North Newark station, was struck by an express train and instantly killed.

Edward Phillips, a plumber, while working on a new building in the Greylock Manor tract, Newark, had a foot badly crushed under a heavy iron radiator.

William Alexander, a mason, fell from a scaffold in the Soho Section of Newark, and suffered a fracture of his right leg.

James Carroll, a workman employed on a new bridge in course of construction over the Morris Canal at Bloomfield, had a foot severely crushed and a part of the heel torn away by a heavy iron girder falling upon him.

John Enjeck, 18 years old, employed in the Newark Licorice Works, while working over a tub of boiling licorice was overpowered by the heat, and fell into the steaming mass of liquid. The man was taken out by fellow workmen, and pending the arrival of an ambulance with a physician was placed under running cold water to relieve the intensity of his sufferings. This, contrary to expectations, hardened the sticky material with which his body was covered, and in removing it from the bared portion of his body, large portions of the skin were unavoidably torn off with the substance. The chances of recovery for the sufferer are regarded by the physicians as doubtful.

Hudson County.

Stephen Loth, an employe of the Crucible Steel Company's plant at Jersey City, had the fingers of one of his hands crushed through an accident which occured while he was at work.

Bastille Markawitz, a painter, 22 years of age, fell from the roof of one of the buildings of the works to the ground, a distance of sixty feet. When taken up, it was found that both legs and arms were broken, as were also four ribs on the right, and three on the left side; in addition to which his skull and jaw bone were fractured.

Thomas Connors, Charles Statsford and Wadislau Simick, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to keep the signals in repair, were struck by an express train near the entrance to Jersey City depot. Connors was instantly killed, and the other two men were severely injured about the body—one of them, Simick, had his right shoulder broken.

Daniel Mahoney, a laborer, was crushed to death by a cave-in of the side of a deep trench which he was engaged in digging on the Boulevard, Jersey City.

John Stiletto, a laborer employed in the Pennsylvania freight yards of Jersey City, suffered a contusion of the chest and a fracture of the base of the brain through an accident which occurred to him while at work.

John Monahan, a lineman employed by the United Electric Company, while repairing a pole in Jersey City, fell to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, in consequence of the arm of the pole on which he was sitting having broken, and landing upon his feet suffered a bad sprain of the right leg.

James Hickey, a laborer on the Holland-American pier at Jersey City, while unloading a steamer, was struck on the head by a coal bucket, and seriously injured.

Maurice A. Walsh, 21 years old, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a freight train at Jersey City, and so badly injured that he died in a hospital three days later.

Hugo Hegeman, a motorman on a Hoboken trolley line, was killed in a rear end collision, which occurred on a particularly dangerous section of road between West Hoboken and Hoboken.

John a Flannery, a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, while endeavoring to couple two cars at Jersey City, was caught between the bumpers and so badly crushed that he died a few hours later.

Michael Kwiatowski, Herman Terkowski and John Batowski, all laborers on the Lackawanna Railroad tunnel at Jersey City, were so badly injured by a large mass of rock falling upon them from the roof of the excavation that Kwiatowski died shortly after the accident and Terkowski was expected to live but a short time. The other man's injuries, while very painful, are not expected to prove fatal.

William White, a painter, while working on a house in Harrison, fell from the ladder to the ground, and had an arm broken, besides receiving other painful injuries.

Charles Cordia, a laborer in the Lackawanna tunnel at Jersey City, had a foot so badly crushed under a large stone that amputation may have to be resorted to.

T. J. Bunnell, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from his cab while the train was crossing the Hackensack meadows at the rate of forty miles an hour, and received a severe scalp wound and two sprained ankles.

Frederick Rauch, a tinsmith, while working on a building at West New York, had an artery in one of his writs severed by the edge of a sheet of tin, and narrowly escaped bleeding to death before assistance could be secured.

George Bishop, a pipe-fitter employed in the Weehawkin end of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, was instantly killed in a collision between two cars, on one of which he was riding, contrary to the rules of the company.

Hunterdon County.

A fireman on a Lehigh Valley locomotive, whose name could not be learned, fell from the engine while passing through Jutland, and the wheels passing over his arm severed the hand a little above the wrist.

Edward Naylor, employed in the Lambertville Rubber Works at Lambertville, had a finger so badly crushed in the calendar that amputation had to be performed.

Mercer County.

Joseph Masterson, employed in the Trenton shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had a foot caught and badly crushed in a traveling crane.

George Hartman, employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad car shops at Trenton, had an arm caught in a wheel drill on which he was working, and was saved from having it torn from the socket only by the promptness of his fellow workmen in shutting off the power. As it was, the physicians at the hospital to which he was brought were doubtful of his recovering the use of it fully.

Gracomo Pucci, a section boss on the Reading Railway, was struck and badly injured by a train at Trenton Junction.

William A. Lindsey, 16 years old, while working on the erection of a building in Trenton, was thrown from his position on top of a heavy iron truss by the breaking of the rope that was being used in hoisting it into place, and fell a distance of twenty feet, receiving injuries of a very painful character.

A. J. Terry, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from his engine when passing the Clinton street station, at Trenton, and was instantly killed.

Joseph Pecht, a laborer employed on a building at Spring Lake Park, Trenton, fell from the roof of the structure to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and received a sprained ankle, besides many painful contusions about the body.

Thomas Sweeney, a workman employed in the Freeman Electric Company's plant at Trenton, had a finger amputated as a result of its being caught in the gears of a machine on which he was working.

Patrick Tracey, employed in the Joseph Stokes Rubber Company's works at Trenton, had both eyes badly burned by molten metal, which was blown from a pot over which he was working.

William Welch, a painter, 36 years old, while working on a boat in the canal basin at Trenton, fell into the hold, a distance of eight feet, and suffered bruises and other injuries of a very severe character.

An Italian laborer, name unknown, while at work in a quarry at Moore's Station, had one leg and one arm broken, besides being internally injured, by a large mass of rock falling upon him. Physicians at the Trenton Hospital say the man cannot recover.

Charles W. Millette, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was thrown from the top of a freight car at the Perry street crossing in Trenton, and, falling between the two cars, the wheels passed over both legs, completely severing them from the body. The man died a couple of hours after the accident occurred.

Frank Barnifario, employed by the John A. Roebling Company at its Trenton works, while at work in the Monument Pottery, was caught between the elevator platform and one of the floors of the building, and suffered a sprained ankle, besides other severe injuries.

Charles H. Griffiths, a teamster employed by the Trenton Rubber Company, while endeavoring to bring his horses under control after they had started to run away, was thrown under the truck, the front wheels of which passed over his head killing him instantly.

James Callahan, an engineer on the Reading Railway, while on duty at Trenton, had a hand very badly scalded.

Lewis Hart, employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad car shops, ran a piece of steel through his thumb while at work.

Thomas Coleman, employed in the Mackenzie Machine Company's works at Trenton, had a finger fractured through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Edward Borden, 14 years old, employed in the mill of the Princeton Worsted Company, had a finger of his right hand badly lacerated through an accident that occurred while he was at work.

James Herclott, a wood chopper, while at work near Pennington, came near to cutting his foot off by a misdirected blow of his axe. The wound was so bad that the foot had to be amputated.

Middlesex County.

John Quinn, employed on a brick scow, fell overboard while his craft was loading at a Sayreville wharf, and was drowned.

William Lefferts, employed in the works of the Johnson & Johnson Company at New Brunswick, met with an accident which resulted in the four fingers of his right hand being almost cut off.

Michael Sugrue, 16 years old, while acting as brakeman of a work train in the brick yard of Sayre & Fisher at Sayreville, fell beneath the wheels of the cars and was instantly killed.

Lawrence McCann, a roadman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while on the Raritan river bridge at New Brunswick, was struck by the engine of a wrecking train and so badly injured that he died about two hours later.

John Abbott, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while running beside his train and signaling the engineer, slipped and fell across the track, the wheels passing over his arm below the elbow.

John Bodish, employed in the C. Pardee Works at Perth Amboy, met with an accident while at work that resulted in his hand being so badly crushed as to require its being amputated.

George Frency, employed in the C. Pardee Works at Perth Amboy, fell from a trestle on which he was working, and striking the ground suffered a fracture of the neck which resulted in instant death.

George Ackerman, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was thrown from the top of a freight car as the train crossed a switch, and falling between the cars was instantly killed by the wheels passing over him.

Zuno Wagee, George Skinsky, Louis Oli and Frank Ginfe, laborers working on an extension to the DeLamar Copper Refining Works at Chrome, were crushed under the west wall of the building, about the base of which they were working, and all four were instantly killed. Four other laborers whose names could not be ascertained, were seriously injured by flying brick and other fragments of the falling structure. The accident was believed to be due to heavy rains having undermined the freshly built wall.

Monmouth County.

William Letts, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working at Ocean Grove, to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and suffered some painful bruises of the body and, it was feared, serious internal injuries also.

Joseph Henderson, 34 years old, a lineman in the employ of an electric lighting company, received an electric shock while working on the top of a pole at Middletown, that resulted in instant death.

E. W. Monroe, a mason, was fatally injured in endeavoring to save the life of a fellow workman, John Griffin, who escaped with comparatively slight injuries. Both men were employed on a building at Long Branch that was nearing completion, and were on a high scaffold. Griffin made a misstep and was falling when Monroe grasped one of his feet, to which he held until his strength giving away, both men fell together. Monroe's ribs were crushed in so that they pressed on his heart and caused internal hemorrhages; the other man had his fall broken by projecting scaffolding and was only slightly bruised. It was said by the physicians who attended him that Monroe had no chance whatever of recovery.

John Worden, a painter, while working on a house in Red Bank, fell from a ladder and suffered a broken arm.

A number of Italian laborers were more or less seriously injured in consequence of a caboose attached to a work train on which they were riding having left the track of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and rolled down a steep embankment at Belfort. One of the men, whose name could not be learned, had a leg broken and received internal injuries which are likely to prove fatal.

George Sweet, engineer at the Red Bank Electric Lighting plant, fell against the electric switch board and was badly burned and shocked.

George Pine, Jr., assistant engineer in the works of the Consolidated Gas Company at Long Branch, while attending his duties, had his left hand caught in the machinery and crushed in a very serious manner.

Morris County.

Gilando Tanmello, an employe of the bronze works at Boonton, had an arm very badly burned by a quantity of molten bronze which fell from an iron crucible. Almost the entire muscular system of the arm was burned away.

Edward C. Dyer, night yard master at Port Morris, was struck by an engine while on duty and so badly injured that his recovery is doubtful.

James Scales, a towerman on the Lackawanna Railroad, fell from the platform of the tower about one year ago, and was so severely injured that he remained an invalid until his death on April 16th. At the time of his fall, although badly injured, the young man climbed back to his position in the tower and set the signals against all trains so as to guard against accidents until some one came to relieve him.

Joseph Gozek, 17 years old, employed in the Wharton Mines at Upper Hibernia, had his head caught in the "skip" in some manner unknown; after the top of his skull had been crushed in, killing him instantly, the body of the boy was dropped several hundred feet to the bottom of the shaft.

E. M. Latur, an Erie Railroad brakeman, fell between the cars of his train while passing Chester, in consequence of the snapping of a brake chain. Both of the man's legs were crushed under the wheels, his right arm mangled and face badly crushed and lacerated. At the hospital to which the sufferer was moved, the left leg was amputated at the knee, and the right foot taken off above the ankle. His recovery was regarded as doubtful.

Goerge A. Low, an express company employe, while moving a heavy casting in Hall's Automobile Works at Dover, had a leg broken by the mass of iron which slipped and fell upon him.

Albert Frank, a laborer employed in a stone quarry at Montville, had his right foot so badly crushed by a large boulder falling upon it that amputation had to be resorted to.

Joseph Werziggler, 36 years old, employed in a mine in Hibernia, was badly injured about the back while at work and died in a hospital several weeks later.

Stephen Dixon, employed in the Liondale Works at Rockaway, had a hand caught between two cog wheels of a machine on which he was working, and so badly bruised that the largest part of the injured member had to be amputated.

Stephen Dulla, a laborer employed in the Wharton Mine at Upper Hibernia, while riding up the incline leading from the shaft in the ore car called the "skip," was thrown out by a heavy timber which became displaced and fell down the shaft striking Dulla in its descent and causing a fracture of the skull from which he died shortly after being taken out of the shaft.

A Hungarian laborer, name unknown, employed at the Mount Hope Mine, while holding a large rock which another laborer was engaged in breaking, was struck on the neck by a sharp fragment of rock, and came near bleeding to death from a large artery having been severed.

John Cougle, employed by the National Brick Company at Horton, while attempting to remove a small obstruction from the running parts of a brick machine which he was operating, had a hand caught in the compressor and reduced to a shapeless pulp before the machine could be stopped. At the hospital to which he was taken, it was found necessary to amputate the hand at the wrist.

Passaic County.

Stephen Kolinsky, aged 35 years, employed in the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, had a hand caught in a drilling machine and lost the ends of two fingers thereby.

Ceronini Bariardi, employed in a planing mill at Paterson, had the finger of one hand badly crushed in a machine on which he was working.

Guslanti Garadski, employed in the Passaic Steel Works at Paterson, was struck in the face while at work by a falling steel beam, and suffered a compound fracture of the nose and a deep cut across the forehead.

Samuel George, a freight handler in the Erie Depot at Paterson, had an artery of the wrist severed by a sharp edged piece of iron hoop binding, and came near bleeding to death before help could be secured.

Two men, Andrew Larson and an Italian laborer whose name could not be ascertained, were instantly killed through an explosion of a quantity of nitro-glycerine in the powder works of Laflin & Rand at Pompton Lakes where they were employed. Both men were blown into fragments so small as to be unrecognizable as human remains.

Somerset County.

Mathew Murphy, a lineman in the employ of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, while on the top of a forty foot pole at Somerville, jumped to the sidewalk in order to save himself from contact with a highly charged wire, and suffered a broken wrist and severe cuts about the head and body besides serious internal injuries.

Sussex County.

Two men, William Karosky and Martin Hasla, employed in the mines of the New Jersey Zinc Company at Franklin Furnace, were killed by the explosion of a dynamite charge which was struck by a pick in the hands of Karosky, who was literally blown to pieces the instant his pick struck the charge. Hesla had both eyes blown out, and his forehead torn away, in which condition he lived for several hours.

Union County.

John F. Thompson, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from a freight train at Waverly Station, and had his collar bone broken besides suffering severe bruises of the body.

John Melanco, a laborer employed in a South Plainfield saw mill, fell against a circular saw in motion, and received lacerations of the body from which he died two weeks later.

Bernard Higgins, 21 years old, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, while attending to his duties, was caught between his own and another train on Port avenue, Elizabethport, and crushed so badly that he died a few hours later.

Malachi O'Laughlin, a freight checker for the Central Railroad of New Jersey in the transfer yards of Elizabeth, was run over by a train while on night duty, and had both legs and one arm cut off. The man died next day as a result of his injuries.

James Tomey, employed in the Continental Steel Works at Rahway, was caught and crushed to death between a steel derrick which he was running and a freight car on the adjoining track.

Patrick Kennedy, a section foreman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, had a foot so badly crushed while at the Spring Street station, Elizabeth, that it had to be amputated.

K. I. Low a carpenter, while working on a new factory building that was being erected in the Jockey Club grounds at Elizabeth, was thrown to the ground through the collapse of a scaffold and had one of his legs broken.

John Smally, a bridge builder employed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, while repairing a bridge over Leland avenue, Plainfield, was struck by a heavy timber and very badly injured.

Bernard Vogt, employed in the Rising Sun Brewery, at Elizabeth, was badly scalded by the overflow of a vat containing boiling beer. His condition was regarded as critical by the physicians of the hospital to which he was removed.

Warren County.

Joseph Karzo, a section man on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, while at work on the tracks near the Phillipsburg entrance to the Delaware River bridge, was run down by a "pusher" engine, and instantly killed.

Owen Lichlester, employed in the works of the Ingersoll-Rand Company at Phillipsburg, was struck on the head while at work by a large block, and suffered several painful scalp wounds.

Frank Molner, a laborer, while at work loading stone at New Village, was badly crushed about the chest by a boulder rolling upon him, and died of his injuries the next day.

Miss Ida Sutton, employed in a silk mill at Phillipsburg, had an arm badly crushed and lacerated in the cogs of a machine on which she was working.

Thomas J. Hofferman, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey was struck by an iron overhead bridge at Asbury, and instantly killed.

Kavimieras Usvigalis, 23 years old, employed as a section man on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, while working on the tracks at Phillipsburg, was run over by an engine and had both legs cut off. He died at the Easton Hospital a few hours after the accident. The man had been in the country only ten days at the time of his death.

J. W. Staples, an engineer in the Pequest Furnace at Pequest, fell from a locomotive in the yard of the works, and striking head first on a steel rail received a fracture of the skull.

George Mackey, a carpenter while working on a building at Belvidere, suffered a severe scalp wound from a heavy timber which in falling struck him on the head.

William Dagen, a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was thrown from his train at Phillipsburg and falling between a car and a telegraph pole, had his collar bone and several ribs broken, besides which his spine was severely injured.

John Buckworth, 22 years old, employed on a drill engine in the yards of the Edison Cement Company at New Village, while endeavoring to adjust a disarranged brake rod under one of the small cars that composed the train, was crushed about the head and body in consequence of the engineer having backed his cars to the quarry in ignorance of the perilous position occupied by Duckworth, who died of his injuries forty minutes later.

A boy, 15 years old, whose name could not be ascertained, had three fingers badly crushed while at work in the Canister factory at Phillipsburg.

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Atlantic County.

Edward Brown, a workman employed on the steel pier at Atlantic City, fell from a part of the structure on which he was doing some repairs into the sea, and was taken out unconscious by the Gavernment life savers.

Burlington County.

Henry Miller, employed in the East Burlington Iron Works, had a foot crushed while at work, and has since suffered from a case of virulent blood poisoning.

Joseph Ballistria and Pasquale Gallesi, both employed as laborers in the Public Service Corporation gas house at Riverside, were very severely and seriously injured by the fall of an elevator in one of the buildings. One of the men suffered a broken leg and the other a dislocation of the back.

Frank Curtis, a carpenter, while at work raising the frame of a new building at Mount Holly, had the thumb and first finger of his right hand crushed between an upright and one of the beams, and was held fast until a fellow workman had sawed the support across. Part of both thumb and finger had to be amuptated.

Harley G. Brown had a finger crushed in a machine which he was operating at the pickle factory.

Dexo Valesko, a Hungarian laborer employed in the Kinkora plant of the John A. Roebling Company, received a shock from an electric wire with which he accidentally came in contact that resulted in instant death.

John Horn, employed in the machine shop of the United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. at East Burlington, had two fingers so badly crushed in the machinery that both of them had to be amputated.

Charles Conrow, employed in the Kinkora plant of the John A. Roebling Sons Co., was caught in some unguarded machinery on which he was working, and had his left arm so badly crushed that amputation had to be performed on his arrival at the hospital. Other injuries suffered by the man were severe and very painful lacerations of the face and body.

An Italian laborer, name unknown, had an ankle broken by a heavy casting falling upon it while at work in the East Burlington foundry.

Cumberland County.

John Guispi, employed in the cotton mill of the Millville Mfg. Co. at Millville, had two ribs fractured through being caught in a mule spinner.

James Rankin, a laborer employed in a sewer at Millville, was severely bruised by a cave-in of earth which occurred while he was at the bottom of a trench seven feet deep.

Camden County.

Henry Gidding, 23 years old, a driver for the Victor Talking Machine Co. at Camden, while unloading his truck at the works was crushed between the vehicle and the wall, in consequence of the team unexpectedly backing up. The man was injured internally and had several ribs broken.

Albert Watts, 23 years old, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, while working in the round-house at Camden, was severely scalded by the bursting of a steam pipe.

Stanislaus Zarkoski, 18 years old, while working on a machine in the factory of the Castle Kid Co. at Camden, was struck by a flying part and received injuries about the abdomen of a character so serious that it was not believed he could recover.

Charles Miller, 42 years old, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., was struck by a steam shovel and received internal injuries so severe as to render his condition critical.

August Miller, 20 years old, employed in the lumber yards of C. B. Coles & Co. at Camden, had his right hand caught under a heavy log and badly crushed.

Horace Sewell, while at work repairing freight cars at the Pavonia shops, Camden, was disabled by a deep cut in the fleshy part of his left leg made by the point of a crow bar.

John Anderson, 34 years old, while at work in the Camden Iron Works, was struck by a heavy traveling crane, and was severely cut and bruised about the head and shoulders.

Benjamin Honard, 49 years old, employed in the Camden Iron Works, was caught between a heavy casting and a machine, and severely bruised about the body.

George Gaskill, a laborer employed in the freight station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a freight car while at work, and injured so severely that he was taken to the hospital.

Alfred Lutts, employed in the Eastern Hydraulic Brick Works at Winslow, was crushed under a brick wall that had collapsed while he was at work on a new kiln, and died from his injuries within a half hour after he was rescued.

Rocco Palidina, 22 years old, had his right hand badly crushed while at work in the Camden Coke plant.

Louis Maicand, 46 years old, a section hand on the Reading Railroad, while at work on a siding at Audubon, was struck by an express train and had his left arm and leg broken, besides suffering other injuries of a severe and painful character.

Raymond Hammond, employed in the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, had two fingers badly lacerated by a saw.

William Lane, 15 years old, employed in the plant of the A. J. Milliette Co. at Camden, had a hand badly crushed in a machine on which he was working.

Clara Delrosa, 17 years old, had an arm caught in and very badly crushed by the cog wheels of a machine on which she was working in the Howland Croft Worsted Mills at Camden.

William Yates, a workman employed in a Camden mill, had the end of one finger cut off by the knife of a machine on which he was employed.

William Hipline, a workman employed in a Camden mill, had his left arm caught in some machinery and had several fingers and part of the arm severely lacerated.

Simon Camp, 50 years old, a railroad carpenter, while doing some repairs at Elmer, had a foot caught in a track "frog," in which it was held firmly in spite of every possible effort made by the victim to free himself, until a freight train which could not be stopped in time passed over the track severing both his legs just below the knees.

James Shreeve, a youth employed in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, while guiding a piece of lumber through a machine, had a hand severely lacerated in a circular saw.

William Kipler, 21 years old, employed in the plant of the Camden Coke Works, while oiling a motor, was caught and drawn into the machinery and before he could be released had his right arm torn from the socket, the jaw bone on the right side of his face laid bare, and a large opening made in the left side of his body. The young man died on the day following the accident.

Thomas Griffiths, 30 years old, an engineer, had an artery severed and the flesh of his right arm torn by a packing hook that was accidentally driven into it.

Elmer Johnson, 32 years old, received painful lacerations of the foot from a bale of licorice weighing 300 pounds having fallen upon him.

Essex County.

Frank Ramino, 40 years old, a laborer, while excavating a foundation trench for a building in Newark, was buried under a cave-in, and remained covered with earth until he was rescued two hours later. The man owed his life to the fact that a piece of timber formed of the falling earth an air chamber sufficiently large to sustain life for the time he was confined.

Thomas Walsh, a watchman in a Newark iron foundry, while going his rounds, tripped over some obstruction on the floor, and falling on a large piece of metal, had two ribs fractured.

John Lawrence, 17 years old, while working on a press in a printing office at Orange, had two fingers so badly crushed that they had to be amputated.

Frank Chwastky, 35 years old, employed in the works of the J. M. Quimby Co. at Newark, had his left hand so badly crushed in a planing machine that all four fingers had to be amputated.

Meyer Rosenheim, 20 years old, a tin roofer, while at work on a house at Newark, was badly burned about the neck by boiling tar falling upon him.

Thomas Hoey, 23 years old, a freight brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, fell between two cars of a number that were being drilled in the freight yard at Newark, and the wheels passing over his legs almost completely severed them from the body. The man was injured internally and died shortly after being taken to the hospital, his wife and baby being at his bedside when the end came.

Daniel Nolan, 37 years old, a car inspector on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, while at work in the Lehigh Valley freight yards at Newark, was struck by a train which ran over and crushed both legs and the right arm. The man died in the hospital shortly after being admitted.

John Lochhaas, 55 years old, a carpenter, while working on a building at Newark, was struck on the head by the end of a heavy beam which he was endeavoring with the help of others to place on a row of brick supporting piers, and almost instantly killed, his skull having been crushed in.

Francis Stecklein, 16 years old, employed in the works of the Valley Forge Cutlery Co. at Newark, was caught in a belt which had been hanging idly from the shaft to the floor until the boy, who was sweeping the workroom at the time, kicked it out of the way of his broom and in so doing threw the belt on a pulley; a loop wrapping around the legs of the victim dashed him against the ceiling with such force as to result in instant death.

James Black, a hod carrier, 63 years old, fell from a ladder at a building in Newark on which he was working, and received severe injuries about the head and shoulders.

Joseph Baston, a steamfitter, while working in a leather factory on Magazine street, Newark, fell from a ladder and striking on his side had three ribs broken.

Hudson County.

Frank Moran, 40 years old, employed by the lumber firm of W. McClave & Son at Harrison, fell from a pile of boards twenty feet high, and received injuries which resulted in death the next day.

Robert Belkin, a painter, while at work on a house in Bertholdi avenue, Greenville, was struck on the shoulder by the end of an iron roof beam that slipped from its position, and received very severe and painful bruises and strainings of the shoulders and arms.

Nicola Menna, employed by the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co., while working on a stone crusher at Jersey City, was struck and instantly killed by a train as he crossed the track, having just left his machine to go to lunch.

Angelo Macio, while at work in the plant of the Standard Motor Co. at Jersey City, had his right foot crushed under several large boxes of iron pipe that accidentally fell upon it.

William Blankenship, 26 years old, a lineman, while working in the power house at Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, fell from a scaffold to the floor, and suffered a broken leg with other painful injuries.

James Fletcher, 25 years old, while at work in the plant of the Crucible Steel Co. at Harrison, had his right hand and both legs badly burned by hot metal.

William Martin, 50 years old, a roadman on the Erie Railroad, was struck by a train while working at the west end of the Bergen tunnel, and instantly killed.

Nino Dagestine, a laborer in the West Shore Railroad yards at Weehawken, sought shelter when at work from a heavy downpour of rain by going beneath one of a number of cars that were standing on the tracks. The man was not observed by the engineer of the freight cars, who on signal started the train; Dagestine, who could not escape from his position in time, had a leg crushed by the wheels passing over it. At the hospital it was found necessary to amputate the limb just below the knee.

Casseus Leidman, 40 years old, employed in the Manhattan Electrical Supply Works, was caught between the elevator and the floor in that establishment, and received several severe scalp wounds, besides being badly bruised about the body.

Charles Metz, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while oiling his engine in the train shed at Jersey City, had an arm caught in the machinery and broken. The accident followed a slight shifting of the locomotive position by the train fireman who was in the cab at the time.

Daniel Layden, a laborer employed on the Holland-American pier at Hoboken, fell from the elevator, on which he was at work, to the pier, and received severe and serious injuries about the head and body.

James McCabe, 40 years old, employed in the Standard Oil Co.'s Works at Constable Hook, while at work performing his customarw duties, lost his footing on a slippery plank, and fell into a huge tank filled with boiling paraffine. The man died at the hospital a half hour later.

Herbert F. Reyno, a freight brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, was thrown from the top of a car in the Hoboken yards and instantly killed by a passing train which ran over him. Reyno was 22 years old, and had been married only two weeks at the time of his death.

Matthew Halma, a laborer, while at work on the Central Railroad station at Communipaw, was struck by a falling beam and instantly killed.

William Hutchinson, 50 years old, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was crushed between cars which he was engaged in coupling at the Jersey avenue yards, Jersey City, and instantly killed.

William Mahany, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from the top of a car that was standing on the track at West Side avenue, Jersey City, and received a severe scalp wound.

Jacob Steller, 25 years old, a brakeman on the West Shore Railroad, was struck by a plank from a timber laden car that had jumped the track in the yard at Hoboken, and received injuries of such a serious character that he died in the hospital two hours later.

George Thompson, 40 years old, a stone mason, while working on a church building in Jersey City, fell from a ladder to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and received serious external and internal injuries.

Thomas Mulcahey, employed in the Weehawken Iron Works, had a hand so badly crushed through an accident that occurred while at work that three fingers had to be amputated.

Frank Isbecki, a brakeman in the freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Greenville, was thrown from the top of a car by a sudden starting of his train and suffered a broken ankle with other external and internal injuries.

Frederick Ferner, a baker employed at Union Hill, was overcome by gas while at work, and was rescued barely in time to save his life.

Benjamin Schmitter, a plumber of New Durham, North Bergen, while at work making a connection in a house used as a residence, became prostrated by an explosion of gas, and was taken to the hospital in an unconscious condition.

Hunterdon County.

John Hill, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck and instantly killed by an overhead bridge, under which his train was passing at Annandale.

Mercer County.

Howard Allen, a brakeman on the Reading Railroad, had his right hand badly crushed while adjusting a switch near Trenton.

Christopher McCurren, a truck driver employed by C. V. Hill & Co. at Trenton, while loading refrigerators on his wagon, fell backward landing on a pile of lumber. The man was taken up unconscious and on examination, was found to have suffered severe straining of the muscles of the back.

James Fitzpatrick, 25 years old, had a hand badly lacerated while at work in the Maddock pottery at Trenton.

Luke Farley, employed in the mill of the John A. Roebling Sons Co. at Trenton, while working in the wire drawing department, was drawn into a reel of wire through his coat having become fastened in the machinery, and had a leg broken besides suffering other severe injuries about the body.

Edward Hunt, a carpenter employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., while making some repairs to the freight house on State street, Trenton, was badly cut and bruised by some heavy boxes falling upon him. Among other painful injuries, the man lost several teeth which were knocked from his jaw.

Herbert F. Smith, an engineer in the Roebling Sons Co.'s plant at Trenton, while at work packing a powerful hydraulic pump, had his right arm pinned fast on the top of an inch bolt by a heavy weight dropping upon it. The bone was fractured, and the fleshy part of the arm was badly crushed.

Isaac Melzer, 22 years old, employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, met with an accident while at work on the tracks at South Trenton, which resulted in his having both bones of the left arm fractured.

Alexander T. Palmer, a carpenter employed in the Roebling Works at Trenton, had his left foot badly crushed by a 300-pound coil of wire which fell upon it.

John Wilvol, a carpenter, while working on a house at Trenton, fell from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, and had several ribs fractured, besides receiving severe internal injuries.

Monmouth County.

Rufus Estelle, a lineman on the circuit of the New York & New Jersey Telephone Co., fell from the top of a pole on which he was working at Red Bank, and received a fracture of one arm and severe bruises and sprains to one leg and hip. The fall, which was a distance of thirty feet, was caused by a steel rivet of his belt having come in contact with the electric light wire, thereby causing a shock which threw him from the position he occupied on the pole.

Ernest Bennett, a carpenter, fell from the roof of a hotel on which he was working at Atlantic City to a porch 25 feet below, and received many severe and painful bruises about the body and legs.

Adam Watkins, a carpenter, employed in the erection of a building at Long Branch for the Chelsea Arcade Co., was severely bruised about the body and injured internally by the collapse of the roof of the structure under the timbers of which he was completely buried.

Middlesex County.

John Miller, 27 years old, an ironworker in the DeLamar Copper Works at Chrome, fell from a scaffold and suffered a fracture of the leg with many severe bruises of the body.

John Rushko, one of the men employed in the DeLamar Copper Works at Chrome, who were injured by the collapse of a brick wall, died of his injuries in the Alexian Hospital at Elizabeth on the sixth day of May, one week after the fatal accident occurred.

Stephen Fekte, a laborer employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards at Perth Amboy, had both legs badly bruised by the slipping of a pole with which he was performing the work technically known as "poleing" cars.

Walter Scattergood, a railroad brakeman, while setting a switch at Port Reading, was struck on the chin by a lever and suffered a fracture of the jaw bone.

Jacob Herman, a section hand on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, had a foot badly crushed under a heavy steel rail which rolled over upon it. The man was working at Dunellen when the accident occurred.

William J. Purcell, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by an overhead bridge naer Jamesburg, and received a fracture of the skull which the authorities of the hospital to which he was removed said would almost surely prove fatal.

Morris County.

James Saundry, employed in the iron furnaces at Wharton, had his right hand so severely crushed under a swinging boom that the two middle fingers had to be amputated.

Steven Dulla, 24 years old, a miner employed in the Upper Hibernia mine, while coming up the shaft in the "skip" was either struck by heavy pieces of timber which became detached from their position in the passage and thrown out of the car, or he jumped out in an effort to save himself from the falling beams, but, however that may have been, the man was found a distance down the incline with a fractured skull and other injuries from which he died a few moments after being brought to the surface.

Michael Reese, 17 years old, employed in a coal yard near Lower Hibernia, while unloading cars in a large bin, was buried under forty tons of coal that was unexpectedly set in motion by the dropping of the floor of the car on which he stood. When taken out, which was after an hour's work by twelve men, the boy was found to be unconscious.

John Mahoney, an employe of the Lackawanna Railroad Co., was struck by an express train near Lincoln Park Station, and instantly killed.

Walter Howard, employed in the powder works at Pompton Lake, while carrying a tray covered with caps, had his right hand torn to shreds, his left hand mangled, and his face and body badly cut and torn by the explosives which went off from some unknown cause.

Michael Delanico, 27 years old, a miner employed at Hibernia, fell down one of the shafts, a distance of one hundred feet, and was instantly killed.

William Strait, employed in a factory at Chester, had his right hand caught in the machinery which severed the forefinger at the second joint.

Joseph Kovalzek, a miner, was buried under a downfall of rock and ore, while at work in the Mount Hope mine. The man's body was recovered about four weeks after the accident.

Conrad Meyer, Jr., a carpenter, 22 years old, fell from the roof of a building at Chatham on which he was working, and struck on his back across the porch beams two and a half stories below, fracturing one of the vertebrae of his spinal column.

Passaic County.

Jeremiah Post, a machinist employed in the American Locomotive Works at Paterson, had the toes of one foot crushed by a falling iron beam.

Joseph Ballistria, employed in the gas works on Lyon street, Paterson, and Pasquale Galesi, employed in the same place, were badly injured by the fall of an elevator at the works. Ballestria is in the hospital suffering from internal injuries, and Galesi is in the same institution with a broken leg.

James Butler, a driver for the Wells Fargo Express Co. at Paterson, was found dead sitting on a harness horse in the office of the company. As the place was full of gas at the time the dead man was discovered, it seemed probable that in some way while moving about Butler had accidentally opened a gas jet.

Clarence Conklin, employed in a Paterson mill, had an arm caught in a cog wheel and so badly bruised that only slight hopes were entertained of saving the limb from amputation.

Thomas Shaw, a fireman in the Dolphin Mill at Paterson, had his arms and chest severely scalded by steam which escaped from a broken valve.

Pasquale Rocco, a laborer, was smothered to death at Midvale by the cave-in of the sides of a deep trench for water pipes, in the bottom of which he was working. His fellow laborers worked vigorously for his release, but when the earth was shoveled away the man was found to be dead.

William Gormley, 14 years old, employed in the Dolphin Jute Mills at Paterson, had an arm caught in and severely cut and bruised by a pair of cog wheels.

Benjamin Mawhinney, a conductor employed by the Public Service Corporation, was knocked off the running board of his car, which was crowded with passengers, by a projecting limb of a tree, while skirting a piece of woods near Paterson. The man suffered a compound fracture of the skull, concussion of the brain, and other injuries, all of a nature so serious that at the hospital to which he was removed the chances of saving his life were regarded as very slight.

Somerset County.

Edwin Murphy, a lineman employed by the New York & New Jersey Telephone Co., while placing a new cable on Main street, Somerville, came in contact with a live wire of the Public Service Corporation, and received a shock which threw him from the top of a pole on which he was working to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. The man struck on his side, and had his right arm broken in two places, his head and face cut and bruised, and it was believed that he had also received serious internal injuries.

Joseph Kaiser, employed in the American Engine Works at Bound Brook, was struck in the eye by a chip of steel which was broken from a tool that he was using, and seems likely to have his sight permanently impaired.

Oscar Hill, a brakeman employed on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by an overhead bridge and thrown from the top of the car on which he was riding. When passing through Raritan, the fireman discovered the dead body of the brakeman lying on top of the engine tender.

Union County.

A workman employed in the Diehl Motor Works at Elizabeth was killed by an explosion of gas in a new oven for baking coils, which was being tested at the factory. The name of the man could not be learned.

John Nickerle, a laborer employed in the Singer Works at Elizabethport, had a leg broken while at work by a heavy plank falling upon it.

Jeremiah Hurley, an electrician, employed by the Public Service Corporation, while working on a pole at Cranford, touched an electric light wire in a place where the insulation had worn off, and besides receiving a current through his body of 2,200 volts, had both hands very badly burned from having grasped the wire.

Frank Lasn, 22 years old, employed in the car repair shops of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Elizabethport, was run over by a drill engine and had his right leg so badly crushed that it was amputated at the knee.

William Tebe, employed in the Novelty Paper Cap Co.'s establishment at Union Township, was badly injured about the hands, arms and chest by the explosion of a sheet of fulminate substance which he was carrying to a press preparatory to its conversion into gun caps.

James Holland, a lineman employed by the New York & New Jersey Telephone Co., while at work on the top of a thirty-five foot pole at Elizabethport, came in contact with an electric light wire, and received a shock which caused instant death.

Michael Brazinski, a carpenter, while working on a building at Elizabethport, fell from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and suffered a broken hip, besides very severe and painful bruises of the body. At the hospital to which he was removed, the physicians expressed doubts as to his recovery.

Charles Oilthman, a machinist, employed in the works of the Grasselli Chemical Co. at Tremley, was crushed under an elevator of the plant which he was engaged in repairing, and died of his injuries four hours later.

A man whose last name was Moore, and who had been employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad as a flagman at the Inman avenue crossing in Rahway, was instantly killed by the fragments of a wagon which was struck by a passenger train while endeavoring to cross the track. The wreckage of the vehicle was hurled with such force that the flagman had no opportunity to get out of the way. The truck driver had his left leg and right arm broken.

Warren County.

Jacob Petty, a carpenter, 85 years old, while at work on a ladder tearing weather boards from a building at Karrsville, was accidentally thrown from his position to the ground and instantly killed.

John Duckworth, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, fell from a car while his train was at Washington, N. J., and had three ribs broken, besides suffering other painful injuries.

Charles Cookley, employed in the works of the American Horse Shoe Co. at Phillipsburg, had his right arm badly burned by being struck by a large piece of red hot iron.

Tony Parchiona, 19 years old, employed in the Alpha Cement Works at Alpha, while at work in the grinding department, had an arm caught in the gearing and dragged from its socket.

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Atlantic County.

Samuel Stevens, a carpenter, while working on the new boardwalk bank building at Atlantic City, had a finger cut off and both legs severely bruised by the end of a heavy iron beam which slipped from its place and fell upon him.

Bergen County.

W. Driecegirl, a laborer in the plant of the Crucible Steel Co. of America, was severely burned while at work.

Burlington County.

Moses Malsbury, a laborer employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., while helping to unload timber from a car, was badly cut and bruised about the face and head.

James Shanahan, Jr., a laborer, while unloading coal from a car at Burlington City, had his left hand caught and badly crushed in the gears of the car.

George Reno, a laborer in the Roebling mill yard at Roebling, was buried under a cave-in of earth in the bottom of a 15 foot trench which he was engaged in digging out. When rescued, it was found that the man's right arm was broken at the shoulder, and his left leg badly bruised.

J. Burns, a laborer employed at the Roebling plant, had his left foot badly crushed between an iron car and a steel furnace.

Walter Cole, a laborer employed in the East Burlington Pipe Foundry, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy iron rack falling upon it.

An Italian laborer, name unknown, while working in the iron foundry at Florence, fell into one of the deep mould pits and had both legs and one arm broken.

Camden County.

Mary Pope, 15 years old, while working on a shaving machine in a Camden leather works, had the first finger of her right hand caught under the knives, and cut off at the first joint.

John Walsh, a truck driver for the Farr & Bailey Oil Cloth Works at Camden, had a leg broken through the collapse of the wheel of the vehicle on which he was riding.

W. L. Wisner, a lineman employed by the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, while on the top of a pole at Audubon, was thrown to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, in consequence of the breaking of a safety belt. The man landed on a bank of soft earth, and so far as could be learned at the time, escaped without serious injury.

Joseph Holmes, 42 years old, a riveter, while at work on an elevated railroad structure in Camden, was struck by the pole of a passing trolley car and thrown from the scaffold to the ground. The man's right ear was almost torn off, and his body was badly bruised.

William H. Smith, 28 years old, a lineman employed by the Bell Telephone Co., fell a distance of 40 feet from the top of a pole in Camden, and received injuries that resulted in death a few hours later.

Leroy Howell, 23 years old, a lineman employed by the Eastern Telephone & Telegraph Co., while working on the top of a 25 foot pole on Federal street, Camden, was shocked by a live wire which he touched, and fell to the street; the man suffered from bruises and cuts about the head.

Michael Thurston, a conductor on the Camden, Gloucester and Woodbury trolley road, was, while standing on the running board of his car, struck by a car coming from the opposite direction, and thrown to the road, receiving in the fall a severe scalp wound on the back of the head.

Cape May County.

Joseph Nolan, a painter, while working on a building in Ocean City, was thrown to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, through the breaking of the ropes which sustained one end of the scaffold on which he stood. The man's skull was fractured and he died of his injuries the following day.

Cumberland County.

Alfred Urquhart, employed in a grist mill at Swainton, had a hand caught between a pulley and the belt which he was endeavoring to adjust; he had one finger torn off, and the others badly lacerated. Another employe of the same mill, Daniel George, had a leg broken by a 300 pound bag of cracked corn falling upon him.

Essex County.

John Mazzo, a section man employed on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, while working in the train shed of the Broad street station at Newark, was crushed under the wheels of a locomotive tender, and died of his injuries a few minutes after being brought to the hospital.

Charles Phillips, a painter, 30 years old, while working on the new warehouse of the Central Railroad at Newark, fell from the scaffold to the ground, a distance of 40 feet, and received internal and external injuries that the physicians believed would result in death.

Hugh McIlravey, a lineman employed by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Co., while working on a pole in Madison, came in contact with a live wire, the shock from which is said to have been 1,100 volts, causing him to lose his hold and fall to the ground, a distance of 30 feet. The man suffered from burns of the hands and bruises of the body.

Robert Carleton, a carpenter, 43 years old, fell from a scaffold while at work on a building in Newark, and had both arms broken besides suffering from many bruises about the body.

Edward Eichorst, 30 years old, employed in the Sherwin-Williams Paint Works on Lister avenue, Newark, while working on a narrow platform several feet above the ground, tripped and fell, striking head first on the floor, receiving a fracture of the skull which the physicians believed would result in death.

Nicola Sardello, 24 years old, employed as a woodchopper by the Bi-Sel Realty Co., was instantly killed by a tree which he was cutting down having fallen upon him.

Charles Meir, 28 years old, employed in the Celluloid Works at Newark, while working with others in the "stuffing room" was instantly killed by an explosion of the stuffing machine, caused, it was said, by excessive pressure.

Richard Folk, 44 years old, a carpenter, while working on a biulding at Van Ness Place, Newark, fell from a scaffold on which he was standing, and in his descent was impaled on a thin but rigid upright rod of iron which was designed as a brace for a wire fence that was being erected about the property, and instantly killed. The iron rod penetrated the man's left breast, and passed through his body.

Charles Zimmer, 38 years old, a painter, while at work on a building on Garrison street, Newark, fell from a swinging scaffold at the third story, and had both arms broken in several places.

Leo Herman, employed in a bakery in Orange, while operating a bread mixer, had his right arm caught in the machine into which it was drawn and badly mangled; the physicians say that the arm if saved will be of very little future use to the man.

Salvator Anurma, a truck driver, fell from the seat of his vehicle while passing through a Newark street, and was so badly crushed by the wheels passing over his body that he died at the hospital a few hours later.

Joseph Monahan, a painter, while mixing paints in the cellar of a house on Hunterdon street, where he was working, was badly burned about the face and arms by a fire which followed an explosion of the liquids he was using.

Martin Schwartz, a roofer's helper, was thrown from the third story of a building on which he was working at Newark, through the collapse of a scaffold, and received a fracture of the skull from which he died a short time after. A fellow workman of Schwartz, Isaac Luttman, who was standing on the same scaffold and fell with him, had his left arm and right leg broken.

Gloucester County.

Daniel Carter, a carpenter, 80 years old, fell from the third story to the cellar of a house on which he was working at Pitman, and suffered very severe cuts and bruises about the head and body.

Hudson County.

Samuel Irwin, a railroad trackman, was struck by a train on the Erie road at Kearney, and was so badly injured that he died two days later.

William Martin, 50 years old, a track foreman on the Erie Railroad, was struck by a passenger train while on duty at the Erie tunnel, Jersey City, and instantly killed.

Christina Telka, 20 years old, while working in the Baker Castor Oil plant at Jersey City, had her right arm caught in a machine which cut all the fingers off before she could be released.

Patrick O'Keefe, employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while working at the foot of Gates avenue, Jersey City, was struck by a falling car wheel, and very severely injured.

John Kierns and Patrick Kielday, employed as inspectors of running gear on the Erie Railroad, while under one car of a number that were being prepared to make up a train, were crushed by the wheels which were set in motion by a locomotive backing up against the car, the engineer being unaware of the fact that the men were under it. Kierns was run over across the middle of the body, and Kielday had one leg cut off just above the knee. Both men died about four hours after the accident.

George Guisseppi, a laborer employed on the Homestead end of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, had a foot and leg crushed by falling rock.

Thomas Sterey, a laborer employed in the Lackawanna Cut at Jersey City Heights, had a leg broken by falling stone which became displaced by a blast.

Thomas Coleman, a laborer employed on the new Court House at Jersey City, had his skull fractured as a result of a fall of forty-five feet.

Richard Koniedung, a laborer employed in shaft No. 1 of the new Lackawanna tunnel at Jersey City Heights, received a severe wound in the calf of the leg from a dynamite cap which was accidentally exploded.

William Classon, 45 years old, employed as a laborer on one of the Standard Co.'s piers at Bayonne, fell overboard while at work and was drowned.

Frank Guilifirtch and Richard Cule, laborers, employed in the Lackawanna tunnel at Jersey City Heights, while working in Shaft No. 1, were struck by a rock that had fallen from the slings far above them, as it was being hoisted out; one of the men was badly bruised on the left side, and the other sustained a fracture of the left hip.

George Weddel, 28 years old; Tony Materson, 28 year sold, and Julius Newman, 43 years old, all three men employed in a cooperage in Jersey City avenue, Jersey City, were dangerously injured through the explosion of the cylinder of a machine used for joining barrel heads. Waddel had his skull fractured and was injured internally; Materson received scalds on the hands, arms and face, and was cut and bruised by flying fragments of the cylinder, and Newman's left eye was entirely destroyed, besides which one side of his face was torn open to the cheek bone. Waddel and Newman were regarded as likely to die of their injuries.

August Olesen, a laborer, employed in the Borsam Polish Co.'s plant at Jersey City, was badly burned by an explosion of some of the liquids in the "mixer."

Frank Klitch, 30 years old, a track laborer employed on the Erie Railroad, was struck by an express train at Jersey City and instantly killed.

Vito Arnello, a laborer, while at work in an excavation for a theatre at Bayonne, was buried under a cave-in of earth from one side of the pit, and when the earth which piled high above him was cleared away, it was found that the man, while still alive, was so badly crushed as to make his final recovery doubtful.

John Warga, a laborer, while working in the plant of the Halstead Packing Co. at Jersey City, was caught between the elevator platform and the hatchway, and crushed to death.

Frank Latsky, 21 years old, a painter, while at work painting the trolley road trestle running to the Heights section from Hoboken, lost his balance from some unknown cause while suspended in a "chair" about seventy feet above the ground, and fell from his seat. Thirty feet below the track the man endeavored to grasp the iron lattice work attached to a beam so as to break the force of his fall; the momentum of the falling body tore the right arm off at the shoulder, and later it was found with the fingers gripped tightly round an iron cross brace. The young man died at the hospital a few hours later, and the autopsy showed that one of his ribs had pierced the heart.

John Com and Salvetore Merando, laborers employed in the Pennsylvania tunnel shaft at Jersey City, were struck by a large rock that fell from a hoisting derrick, and suffered severe injuries about the head, arms and body.

Michael Scully, 30 years old, a laborer employed on Pier L of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City, had a foot caught and severely crushed in the hoisting machinery.

Thomas Flannegan, 31 years old, a laborer, while working in a man-hole was overcome by gas. The man was rescued in time to save his life, but was with much difficulty revived.

Pasquale Darcanzalio, a laborer, while at work in a junk shop at Jersey City, had an arm cut off by an electrically run device for breaking up scrap iron.

Stanislaus Szymussani, a trackwalker on the Erie Railroad, was crushed between cars at the Bergen yards, and died of his injuries a few hours later.

Charles Ernest, 25 years old, an air brake inspector on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was caught between two cars at Johnston avenue, Jersey City, and had his left arm and shoulder blade broken.

Arthur Schultz, 27 years old, employed on the stone crusher at the Weehawken tunnel shaft, was crushed to instant death under a five ton load of stone that was prematurely dumped and fell upon him, while the car containing it was being rolled to the crusher.

Christ Schaal, a laborer employed in the power house of the Public Service Corporation on Duffield street, Jersey City, had a foot badly crushed and fractured by the fall of a heavy track rail which he was helping to carry.

Annos Thorpe, a laborer employed on the stone crusher of the William Bradley Construction Co. at the Weehawken tunnel shaft, was very badly crushed about the legs and body by a quantity of rock which was spilled upon him from a car used in carrying stone from the tunnels to the crusher. It seemed probable that the man's injuries, if he survived them, would leave him a cripple for life.

Salvator Rugoy, a laborer employed in the Lackawanna tunnel shaft at Jersey City, was crushed to death under a quantity of rock that became loosened from the wall of the shaft and fell to the bottom, a distance of seventy-five feet.

Joseph Growdar, a laborer employed on the same work, was so badly crushed by the falling rock that his left arm had to be amputated.

Charles Rishow, 38 years old, a painter, while at work painting the trestle on which the electric cars run from Jersey City Heights to Hoboken, slipped and fell from the structure across a number of wires which run parallel with the road; some of these were "alive," and began to burn the clothing and body of the man, and continued to do so until a hook and ladder fire company that had been summoned, succeeded by the use of ladders in getting him lowered to the street, where it was found that although fearfully burned he was still alive.

Oliver Robertson, a bottler employed in the plant of the Great Bear Spring Water Co. at Jersey City, had his left arm so badly lacerated by fragments of glass from an exploded bottle that it was feared the limb would have to be amputated.

Henry Meeker, 40 years old, an engineer employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., while repairing his engine in the Gates avenue yard near the Greenville section of Jersey City, had his right leg broken near the ankle through an accident caused by another engine having been backed against the one on which he was working.

John Graham, 17 years old, employed in the round house of the West Shore Railroad at New Durham, was run down by a locomotive while at work and had both legs cut off. The boy died an hour later in the hospital.

Albert Clayton, 36 years old, a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, fell from the top of a car at the Johnson avenue crossing, and suffered a broken leg.

Hunterdon County.

Caesar Matresano, employed in Barbour & Ireland's Quarry near Lambertville, while working at the foot of the rocky ledge was struck on the head by a large rock that had fallen about eighty feet, and died of his injuries one hour after the accident occurred.

John Woolery, employed in the Crosby Mfg. Co's. plant at Frenchtown, had a hand severely cut by the slipping of a hand saw.

Joseph Majoe, employed in the Florian foundry at Flemington, fell to the floor from the top of a pneumatic crane, and was very severely injured.

Mercer County.

Theodore Holcombe, employed as a carpenter in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Trenton, had his right hand caught in a machine, the sharp blades of which cut the first and second fingers and the thumb from the hand.

Pedro D. Giogio, a section hand employed on the Reading road, was struck by an express train while at work near Pennington Station, and instantly killed.

John Russo, employed in the Roebling plant at Trenton, had a hand so severely crushed in some machinery that a portion of two fingers had to be amputated.

A. Russell Pugh, employed in the spring mattress factory of Bloom & Godley, at Trenton, was caught in the belt of a machine on which he was working, and instantly killed, through his having been violently dashed against the beams which support the floor above.

Edward Hoffman, 30 years old, employed in the Roebling mill, at Trenton, had a hand so severely bruised and crushed in a machine on which he was working that two fingers had to be amputated.

Dominick Argentina, employed in the Trenton Bed Spring Co., at Trenton, was severely burned about the legs by some molten metal which was accidentally spilled upon him.

Samuel Dransbury, employed in a coal yard at Trenton, was struck by an iron coal bucket suspended from a derrick, and had three ribs broken.

Paul Benzel, employed in the Roebling mills at Trenton, while working on a block, used for coiling wire, was caught and dragged several times around before he could be extricated, receiving very severe injuries meanwhile.

Pasquale Espiarato, employed in the Roebling plant at Trenton, had a leg broken by a heavy piece of iron falling upon it.

Stephen Duryea, employed in the Prospect Hill Pottery at Trenton, had his arms, head and shoulders badly lacerated by a heavy sagger falling upon him.

James Quigg, employed in a Trenton rubber mill, had a hand caught in a machine, and so badly crushed that two fingers had to be amputated.

A. LeRoy Titus, a shipping clerk in the Prospect Hill Pottery at Trenton, had his right shoulder blade dislocated from having fallen into the open mouth of a kiln.

Walter Smith, a lineman in the employ of the Inter State Telephone Co., fell a distance of 35 feet from the top of a pole near Harrison Alley, Trenton, and escaped with a dislocation of the bones of one of his feet.

Charles H. Carson, a conductor on the Johnson Trolley line at Trenton, while adjusting the pole to the wire, had his head severely gashed by the wheel, which slipped from the pole and struck him.

John Temple, 19 years old, while working as a carpenter on a row of houses at Trenton, fell from a second story scaffold, and suffered severe contusions of the legs.

Middlesex County.

Samuel Keegan, employed in the works of the Willis W. Russell Card Co., at Milltown, had two fingers badly crushed in a machine.

Lawrence A. Reilly, a butcher of New Brunswick, lost a finger in a meat cutting machine which he was operating.

James Lindley, 35 years old, employed in the Raritan Copper Works at Perth Amboy, was instantly killed by an elevator having fallen upon him.

Afanafi Dzikowicki, a laborer employed in the plant of the Great Eastern Clay Mfg. Co., at South River, while at work in the clay bank, was struck by a drill engine and had his left leg so severely crushed that it had to be amputated.

Monmouth County.

Elias Seabrook, employed in the Lorillard Brick Works at Keyport, was caught in a machine on which he was working, and had two ribs broken and both hands badly crushed.

Charles Rhome, employed in Buchanan & Smock's Mill at Red Bank, had his right hand caught in a machine, and lost a finger which was cut off close to the joint.

Morris County.

John Teabeau, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, was struck by an express train at Denville and instantly killed.

Philip Sabitino, a section man on the Lackawanna Railroad, fell as he jumped from a coal car at Dover, and had a foot cut off by the wheels which passed over his ankle.

Michael Stovach, 32 years old, while working on a trestle at Wharton, was knocked down by a train which backed upon the structure and the wheels passing over his left leg at the knee practically severed the limb from his body. Two fingers of his right hand were cut off at the same time, and the man then fell to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, his arm being broken in the fall. At the hospital it was thought the man's recovery was impossible. Stovach had been employed at Wharton only a few days when the accident occurred.

Passaic County.

Joseph Butler, a 15 year old boy, had a hand caught in an electrically operating crane at the Passaic Rolling Mill in which he was employed, and suffered bruises of a character so severe that three fingers and part of the hand had to be amputated.

Edward Prendergast, an iron worker, 27 years old, was struck in one of his eyes by a large splinter of iron which flew from an iron brace that he was endeavoring to hammer into position on a building in Paterson, and inflicted an injury that necessitated the removal of the eye.

John Sieskin, 21 years old, a fireman on the Erie Railroad, while near Undercliffe on that road, was blown out of the cab to the track by the blowing out of the mud plug under the fire box. The limbs and chest of the man were badly scalded and burned, and portions of flesh had been torn from his side by the force of the explosion.

A trackwalker, an Italian, employed by the Erie Railroad Co., while walking on the track which runs from Clay to Straight street, in Paterson, was struck by an express train and died of his injuries an hour later.

John Grenwis, employed as a foreman in the yards of the Wonham-Magor Engineering Co., at Passaic, was struck by a train of freight cars while at work and received injuries that resulted in death a few hours later.

Thomas Van Hovel, employed in the Nicholson File Works at Paterson, had the first fingers of his left hand badly crushed while at work.

Frederick Ebel, a printer employed in a Paterson establishment, had his left leg badly lacerated just above the knee through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Thomas Conlon, 18 years old, employed in Ferrary Bros. Mill at Paterson, fell from the third story window and suffered concussion of the brain, contusion of the spine and a number of other minor injuries.

James Kane, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, fell from the top of a freight car while passing Lincoln Park, and suffered several severe scalp wounds and other injuries to his body.

John Delner, a workman employed in the Hartmeir Co's. furniture shop at Paterson, while working on a circular saw, had a hand and fingers badly lacerated.

John Scofield, a laborer, while working at the foot of a bank in Ridgelawn Cemetery, Delawanna, was buried under a cave-in of earth which left him, when taken out, with a broken leg.

Sussex County.

Theodore Anderson, assistant to the sexton of a church in Sparta, while opening a grave in preparation for a burial, displaced a large rock which fell upon him, causing a bad scalp wound and a broken arm.

Arnot McDevit, who operates some portable machinery for sawing wood, while getting his engine ready for work on a farm near Lafayette, had an arm caught in the machinery and broken in four places.

Union County.

Allan B. Lang, electrician, while working in Truel Hall, Plainfield, had a wrist severely cut by a falling window.

Raymond McVoy, a carpenter, fell from the roof of the porch of a house on which he was working in Plainfield, and had his knee cap broken.

Frank Paugh, a carpenter, fell from a building on which he was working at Unionville, and had three ribs broken.

Meeker Crea, a mason, while working on a building at Elizabeth, was thrown to the ground through the scaffold on which he was standing having been demolished by the fall of a heavy iron beam. Crea suffered a fracture of the skull, and died a few hours later in a hospital. Another mason, named McCormack, who was working on the same scaffold with Crea when the accident occurred, was also knocked to the ground, but escaped with a few contusions of the back.

Philip McCloud, a carpenter, while working on a house at Elizabeth, had his right arm broken and his body painfully bruised by a fall from the scaffold on which he was standing.

Jeremiah Griffin, a conductor on a trolley line, while passing through Plainfield, was badly injured by a fall from his car caused by the vehicle having run off the track.

Warren County.

Patrick Burns, James O'Donnell and Miles Dougherty, all employed in the Warren Foundry at Phillipsburg, while at work making a casting, were badly burned by an overflow of molten iron from a ladle.

Joseph Meato, a miner employed in the mines of the Empire Steel and Iron Co. at Oxford, is reported to have fallen down a mine shaft one hundred and thirty feet deep, and suffered a fracture of the skull and the loss of his right eye, which was completely torn out. The accident occured at an early hour in the morning, when the men were returning to work after having had lunch.

Isaac T. Lance, an airbrake inspector in the employ of the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad, while on duty in the yards at Phillipsburg, mistakenly stepped on a track in front of a swift moving locomotive and one car, and was run down, receiving injuries from which he died three hours later.

George S. McWilliams, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, fell from one of the cars of his train while near Phillipsburg, and had his right leg cut off.

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Burlington County.

Vernon French, 18 years old, employed in Norcross & Edmunds Filtration Sand Works at Birmingham, was caught in the belt of one of the sifting machines, and thrown a distance across the room. At the hospital it was found that besides having suffered many cuts and contusions, the youth was injured internally.

J. Downs, employed in the Roebling plant at Roebling, had two fingers badly crushed in a machine which he was engaged in repairing.

Edward Duffry, 50 years old, employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad as a section man, was struck while at work near Beverly by a fast train, and among other painful injuries, received a broken jaw.

John Thomas, employed in the wire works at Roebling, had an eye seriously burned by a quantity of melted metal which was accidentally dashed into it.

A deck hand, named Jinks, employed on the Delaware River steamer "Bristol," fell or was blown from the deck of the boat before its arrival at Beverly, and was drowned.

Arthur Miller, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was seriously injured in a collision between his own and another engine near Bordentown.

Anthony Yates, a laborer employed in Norcross & Edmunds sand plant at Birmingham, was seriously injured by an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Camden County.

Andrew Nowbury, a contractor engaged in clearing away the debris remaining from a fire in the plant of the Camden Lead Works, which burned out the interior of some of the buildings, was very seriously injured in consequence of being caught under a falling wall.

Henry D. Collins, a machinist's helper, employed in the Pavonia Car Shops at Camden, had nearly all the clothing torn from his body and his face, neck and arms badly lacerated, through being caught in the gears of a planing mill, from which he was rescued by fellow workmen barely in time to save his life.

Joseph Maguire, 35 years old, employed in an automobile garage in Camden, while repairing a machine, was enveloped in blazing liquid from the tank of the carriage which had exploded, and was burned so severely before the flames were extinguished that he died a couple of days later.

S. E. Hamscher, 28 years old, a brakeman on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, while making a flying drill on a siding near Glassboro, was thrown from the car and had his right foot so severely crushed that amputation was performed immediately on his arrival at the hospital.

Dioveme Jannacca, a railroad laborer, engaged with others in ballasting the Pennsylvania Railroad's elevated section in Camden, was struck by a train running at full speed, and thrown to the street below. When taken to the hospital, the man's body was found to be cut and bruised, literally from head to foot, but no bones had been broken.

Charles Koerbell, 31 years old, and Antonio Matjeckie, 16 years old, both employed in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, received painful injuries through a fall to the ground that resulted from the collapse of a scaffold on which they were standing.

Robert Jackson, while working in the mill of J. E. Tygert, Cooper's Creek, Camden, had his upper lip cut through, in consequence of the accidental slipping of a keen knife with which he was cutting rope into lengths as it was being unwound from a reel.

Frank Sage, a paperhanger, while working at his trade, fell down a flight of stairs and suffered a fracture of the right shoulder and arm, which left a portion of the bone protruding through the skin. It seemed likely that the arm would have to be amputated.

William Drennen, employed in Mills' Shipyard at Camden, fell from a scaffold, and had two ribs broken, besides receiving several scalp wounds.

Samuel Blakely, a fireman on one of the Kaighn avenue ferry boats, fell through the open door of the fire box, and in the struggle required to save himself from falling upon the blazing coals, had his arms severely burned.

Maurice Lewallen, employed in the Pavonia Car Shops at Camden, while operating a lathe, was struck by a sharp edge tool, which penetrated the under part of the jaw back of the chin, and cut into the root of the tongue.

Edward Cox, employed in the coke plant of the Public Service Corporation, fell from a main service pipe, a distance of thirty feet, and suffered some severe lacerations.

Cape May County.

Roscoe Thompson, 35 years old, employed on a dredge which was engaged in deepening the channel in the harbor of Cape May City, had an arm caught in the machinery and so severely crushed that it had to be amputated.

Cumberland County.

William Johnson, employed on the work for erecting the large new bottle tank in the plant of the More-Jonas Glass Co. at Bridgeton, was crushed under heavy timber that collapsed under the strain of hoisting large iron girders into position in the structure above the tank. At the hospital it was found that the man was suffering from concussion of the brain and other severe injuries that render his recovery doubtful. Two other workmen, Thomas Reeves and George Wynder, employed on the same job (all iron workers), were only a little less seriously injured that was Johnson.

John Sorden, employed in a glass factory at Millville, had a hand nearly severed from the wrist, in an effort to save himself from being crushed under a large clay slab used about glass furnaces, which he was engaged in cleaning. While removing the glass from the slab, it started from its position, and the effort required to prevent its falling upon and crushing him brought his wrist in contact with the large jagged fragments of glass.

John Crammer, employed in the Cumberland Glass Works at Bridgeton, was badly scalded while endeavoring to remove the cover from the manhole of the boiler.

Essex County.

August Helfrecht, 38 years old, and Edward Eichenburg, 35 years old, both painters, while at work on a house in Holland street, Newark, were thrown to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, in consequence of the fastenings which held the scaffold having given away at one end. Eichenburg struck the pavement head first, and received a fracture of the skull, and Helfrecht had his right leg broken just above the ankle.

Isaac Luttmann, a painter, while working on a building at Newark, fell from the scaffold on which he was standing; on being examined at the hospital it was found that, in addition to severe internal injuries, the man had a leg and arm broken.

Jacob Ruben, a laborer employed in the Broad street yards of the Lackawanna Railroad, had his left foot badly crushed while unloading some heavy material from the cars.

While working on a new building at Sherman avenue, Newark, four carpenters were thrown to the ground by the collapse of a scaffold on which they were standing. The injured men are: Emil Peterson, 32 years old, left wrist broken; Victor Peterson, 30 years old, bruised about the arms and shoulders; Anthony Schultz, 29 years old, scalp wounds and bruises about the body; and Julius Rush, who escaped with a few comparatively slight bruises.

George Sayre, a plasterer, while working on a building on Broad street, Newark, fell from a scaffold and suffered a broken leg, besides serious internal injuries.

Onofry Haas, 27 years old, employed as a polisher by the firm of Kedman & Co., at Newark, was struck by a falling piece of shafting and received a compound fracture of the skull, from which he died at the hospital a few hours later.

Frederick Campbell, 30 years old, Charles Carlton, 26 years old, and Cleveland Baston, 25 years old, all three employed in the works of the Celluloid Co., at Newark, were severely burned in an explosion that occurred there on the morning of July 10th. Two of the men, Campbell and Carleton, were seriously injured.

John Lepsky, 23 years old, employed in the factory owned by Oscar Willegerod at Newark, had his left arm broken in consequence of its having been caught in the belting.

Joseph Zellers, employed in the works of Delaney Bros. at Newark, as an engineer, was severely and dangerously cut about the abdomen by a plank which was hurled against him by the fly wheel of the engine.

John McKean, a photographer, was crushed under a seven foot fly wheel, which he was preparing to photograph at the Atha Steel Casting Co's. works, foot of chapel street, Newark, and died of his injuries at the hospital a few hours later.

Barkley Kitman, a carpenter, fell from a building at East Orange, on which he was employed, and had a knee cap fractured.

William Huigle, a painter, while at work on a church in Burnett avenue, Newark, was thrown from the scaffold on which he was standing and received injuries of a serious and painful nature.

Abraham Israbeiousky, a painter, while at work on a house on Bank street, Newark, tripped on a scaffold and fell to the sidewalk, two stories below. The man escaped with a fracture of the right hip.

Simon Darsens, 38 years old, an employe of the Balbach Smelting Co., at Newark, stepped into a vessel containing molten lead, which for the time being was hidden from view by steam, and had his feet fearfully burned.

Eugene Lynch, 30 years old, a truck driver, was thrown from his wagon by a trolley car striking it, and received several severe scalp wounds.

John Suskuske, a laborer employed in the gas works of the Public Service Corporation at Newark, had a foot caught in a freight elevator and suffered the loss of the first toe.

George Aquacherro, an employe of the Montclair street department, was thrown from a truck laden with stone, and had his left leg broken near the hip, besides which injury he was severely cut about the head.

William H. Thompson, 22 years old, a laborer employed by the Public Service Corporation, fell from a repair car near the Plank Road repair barns, and was instantly killed by the wheels passing over his body.

Michael Dotto, a laborer, 45 years old, while working in the basement of a new building on Clinton street, Newark, was struck on the head by a heavy block of wood, which fell from the second story, and received a severe and painful scalp wound.

David Getzoff, employed as a helper in the wholesale butcher establishment of Michael H. Nagle at East Orange, had his left leg caught between the floor of the building and the platform of a heavily laden freight elevator, and was held, head hanging downward, in that position for twenty minutes, during which time a hole was cut in the platform large enough to permit the man's leg to be drawn through. At the hospital it was found that the knee cap had been fractured and the blood vessels and ligaments of the leg ruptured. The limb was badly mangled, and the sufferer died at the hospital a short time after, supposedly from internal injuries.

Two men, Nathan Weinstein and Morris Jacobowitz, employed in the dye establishment of Nathan Weinstein at Orange street, Newark, were badly burned by flames that followed the explosion of a can of cleansing fluid that was being used in the operations of the works. Jacobowitz was so severely scorched about the face, head, arms and body, that he will probably die of his injuries.

Gloucester County.

Samuel Haucher, a brakeman on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, while adjusting the brakes of a freight car as his train was passing Glassboro, lost his hold on the ladder by which he was hanging, and fell under the car, the wheels of which passed over and severed his right leg above the knee.

Hudson County.

E. K. Koch, proprietor of a dye house in Jersey City, was badly burned by flames following an explosion of a large can of benzine, a portion of which was being poured into a vat for compounding the dyeing liquid.

Charles Rischow, a painter, who, early in June, fell from his swinging seat 75 feet high, while painting the elevated trolley structure which connects the Hoboken ferries with Jersey City Heights, died on July 2nd, in a Jersey City hospital. The man's fall was due to his having come in contact with highly charged electric light wires.

Henry Bellinger, a carpenter, while working on a building in Jersey City, fell to the ground from the second story, and was severely and painfully injured.

Michael Nick, carpenter, while at work on the fourth story of a building at Lindeau Place, Jersey City, fell from the scaffold to the ground, breaking his right leg just above the ankle, besides being otherwise seriously injured.

George Umshield, a painter of West Hoboken, fell from a scaffold at the second story, and received a fracture of the hip.

Thomas Carmody, a longshoreman, while at work on a steamship of the Hamburg-American line at the Hoboken wharf, lost his footing and fell into the hold. The man died before an ambulance could be secured to take him to a hospital.

Patrick O'Connor, 50 years old, a laborer in the Hudson River tunnel, fell from one of the company scows to the dock, and had his left arm broken.

A fire in the sweetening department of the Standard Oil Co.'s Works at Bayonne, caused a tank of oil to explode and injured four men: John Dinnerworth, Stanislaus Kookalonious, John Tellock and Thomas Monohan, all of whom suffered from severe burns about the face and hands.

Anthony Carboine, a laborer employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards at Greenville, fell from a trestle while at work, and was seriously injured. At the hospital to which the man was removed, doubts were entertained of his recovery.

Edward Laikka, a longshoreman on the Hoboken wharfs, suffered a fall while at work that resulted in his death at the hospital a few hours later.

James Dillon, an operator of a machine in the works of the New Jersey Oil Meal plant at Jersey City, in attempting to adjust a running belt, had the sleeve of his shirt caught in the pulleys and was drawn up to and whirled around the shaft many times before the power could be shut off. The man's left arm was crushed and broken in several places, his left ear was almost torn from his head and his body literally covered with bruises. The hospital physicians expressed doubts as to the man's recovery.

John Gusick, a laborer employed in the Gates avenue yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his left leg broken close to the knee by a heavy iron pipe falling upon it.

James Fitch, a tunnel laborer, while working in the Lackawanna terminal at Jersey City, had a leg broken in two places through its being caught between a large rock and the tunnel wall.

James Hynes, a pattern maker, employed in the Fletcher & Harrison shops at Hoboken, had his right leg broken by a heavy flange wheel which fell upon it.

Thomas Doyle, 26 years old, a laborer, while loading machinery on a freight car at the foot of Larch avenue, was severely crushed and injured internally through being caught between the car and the machinery.

Lawrence Lemingberg, 19 years old, a carpenter, while working on a new house at Union Hill, made a misstep and fell down three stories through the chimney opening; his injuries were found to consist of a fracture of the base of the skull, and several contusions on different parts of the body.

George Decker, a carpenter, 62 years old, while at work on a new building at Manhattan avenue, Jersey City, fell from the scaffold to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and suffered a compound fracture of the right leg.

Timothy Downs, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, was caught between two cars at the foot of Manhattan avenue, Jersey City, and instantly killed.

George McCauley, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from an east bound freight train near the Hackensack bridge, and being thrown under the wheels, had his left arm cut off below the elbow.

Meyer Mercadino, 15 years old, while working in the silk mill of Swartzenbach, Huber & Co. at Hoboken, had his right foot crushed by a heavy piece of machinery having fallen upon it.

Hunterdon County.

Neil Meyero, 48 years old, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught between two cars which he was engaged in coupling at Lambertville, and instantly killed.

While attempting to attach a bag to an overhead shaft for the purpose of cooling the air, Francis Surrens, employed in the Stockton Rubber Mills, was caught by another rapidly revolving shaft, and spun around many times before the machinery could be stopped. One of his arms was torn from the shoulder joint, one leg was broken in several places, and two ribs were fractured.

A workman about thirty-five years old, whose name could not be learned, while employed in the Taylor Iron and Steel Co.'s works at High Bridge, while walking along a trestle in the performance of his duty, fell a distance of fifteen feet into an empty coal pocket, and had his left arm broken below the elbow, and three ribs fractured.

Mercer County.

George H. Sharp, a machinist employed in the Pennsylvania repair shops at Trenton, while working on a lathe in the machine shops, tripped against an obstruction on the floor and fell into a tub of hot lye, which burned his legs very badly from his hips down to his feet. The man is in an extremely critical condition, and in the judgment of his physicians will not be able to return to work for at least a year.

Howard Rose, a laborer employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Trenton, had the first finger of his left hand cut off at the middle joint by a trip hammer on which he was working.

Mark Polnsco, a railroad laborer, who was crushed by a train on the Reading road near Pennington on June fourth, died in a Trenton hospital on July first. The man refused to allow his injured arm to be amputated, and the gangrenous infection spread through his system until he died.

Frank Skillman, a laborer, while working in the Perry street freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Trenton, was crushed under a large section of cast iron water pipe, which caused a fracture of the skull, a dislocated elbow, and several severe cuts and bruises about the body.

Miss Mary Hall, 16 years old, employed in the Maddock pottery at Trenton, while engaged in sweeping, was caught between the doors in the floor that covers the elevator and one of the side walls in the shaft in which it runs, and had the bones of her left ankle and foot fractured.

A Polack laborer, who gave his name as A. Smith, was hurt on the head at the Enterprise pottery where he was employed, by a sagger falling upon him.

Nelson P. Robelard, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was thrown from the tender of his engine at Monmouth Junction, and landing on the opposite track escaped with painful cuts and bruises about various parts of his body.

Donato Fillippinici, a laborer employed in the Roebling mills at Trenton, dropped senseless from the effects of heat while at work, and died within a few minutes after. The physician declared the death of the man to be due to heat prostration.

Four men were injured in a collision of two engines that occurred on the bend of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Hamilton and Greenwood avenues, Trenton. Their names and injuries are: John Bohme, engineer, badly lacerated face, and severe bruises about the body; James Flannigan, fireman, a severe wound on the side of the neck; Howard C. Truax, engineer, fracture of right knee cap, and Arthur Miller, collar bone and jaw bone broken.

Edward Carlson, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while riding on the top of a freight car, was struck by an overhead bridge at Olden avenue, Trenton, and thrown to the tracks. The man was taken to the hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from concussion of the brain and other injuries.

William Clark, 42 years old, a mason, while working on a building at Broad and Front streets, Trenton, fell from a scaffold on which he was standing to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, and suffered a fracture of the right arm and a sprain of the left wrist.

William White, employed as driver by an express company, while hauling some heavy iron beams at the plant of the American Bridge Co., Trenton, was struck by one of the number that had fallen off the roller, and had an arm broken.

Arthur O'Neill, a painter, while painting one of the university buildings at Princeton, fell from the scaffold on which he was standing, and received injuries, mostly internal, of a character that resulted in his death a few hours later. O'Neill was married and had several children.

Middlesex County.

John Newman, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from his train near South Amboy, and was severely cut and bruised about the face and body.

Thomas Kenny, a lineman, employed by the Public Service Corporation, while working on a pole about twenty-five feet above the ground, accidentally touched a live wire and was instantly killed. The man fell head first to the ground.

Belastaro Bandchinska, 25 years old, a railroad laborer, while working with his gang near Helmetta, was struck by a freight train and instantly killed.

Charles Hall, a fireman attached to the New Brunswick fire department, in endeavoring to jump to a position which would enable him to do better service at a fire in that city, missed his objective, and falling to the ground broke an arm, and, it was thought by the physicians, his back also.

Joseph Ruct, 35 years old, employed in the Raritan plant of the National Fireproofing Co. at Perth Amboy, was caught between a heavy driving belt and pulley, and instantly killed. When the body of the man was taken from the shaft, it was found that one arm had been torn off, and that his bones had all been broken.

A young Hungarian girl employed in the works of the Johnson & Johnson Co., met with an accident while at work that resulted in the first finger of her right hand being badly lacerated.

Monmouth County.

William Hinks, a lineman in the employ of the Asbury Park Electric Light Co., while working on a pole on Ocean avenue, caught hold of a live wire, which burned him so badly before he could be released that but slight hopes of his recovery were entertained.

Thomas Tilton, a ship carpenter, while working at Posts yards at Keyport, cut a long and deep gash in his foot.

Morris County.

A laborer, name not given, whose leg was cut off on a trestle at the Wharton Furnace, in the latter part of June, died in a hospital at Morristown, on July 1st.

William Shupe, a machinist employed in the McKiernan Drill Works at Dover, while operating a planer, was struck several times on the head and seriously injured by flying parts of the machine which were set in motion by the breaking of a chain.

Louis Kaish, a laborer employed at one of the iron furnaces in the vicinity of Dover, was instantly killed by falling from the front steps of the roaster.

John McGrail, a carpenter, while working on a building at North Whippany, fell from a ladder on which he was standing, and was impaled on a stake that projected from the ground, the sharp point of which passed entirely through his body. The man died a few minutes after being released by his fellow workmen.

John Smith, fireman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was badly scalded and otherwise injured by the explosion of the boiler of his engine, while standing on the track at Nolan's Point, Lake Hopatcong.

Frederick Bagdela, 22 years old, a track laborer employed by the Lackawanna Railroad Co., while moving up the road on a hand car with others of his gang, fell off on account of the crowded condition of the vehicle, and was run over by another hand car loaded with laborers that was following close behind. The young man's back was broken, and his death at an early date was expected. Other men belonging to the gang were injured but not so seriously; they were: George Kinney, track foreman, deep gash in the head; John Smith, deep cut in left leg; and Michael Strabeck, cut on face and leg. These men fell from the car in an effort to save the first man.

Michael Colignni, a laborer employed in the Lackawanna mines at Montville, had the sight of both eyes destroyed by the premature explosion of a blast of dynamite which he was preparing.

Berti Merodi, 21 years old, employed in the iron and steel shops at Wharton, was so badly burned by molten metal from one of the steel furnaces, that no part of the skin was left from his hips to his feet. The physicians at the hospital stated that the man had but very slender prospects of surviving his injuries.

Passaic County.

Enoch Angelick, a carpenter, while at work on a building at Paterson, had his left hand badly lacerated by a saw which he was using.

Morrison Johnson, 17 years old, employed as an oiler in the Dolphin Jute Mill at Paterson, while performing his duties, was caught in a belt that drives an exhaust fan in the spinning room, and had his right forearm torn off at the elbow; in falling to the floor after the arm was lost the boy had his right ankle broken.

James Penero, a laborer on the Susquehanna Railroad, had the fingers of his right hand badly crushed by a railroad tie falling upon it.

Anthony Falski, employed in the Cook Locomotive Works at Paterson, had a thumb cut to the bone, on the sharp edge of a steel plate.

William Bell, a roofer, while working on the roof of a house at Haledon avenue, Paterson, became dizzy from excessive heat, lost his footing, and fell a distance of 40 feet. The man was brought to a local hospital in an unconscious condition, and it was feared there that he would die.

Somerset County.

Thomas Alpaugh, a brakeman on the South Branch Railroad, while switching a freight train onto a siding at Neshanic, was accidentally thrown to the track and had two fingers of his right hand so badly crushed that they had to be amputated.

Joseph Heleish, a trackwalker on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was run down by a train near Millstone Junction, and instantly killed.

Sussex County.

Henry Haldeman, a fireman on the Susquehanna Railroad, 29 years old, was severely injured in the wreck of a coal train near Sparta. The man's forearm was cut off, and he received a painful scalp wound. Austin Henry, head brakeman on the same train, received internal injudies of a character so serious that it was expected he could not survive.

William Lemmons, 35 years old, a road laborer on the Lackawanna Railroad, was struck by a pusher engine near Hackettstown, and thrown with much force from the track; the man suffered a broken shoulder, besides receiving severe internal and external injuries.

Union County.

John Franke, a trackwalker on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, while on duty in the vicinity of the Central street bridge at Elizabeth, was struck by a train and instantly killed.

Nicholas McKune, a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from the top of a car as his train was passing through Elizabeth, and striking the side of the bridge which crosses the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at that point, was instantly killed.

Louis Viro, a trackwalker on the Pennsylvania Railroad, thirty-five years old, was struck and instantly killed by an East bound express train while on duty at Rahway.

Catherine Barton, employed in the Regina Music Box factory at Rahway, had her hair caught by an exposed piece of shafting around which it was quickly wound; the young woman managed to tear herself loose in time to save her life, but in doing so her scalp was badly torn.

Florence Kline, employed in the Crescent Embossing Works at Plainfield, had the fingers of her right hand severely lacerated in a machine which she was operating.

Antonio Meccari, a laborer in the Wilson Stone Quarries near Plainfield, struck a hidden dynamite cup with a pick, and was hurled over the edge of a sixty foot cliff, at the bottom of which he was found dead a few minutes later.

An explosion of gas in the large foundry of the Singer Mfg. Co., at Elizabethport, resulted in Paul Petrovich, a laborer, receivng a compound fracture of the left arm. Joseph Patello and John Scuda, both foundry employes, were severely bruised and burned about the body as a result of the same explosion.

Peter Masgalus, forty years old, while working at Elizabethport unloading iron pipe, had a leg so badly crushed by one of them falling upon him that the limb was amputated a little below the knee.

Willis Nothheifer, an electrician employed in the signal tower department of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, while at work on the road near Westfield, was run down by an express train and instantly killed. The man was 24 years old.

August Korn, an ironworker, while working on one of the reformatory buildings at Rahway, fell from the wall and suffered a severe fracture of the leg.

Warren County.

Samuel A. Snyder, a laborer, while assisting in placing a new roof on a barn near Washington, fell from the peak to the ground, and had a hip fractured, besides suffering severe bruises and internal injuries.

William Lemons, a section hand employed on the Lackawanna Railroad, was struck by a push engine near Hackettstown, and suffered a fractured shoulder, besides other severe and painful injuries.

John Richards, employed in the Alpha Cement Works at Alpha, was struck on the head by a heavy belt, and received a serious scalp wound.

Anthony Strahley, 55 years old, a trackwalker on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while on duty near Phillipsburg, was struck by a train in front of which he stepped in seeking to avoid another one coming in the opposite direction, and was instantly killed.

AUGUST, 1907.

Atlantic County.

Joseph Betz, an engineer in charge of a steam street roller, while endeavoring to move the machine over the centre where it was held fast, was thrown violently to the ground by the sudden starting of the engine as he was endeavoring to move the fly wheel, and had his collar bone broken in two places.

Burlington County.

Albert Small, a laborer employed in the works of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co. at East Burlington, while working near one of the cranes, had a hand badly crushed under a heavy piece of iron which fell upon it.

Charles Salber, a laborer, 16 years old, while at work on the roof of a house at Riverside, missed his footing and fell a distance of forty feet. The boy's condition is regarded as critical by the physicians, who fear internal injuries.

Tony Angelotz, a laborer employed in the works of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co. at East Burlington, accidentally fell into a tank of oil and tar heated to a temperature of three hundred degrees, which mixture was used to coat the cast iron pipe. The man was so badly burned over the entire surface of his body that much of the skin was stripped off in the efforts made to remove his clothing.

Justice Sutliff, employed in the electric plant of the Burlington County Railway at Hainesport, went to sleep on a large dynamo driving belt in the power house, when the machinery was stopped at the customary time, 1.30 A. M., and being still asleep at 5 A. M., the regular starting time, the man was crushed to death between the belt and the large driving pulley.

B. D. Watts, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while passing Burlington, was badly scalded about the shoulders, arms and face by steam which was released by the cap of a steam cup having been blown off.

Elwood English, employed in the Florence Iron Works, at Florence, had a foot and ankle badly crushed under a sixteen inch band pulley which fell upon him.

Louis Smith, a laborer employed on a wharf at Riverside, had a thumb caught in the hoisting gear of a derrick, and was raised a distance of fifteen feet, when the thumb was torn off at the first joint, and the man fell back to the ground. Besides the loss of the thumb, the man's injuries from the fall were quite serious.

Emerson Crammer, a laborer employed in a gravel pit near Mount Holly, was buried under a cave-in of the sides of the excavation, and was dug out just in time to save his life. The man received some painful flesh wounds, besides being, as the physicians believed, injured internally.

George H. Bryan, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold while working on a house near Columbus, and suffered a severe injury to one of his knees.

Peter Gallagher, a laborer, 21 years old, while engaged in some work on the top of a high embankment near Roebling, was seized by an apoplectic stroke, and fell to the bottom, a distance of thirty feet. When picked up, the man was found to be dead, but whether the direct cause of death was the apoplectic attack, or injuries resulting from the fall could not be ascertained.

Margaret Bolger, employed in a shoe factory at Burlington, while operating a polishing machine, had some loose strands of hair caught by the shaft, and rapidly wound around it. Fellow workers threw the belt off in time to prevent the young woman's head being driven into the machine, but a part of her hair was torn out and the scalp painfully lacerated.

Clarence Hubbs, employed in the Holt box factory at Riverside, had the second finger of his right hand badly crushed in a machine on which he was working.

Charles Merfield, a brakeman, had his left hand badly crushed while drilling cars at Roebling, near Kinkora.

Camden County.

Daniel H. Weeks, 27 years old, a laborer, while excavating a deep trench on Ferry avenue, Camden, was buried under a cave-in of the banks, and when rescued was found to be suffering from severe contusions of the head and body.

John McMasters, 66 years old, a watchman employed by the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Co., while walking on the tracks near West Haddonfield, was struck by a train and instantly killed.

William M. Clark, a painter, 45 years old, while working on a house in Camden, fell from the scaffold on which he was standing to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and through the fortunate circumstance of his being able to break his fall by grasping a cornice in his descent, escaped with some contusions of the back and chest.

Bertha Bruckner, 18 years old, employed in the lace curtain works of Loeb & Schoenfeld, at Camden, while at work on a twenty-foot curtain machine, had her hair blown against the shafting as she stooped to pick up a spool that had fallen to the floor, and was saved from death by some nearby workmen shutting off the power as her head was on the point of being dragged into the machine. A good portion of the girl's hair had been pulled out by the roots, and her scalp was very much torn.

Frank Pailing, 20 years old, a laborer employed on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, while descending the incline on the cut-off near Kaighn avenue, fell from the hand-car on which he was riding, and the wheels passing over his back, inflicted many severe and painful bruises, besides injuring him internally.

Frank Rose, 44 years old, employed in the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, was severely injured by a blow from the broken end of a heavy link chain attached to a large crane.

J. E. Sennett, 60 years old, employed in the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Co., fell a distance of fifteen feet through the hatchway of a war vessel, and was painfully bruised and cut about the head and shoulders.

John Hiller and G. G. Brecanno, aged respectively 36 and 21 years, both employed in the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, met with accidents while at work that in each case resulted in serious injuries. Hiller fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, from a scaffold on which he was working, and was not expected to recover, and Brecanno fell from a ladder, a distance of fifteen feet, and was badly cut and bruised about the head and abdomen.

James Ahearn, a truck driver, while driving his vehicle across Bridge avenue, Camden, was struck by an engine, and suffered a fractured leg, besides severe bruises about the arms and body.

Salvator Durico, a laborer employed on the Atlantic City Railroad, while at work on the tracks at Bridge avenue, Camden, was struck by an express train, the approach of which was hidden by a curve, and instantly killed.

Budd Watts, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was badly scalded about the body in the yard at Camden, by hot water and steam from an injector sprinkler that had escaped control while being used.

Rheingold Zimmer, 37 years old, a slate roofer, fell from a building on which he was working, and suffered a dislocation of the left ankle, besides several painful bruises about the body.

James Fearick, employed in the Moro-Phillips Chemical Works at Camden, was taken out of the factory in a condition of unconsciousness caused by the fumes of chemicals.

Rudolph Grossman, a laborer employed in the Dialogue Shipyard at Camden, was struck by a swinging pole and badly injured about the head and back.

Stanislaus Oeschernegski, 35 years old, a laborer employed in the plant of the Keystone Leather Co., at Camden, while working on a beam 15 feet from the floor, missed his footing and fell upon a heap of hides. The point of a large knife which he held in his hand cut a deep gash in what is known anatomatically as the "Palmer Arch," and severed an artery, which started a flow of blood that had almost caused his death from exhaustion by the time he was taken to a hospital.

William Davis, a painter, fell from a scaffold while at work on a house in Camden, and had one of his hip bones fractured.

Angelo Combreno, a laborer, employed in the construction of a railroad cut-off at Audubon, was caught under a quantity of falling stone, and had one of his legs fractured.

J. B. Williams, a ship builder, 31 years old, employed in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co., at Camden, was struck on the head by what is known as a drift pin, and suffered a fracture of the skull which seemed likely to result in death.

John Miller, a hod carrier, missed his footing while stepping from a ladder to the scaffold at the fourth story of a building in Camden, and, with a hod full of bricks which he was carrying at the time, fell to the ground, a distance of fifty feet. His principal injuries were several bad contusions on the head which scraped the hair from the scalp, and a few painful bruises about the body.

David Weaver, 22 years old, employed in the Mathis Shipyard at Camden, was severely cut and bruised by the end of a derrick chain which broke while in use.

Isaac Hampton, employed in the New York Shipbuilding Co.'s yards at Camden, was struck on the head by the end of a broken chain, and suffered a very deep and painful scalp wound.

Donato Donatello, 17 years old, a railroad laborer, was struck by a train near Palmyra, and had a leg crushed to a shapeless mass from a little below the hip to the knee. The limb was amputated at the hospital.

David Bradley, 74 years old, a carpenter, while repairing the roof of a house on West street, Camden, was stricken with apoplexy while near the edge of the structure, and fell to the street, a distance of 30 feet. At the hospital it was found that the man had received a fracture of the skull which in all probability will result in death.

Cumberland County.

Paul Hewitt, a machinist employed in a shop at Bridgeton, while adjusting a belt had a hand badly crushed and the thumb broken, through its being caught between the pulley and belt.

Moses Everett Pierson, a machinist, employed in the shops of Frost & Wells at Vineland, was badly injured by the explosion of an engine piston which he was engaged in heating at the forge for the purpose of shrinking it tightly on the rod. The man's injuries were principally burns by the scattered mass of live coal from the forge. The explosion was caused by the superheating of water that had accumulated in the hollow chamber of the piston.

Harry Robinson, employed in one of the Vineland glass works, while climbing up a pole ladder in the centre of a large tank, was struck a glancing blow on the head and shoulders by a bucket of mortar that had slipped from a hoisting pulley about 15 feet above him. The man's head and shoulders were severely bruised.

John Honman, a brakeman on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, had four fingers badly crushed while coupling cars at Millville.

William Tyler, a moulder employed in a foundry at Millville, had a foot very badly burned by a quantity of molten metal having fallen into his shoe from a ladle, the bottom of which had fallen out.

A large number of Italian laborers employed in cutting grass along the land adjoining the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, have suffered severely from the effects of coming in contact with poison ivy, and some among them have lost practically half of the working time during the summer from this cause.

Mary Winch, a young woman employed in the works of the Sanitary Can Co., at Bridgeton, while engaged in operating a press which cut out the caps for the cans, was endeavoring to hold the small remainder of the metal sheet in place over the die, when the sharp punch came down, cutting the thumb off the left hand at the second joint, and also severing the ends of three fingers of her right hand.

Essex County.

Joseph Heathcot, 15 years old, employed in the cutlery works of Bannister & Co., at Newark, while attempting to adjust a belt, had his right arm caught between the pulley and belting. The limb was broken in two places.

Peter Churchill, 32 years old, a deck hand on a tug, while cleaning the railings, fell from the boat into the Passaic River at the Electric Light Dock, Newark, and was drowned.

Cornelius Collin, 56 years old, a truck driver, was injured at a trolley crossing in Newark, where his vehicle was struck by a car. The man suffered from several severe bruises of the back and legs.

Adam Wazenbach, while driving a street sweeping machine on Fairmount avenue, Newark, was badly injured in a collision with a trolley car.

John Lee, a carpenter, while working on the Brookside school building at Bloomfield, fell from the roof to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and was severely bruised and injured internally.

Mary Gaffney, 18 years old, employed in the hat factory of Napier & Mitchel at East Orange, had her right leg badly lacerated in one of the machines. The girl's skirts became entangled in the rapidly moving machinery, and she was drawn in before the power could be shut off.

John White, a slater, fell from the roof of the piazza of a house at South Orange, on which he was working, and had his right leg and foot badly lacerated.

Walter Crystic, a carpenter, while working on a buldiing at Belleville, fell off a scaffold and had his collar bone broken.

Patrick Collins, a laborer employed by the Essex County Park Commission, while unloading heavy iron pipe from a truck near the Morris Canal, was struck on the head by a piece of the tubing as it fell from the wagon, and received severe injuries about the head, shoulders and arms.

William Gereyhart, a conductor employed by the Public Service Corporation, was thrown from the foot board of his car by a passing vehicle, and received several severe injuries about the legs.

Lafrede Francisco, a laborer, 31 years old, employed by the Newark Tube and Metal Co., while working in a building at Newark, was caught between the elevator and a trap door, and had his collar bone and right leg broken.

Luke Johnson, a laborer employed in the works of the Newark Lime and Cement Co. at Newark, was struck a glancing blow on the back by an empty tub weighing in the neighborhood of 300 pounds, and received several severe and painful contusions.

Pietro Dellavalli, a laborer employed in an ice cream factory at Irvington, was crushed under several hundreds of pounds weight of cracked ice and some kegs of ice cream which were being hoisted to the second floor by means of a lift worked by a block and fall. The whole weighed nearly 1,000 pounds, and as it approached the floor at which it was to be unloaded, the rope broke, letting the entire load down on Dellavalli, who was instantly killed.

Frank Kline, 16 years old, employed in a shoe factory at Newark, had his left foot caught and badly crushed between the second floor of the building and the platform of a freight elevator which he was employed in running. The accident appeared to have been the direct outcome of the boy's having temporarily lost control of the elevator.

James Mahoney and Duncan McLaren, laborers, were buried in a cave-in of the sides of a deep trench which they were digging at Hunterdon street, Newark. Mahoney, who was not completely covered, was quickly rescued, but McLaren was uncovered only after twenty minutes hard work shoveling away the loose earth, and was then found to be dead.

Martin Guftisson, a laborer employed on the Clay street bridge at Newark, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy plank falling upon it.

Albert Brostrom, a bricklayer, 28 years old, jumped to the ground from a scaffold on which he was standing, to avoid being crushed under a derrick which he feared was about to fall; the distance to the ground was fifteen feet, and the man escaped with a painfully wrenched ankle.

William Sears, 39 years old, employed in the leather works of Blanchard Bros. & Lane at Newark, fell through an open trap door, and received a severe scalp wound.

Andels Sidon, 40 years old, a seaman, fell down the open hatchway of his boat which was docked at the foot of Bridge street, Newark, and had an arm broken, besides receiving several severe bruises about the body.

Patrick Lyons, a laborer, had his left foot severely crushed while unloading machinery at the Waverly freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Samuel Tiger, 19 years old, fell down an elevator shaft in the brush factory of William Dixon & Co., Newark, where he was employed.

Rafelle Russo, a laborer, 35 years old, fell bewteen two cars of a freight train on which he was riding on the track of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Meeker street, Newark, had one arm cut off close to the shoulder, besides receiving injuries to his head, and died a short time after being taken to the hospital.

Edgar Yates, 27 years old, a tar roofer, while working on a building in Newark, was thrown to the roof of an adjoining structure twenty feet below, through the collapse of a scaffold on which he was standing, and suffered a fracture of the right shoulder and one rib, besides which it was believed that he was injured internally. August Loefler, 23 years old, who was on the same job, and fell with the broken scaffold, had an arm fractured.

Gloucester County.

Joseph Smith, chief lineman of the Camden, Gloucester and Woodbury trolley line, while making some repairs on the National Park Branch, fell from a pole to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and had his back badly injured, besides biting his tongue nearly in two.

Samuel Johnson, employed in the Gibbstown Powder Works at Gibbstown, had his nose broken by a wrench which struck him after slipping from the hands of a fellow employe.

Hudson County.

James Ricotis, a car cleaner on the Lackawanna Railroad, while crossing the tracks at the Hoboken terminal, was struck by a drill engine which passed over and completely cut off his right leg. At the hospital hopes were entertained that the man would recover.

Joseph Keylish, 35 years old, while at work in the iron foundry of T. Shriver & Co., Harrison, had his right foot crushed under 450 pounds of steel that fell upon it.

John Olsen, 35 years old, a longshoreman, while working on a pier at the foot of Twelfth street, Hoboken, was struck on the head by a piece of timber and received a severe scalp wound.

Anton Kwiatkowski, a laborer on the new Lackawanna tunnel at Jersey City, was buried deeply under a cave-in of many tons of earth and rock; his body was recovered after several days hard work digging and blasting. In the same cave-in, another tunnel laborer named Pietro Tulio lost his life. He was found alive, but with a large mass of solid rock resting on his leg. The surgeon sawed the limb off as the only way of releasing the man.

Robert Deane, a laborer employed at the Weehawken end of the Hudson river tunnel, while smoothing out some asphalt, had his face badly burned by some of the hot material which was dashed out of the mixing vat by an empty bucket falling into it.

Charles Moser, an employe of the Public Service Corporation, while on the top of a car in the Hoboken barns making some necessary adjustment of the pole, fell from the roof to the ground, and had his intestines pierced by a screw driver which he carried in the pocket of his overalls; the man died on reaching a hospital.

Joseph Kelly, employed in the shops of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at the foot of Johnson avenue, Jersey City, met with an accident while at work that resulted in his receiving a severe contusion on the head.

Leo Screwso, 17 years old, while working in the Erie Railroad depot at the foot of Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, had his left foot badly crushed.

Frank Deweowski, 22 years old, while at work on an Erie Railroad pier at Jersey City, had his right leg crushed and broken by a heavy timber falling upon it.

Samuel Anoto, a laborer employed on the new building of the Nairn Linoleum Co. at Kearney, fell a distance of twenty feet from the wall to the ground, and had his left arm broken, besides being internally injured.

Michael Brennen, a mason, while working on a building on New York avenue, Marion section of Jersey City, fell from the scaffold at the second story and landing in a pile of bricks, received five very severe scalp wounds.

George Stein and George Heinrichs, painters, were thrown from a scaffold on which both were standing while working on a house in West New York, and striking the ground thirty feet below, were very severely injured. Stein had a rib broken, and was badly cut and bruised, and Heinrich suffered a sprained spine and was painfully bruised.

Andrew Esperson, a laborer, while working at the Brown Dry Dock, Jersey City, had one of his legs badly crushed between some timbers.

Michael Fleckenstein, 14 years old, employed in a beer bottling establishment on Jersey City Heights, was severely cut about the face and neck, by the fragments of a bottle that had burst while being filled. The boy was running the bottling machine when the accident occurred.

Antonio Liguroe, a laborer, while at work on a three story building at Hoboken, fell from the roof to the first story, and apparently was so far uninjured as to permit his immediate resumption of work.

Timothy O'Toole, a checker in the Harsimus Cove freight yards at Jersey City, while putting a seal on the door of a freight car that had been loaded, cut his left hand middle finger so badly that it had to be amputated.

Theodore Danteus, a laborer on an Erie Railroad barge, while at work on the docks near Weehawken, had a leg crushed by a large piece of iron that fell upon him while engaged in unloading a barge.

The boiler of a donkey engine on the coal barge Paterson, the property of the Erie Railroad Co., exploded while the boat was tied up to the Tietjen & Langdry dock at Hoboken, and of seven men who were in her hold or on her deck at the time, six were instantly killed, their bodies being mutilated beyond the possibility of recognition, and one was fatally injured. The dead were: M. N. Hopkins, captain; C. A. Gibbons, engineer; Claude Nief, 22 years old, machinist's helper; John Dyer, 24 years old, machinist's helper; Edward Herche, 29 years old, machinist; Lawrence Fitzsimmons, 36 years old, deck hand. The name of the deck hand who was injured is Oliver Breitman, 20 years old. The boat had been at the yard having repairs made to her engine and boiler, and steam had been raised for the purpose of testing for leaks. All the men killed by the explosion were in the hold, which was about twelve feet square, and consequently had no chance what-

ever for their lives. A sad feature of the catastrophe was the death of Claude W. Neife, who was a student in Stevens College, and was working his way through by getting practical experience in the employ of Tietjen & Lang during the vacation season. The accident was said to have been due to low water in the boiler, and an attempt by the engineer to fill it to the proper level when at a red heat.

Michael Boscatti, proprietor of a small manufactory of fire works at New Durham, was baldy burned about the head and arms by an explosion of powder and other material used in the manufacture of his goods.

John F. O'Connor and John Meinhart, painters, while working on the side of a building on Montgomery street, Jersey City, were thrown to the roof of an adjoining house, through the supporting tackle having given away, and both men were severely injured.

Thomas Cavanaugh, 27 years old, an engineer in the Hudson tunnels plant at Jersey City, fell from a trestle to the ground, and was badly injured about the legs.

William McKimm, a carpenter, while working on a building on Sherman avenue, Jersey Cæity, fell from the scaffold to the ground, and was badly injured about the legs and body.

John Pollisse, a laborer employed in the works of the Barber Asphalt Co. at Jersey City, met with an accident while at work that resulted in a fractured ankle.

Nicola Neato, a laborer in the shaft of the McAdoo tunnel at Jersey City, was struck and instantly killed by a large rock that fell upon him from a hoisting bucket.

James Pindo, a road laborer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, while at work on the tracks near West Eighth street, struck a signal torpedo with the point of his pick, and was badly cut and bruised about the head and arms by flying fragments of stone which followed the explosion.

Frederick Kaufman, a laborer employed on the Jefferson avenue cut of the new Lackawanna tunnel at Hoboken, was caught by a mass of rock and earth that had escaped the retaining supports, and had his left leg and thigh bones broken in several places.

Thomas Ryan, employed in the Williams Licorice Works at Claremont, after having loaded an elevator with freight, attempted to climb on the load after the machine had started for the next floor above, and was crushed against the ceiling with half his body projecting outside; the bones of the man's chest were all crushed in and he died before reaching the hospital.

Patrick Foleu, a truck driver, while engaged in loading his vehicle with material from the stone crusher on the Paterson plank road at the foot of the Palisades, Hoboken, was struck on the head by a beam which formed a part of the loading chutes attached to the crusher, and received injuries that resulted in his death before the arrival of a physician.

James Warren, 35 years old, and Alexander Daniluk, 21 years old, engine wipers on the Erie Railroad, while engaged in cleaning an engine at the Jersey City yards, that had just come in from a run, were run down by a drill engine which killed Warren instantly; the other man, Daniluk, had his left foot so badly crushed that it had to be amputated.

James Campbell, a painter, 35 years old, fell from a scaffold suspended from the second story of a building on whcih he was working in Jersey City, and was very severely injured about the head and body.

Hunterdon County.

J. H. Davis and R. H. Mahan, engineer and fireman, respectively, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, jumped from their engine near the Lambertville station on the Belvidere Division of the road, under the impression that a rear end collision with a freight train ahead was imminent, and each received injuries of a very serious character. Davis' injuries consisted of a broken leg and a broken arm, besides numerous cuts and bruises. Mahan, the fireman, was cut and bruised about the head and chest, and also, it was thought, received internal injuries of a serious character.

Cornelius Arnett and William Mosely, carpenters, while at work on a building in Lambertville, were thrown to the ground in consequence of the collapse of a scaffold on which they were standing; Arnett had an ankle fractured, and Mosely suffered several painful sprains and bruises.

Joseph VanSycle, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was thrown from his feet in the caboose of the train on which he was riding by the sudden stopping of the engine, and had his arm and jaw bone fractured, besides having several teeth knocked out.

Henry G. Howell, a fireman in the New Jersey Rubber Mill at Lambertville, while at work, reached between the upper and lower parts of a belt to secure an oil can, and was caught by the arm and drawn in against the revolving pulley. When released it was found that the man's skull had been fractured, and that he had received many wounds about the face, arms and head. Howell was removed to a hospital at Trenton, and died there three days after the accident. The man was 42 years old, and had a wife and eight children.

Mercer County.

Eugene Snedecker, a machinist, had two fingers of his right hand badly crushed while working on a machine in the Hill refrigerator factory at Trenton.

Albert Shultz, employed in the factory of the New Jersey School-Church Furniture Co. at Trenton, had a hand so badly lacerated by a circular saw on which he was working that the physicians found it necessary to amputate three of his fingers.

John Lambert, a wagon driver, was accidentally thrown from his seat while driving with a loaded vehicle through a street in Trenton, and the wheels passing over him crushed one of his legs so badly that it was thought the limb would have to be amputated.

John Forbes, an employe of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co., met with an accident while in the discharge of his duties at Trenton Junction that required the amputation of two toes of his right foot.

Seth Gilmore, assistant pressman on a Trenton evening paper, had his right hand badly crushed while working on the press.

John Burnett, employed in the Trenton Rubber Mfg. Co.'s plant at Trenton, had an arm badly crushed in a machine on which he was working.

John C. Reid, an expert operator in the saw mill of A. G. Fetter at Hopewell, had the fingers of his left hand severely cut and lacerated by a circular saw.

John Hellinger, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was badly scalded by escaping steam from a fractured pipe, while his engine was on the turntable at the Chambers street bridge, Trenton.

Asa German, a laborer employed in the wire mill at Trenton, while endeavoring with others to lift a large reel of wire, slipped and fell into a pit five feet deep with the wire on top of him. The man was rendered unconscious from a badly wrenched back and other injuries.

Embly B. Hoffman, a brakeman on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, fell from the top of a freight train and suffered a compound fracture of the left ankle, and several severe scalp wounds. The man was taken to a hospital at Trenton, where the foot was amputated at the ankle.

William Kinney, 14 years old, while at work in the American Bridge Co.'s plant at Trenton, had his right leg so badly crushed under a heavy steel girder that the limb had to be amputated.

Michael O'Brien, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from a train near Trenton, and suffered several painful contusions about the body.

Middlesex County.

Ralph A. Day, a track supervisor on the New York and Long Branch Railroad, while making an inspection of the tracks, mounted on a railroad bicycle, was struck by an express train near Hazlet, and instantly killed.

Joseph Ruct, employed in the plant of National Fire Proofing Co. at Perth Amboy, was caught in a belt which he was attempting to run on its pulley, and instantly killed. The man was whirled against beams and rafters until all the bones in his body were broken.

John Kane, a laborer employed on an extension to the works of the Standard Underground Cable Co. at Perth Amboy, while carrying some lumber on the upper story of the building, was overcome by the heat, or slipped, it is not known which, and striking the floor below head first, had his neck broken and died instantly. The man had a wife and three children.

John Holmes, employed on a schooner which was docked at a South River pier, while at work in the rigging at the mast head, missed his footing and falling to the deck head first, died instantly from a broken neck.

Joseph Liefca, a laborer employed in the Standard Terra Cotta Co.'s plant at Perth Amboy, was seriously crushed about the body by a heavy piece of machinery falling upon him.

Monmouth County.

Alvin Table, a carpenter, while working on a house in Red Bank, was thrown to the ground through the breaking of a scaffold, and suffered a dislocation of the shoulder, and painful injuries to his left arm.

Henry Conk, while operating a gasoline engine in connection with a machine for making concrete blocks, met with an accident which resulted in a part of his thumb above the joint being cut off.

Morris County.

Peter Burro, a laborer, 43 years old, was buried under a cave-in of a deep sewer trench at Morristown, and died of his injuries at the hospital a few hours later.

Michael Wass, an iron miner employed in the Richard mine near Dover, was struck on the head while at the bottom of a shaft, by a large piece of ore that had been loosed by a blast, that had been set off a few minutes before, and was instantly killed.

George Bargo, a shift boss in the Glendon mine at Lower Hibernia, entered the drift after some blasts had been set off, and was seriously injured by a large block of ore which falling from its position struck him on the back of the head.

William Gould, an engineer on the Susquehanna Railroad, and Frederick Byrne, a brakeman on the same line, were severely injured in a rear-end collision which occurred at Butler. Gould's injuries, it was believed, would terminate fatally.

Michael Butzki, a miner employed in the new shaft of the Wharton mine at Upper Hibernia, was instantly killed by the explosion of a dynamite charge in one of the drifts. The man was close to the place where the explosion occurred, and his body was literally blown to fragments.

John Rillo, employed by Salvatora Monda, a manufacturer of fire works, whose factory was in his home at Green Village road, Madison, had both eyes blown out by an explosion which completely wrecked the house. John Monda, a nine year old son of Salvatora Monda, was fatally hurt. All the inmates at the house were engaged in the business of making fire works, and all were severely and painfully injured. The other victims were: Josephine Monda, 39 years old, badly injured internally; Frank Monda, her seven year old son, badly burned; Carmelite Monda, her five year old daughter, badly burned; and Marco Rillo, 41 years old, crushed and badly burned. The child, John Monda, died at the Morristown hospital, to which all the sufferers were removed, and it was not believed that John Rillo could recover.

Passaic County.

James Nolan, an engineer on the Erie Railroad, while slowing down preparatory to stopping his train at Passaic, was struck violently in the abdomen by the reverse lever and thrown from the cab to the track; the wheels of the tender passed over his right hand and the four fingers were cut completely off.

Henry Adler, a lineman, fell from a pole on which he was working at Paterson, and suffered severe bruises of the back and head.

Charles Allen, a carpenter, while working on a building at Paterson, fell from the scaffold and suffered a fracture of the arm near the elbow.

Charles Padeno, a trackman on the Susquehanna Railroad, while repairing the tracks on the trestle bridge near Fourth avenue, Paterson, lost his footing and fell backwards, a distance of forty-five feet; he was taken to a hospital in an unconscious condition, but is expected to recover.

Eli Arthur Ellis, a foreman dyer in the Manhattan Dye Works at Passaic, was caught between the floor of a freight elevator and the third floor of the mill and crushed to death. His skull was fractured and his chest crushed in.

James Butler, 16 years old, employed in the plant of the Passaic Steel Co. at Paterson, had his right leg caught by the trousers and drawn into the gears of a machine on which he was working; in an endeavor to save himself the boy's left arm was caught also and both were crushed so badly that they were amputated immediately on his arrival at the hospital. The unfortunate boy had just returned to work after three weeks idleness, due to his having had three fingers of his hand crushed and afterwards amputated.

Salem County.

Wilmer A. Ahn, employed on a farm truck boat, sailing from Pedricktown on Old Mans Creek, near the Delaware river, fell from the deck and was drowned.

Somerset County.

James E. Sherman, a mail carrier on a rural delivery route of the Somerville postoffice, was struck and instantly killed by a passenger train while driving across the Lehigh Valley Railroad track near Royerfield.

George W. Taylor, a carpenter, while working on a building in Somerville, lost his footing on a ladder and fell to the ground, sustaining a compound fracture of the left leg between the knee and ankle.

Sussex County.

Henry Larrison, employed in the paper mills at Hamburg, met with an accident while at work that resulted in his having an arm broken.

Union County.

John Rockase, an iron moulder, 32 years old, employed in the works of the Singer Mfg. Co. at Elizabethport, had a foot very badly burned by molten iron. At the hospital it was believed that even if amputation could be avoided the man would be unable to work for at least three months.

Nathan Sharp, an employe of the Central Railroad, while at work on a scaffold under a bridge at Plainfield, was thrown to the ground in consequence of the wrecking of the scaffold by a passing truck, and had a leg broken besides suffering severe bruises about the body.

Robert McAdam, a structural iron worker, while employed on a building at Elizabeth, had a hand and also a foot badly crushed under a heavy iron beam which fell while being placed in position.

Thomas Dillon, a blacksmith employed in the works of the Singer Mfg. Co. at Elizabethport, while running a trip hammer, was struck on the face and badly bruised and burned by a large piece of heated steel which flew off under a blow of the hammer.

Herman Gerhard, an ice wagon driver, was thrown to the street from his seat through his horse having become frightened, and striking the pavement head first, suffered a fracture of the skull from which it was not expected by the physicians that he could recover.

John Farrio, employed in the car repair shops of the Central Railroad at Elizabethport, had a foot badly crushed under some heavy timber that fell upon it.

Raymond Eggers, an assistant engineer in the Rushmore Dynamo Works at Plainfield, was seriously injured by an explosion of gas which blew off the cylinder head of one of the engines. Edward Jones, another employe of the Rushmore Co., was seriously injured about the legs and body by the same explosion.

Elmer Shuttle, employed in a steam laundry at Westfield, while endeavoring to adjust some machinery, fell from the ladder on which he was standing, and striking one of the washing machines, was severely injured about the head and body.

Henry Hoffman, a machinist employed in the Scott Press Works at Plainfield, had a finger so badly bruised in the gears of a lathe on which he was working that it had to be amputated.

Patrick McCann, employed in the Jenkens Rubber Works at Elizabeth, was caught in the machinery, and had a hand so severely lacerated that three fingers had to be amputated.

Thomas Kenney, a plumber, fell from a ladder in a building in which he was working at Elizabeth, and had an arm broken, besides suffering many severe bruises about the body, and a scalp wound on the head.

Warren County.

Joseph Vichie, a miner employed by the Empire Steel and Iron Co. at Oxford, fell down a fifty foot slope and sustained a fracture of the skull. A few hours after the accident to Vichie, a laborer had a leg broken in the same mine by a large piece of ore becoming loose and rolling upon him.

John Winters, a freight conductor on the Lackawanna Railroad, was struck by a drill engine opposite the Washington station, and instantly killed.

John Carr, engineer on the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad, was instantly killed in a collision with a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Foul

Rift, and Henry Stiles, his fireman, was seriously injured. Nathan Struss and Henry Cody, engineer and fireman, respectively, of the Pennsylvania train involved in the collision, were seriously injured.

Frontino Angelo, employed in the Edison Cement Co., at New Village, while at work with four other laborers in a stockhouse keeping the finished cement directed toward a large screw conveyor which made forty revolutions per minute, mounted the heap of material in the machine, and was dragged into the large cylinder by the screw which almost literally ground his body to pieces, before the machinery, which was run by electricity, could be stopped. The man was about 30 years old, and had a wife and child in Italy. Other foreign laborers have lost their lives in the cement plants through their absolute ignorance of dangers appertaining to the machinery.

Edward Starger, an iron worker, fell from the roof of one of the buildings of the Warren Iron Foundry at Phillipsburg, and had his right shoulder blade fractured, besides receiving severe cuts and bruises about the body.

John Simon, an employe of the Warren Iron Foundry at Phillipsburg, was painfully burned by molten iron which fell upon him while at work.

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Atlantic County.

James Whitaker, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold at Atlantic City, and was injured internally.

Burlington County.

James J. Carter, a heater, employed in the wire mills at Kinkora, met with an accident while at work that resulted in two fingers being badly crushed.

Robert Peak, a carpenter, while working in a gelatine factory at Fieldsboro, had a foot badly crushed through a heavy iron pipe falling upon it.

Joseph Clauss, Jr., 21 years old, a foreman in the Riverside Metal Works, was caught in a belt which he was attempting to run on a pulley, and after being whirled around the shaft many times at a very rapid speed, fell unconscious to the floor, a distance of 15 feet, and died a half hour later without having regained consciousness. One of the man's arms had been torn off at the elbow, and both legs were broken.

Daniel J. Lamb, employed in the "blooming mill" of the Roebling plant at Roebling, was struck and instantly killed by the fragments of a fly wheel of an engine, the governor belt of which had slipped off, thus greatly increasing its speed and causing the bursting of the wheel.

William Hensley, 16 years old, suffered injuries of the right leg and back through being caught in an elevator in the Springfield Worsted Mills at Bordentown, where he was employed.

Camden County.

William Howden, 45 years old, was crushed to death under a bale of licorice weighing 450 pounds which fell upon him in the works of the McAndrews & Forbes Co., at Camden, where he was employed.

Frank Cousins, 37 years old, employed in the yards of the New York Ship Building Co., at Camden, received a severe scalp wound while at work through an accidental blow from a plank.

Stanley Glembosky, 34 years old, received a severe wound in the foot through stepping on a nail while at work in the factory of the Castle Kid Co., at Camden.

Samuel Kean, 18 years old, had a foot badly lacerated through an accident which occurred in the works of the Racing Boat Manufacturing Co., where he is employed.

Angelo Bell, 25 years old, employed in the chalk works at the foot of Winston street, South Camden, had a foot badly crushed through an accident that occurred while he was at work.

Anna Funk, 17 years old, employed in the Argo Mills at Camden, had a hand caught in a machine on which she was working, and received bruises of a character so severe that it was thought amputation of several fingers would be necessary.

Henry R. Dixon, 30 years old, employed in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co., at Camden, had almost all the flesh torn from his thumb through an accident which occurred while he was operating a planer.

Joseph Marion, 23 years old, had a leg broken through an accident while working at the plant of the American Dredge Co., at Camden.

Thomas Molusky, 22 years old, employed in the Camden White Lead Works, was very badly burned by vitriol, which was splashed upon him in consequence of a fellow workman having carelessly dropped a heavy article into a large tank containing the fiery liquid.

John McRoy, 29 years old, employed in the plant of the Campbell Preserving Co., at Camden, was painfully injured through having a hand caught in a machine on which he was working. Two of the man's fingers were so badly torn that the nails had to be taken off and the tops sewed up; N. B. Locher, 50 years old, employed in the same establishment, had two fingers slit from the ends to the second joint through coming in contact with a piece of rapidly revolving machinery; both of these accidents occurred in one day.

Jacob Green, 25 years old, had a leg severely bruised under a heavy steel plate which fell upon it in the yards of the New York Ship Building Co., at Camden, where he was employed.

Sheppard Stewart, a carpenter, while working in a mill at Aura, had his left hand so badly mangled and torn by a circular saw, that at the hospital it was at first feared that the injured member would have to be amputated at the wrist; this, however, was not done, but even if the treatment adopted should be successful the hand will remain in a comparatively crippled condition.

Morris Thompson, 25 years old, employed in the plant of the Victor Talking Machine Co., at Camden, while operating a lathe, had an eye injured by a chip of steel which struck him while bending over his work.

Emanuel Troy, 47 years old, employed in the Campbell Preserving Co.'s plant at Camden, was severely injured while at work through a heavy iron pipe falling upon his head.

John Pierce, 52 years old, had his right arm badly lacerated by a circular saw in the plant of the C. B. Cole's Co., at Camden.

Frank Smith, 24 years old, had his head severely cut through an accidental fall in the works of the Camden White Lead Co., at Camden, where he was employed.

Mrs. Mattie Zane, 49 years old, employed in the Highland Worsted Mills at Camden, while stooping to pick up something relating to her work that had fallen upon the floor, had her hair caught by the revolving shaft as she bent over, and in an instant she was drawn under the shaft. Her screams attracted attention and the machinery was stopped, but when an effort was made to release the woman, it was found that her head was so firmly held by the shafting and belting that only by carefully reversing the machinery could she be freed. When finally extricated, it was found that the largest part of the hair and scalp had been torn from the woman's head. A horrifyng circumstance connected with the accident, as reported, was that the belt which ran over a pulley on the outside of the building carried a portion of the woman's scalp along until it dropped among a number of the working girls who were about leaving the mill. At the hospital to which Mrs. Zane was taken, it was believed that if blood poisoning did not set in the woman's life might be saved.

William McKedrick, employed in a coal yard at Haddonfield, was caught in the belting of some machinery while at work, and had three ribs broken besides suffering a dislocation of the shoulder.

Elix Schultz, 18 years old, employed in the works of the Victor Talking Machine Co., at Camden, had part of the flesh of his right forearm torn from the bone through coming in contact with a rapidly running saw.

Walter B. Farbour, employed in the Pavonia Car Shops at Camden, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy piece of iron falling upon it.

George Carl, 24 years old, a car inspector on the Atlantic City Railroad, had his skull fractured by the door of a car which he was endeavoring to open having toppled over and struck him on the head. The accident occurred in the freight yard at Camden.

Edward Howard, a brakeman on the Atlantic City Railroad, while coupling cars at Kaighn's Point ferry, Camden, had a foot caught between the bumpers and so badly crushed that amputation will probably be necessary.

Thomas L. Powers, employed in the Camden Ice Co.'s plant at Camden, was, while working at the ammonia pipes, severely scalded by escaping steam.

Dominic Caldo, a laborer employed in the Camden Iron Works at Camden, was caught between the edge of a platform car and a ten ton casting that was being hoisted upon it, and was crushed so badly that it was believed at the hospital that he had been injured internally.

Daniel McNichol, 37 years old, a laborer, while engaged in laying paving stones between the railroad tracks at Starr's crossing, Camden, was struck by a freight train, and so badly injured that at the hospital to which he was brought his recovery was regarded as very improbable. The man's right leg was broken, his knee fractured, and body badly crushed and bruised.

Joseph Demare, a laborer employed in the Farr & Bailey Co.'s plant at Camden, while working near a benzine tank was overcome by the fumes arising from the liquid, and fell into the receptacle. Fellow workmen rescued him in time to save his life.

John Rudolph, 34 years old, while working on a punching machine in the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, was caught in some part of the machinery, and severely bruised about the body..

George Krans, employed in the Camden Iron Works at Camden, had a leg fractured through the breaking of a piston rod.

John C. Kerchner, 50 years old, employed in the plant of the General Chemical Co. at Camden, was very badly burned about the face and body by acid thrown upon him from an exploded carboy, which was filled with the fiery liquid.

Cumberland County.

Walter Chambers, 18 years old, while working in a pickle factory at Delmont, was buried under the debris of a brick wall which fell upon him while workmen were making an excavation on its immediate outside. The man was rescued as speedily as possible and taken on a special train to a Camden hospital in an effort to save his life.

Essex County.

William Dobson, employed by the Heller Bros. Co., manufacturers of files and rasps at Newark, set fire to a quantity of benzine in the cellar of the store on West Prospect street, with a lamp which he had taken to light his way, and was very severely burned about the body, legs and arms.

Louis VanKenren, employed in the power house of the Public Service Corporation at the foot of River street, Newark, was severely scalded about the head, arms and body by steam from a ruptured high pressure pipe, and lies in the hospital in a critical condition.

Richard Mayo, a laborer employed in the works of the Combination Roll and Rubber Co. at Bloomfield, while unloading coal for the plant from a boat, had a foot very badly crushed by a wheelbarrow which fell upon it from a plank leading from the barge to the bank of the canal.

Stephen Darcy, 20 years old, a lineman employed by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Co., was shocked while stringing telephone wires, by coming in contact with a live wire, and fell to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, receiving injuries of a painful and dangerous character.

Philip Gron, 45 years old, a conductor on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, fell from a freight train at Wheelers Point road, and had his right leg crushed so badly that it had to be amputated; besides the injuries to his leg, the man was hurt internally.

Raffalo Menzo, a laborer employed in the consolidated bottling works on Oliver street, Newark, while endeavoring to repair a leak in a skylight, fell through the frame and glass to the floor below, a distance of twenty-five feet, and suffered several severe cuts and bruises about the arms and body.

Rudolph Peters, an elevator constructor, while working in the pit of a hydraulic elevator that was being built up from the sub-cellar of the Mutual Life Insurance Association's new building on Clinton street, Newark, was instantly killed by a large section of steel pipe that had slipped from its fastenings, and descending struck him on the head.

John Kramer, a mason, while working on a new building in Newark, was struck on the head by a heavy beam, and suffered a fracture of the skull which will probably result in his death.

Three employes of the Spencer Degreasing Co. on Murray street, were overcome by the fumes in a naptha tank which they had entered for the purpose of cleaning it out. One of the men died after they had been taken out and were being carried to the hospital. The name of the dead man who was a foreigner, could not be learned; the others are Jacob Lieber and Charles Belda, both residents of Newark.

Mathew Mortenson, a machinist employed in the Hews and Phillips shops at Newark, had two fingers of his right hand badly crushed by a heavy valve falling upon it.

William Fuller and Thomas Hamilton, masons, employed on the City Hall annex, Newark, were injured—one on the head, and the other about the body—through having jumped from a scaffold twelve feet above the ground, in order to escape more serious injury from a one ton coping stone which fell from its position on the wall and wrecked the scaffold in its descent.

Orville Limebeck, 27 years old, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught between two cars which he was engaged in coupling at the Waverly freight station, and suffered several painful bruises.

Hudson County.

Jacob Petri, 20 years old, a driver of an ice wagon, was severely injured about the legs, and also suffered many cuts and bruises about the head and body, as the result of his wagon having been struck by a Hudson Heights trolley car.

Abe Vredo, a wagon driver, was thrown from his elevated seat on the vehicle to the ground by a collision with a trolley car, and suffered a sprained back, besides being injured internally.

Michael Leary, a laborer, while helping to load a heavy crate on a boat at a Hoboken pier, was pinned between the boat and the dock, and when released was found to have received some severe bruises about the chest and arms, besides being injured internally.

John Buzichini, a laborer, while working on an Erie Railroad pier at Jersey City, had his left leg broken by a bag of feed which fell upon him.

Hans Schultz, a painter, fell from a scaffold on a building at Halliday street, Jersey City, and died from his injuries a few hours later.

John Macnsky, a laborer, employed in the Para Rubber Co.'s plant at Jersey City, had his left arm badly crushed in the machinery.

Joseph Auburn, a truck driver, employed by the Flemish Art Co. at Hoboken, was thrown from his seat on a truck while waiting at the ferry, in consequence of the rope which secured his load having broken, and allowed a heavy case of goods to topple over upon him.

James McCue, 17 years old, employed in the works of the Barnes Mfg. Co. at Jersey City, fell against the revolving blades of a grooving machine which he was engaged in oiling at the time, and had a deep gash cut in his back.

William Stilling, a motorman on the Plank Road trolley line, had a leg broken in a collision between his car and a truck on Communipaw avenue, Jersey City.

Philip Ostermeir, employed in a wax manufactory at Jersey City, was severely burned while endeavoring to extinguish a fire caused by the overflow and ignition of the contents of a can of wax which was boiling on a gas stove.

William Maloney, driver of a moving van, fell from his seat to a stone paved street in Jersey City, while endeavoring to adjust a part of the harness, and suffered a fracture of the skull which will probably result fatally.

Charles Piccola, 35 years old, a truck driver, fell from his vehicle while in Jersey City, and had his left ankle broken.

August Gotzner, employed in the factory of J. S. Mundy, Jersey City, was struck on the head by a fragment of a broken cogwheel, and suffered a fracture of the skull.

John Oelkers, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, while on the last car of a freight train at Secaucus, was thrown from the platform by a sudden start of the train, and his foot having caught in the chain brake was dragged along the track a distance of one hundred feet. The man's foot and leg were severely wrenched and his body badly bruised.

Christopher Geigher, an electrician, while at work in the power house of the Public Service Corporation at Jersey City, fell against a switchboard, and received a shock which resulted in instant death.

William Davis, 24 years old, a painter, while working on a house at Hoboken, fell from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of fifteen feeet, and received a scalp wound together with some severe bruises about the body.

James Keyes, a laborer, 40 years old, while at work on some railroad excavations at Snake Hill, was crushed under a steam shovel weighing nearly two tons, which fell upon him in consequence of the suspending cable having snapped, and died while on his way to the hospital.

Alexander Bronsco, 40 years old, a truck driver, was so severely injured in a collision between his vehicle and a White Line trolley car, on the Paterson Plank Road leading to Hoboken, that he died in a hospital a few days later.

Anthony Soldenella, 38 years old, a trackwalker on the Central Railroa of New Jersey, was struck by a train near the Communipaw station, and hurled forty feet along the track, receiving injuries from which he can scarcely recover.

Jacob Aschink, a farm laborer, while driving a truck containing a load of produce across New York avenue, Jersey City, had his vehicle struck by a North Bergen trolley car, and was himself so badly injured that he died one hour later.

Louis Artec, a laborer, employed by the Standard Oil Co., was severely burned in a fire which followed the explosion of an oil tank at Weehawken on the dock of the Erie Railroad where he was employed.

Joseph A. Jecovelli, 21 years old, a laborer employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel at Weehawken, was struck by a car loaded with rock and earth that was being run out of the tunnel, and instantly killed.

Henry Smith, 40 years old, employed as a brakeman in the Homestead end of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, was thrown from his car and so badly injured that he died before reaching a hospital to which he was being conveyed.

Thomas Smith, an employe of the Erie Railroad Co. while working at the foot of Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, fell between the platforms of two cars, and suffered several severe cuts and sprains.

Henry Robertson, 40 years old, an engineer on the Erie Railroad, while leaning out of his cab window looking for signals, was stricken unconscious through his head coming in contact with a telegraph pole. At the hospital tc which the man was taken, his condition was regarded as critical.

Louis Van Kenren, employed in the power house of the Public Service Corporation at Jersey City, while preparing to repair a leak in a 2½ inch drip pipe in a pit on the high pressure side of the building, was badly scalded about the head, arms and shoulders, by steam from a ruptured pipe which escaped under a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch.

Chrohetta Augusta, driver of a bakery wagon, was thrown from the seat of his vehicle by a collision with a trolley car which occurred on Sumount avenue, and was severely injured about the head.

Colemic Novei, 28 years old, a mason, while working on a building in Jersey City, had a leg badly crushed by a heavy stone which slipped from its place on a wall and fell upon it.

Samuel Medez, employed by the Hudson Tunnel Co. while at work in the bottom of a shaft at Jersey City, was seriously crushed under an elevator containing ten men, which descended upon him in such a way as to afford no opportunity for escape.

Frederick Lutz, employed in a Jersey City brewery, had a foot caught between the edge of the elevator floor and the brick wall of the shaft, and was held fast in that position for one hour, during which time fellow work-

men were engaged in cutting out a section of the platform planking to bring about his release. The man's foot was badly crushed and the muscles and tendons of his leg were injured.

Frank Murphy, a painter, while working on a house in Jersey City Heights, fell from a scaffold and suffered a fracture of two ribs.

Willim Gesullo, employed by the Fletcher & Harrison Engine Co., while working on a steamboat at the Hoboken docks fell into the hold and broke his right arm, besides receiving many painful bruises about the body.

William Bengaloy, fireman; Thomas P. Benjamin, engineer; George Hendrickson, brakeman; and Charles Bracken, also a brakeman, all four men constituting the crew of a passenger train, were badly injured in a wreck following a collision between their train and some freight cars at Brills Crossing, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Of the four, Bracken, who had an arm broken, and nose fractured, besides suffering several severe scalp wounds, was the most seriously injured.

Adam Delosky, a laborer, had his right arm broken while at work in the T. Shriver & Co.'s foundry at Jersey City.

Thomas McGrath, employed as a driver by the Hurson County Lunatic Asylum Commission, had his collar bone fractured in a collision between the vehicle which he was driving and a trolley car of the Turnpike line, which occurred just east of the Hackensack River bridge in the West End section of Jersey City.

E. H. Gault, a roofer, was severely burned about the head, arms and body by a shower of a hot mixture of tar and asphalt that fell upon him from a large pail by which it was being hoisted to the roof.

Antonio Kuloco, a laborer, while working under the elevated railroad at Newark street, Hoboken, was struck by a heavy girder which fell from the structure above, and instantly killed.

Marino Mussila, a fireman on an Erie Railroad tug, while lying at the foot of 16th street, Jersey City, was badly scalded about the arms and legs by escaping steam from an injector.

Hunterdon County.

Frank Calligan, a youth employed in the Wm. Mann Paper Co.'s paper mills at Lambertville, where he was learning the paper making trade, while standing on a small platform above a pair of rollers known as "dryers", slipped and fell feet first between them. Before the power could be shut off or assistance rendered in any way, the boy's body had passed entirely through the great mangle, which not only broke every bone in his body, but crushed them to small pieces.

George Cooper, employed in the saw house of the Lambertville Spoke Mill, while attempting to replace a belt that had run off its pulley, had the sleeve of his shirt caught in the heavy and rapidly moving strap, and would have been drawn up to the shafting but for the promptness with which he was grasped and held by a fellow workman until all the clothing had been torn from the upper part of his body. When released it was found that the man's right ear was almost torn off, and his scalp severely lacerated.

Leslie Bilby, employed in the Lambertville Spoke Mill, had the first and second fingers of his right hand cut part of the way through by coming in contact with a circular saw.

George Sergeant, a brakeman on the Flemington branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, while drilling cars to make up a train near Flemington, was thrown from a car platform to the track, and received many very painful bruises.

Mercer County.

John Hattaoski, a laborer employed in the Roebling plant at Trenton, was severely cut and bruised about the head and shoulders while in the storehouse of the plant by a heavy bar of iron falling upon him.

Jeremiah Delaney, a laborer, while at work at Warren and Front streets, Trenton, had a foot crushed by a heavy pipe which fell upon it.

Walter W. Whitlock, an expressman, while endeavoring to board a freight train that was drawing into the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the State Fair Grounds, Trenton, slipped and fell under the wheels, which passed over his right leg and left foot. The man died a few hours later after having had the injured leg and foot amputated. His purpose in boarding the train was to secure orders for moving some of the freight intended for exhibition.

John Archibald, a conductor on the Trenton street railway, fell from the top of his car while adjusting some of the mechanism, and was taken in an unconscious condition to a hospital where on examination the man was found to be in a critical condition from the numerous cuts and bruises he had received.

Arno Schmidt, a brakeman on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, had the bones of a finger of the left hand so badly crushed by the lever of a switch which he was operating that it had to be amputated.

Vincent Falzino, a section hand on the Reading Railway, had a hand crushed while at work by a heavy iron bar falling upon it.

Ernest Barnett, employed in the works of the Trenton Oil Cloth and Linoleum Co. at Trenton, had his right hand so badly crushed and torn in a machine on which he was working, that the thumb had to be amputated.

George Sepenay, a laborer employed in the Trenton works of the John A. Roebling Co., had his foot badly injured through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Theodore Mathews, a carpenter, fell from a rear window of a hotel in Trenton where he was doing some work, and striking head first on the ground, received injuries which have left him in a critical condition.

James Revesz, 34 years old, employed as a section hand on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while employed cutting grass along the borders of the roadbed near South Clinton avenue, Trenton, was struck by an express train while crossing the track and instantly killed.

Samuel Dumuseres, employed in the works of the John A. Roebling Co. at Trenton, had two ribs broken through an accident that occurred while he was at work.

Michael Storms, a laborer employed in the Kinkora works of the Roebling Co., had a hip fractured through an accident that occurred while he was at work.

Chester Grooms, employed in the United Oil Cloth Factory at Trenton, had a foot crushed under a heavy weight which accidentally fell upon it.

John Brustes, employed in the Roebling plant at Trenton, had a leg broken while at work by a heavy piece of iron falling upon him.

Middlesex County.

Charles Jacobsen, a truck driver, was thrown from his seat and severely injured while on a street at Perth Amboy, in consequence of his vehicle having been run into by a trolley car.

Abraham Johnson, employed in the Perth Amboy Gas Co.'s plant, was so badly injured by an explosion of gas which occurred in the works, that he died a couple of days later.

Paul Bagniski, 23 years old, employed as a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was crushed between two cars at Port Reading, and died of his injuries two days later.

John Cariso, a laborer employed in the Grasselli Chemical Works at Carteret, fell from the roof of one of the buildings and was very badly injured.

Julius Palasky, a laborer, was severely injured while at work in the plant of the Barber Asphalt Works, through being squeezed between two cars.

Thomas Bartu, an employe of the United States Rubber Co. at New Brunswick, had three fingers of his left hand badly crushed in the mechanism of a folding machine which he was engaged in operating.

Four laborers of foreign birth, employed in the terra cotta and fireproofing plant of the Didier March Co. at Keasby, whose names could not be ascertained, were all very badly injured, one of them fatally, by the cave-in of an old brick kiln which they were engaged in demolishing. The man who was fatally hurt (back broken), received his injuries while making an attempt to warn his fellow workmen of the falling walls.

John Oklafesak, 35 years old, a laborer employed in the Lehigh Valley coal bins at Perth Amboy, fell into a coal heap from an elevation of ten feet, and received injuries of a character that caused his death almost immediately after the occurrence.

Morris County.

John Diak, a laborer, 21 years old, was fatally injured in a cave-in of rock and earth that occurred in one of the shafts of the Richard Mine at Dover, where he was employed; the man died the following day. A pitiful circumstance of the accident is that Diak's wife at the time it occurred was on her way from Hungary to join him here.

John Vesovelinsky, 20 years old, was instantly killed in the Oreland mine at Hibernia, and by the same accident the mine boss, also a Hungarian, name not reported, was seriously injured. The disaster was the result of a heavy timber falling from the wall and breaking the neck of one man, at the same time crushing and maiming the other.

Seven men employed in the Wharton mines at Upper Hibernia, who were descending into the 500 foot shaft to the working levels on the little car called the "skip," were all fearfully injured in consequence of the engineer who regulated and guided the descent having fainted at his post. The little car with its human freight had been lowered about half way down the shaft and all fell together the remaining distance, about 250 feet, when the machinery was no longer under control. The men most seriously injured were: Joseph Ostenisky, 45 years old, compound fracture of both legs and internal injuries; the physicians pronounced his case hopeless; John Treeblick, 21 years old, back broken, internally injured and paralyzed because of the spinal fracture; cannot recover; George Cooper, 23 years old, compound fracture of the right leg, bones of the left foot so badly splintered that the member had to be amputated, internal injuries and body a mass of bruises; Charles Roman, 42 years old, jaw broken, flesh torn from the bone of left thigh over a space of eight inches; John Yanalik, 40 years old, a fracture of the left leg that reduced the bone to splinters, besides internal injuries and many body bruises. The other two men escaped with broken legs and minor body bruises.

Monmouth County.

Frederick Kolb, while working with a section crew on the railroad at Inlaystown, met with an accident that resulted in his having two ribs broken.

Ernest Sampson, a motorman, had a leg broken in a collision with another car at Keyport.

Henry Boskey, a carpenter, while working on a house at Red Bank, ran a rusty nail into his hand and contracted thereby what appeared to be blood poisoning.

Samuel Lenher, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, while going over the Oceanport drawbridge, was struck on the head by one of the supports, and instantly killed.

Ocean County.

Thomas Earle, employed in the saw mill of Joseph Irons at Whileing, near Lakehurst, was almost instantly killed by a blow from a heavy knot which was hurled from a large circular saw and struck him in the abdomen with great force.

Passaic County.

Joseph Skelly, an engineer, and William Bonhema, employes of the Garfield Municipal Water Board, were caught in an outpour of 50,000 gallons

of water that was suddenly released at the pumping station, in consequence of the iron bands about the tank that held the liquid having given away. Both men were dashed violently against the machinery, and suffered internal injuries that left them in a critical condition.

Joseph Maroson, 41 years old, employed in the Eastwood machine shops at Paterson, had his right arm fractured by a blow from a heavy iron ruler.

Charles Wetsel, a tinsmiths, was shocked to death while at work on a roof at 351 Passaic street, Passaic, through coming in contact with some powerfully charged electric wires which passed over the house at a distance of four feet from the roof. When discovered, which was only a few minutes after receiving the shock, the man's clothing was burning, and it was while these were being hastily removed that he died.

Henry Rose, employed in the Looschen piano case factory at Paterson, was badly scalded by a rush of steam which escaped in consequence of a pipe elbow blowing out.

Sussex County.

Abram B. Rude, foreman of the Sheldon Lime Works at Hamburg, was badly hurt through an explosion which occurred in the plant.

Salem County.

George Howard, a workman employed in the plant of the Dupont Powder Co. at Carney Point, fell from a tank car at the works and suffered injuries to his back that it was feared would prove fatal.

Union County.

James Holliwood, a plumber, while working on a building at Third avenue, Elizabeth, fell into the cellar and suffered a fracture of the spine, which the physicians at the hospital to which he was taken said could not be otherwise than fatal.

Bartolo Stefano, a section laborer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was instantly killed on the tracks near the North Elizabeth station, by a fast express which struck just as he had stepped on the track to avoid a freight train that was coming in the opposite direction. The man had been on the road only two days and was totally unfamiliar with the work and its dangers.

Peter Antonniccio, a laborer, while working in a sewer trench at Christino street and Fourth avenue, Elizabeth, was crushed to death under a cave-in of earth from the sides of the cut. Another man, John Tony, was involved in the same accident, and received a fracture of the spine with other injuries from which it will take him a long time to recover.

Joseph Hassey, employed in the Heidreiter lumber mill at Elizabethport, had two fingers cut from a hand that was caught in a machine on which he was working.

Andrew Lelko, 57 years old, employed on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck by a train near Elizabeth, and died a short time after.

Warren County.

John Duffey, a moulder employed in the Ingersoll works at Phillipsburg, had his right arm severely bruised between two castings.

William Fleming, a carpenter, while working on a building in Washington, was struck on the chin by a hatchet which fell from the pocket of a man who was working above him, and received a gash which required several stitches to close up.

Adam Hendelong, employed in the Martins Creek Cement Works, was seriously injured through being caught in an elevator which he was engaged in repairing. The accident was caused by another man's having started the machine without giving warning. Hendelong had both legs broken, and one of them so badly crushed that it will have to be amputated.

Companies Incorporated in New Jersey.

The following named industrial corporations were formed in New Jersey with the intention of carrying on manufacturing business within the State.

OCTOBER, 1906.

Bergen County.

The Northern Valley Realty Co., to manufacture Portland Cement. Capital, $125,000.

Yukon Milling, Dredging and Power Co., to manufacture all kinds of drilling, tunnelling, dredging and electrical machinery. Capital, $350,000.

Wasterna Co., to carry on a general manufacturing business. Capital, $100,000.

Rutherford Mfg. Co., to carry on a general manufacturing business. Capital, $10,000.

Camden County.

Atlantic Refrigerating Machine Co., to manufacture refrigerators and appliances therefor. Capital, $150,000.

Paper Canister Mfg. Co., to manufacture paper boxes. Capital $100,000.

Gloucester Paper Mills Co., to manufacture paper of all kinds. Capital, $100,000.

Italian Art Tile and Mosiac Co., to manufacture statuary of various kinds. Capital, $500,000.

United States Mfg. Co., of Camden N. J., to manufacture merchandise of several kinds. Capital, $125,000.

Reinforced Brazing and Machine Co., to manufacture machinery, castings, etc. Capital, $30,000.

Pittsburg Sanitary Mfg. Co., to manufacture steel water closets, tanks, etc. Capital, $25,000.

Heray Glass Co., to manufacture mirrors, art glass, etc. Capital, $50,000.

The Kirnsley Co., to manufacture window sashes and doors. Capital, $200,000.

Cape May County.

W. A. Lovett Co., to manufacture harness oils, etc. Capital, $100,000.

Hudson County.

New Jersey Wetosote Paint Co., to manufacture paints. Capital, $100,000.

Southern Placer Mining Co., to manufacture mining machinery. Capital, $1,000.

Kerosene Carburator Co., to manufacture machinery. Capital, $100,000.

Crane & Whitman Co., to manufacture motor vehicles. Capital, $50,000.

Pierce Well Engineering Co., to manufacture machinery, tools, etc. Capital, $5,000.

C. G. V. Import Co., to manufacture motors and engines. Capital, $120,000.

Dock Gas Engine Co., to manufacture engines, motors and carriages. Capital, $400,000.

Southeimer Embroidery Mfg. Co., to manufacture embroideries. Capital, $20,000.

Garfunkel Light Co., to manufacture lighting appliances and fixtures. Capital, $25,000.

European Boxers Mfg. Co., to manufacture electric appliances. Capital, $100,000.

American Boxers Mfg. Co., to manufacture electrical machinery. Capital, $100,000.

Nierstadt Killaware Co., to manufacture chemicals. Capital, $100,000.

Curetis Chemical Co., to manufacture chemicals. Capital, $25,000.

United States Car Wheel Mfg. Co., to manufacture car wheels. Capital, $4,000,000.

Swanson Mfg. Co., to manufacture musical instruments. Capital, $1,000.

Hunterdon County.

Annandale Paint Mfg. Co., to manufacture paints and by-products of minerals. Capital, $50,000.

Gardner Valve Mfg. Co., to manufacture valves of all kinds. Capital, $300,000.

Lehigh Match Distributing Co., to manufacture machines for selling matches. Capital, $25,000.

Milford Oil Cloth Co., to manufacture oil cloth and linoleum. Capital, $100,000.

Mercer County.

Trenton Gutta Percha and Rubber Separating Co. Capital, $100,000.

Morris County.

Yamatine Mfg. Co., to manufacture textile fabrics of all kinds, and transform the same into imitation leather, artificial straw, etc. Capital, $750,000.

Middlesex County.

New Brunswick Chemical Co., to manufacture chemicals of all knids. Capital, $15,000.

Monmouth County.

Adam Heck Leather Co., to manufacture leather goods. Capital, $250,000.

Mint Ola Co., to manufacture drugs, etc. Capital, $10,000.

Ocean County.

Jones Break-up Co., to manufacture medicines. Capital, $150,000.

Passaic County.

The Victor Auto Tire Repair Co., to manufacture motors, engines, etc. Capital, $50,000.

The Manhattan Shirt Co., to manufacture cotton goods, etc. Capital, $2,250,000.

R. B. Anderson & Co., Inc., to manufacture electrical supplies. Capital, $15,000.

Joseph Walter Box Co., to manufacture paper boxes. Capital, $100,000.

Great Notch Ice Co., to manufacture artificial ice. Capital, $50,000.

Union County.

Nassau Coal Mining Co., to manufacture iron, steel, coke, gas, etc. Capital, $30,000.

P. Weinberger & Son, Ltd., to manufacture lace, leather goods and textile fabrics of all kinds. Capital, $10,000.

D. & I. Co., to manufacture shaving cream, soap, etc. Capital, $2,100.

Warren County.

American Filteration Co., to manufacture mechanical and electrical apparatus for filteration. Capital, $250,000.

Easton Explosive Co., to manufacture chemical compounds. Capital, $2,500.

NOVEMBER, 1906.

Atlantic County.

Ferdchke Co., to produce prints, lithographs, etc. Capiatl $50,000.

Gibson Co., to manufacture lead pipe, etc. Capital, $10,000.

Meyers-Cope Co., to produce photographs, etc. Capital, $10,000.

Tomasso Indestructible Hollow Cement Block Co., to manufacture cement building blocks. Capital, $5,000.

Bergen County.

Mittage & Volger, Inc., to manufacture typewriter supplies. Capital, $500,000.

T. F. Waggoner Co., to manufacture bricks. Capital, $25,000.

Boiling Spring Bottling Co., to manufacture siphons and bottles. Capital, $25,000.

Beckow, Dickenson Co., Inc., to manufacture leather, metal and glass goods. Capital, $250,000.

The Rutherford Ice and Cold Storage Co., to manufacture machinery for making ice. Capital, $50,000.

Camden County.

Herriman Mfg. Co., to manufacture underwear and knit goods. Capital, $125,000.

Keystone Ventilating Co., to manufacture ventilators of all kinds. Capital, $50,000.

Knox Motor Car Co., to manufacture motor vehicles. Capital, $10,000.

American Alcohol Co., to manufacture alcohol. Capital, $2,000,000.

Ralson-Wilkinson Co., to manufacture confectionery. Capital, $50,000.

Elburt Furniture Co., to manufacture furniture. Capital, $125,000.

Penn Drug Co., to manufacture drugs. Capital, $100,000.

Conover Machine Co., to manufacture agricultural machinery. Capital, $600,000.

Atlantic Refrigerating Co., to manufacture refrigerators of all kinds. Capital, $150,000.

Globe Pottery Co., to manufacture pottery of all kinds. Capital, $200,000.

Maxwell Paint Co., to manufacture paints. Capital, $110,000.

Cape May County.

W. A. Lovett & Co., Inc., to manufacture harness and oils. Capital, $100,000.

Essex County.

Star Spring Bed Co., to manufacture spring beds. Capital, $100,000.

Stevens Armond Co., to manufacture wearing apparel. Capital $275,000.

American Saw and Planing Mill Co., to manufacture builders' material. Capital not reported.

C. M. Bailey & Co., to prepare meat products. Capital, $100,000.

The Dairy and Confectionery Co., to manufacture refrigerators. Capital, $5,000.

The Defender Safety Window Co., to manufacture window frames and sashes. Capital, $50,000.

Newark Gas and Electric Fixture Co., to manufacture gas and electric fixtures. Capital, $25,000.

Hudson County.

Standard Gas and Electric Railway Car Co., to manufacture railway cars. Capital, $4,000,000.

Purity Drug Stores Co., to manufacture perfumes. Capital, $500,000.

Pulmonel Co., to manufacture chemicals. Capital, $100,000.

New Jersey Machine Co., to manufacture general machinery. Capital, $100,000.

Franco-American Medical Appliance Co., to manufacture surgical instruments. Capital, $250,000.

American Soap Co., to manufacture soaps. Capital, $125,000.

Hoboken Lumber Co., to manufacture furniture. Capital, $100,000.

Edwin W. Lane Boot and Shoe Co., to manufacture boots and shoes. Capital, $200,000.

Frank Barber Shoe Co., to manufacture boots and shoes. Capital, $50,000.

International Furniture Co., to manufacture furniture. Capital, $50,000.

Mercer County.

Capital City Foundry Co., to manufacture iron and metal. Capital, $25,000.

Peerless Foundry Process Co., to manufacture castings. Capital $50,000.

Trent Gas Appliance Co., to manufacture appliances for burning gas. Capital, $650,000.

Corbet Taylor Co., to manufacture shafting, hangers, etc. Capital, $100,000.

National Rifle Supply Co., to manufacture firearms, cartridges, etc.

Middlesex County.

United States Horse Shoeing Co., to establish horse shoeing shops and to manufacture horse shoes. Capital, $2,000,000.

Philadelphia Pipe Building Co., to manufacture building pipe. Capital, $50,000.

National Nail Driving Machine Co., to manufacture a device for driving nails. Capital, $50,000.

Herman, Aukman & Co., to manufacture laces, silks, etc. Capital, $700,000.

Morris County.

Liberty Mfg. Co., to manufacture printed cloth. Capital, $8,000.

Venturi Alarm Co., to manufacture fire extinguishers. Capital, $10,000.

Concrete Block Co., to manufacture concrete building blocks. Capital, $50,000.

Duane H. Nash, Inc., to manufacture harness and tanning implements. Capital, $100,000.

Passaic County.

Seneca Silk Co., to manufacture silks, etc. Capital, $125,000.

The Modern Equipment Engineering Co., to manufacture machinery. Capital, $5,000.

The Holedere Throwing Co., to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $25,000.

Retail Butchers Protective Association, to manufacture food products. Capital, $125,000.

The Pohl Machine Co., to manufacture thread finishing machines. Capital, $125,000.

The Royal Pure Food Co., to manufacture food products. Capital, $10,000.

Bon Arbor Chemical Co., to manufacture chemicals. Capital, $10,000.

Central Ribbon Co., to manufacture textile fabrics. Capital, $100,000.

Walton Silk Co., to handle raw and thrown silk. Capital, $5,000.

Union County.

Kenelworth Glove Leather Co., to manufacture leather. Capital, $150,000.

Plainfield Motor Car Co., to manufacture automobiles, motors, etc. Capital, $25,000.

New Jersey Structural Co., to manufacture products of iron, steel and other metals. Capital, $5,000.

Ackroid True Radiator Co., to manufacture appliances for burning illuminating gas. Capital, $100,000.

Elizabeth Motor Car Co., to manufacture motors, etc. Capital, $10,000.

Wachung Stone Co., to produce building material of all kinds. Capital, $125,000.

The Lake Pigment Co., to manufacture colors, paints and varnishes. Capital, $30,000.

Laggren Bros. Co., to manufacture tents, canopy awnings, etc. Capital, $25,000.

Warren County.

Standard Wood Working Co., to manufacture articles of wood. Capital, $50,000.

DECEMBER, 1906.

Atlantic County.

Atlantic Cement Block Co., to manufacture cement building blocks. Capital, $25,000.

Bergen County.

John T. Marrof Co., to carry on a general manufacturing business. Capital, $30,000.

United Chemical Co., to manufacture chemicals. Capital, $150,000.

George I. Hicks, Inc., to manufacture baker's machinery. Capital, $100,000.

D. A. Higgins & Co., to manufacture woolen goods. Capital, $100,000.

Burlington County.

Phoenix Wood Machining Co., to manufacture wooden ware. Capital, $125,000.

Camden County.

Camelia Flour Co., to manufacture flour. Capital, $5,000.

Standard Power Co., to manufacture motor bots. Capital, $500,000.

New Jersey Wave Propelled Motor Co., to manufacture motor boats and electrical motors. Capital, $750,000.

H. Oscar Brown Motor Car Co., to manufacture motor cars. Capital, $100,000.

Union Paper Goods Co., to manufacture paper of all kinds. Capital, $200,000.

Safety Buggy Co., to manufacture vehicles of all kinds. Capital, $250,000.

Phoenix Rubber Co., to manufacture rubber goods. Capital, $150,000.

Reliance Chemical Mfg. Co., to manufacture chemicals. Capital, $50,000.

Pure Drug Co., to manufacture drugs. Capital, $50,000.

Cumberland County.

The Leavens Mfg. Co., to manufacture a general line of hardware. Capital, $50,000.

Essex County.

The Strinis Metal Co., to manufacture sheet metal goods. Capital, $10,000.

The Orange Co-operative Ice Mfg. Co., to manufacture plate ice. Capital, $125,000.

St. John & Co., to manufacture extracts. Capital, $2,000.

Hansen & Co., to manufacture toys. Capital, $25,000.

American Analine Co., to manufacture coal tar chemicals. Capital, $5,000.

Sleeth, Brook & Seaman Co., to manufacture metal and woolen products. Capital, $100,000.

Graphite, Non-fricton and Lubricating Co., to manufacture graphite, etc. Capital, $15,000.

Central Motor Car Co., to manufacture automobiles. Capital, $25,000.

Imperial Machine Co., to manufacture machinery. Capital, $3,000.

The Corona Chemical Co., to manufacture chemicals. Capital, $125,000.

The Auto Appliance Co., to manufacture automobile appliances. Capital, $150,000.

Kaufher & Co., to manufacture leather. Capital, $125,000.

Hudson County.

The Mistletoes Silk Mills, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $100,000.

The American Sandwich Co., to make and market sandwiches. Capital, $20,000.

The Adolph Randnitz Co., to manufacture pocket books. Capital, $250,000.

Alex. Hamill Iron Works, to manufacture iron, etc. Capital, $100,000.

Brueggermorth Co., to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $20,000.

Standard Tooling and Plating Co., to manufacture iron and steel machinery. Capital, $5,000.

Bergen Point Iron Works, to manufacture iron. Capital, $50,000.

The Calliers Co., to manufacture metal goods. Capital, $300,000.

National Producer Gas Power Co., to manufacture gas and oil machines. Capital, $500,000.

Julius Regal Bag Co., to manufacture paper bags, etc. Capital, $40,000.

The Purathol Laboratory Co., to manufacture toilet articles. Capital, $250,000.

Ascetyline Specialty Co., to manufacture hardware, etc. Capital, $100,000.

Intercontinental Rubber Co., to manufacture and refine rubber. Capital not reported.

Cabot Mfg. Co., to manufacture doors, sashes, etc. Capital, $100,000.

National Sheet Metal Mfg. Co., to manufacture metal roofing, etc. Capital, $60,000.

The Wrigley Interlocked Switch Stand Co., to manufacture railway switches. Capital, $100,000.

Mercer County.

Mountain Lake Ice Co., to manufacture ice. Capital, $50,000.

Allegheny Motor Vehicle Co., to manufacture automobiles. Capital, $50,000.

Survey Maps Co., to manufacture maps, etc. Capital, $10,000.

Hydraulic Safe Mfg. Co., to manufacture machinery. Capital, $25,000.

Princeton Ice Co., to manufacture ice. Capital, $50,000.

Trenton Incubator Co., to manufacture incubators, etc. Capital, $200,000.

Mercer Drug Co., to manufacture drugs. Capital, $25,000.

Middlesex County.

Marcey Stove Repair Co., to manufacture stove castings. Capital, $36,000.

Standard Clay Mfg. Co., to manufacture earthen and clay products. Capital, $250,000.

Perth Amboy Tile & Chemical Co., to manufacture tiling and other clay products. Capital, $250,000.

Monmouth County.

D. H. Hills Drug Co., to manufacture drugs. Capital, $30,000.

Morris County.

Morristown Buckle Co., to manufacture a patented buckle known as the Y. L. B. buckle. Capital, $20,000.

Passaic County.

MacKenzie, Adams & Co., to manufacture linen handkerchiefs. Capital, $3,000.

Allen Coat, Apron & Supply Co., to manufacture and rent out for use coats, aprons, etc. Capital, $10,000.

Union County.

Neumex Verde Copper Co., to reduce gold, silver and other kinds of metal bearing ores. Capital, $1,000,000.

Elizabeth Automobile Co., to manufacture motors, electrical machinery, etc. Capital, $10,000.

JANUARY, 1907.

Bergen County.

Waldwick Wood Association, to decorate and to manufacture the material required therefor. Capital, $50,000.

Somerset Land Co., to manufacture brick, stone and other building material. Capital, $100,000.

American Realty Co., to decorate and to manufacture brick, stone and other building material. Capital, $100,000.

Standard Concrete Steel Co., to manufacture fire-proof building material. Capital, $5,000.

Camden County.

Otto Coke Co., to manufacture coke and other fuel. Capital, $100,000.

Dr. Chase Chemical Co., to manufacture chemicals and drugs.

Philadelphia Hydraulic Co., to manufacture cement blocks, tiling, etc. Capital, $150,000.

Prescott Turbine Engine Co., to manufacture turbine engines. Capital, $3,000.

Eckman Mfg. Co., to manufacture medicines. Capital, $500,000.

Consumers' Ice Cream Co., to manufacture ice cream, snow flakes, etc. Capital, $150,000.

Niko Leather Co., to manufacture leather. Capital, $5,000.

The S. & H. Button Co., to manufacture buttons of all kinds. Capital, $2,000.

Stamp Metal Co., to manufacture a variety of stamped metal articles. Capital, $100,000.

Essex County.

Otto Brand, Inc., to manufacture soda water. Capital, $60,000.

The National Lithographing, Co. of New Jersey, to manufacture lithographs and material therefor. Capital, $25,000.

New Jersey Automobile Co., to manufacture automobiles. Capital, $50,000.

The Fir Door Co., to manufacture doors. Capital, $50,000.

The Goodman Hat Mfg. Co., to manufacture hats. Capital, $125,000.

The Devac Automobile Co., to manufacture automobiles. Capital, $500,000.

United States Porcelain Faced Brick Co., to manufacture bricks. Capital, $500,000.

The Respirator Co., to manufacture respirators. Capital, $100,000.

Lincoln Cigar Co., to manufacture cigars. Capital, $25,000.

Gum Lax Mfg. Co., to manufacture chemicals. Capital, $100,000.

Eck Dynamo and Motor Co., to manufacture electrical appliances. Capital, $100,000.

Belleville Pulverizing Co., to manufacture fertilizers. Capital, $25,000.

Essex Lace Curtain Co., to manufacture lace curtains. Capital, $70,000.

Wilson Electric Mfg. Co., to manufacture electrical appliances. Capital, $100,000.

The Confetti Horn Blower Co., to manufacture toys. Capital, $25,000.

The Mutual Benefit Ice Co., to manufacture artificial ice. Capital, $300,000.

Hudson County.

The United States Dyeing and Engineering Co., to carry on a dyeing business. Capital, $75,000.

Cameron Chemical Co., to manufacture chemicals. Capital, $100,000.

Hampton Plumbing Co., to manufacture plumbers' supplies. Capital, $5,000.

Taylor Mfg. and Mining Co., to mine and work minerals. Capital, $20,000.

The Rahner Co., to manufacture electrical supplies. Capital, $10,000.

Pneumatic Machine Mfg. Co., to manufacture machinery. Capital, $200,000.

The J. L. Krom Mfg. Co., to manufacture machinery. Capital, $100,000.

Thomas Knust Co., to manufacture machinery and tools. Capital, $50,000.

Le Grand Broom Co., to manufacture whisks and brooms. Capital, $300,000.

Chas. Mudt and Sons Co., to manufacture metal work. Capital, $150,000.

Faber Cigar Co., to manufacture cigars. Capital, $25,000.

The National Clay Product Co., to manufacture bricks, etc. Capital, $50,000.

Venetian Mfg. Co., to manufacture art objects, etc. Capital, $20,000.

The Caldwell Black Board Co., to manufacture black boards. Capital, $75,000.

Wartinger Tobacco Co., to manufacture cigars. Capital, $20,000.

The Goshen Iron Co., to manufacture iron. Capital, $350,000.

Bergenpoint Iron Works, to manufacture iron and steel. Capital, $50,000.

New Jersey Petroleum Soap Co., to manufacture soaps, etc. Capital, $25,000.

Interstate Silver Co., to manufacture silverware. Capital, $25,000.

Mercer County.

Diploma Mfg. Co., to manufacture textile machinery. Capital, $25,000.

American Boiler Tube Cleaner Co., to manufacture steam boiler cleaners. Capital, $125,000.

Providential Rubber Co., to manufacture rubber goods. Capital, $125,000.

United Revolving Door Co., to manufacture revolving doors. Capital, $150,000.

Monmouth County.

Peoples Hygeia Ice Co., to manufacture artificial ice. Capital, $50,000.

Morris County.

Carbolinum Wood Preserving Co., to manufacture paints, oils, and hard wood fillers. Capital, $100,000.

National Peat Fuel Co., to manufacture peat briquetts for fuel. Capital, $100,000.

Passaic County.

The Jacob Levi Co., to manufacture overalls. Capital, $50,000.

Eureka Silk Dyeing Co., to dye silks and woolens. Capital, $50,000.

Dover Slag Co., to manufacture tools and machinery. Capital, $10,000.

The Conover Motor Car Co., to manufacture motors and motor parts. Capital, $20,000.

Advance Ribbon Co., to manufacture ribbon. Capital, $100,000.

Union County.

Plainfield Milk and Cream Co., to manufacture dairy products. Capital, $50,000.

Heilner and Co., to manufacture coke and substances used for fuel. Capital, $100,000.

Warren County.

Jere Woodring Co., to manufacture coke, steel, manganese and other metals. Capital, $100,000.

FEBRUARY, 1907.

Bergen County.

Hasbrouk Heights Development Co., to carry on any kind of manufacturing. Capital, $6,000.

Tenafly Realty Co., to produce Portland cement. Capital, $125,000.

Malvern Land Co., to produce brick, stone, and other building material. Capital, $100,000.

Fort Lee Contracting Co., to manufacture artificial building blocks. Capital, $3,000.

Camden County.

American Pneumatic Ship Co., to construct sailing and steam vessels of all kinds. Capital, $250,000.

Beel Automatic Co., to manufacture automobiles. Capital, $15,000.

Hartman Soap Mfg. Co., to manufacture soaps and toilet powders. Capital, $100,000.

Sayre Ford Mfg. Co., to manufacture brick, artificial stone and other building material. Capital, $100,000.

Pittsburg Springless Lock Co., to manufacture locks and other hardware. Capital, $125,000.

Keystone Nut Lock Mfg. Co., to manufacture tools, machinery, etc. Capital, $200,000.

Williamson Motor Car Co., to manufacture motors, engines, and other machinery. Capital, $15,000.

New Process Art Glass Co., to manufacture art glass and glass materials. Capital, $125,000.

Essex County.

Pope Automobile Co., to manufacture automobiles. Capital, $25,000.

Ideal Cement Block Mfg. Co., to manufacture cement building blocks. Capital, $25,000.

The Federal Felting Co., to manufacture felt goods. Capital, $50,000.

Meadows Chemical Co., to manufacture chemicals. Capital, $50,000.

Myers and Force Co., to manufacture novelties. Capital, $50,000.

The New Jersey Pipe Organ Co., to manufacture organs. Capital, $20,000.

Essex Embroidery Works, to manufacture embroideries. Capital, $20,000.

Venetian Art Mfg. Co., to manufacture articles from Pyroxyline. Capital, $20,000.

Barker Supply Co., to manufacture mechanical novelties. Capital, $10,000.

Posterity Co., to manufacture brushes, etc. Capital, $200,000.

Oriental Tissue Co., to manufacture tissue paper. Capital, $10,000.

Breeze Carbureter Co., to manufacture automobiles, etc. Capital, $50,000.

Domestic Ice Co., to manufacture artificial ice. Capital, $125,000.

The Standard Pneumatic Wheel Co., to manufacture automobiles. Capital, $200,000.

The A. Loehnberg Co., to manufacture leather. Capital, $125,000.

Hudson County.

National Peat Fuel Co., to manufacturer briquettes. Capital, $100,000.

Hermetic Casket Co., to manufacture caskets. Capital, $250,000.

Henry Gross Patent Shade Roller Co., to manufacture window shades. Capital, $100,000.

Marquez Cigar Co., to manufacture tobacco and cigars. Capital, $100,000.

Yunk Metal Process Co., to produce metals of various kinds. Capital, $150,000.

Textile Embroidery Co., to manufacture embroideries. Capital, $10,000.

H. A. Peck & Sons Piano Co., to manufacture musical instruments. Capital, $25,000.

New Jersey Architectural Co., to manufacture brick. Capital, $75,000.

Summit Door Co., to manufacturing mouldings. Capital, $10,000.

Funk Engineering Co., to manufacture automobiles. Capital, $100,000.

Continental Chemical Co., to manufacture chemicals. Capital, $200,000.

Atlantic Vehicle Co., to manufacture machinery. Capital, $25,000.

Sirocco Engineering Co., to manufacture machinery. Capital, $500,000.

Chemical Process Co., to manufacture chemicals. Capital, $50,000.

Mercer County.

Sterling Rubber Mfg. Co., to manufacture rubber goods. Capital, $300,000.

William H. Skirm Rubber Mfg. Co., to manufacture rubber goods. Capital, $300,000.

Atlas Rubber Co., to manufacture rubber goods. Capital, $125,000.

Middlesex County.

Flattona Wood Finishing Co., to manufacture varnish. Capital, $1,200.

Universal Corn Mapping Machine Co., to perform general mechanical work. Capital, $600,000.

Radiator Match Co., to manufacture matches. Capital, $500,000.

Passaic County.

American Silk Industrial Co., to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $70,000.

Passaic Cotton Mills, to manufacture yarns and other textile goods. Capital, $100,000.

Modern Silk Co., to manufacture cotton, linen, etc. Capital, $100,000.

James Radcliffe & Sons Co., to manufacture iron, steel, etc. Capital, $25,000.

The Pavia Shuttle Co., to manufacture shuttles. Capital, $5,000.

New Jersey Pink Granite Co., to quarry and work granite, etc. Capital, $250,000.

Corbett Bros. Co., to manufacture silks, woolens, etc. Capital, $250,000.

Union County.

Roosevelt Auto Co., to manufacture motors, engines and general machinery. Capital, $50,000.

Warren County.

Phillipsburg Brewing Co., to produce lager beer, porter, etc. Capital, $20,000.

MARCH, 1907.

Bergen County.

Westwood Fruit & Sugar Co., to manufacture molasses, syrups and malada. Capital, $50,000.

Little Ferry Paper Co., to manufacture paper of every description. Capital, $80,000.

Burlington County.

Elba Iron Works, to produce iron and steel. Capital, $50,000.

Camden County.

Zephyr Ventilator & Mfg. Co., to manufacture patented ventilators and lamp holders. Capital, $80,000.

The H. C. Schomacker Piano Co., to manufacture pianos. Capital, $50,000.

Best Silk Mfg. Co., to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $125,000.

Gravity Lock Mfg. Co., to manufacture locks. Capital, $300,000.

The automatic Advertising & Mfg. Co., to manufacture automatic machines. Capital, $100,000.

Cape May County.

Duvall Varnish & Paint Co., to manufacture chemicals, varnishes, dyes and paints. Capital, $3,500.

Essex County.

Solar Light Co., to manufacture incandescent lamps. Capital, $25,000.

Danbury Brewing & Ice Co., to produce malt liquors. Capital, $300,000.

Radel Leather Mfg. Co., to manufacture leather. Capital, $125,000.

The National Gas Regulator Co., to manufacture gas fixtures. Capital, $100,000.

K. Kaufman & Co., to manufacture trunks, bags, etc. Capital, $125,000.

Creole Queen Hair Tonic Mfg. Co., to manufacture hair tonic. Capital, $50,000.

American Leather Dressing Co., to manufacture leather dressings. Capital, $50,000.

Nesler Mackenzie Co., to manufacture jewelry. Capital, $50,000.

National Red Pil & Soap Co., to manufacture soaps. Capital, $15,000.

General Engineering Co., to manufacture steam engines. Capital, $100,000.

Newark Color & Chemical Works, to manufacture colors and chemicals. Capital, $50,000.

The George Wood Mfg. Co., to manufacture new forced feed oilers. Capital, $10,000.

La Compañia Edison Hespano Americano, to manufacture phonographs. Capital $25,000.

Hudson County.

Arthur L. Perkins Co., to manufacture hardware. Capital, $25,000.

Neuland Norths Co., to manufacture paper. Capital, $25,000.

New Jersey Medical Relief Co., to manufacture drugs. Capital, $10,000.

Leblanc Carburetor Co., to manufacture self propelling vehicles. Capital, $2,000.

Bowley Auto Pneumatic Tire Co., to manufacture rubber tires. Capital, $100,000.

The White Metal Co., to manufacture machinery. Capital, $30,000.

Allendale Electric Co., to manufacture electric machinery. Capital, $100,000.

McKenna Portland Cement Process Co., to produce concrete. Capital, $100,000.

Holbrook Mfg Co., to manufacture soaps. Capital, $300,000.

Boston Flat Rope & Belt Co., to manufacture wire rope. Capital, $300,000.

Nesemann Mfg. Co., to manufacture moving picture machines. Capital, $125,000.

Mercer County.

Trenton Gas & Electrical Fixture Mfg. Co., to manufacture gas and electrical fixtures and appliances. Capital, $50,000.

Reeves Engine & Machine Co., to manufacture engines and machinery. Capital, $53,000.

Middlesex County.

Michelin Tire Co., to manufacture pneumatic tires. Capital, $300,000.

Empire Foundry Co., to handle goods, wares and merchandise in connection with the foundry. Capital, $1,000.

Monmouth County.

Adcock Foundry & Machine Co., to produce iron castings. Capital, $25,000.

Ocean County.

Lakewood Mfg. Co., to manufacture medical and chemical preparations. Capital, $50,000.

Passaic County.

Bishop & Search Mining Co., to produce mining machinery. Capital, $25,000.

Reinhardt-Meading Co., to manufacture textile fabrics. Capital, $100,000.

L. Lapert, Inc., to produce iron ore, and to manufacture iron. Capital, $50,000.

The Owl Specialty Co., to manufacture "glattolyn." Capital, $100,000.

Enterprise Brick Co., to manufacture brick. Capital, $10,000.

Paterson Brass Foundry, to produce brass and zinc castings.

Savoy Shirt Co., to manufacture clothing. Capital, $125,000.

British American Chemical Co., to manufacture alkali and chemicals of all kinds. Capital, $50,000.

Stuyvesant Silk Co., to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $10,000.

Kylo Mfg. Co., to manufacture musical instruments. Capital, $50,000.

Union County.

Jenkins Bros., to manufacture valves, couplings, lubricators, machinery, etc. Capital, $750,000.

Union Cigar & Tobacco Co., to manufacture all forms of tobacco. Capital, $125,000.

Beerbower & Co., to manufacture clay products. Capital, $25,000.

Warren County.

Acme Belting Co., to manufacture cotton belting and fine hose. Capital, $100,000.

APRIL, 1907.

Atlantic County.

National Machine Works, to manufacture machinery. Capital, $15,000.

Advertising Sign Co., to manufacture electrical signs. Capital, $30,000.

Bergen County.

Carlstadt Consumers Ice Co., to manufacture artificial ice. Capital, $50,000.

New Jersey Stove Lid Co., to manufacture goods of any kind.

The Construction Corporation of America, to manufacture machinery. Capital, $500,000.

Camden County.

Best Silk Mfg. Co., to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $125,000.

Gould Novelty Co., to manufacture novelties. Capital, $10,000.

Automac Watter Co., to manufacture leather goods. Capital, $50,000.

Henry Fawkes Co., to manufacture electric motors. Capital, $10,000.

Reynold Confectionery Co., to manufacture confectionery. Capital, $250,000.

Clinton Lewis Cigar and Tobacco Co., to manufacture cigars. Capital, $20,000.

The O'Callagan American Leather Co., to manufacture leather goods. Capital, $125,000.

Iro Robbins Co., to manufacture stamping machinery. Capital, $100,000.

Columbia Sillica Brick Co., to manufacture bricks. Capital, $125,000.

Penn Plaster Co., to manufacture kidney plasters. Capital, $100,000.

American Color Co., to manufacture dyes. Capital, $2,000,000.

Essex County.

Wiley-Cranford Co., to manufacture watches. Capital, $50,000.

The Newark Safety Razor Co., to manufacture razors. Capital, $100,000.

The Hagerstown Co., to manufacture jewelry. Capital, $25,000.

Louris Optical Co., to manufacture optical goods. Capital, $100,000.

The D. L. Marshall Milling Co., to produce flour. Capital, $150,000.

Jacob Ludwig, Inc., to manufacture wagons, etc. Capital, $100,000.

The Commercial Trunk and Packing Box Co., to manufacture trunks. Capital, $10,000.

Standard Leather Washer Co., to manufacture washers, etc. Capital, $100,000.

Fisks and Potts Co., to manufacture jewelry. Capital, $50,000.

Atlas Engineering Co., to manufacture steam specialties. Capital, $100,000.

Hudson County.

The J. Feldman Co., to manufacture enamel. Capital, $2,000.

Coombre Rubber Mfg. Co., to manufacture rubber goods. Capital, $15,000.

F. W. Dorsett Co., to conduct an iron works. Capital, $30,000.

National Railway Equipment Co., to manufacture air brakes. Capital, $10,000.

The Universal Mfg. Co., to manufacture novelties. Capital, $125,000.

Wilbur Fire Appliance Mfg. Co., to manufacture fire appliances. Capital, $100,000.

Mercer County.

Bar Lock Rubber Tile Co., to manufacture rubber goods. Capital, $75,000.

Dean Mfg. Co., to manufacture machinery. Capital, $250,000.

Gibbs Cement Concrete Block Co., to manufacture cement blocks. Capital, $125,000.

New York Drug Co., to manufacture chemicals. Capital, $60,000.

Middlesex County.

Perth Amboy Fruit Distilling Co., to distill brandies, wines, etc., from fruits. Capital, $100,000.

Monmouth County.

Papa-loo Co., to manufacture confectionery. Capital, $10,000.

Electrical and Mechanical Co., to manufacture mechanical devices. Capital, $100,000.

Morris County.

The McKennon Axle Co. of Rockaway, to manufacture axles. Capital, $25,000.

Ocean County.

Carasalyo Launch Co., to build steam launches and sailboats. Capital, $10,000.

The Standard Rubberized Pitch Co., to manufacture rubberized pitch. Capital, $25,000.

Passaic County.

Goldy Ribbon Co., to manufacture silk and cotton goods. Capital, $25,000.

Standard Silk Co., to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $15,000.

The John Good Co., to manufacture cordage and binder twine. Capital, $100,00.

Fire Escape and Railing Co., to manufacture iron and steel fire escapes. Capital, $25,000.

Henderson-Johnson Handkerchief Co., to manufacture handkerchiefs. Capital, $10,000.

New Jersey Flour Co., to mill flour. Capital, $50,000.

Red Cross Pharmacy of Paterson, to manufacture drugs and chemicals. Capital, $10,000.

The Perkens Land and Improvement Co., to manufacture brick and stone. Capital, $125,000.

Athenia Steel and Wire Co., to manufacture iron, steel, etc. Capital, $250,000.

The Alling Rubber Co., to manufacture rubber. Capital, $10,000.

The Metropolitan Specialty Co., to manufacture textile fabrics. Capital, $100.

Union County.

Thomas Allen Red Mill Tobacco Co., to manufacture cigars, cheroots, tobacco, etc. Capital, $30,000.

Josephson Co., to manufacture baking powders, cream of tartar, etc. Capital, $50,000.

American Metal Treatment Co., to manufacture tools, etc. Capital, $500,000.

Manufacturers' Brass Co., to manufacture brass goods of all kinds. Capital, $50,000.

The Brock Construction Co., to manufacture wood work, laths, veneered lumber, etc. Capital, $100,000.

Warren County.

Sassalin Iron Co., to carry on a manufacturing business. Capital, $10,000.

Columbia-Bangor Power Co., to generate electricity for power purposes.

William Supply and Mfg. Co., to manufacture articles of iron, steel, copper, etc. Capital, $50,000.

MAY, 1907.

Bergen County.

The Radio Telephone Co., to manufacture wireless apparatus for telephony and telegraphy. Capital, $2,000,000.

Burlington County.

Jos. Shoal Drug Co., to manufacture drugs, etc. Capital, $500,000.

Royle and Pillsington, to manufacture cotton silk material. Capital, $100,000.

Massette Co., to manufacture massage appliances. Capital, $125,000.

Camden County.

Pittsburg Motor Boat Co., to manufacture motor boats and engines. Capital, $50,000.

Ball Bearing Hub Co., to manufacture ball bearing hubs. Capital, $200,000.

Weiserback Brake Shoe Co., to manufacture brake shoes. Capital, $250,000.

Storer Cigar Mfg. Co., to manufacture cigars, etc. Capital, $100,000.

International Mills Co., to manufacture hosiery and knit goods. Capital, $50,000.

William Howell Brass Works Co., to manufacture brass goods. Capital, $50,000.

Penn Railroad Tie Co., to manufacture railroad ties. Capital, $10,000.

L. H. Gilmer Co., to manufacture leather belts. Capital, $100,000.

Essex County.

Antioke Tire Co., to manufacture tires for motor carrigaes. Capital, $100,000.

The Mercer Mfg. Co., to manufacture handkerchiefs. Capital, $20,000.

The Patent Sad Iron Co., to manufacture sad irons. Capital, $100,000.

Rippart, Griscom and Osborn, to manufacture watches. Capital, $600,000.

Dermacura Chemical Co., to manufacture chemicals. Capital, $10,000.

National Cement Co., to manufacture cement. Capital, $2,000,000.

The Electric Rubber Co., to manufacture rubber tires. Capital, $1,000,000.

Hudson County.

Occidental Portland Cement Co., to manufacture artificial stone. Capital, $2,000,000.

Producer Glue and Rendering Co., to manufacture glue. Capital, $125,000.

Delta Box Mfg. Co., to manufacture boxes. Capital, $50,000.

Royden Marble Machinery Co., to manufacture machinery. Capital, $300,000.

Monmouth Chemical Products Co., to manufacture chemicals. Capital, $400,000.

Cement Engineering and Construction Co., to manufacture cement. Capital, $100,000.

Standard Oil Cloth Co., to manufacture oil cloth. Capital, $2,000.

American Laundry Machinery Mfg. Co., to manufacture machinery for laundry purposes. Capital, $125,000.

New York Revolving Portable Elevator Co., to manufacture portable elevators. Capital, $100,000.

The Bodine Co., to manufacture machinery. Capital, $50,000.

Pittsburg Glass Co., to manufacture glass. Capital, $250,000.

C. H. Dueering & Co., to manufacture machinery. Capital, $10,000.

New Jersey Catholic Supply Co., to manufacture statuary. Capital, $125,000.

Bell Electric Motor Co., to manufacture dynamos. Capital, $150,000.

Wallace L. Gaugh Co., to manufacture rubber goods. Capital, $50,000.
Ajax Grapple Hook Co., to manufacture grapple hooks. Capital, $5,000.

Mercer County.

Reliance Steel Foundry Co., to manufacture iron and steel articles. Capital, $150,000.

Radial Spring Wheel Co., to manufacture machinery, etc. Capital, $100,000.

Middlesex County.

Amboy Works, to manufacture lighting devices. Capital, $50,000.

North Jersey Clothing Co., to manufacture clothing. Capital, $10,000.

Wales Foundry and Mfg. Co., to manufacture iron castings. Capital, $50,000.

East Jersey Lumber and Timber Co., to manufacture lumber and other materials. Capital, $125,000.

Passaic County.

Verdol Machine Mfg. Co., to manufacture Jacquard machinery. Capital, $10,000.

Standard Silk Dyeing Co., to carry on the business of silk and skein dyeing. Capital, $50,000.

The Fishkin Silk Co., to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $15,000.

Union County.

The Lyceum Amusement and Realty Co., to manufacture appliances and devices for producing light, heat and power. Capital, $100,000.

The Phillips Paint and Color Co., to manufacture paints and painters' supplies. Capital, $5,000.

The Campbell Lock Co., to manufacture locks and parts thereof. Capital, $100,000.

Youells Exterminating Co., to manufacture compounds for exterminating rats, mice and insects. Capital, $50,000.

Warren County.

The Gibney Iron and Steel Co., to manufacture iron, steel, copper, brass, zinc, etc. Capital, $50,000.

JUNE, 1907.

Atlantic County.

Shamokin Klein Buss Explosive Co., to manufacture dynamite, etc. Capital, $250,000.

Cumberland County.

The Vineland Glass Tube Co., to manufacture glass tubing. Capital, $25,000.

Camden County.

Hall Kitchen King Mfg. Co., to manufacture kitchen utensils. Capital, $100,000.

National Freezing Machine Co., to manufacture freezing machines and parts thereof. Capital, $125,000.

Elastic Metallic Packing Co., to manufacture packing for engines. Capital, $30,000.

The Finney Co., to produce medicine and medicinal compounds. Capital, $50,000.

Bennett Electric Mfg. Co., to manufacture electrical appliances.

F. C. Carver Co., to manufacture metal goods. Capital, $50,000.

United Brick and Sand Co., to manufacture pressed brick. Capital, $125,000.

Kehl Ellis Co., to manufacture knit goods. Capital, $100,000.

Royal Steel Casting Co., to manufacture iron and steel castings. Capital, $500,000.

George C. Briggs Co., to manufacture surgical and electrical instruments. Capital, $50,000.

North Jersey Match Co., to manufacture matches. Capital, $200,000.

Cape May County.

Sayre Scissors and Shears Co., to manufacture scissors, shears, etc. Capital, $2,000.

Essex County.

Kraentor & Co., Inc., to manufacture mechanics' tools. Capital, $100,000.

Turchin and Hellman Sheffield Plate and Sterling Silver Co., to manufacture Sheffield plate and silverware. Capital, $10,000.

The National Fluid Co., to manufacture fluids. Capital, $50,000.

Aulino Dirigible Airship Co., to construct airships. Capital, $100,000.

The Newark Comb Mfg. Co., to manufacture combs. Capital, $125,000.

New Jersey Antioak Tire Co., to manufacture automobile tires. Capital, $25,000.

The Issermann Co., to manufacture jewelry. Capital, $25,000.

E. H. Jennings Bros. Co., to manufacture steel and iron. Capital, $5,000,000.

Owen, Steeber & Co., to manufacture jewelry. Capital, $100,000.

Oil Bath Lubricating Co., to manufacture lubricating machinery. Capital, $15,000.

Gloucester County.

Stevens Mfg. Co., to manufacture stampings, electrical supplies, metal novelties, etc. Capital, $50,000.

Hunterdon County.

Taylor, Stiles & Co., to manufacture machinery, machine knives, cutlery and hardware. Capital, $120,000.

Mercer County.

Wolff-Ehrlich Co., to manufacture watches, etc. Capital, $25,000.

Middlesex County.

Thomas Lanzern Co., to manufacture brick, lumber, etc. Capital, $125,000.

Morris County.

Curry Sand Co., to manufacture sand and kaolin products. Capital, $2,000.

The Vanadium Co., to manufacture general machinery and manufacturing business. Capital, $2,500,000.

Perrin Varnish Co., to manufacture varnish and shellac. Capital, $50,000.

Morris and Somerset Electrical Co., to manufacture electrical appliances. Capital, $125,000.

American Shoe Shank Mfg. Co., to manufacture shoe shanks and shoe specialties. Capital, $125,000.

Welsbach Electric Light Co., to manufacture electric light fixtures. Capital, $30,000.

Passaic County.

The Hengeveld and Bohl Corporation, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $25,000.

The Wall Paint Co., to manufacture paints and oils. Capital, $50,000.

Johnson Automatic Co., to manufacture automatic pianos. Capital, $5,000.

Union County.

New Jersey File Co., to manufacture files and rasps. Capital, $25,000.

W. H. Quackenbush Co., to manufacture automobiles, bicycles and motors. Capital, $20,000.

Warren County.

The James Holt Piece Dye Works, to carry on the business of dyeing and finishing silks. Capital, $100,000.

JULY, 1907.

Atlantic County.

The Hammonton Shoe Co., to manufacture boots and shoes. Capital, $125,000.

Camden County.

National Freezing Machine Co., to manufacture brick and tile. Capital, $125,000.

Camden Pressed Stone and Concrete Co., to manufacture concrete blocks. Capital, $25,000.

Empire Tracing Cloth Co., to manufacture tracing cloth. Capital, $5,000.

American Macaroni Co., to manufacture food products. Capital, $100,000.

Steel Cushion Tire and Mfg. Co., to manufacture machinery. Capital, $125,000.

Victor Steel Lath Co., to manufacture steel laths. Capital, $10,000.

Samuel C. Paris & Son, Inc., to manufacture hats. Capital, $100,000.

Bumont Chemical and Novelty Co., to manufacture drugs and chemicals. Capital, $50,000.

Germania Brewing and Distilling Co., to produce malt and other liquors. Capital, $500,000.

Cumberland County.

McArthur Electrical Mfg. Co., to manufacture electrical appliances. Capital, $200,000.

Kenyon Drug Co., to manufacture medicinal preparations. Capital, $25,000.

Essex County.

The Joseph Walker Co., to make patterns. Capital, $100,000.

Aluminoid Metal Co., to make aluminoid metals. Capital, $100,000.

Loy and Nowrath Co., to manufacture machinery. Capital, $10,000.

Milton Snider Co., to manufacture machinery. Capital, $100,000.

The Ampere Silk Mills, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $100,000.

Little Giant Food Co., to produce prepared foods. Capital, $75,000.

Reynold & Zahn Co., to manufacture saddlery hardware. Capital, $25,000.

Ira F. White & Sons Co., to manufacture cultery. Capital, $125,000.

Standard Music Roll Co., to manufacture perforated music rolls. Capital, $100,000.

Quigley & Gay, Inc., to manufacture leather. Capital, $114,000.

The Rahway Valley Trap Rock Co., to manufacture concrete blocks. Capital, $50,000.

Mercer County.

New York Candy Co., to manufacture confectionery. Capital, $25,000.

Roller Coaster Device Co., to manufacture motor vehicles. Capital, $10,000.

Middlesex County.

Buchan Mfg. Co., to manufacture binders for loose sheets. Capital, $25,000.

Monmouth County.

The Thompson Co., to manufacture drugs and medicine. Capital, $125,000.

The Electric Co., to manufacture electrical appliances. Capital, $100,000.

Morris County.

C. H. Leonard Co., to manufacture flour and other food articles from grain. Capital, $125,000.

Passaic County.

William Cochran Co., to manufacture Jacquard cards. Capital, $50,000.

Reed-O-Phone Co., to manufacture talking machines. Capital, $200,000.

Standard Woven Label Co., to manufacture labels, ribbons, etc. Capital, $50,000.

The Winnans Co., to manufacture heating apparatus. Capital, $25,000.

New Idea Hot Water Heating Co., to manufacture stoves, etc. Capital, $200,000.

The Barnes Co., to manufacture cloaks and suits. Capital, $10,000.

Sussex County.

Standard Towel Co., to manufacture cotton and other textile goods. Capital, $20,000.

Union County.

Gas Engine Pneumatic Co., to manufacture gas engines, air compressors, etc. Capital $200,000.

Warren County.

American Saw Works, to manufacture saws, machinery, etc. Capital, $100,000.

AUGUST, 1907.

Bergen County.

Harkens-Loveridge Co., to manufacture steel and copper goods. Capital, $24,000.

Norwood Suburban Home Co., to manufacture pressed bricks, terra cotta, etc. Capital, $100,000.

Camden County.

J. D. Shibe Co., to manufacture base balls. Capital, $25,000.

Spring Garden Brick Co., to manufacture bricks. Capital, $100,000.

Lea Equipment Co., to manufacture machinery. Capital, $50,000.

Chester Brick Co., to manufacture bricks. Capital, $25,000.

John Good & Co., to manufacture machinery. Capital, $125,000.

Cumberland County.

Bridgeton Glass Co., to manufacture glass. Capital, $250,000.

Essex County.

Kennedy Leather Co., to manufacture leather. Capital, $100,000.

Consolidated Cork Specialty Co., to manufacture cork articles. Capital, $5,000.

The Universal Foundry Co., to manufacture safes, hardware, etc. Capital, $50,000.

Newark Billiard Ball Mfg. Co., to manufacture billiard and pool balls. Capital, $25,000.

The South Jersey Co., to carry on the business of general manufacturing. Capital, $100,000.

The Flexible Alumetal Co., to manufacture a special metal. Capital, $100,000.

New Jersey Reinforced Concrete Co., to manufacture artificial stone. Capital, $125,000.

Standard Asbestos Co., to manufacture asbestos. Capital, $150,000.

The Holdfast Detachable Cork Holder Co., to manufacture detachable cork holders. Capital, $40,000.

The Gas Hive Co., to manufacture boilers, etc. Capital, $200,000.

American Wire Cloth Co., to manufacture wire cloth. Capital, $25,000.

Middlesex County.

Aligruner Asbestos Lumber Co., to manufacture fire proofing. Capital, $1,500,000.

Ocean County.

Barnegat Glass Co., to manufacture glass bottles. Capital, $100,000.

Passaic County.

The Feder Silk Throwing Co., to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $21,000.

Imperial Handkerchief Co., to manufacture handkerchiefs. Capital, $50,000.

Union County.

Shaeffer Co., to manufacture photographic paper and other materials. Capital, $50,000.

Warren County.

The Kingston Spinning Co., to manufacture silk goods. Capital, $50,000.

SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Bergen County.

Dumont Coal and Lumber Co., to manufacture building stone and other building material. Capital, $40,000.

Camden County.

National Weather Strip Co., to manufacture weather strips. Capital, $10,000.

Complete Combusco Co., to manufacture a coal saving device. Capital, $100,000.

Pennsylvania Wire Forming Co., to manufacture metals. Capital, $25,000.

Mulford Brush Co., to manufacture brushes. Capital, $125,000.

Camden Metal Co., to manufacture brass goods. Capital, $100,000.

General Gas Mantel Co., to manufacture gas mantels. Capital, $75,000.

The Sun Power Co., to manufacture caloric engines. Capital, $1,000,000.

Lea Renard Co., to manufacture chemicals. Capital $125,000.

Cline Feed Water Heater Co., to manufacture feed water heaters. Capital, $4,000.

Keystone Roofing and Mfg. Co., to manufacture roofing goods. Capital, $50,000.

The Kemi Weaving Co., to manufacture straw goods. Capital, $125,000.

Hayers Saw and File Co., to manufacture saws and files. Capital, $5,000.

Essex County.

McCutcheon-Adair Co., to manufacture shirt waists. Capital, $3,000.

The Eagle Fancy Leather Co., to manufacture fancy leather. Capital, $25,000.

Bataille Pump and Machine Co., to manufacture pumps. Capital, $100,000.

The Newark Roman Stone Co., to manufacture cement and concrete building stone. Capital, $100,000.

Kohlffs and Buckley, to manufacture metals, etc. Capital, $100,000.

Star Motor Car Co., to maunfacture motor cars. Capital, $25,000.

Travellers Trunk Co., to manufacture trunks and bags. Capital, $100,000.

Consolidated Novelty Co., to manufacture novelties. Capital, $100,000.

New Jersey Publishing Co., to publish books, magazines, etc. Capital, $100,000.

Mercer County.

The Hillson Mfg. Co., to manufacture window ventilators. Capital, $125,000.

Middlesex County.

New Brunswick Brewing Co., to brew beer. Capital, $50,000.

Cereal Threshing and Milling Co., to manufacture flour. Capital, $25,000.

Monmouth County.

W. A. Close Trading and Mfg. Co., to manufacture brick, tile, etc. Capital, $25,000.

R. Loewenhers & Co., to manufacture lamps. Capital, $4,500.

Dunlop & Link Pottery Co., to manufacture pottery. Capital, $20,000.

Passaic County.

The Meers Co., to manufacture artificial leather. Capital, $125,000.

Damage to Manufacturing Plants by Fire or Flood.

OCTOBER, 1906.

Camden County.

A fire in the dry house of the Dupont Co. at Carney's Point caused damage to the amount of $4,480, of which $700 was on buildings, $400 on machinery and tools, and $3,387 on finished goods.

An explosion occurred in the Orford Copper Works at Camden; the amount of damages, if any, could not be ascertained.

Cumberland County.

A fire was started in the glass house of the More-Jonas Co. at Bridgeton by a mass of molten glass let loose upon the floor by the bottom of a furnace having fallen out. The factory fire apparatus was sufficient to extinguish the flames, but the glass house will be idle for a few weeks while the wrecked furnace is being rebuilt.

Essex County.

The stock room of the Fandango Paper Mills at Millburn was destroyed by a fire of unknown origin. The loss was $2,520; of which $1,400 was on the building, $480 on machinery and $640 on finished goods.

The plant of the Mica Insulated Co. at Newark, was completely detsroyed by fire, the origin of which was unknown. The loss as reported was $6,000. During the progress of the same fire the manufactory of the De Groot Tool Co., which was close to the Mica works, was damaged to the extent of $1,000.

Hudson County.

A factory at Union Hill, owned by J. Neurath, was damaged by fire to the extent of $850, of which $300 was on the building, $300 on machinery and tools, and $250 on finished goods.

An explosion in the Passaic Silk Co.'s mill at Jersey City tore away a considerable part of the building and caused damage, the extent of which could not be ascertained.

The carpet factory of H. Schaftman at Union Hill was the scene of a fire, which caused damages to the extent of $1,000.

Middlesex County.

The brick yard of "Rajoth," at Dunellen, was damaged by fire to the extent of $520, all of which was on the buildings.

Morris County.

The Boonton Iron and Steel mill at Boonton was almost entirely destroyed by fire; the loss on building was $17,000, and on machinery, $5,000; total loss, $22,000. At the same fire the plant of the Lincoln Iron Works was also badly damaged, but the amount of loss was not reported.

Union County.

A fire in the carriage works of Herman Groves at Rahway destroyed the plant completely; loss, $3,000.

NOVEMBER, 1906.

Essex County.

A fire in the lace curtain factory of L. B. Burns & Co. at Newark caused damages to the building and stock of goods amounting to $10,000.

The old Campbell mill building at Millburn, which has been unoccupied for many years, was destroyed by fire; loss, $5,000.

A three story frame structure, which was used as part of the japanning department of the leather manufacturing firm of Radel & Mentz at Newark, was completely destroyed by fire. The total loss was $21,500, distributed as follows: on building, $4,000; on machinery, $2,500; on materials for manufacture, $12,000 and on finished goods, $3,000.

Hudson County.

A fire on the crude oil docks of the Standard Oil Co. at Constable Hook, destroyed oil and building to the value of $100,000.

The plant of the Columbia Brewing Co. in the Greenville section of Jersey City was partially destroyed by fire; the total loss was $67,751, of which $31,076 was on buildings, $32,775 on machinery and equipment, $2,000 on material and $1,900 on products.

Monmouth County.

The Eisner clothing factory at Red Bank was badly damaged by a fire which destroyed the upper part of the building causing a total loss of $90,000, of which $12,000 was on building, $8,000 on machinery, $20,000 on material, and $50,000 on finished goods. Three hundred and fifty wage earners were thrown out of employment in consequence of the fire.

DECEMBER, 1906.

Burlington County.

A fire in the Wissahicken Mfg. Co. works at Mount Holly caused a loss of $1,465, or $961 on the building and $504 on material to be used in manufacture.

Essex County.

A fire in the Heidenburg Building at Newark, in which a number of factory industries are carried on, resulted in a loss to the Oriental Rug Co. of $2,100, and to Doorfelt & Hahne, manufacturers of manicure files, of $1,800.

Hudson County.

Almost all that remained of the Columbia Brewing Co.'s plant at Greenville, after the fire of a month ago, was destroyed by a conflagration which occurred on December 4th; the loss is reported at $6,000.

A fire which broke out in the vicinity of the Hutchings & Co. foundry at Jersey City, and gradually extended in its direction, caused damage to that plant amounting to a total of $9,861, of which $2,933 was on the buildings, $550 on machinery, and $6,378 on material and finished products.

Mercer County.

A fire in the plant of the Trenton Oil Cloth Works at Trenton caused damages amounting to about $200; the fire was caused by an explosion of gasoline.

A fire in the plant of the Delaware Construction Co. at Newark caused a loss of material amounting to $600.

Monmouth County.

A fire in the works of the Crescent Brick Co. at Eatontown destroyed property to the value of $6,965, of which $2,846 was on the building, and $4,119 on machinery.

Passaic County.

The plant of the Hygea Brewing Co. at Passaic was totally destroyed by fire. The value of the property consumed was $95,800, of which $16,800 was on buildings, $69,000 on machinery and equipment, $5,000 on material, and $5,000 on products.

Union County.

The oil refining works of Cook Bros. at Elizabeth were damaged by a fire which destroyed property valued at $1,500.

A fire in the paint shops of the Central Railroad of N. J. at Elizabethport caused a loss of property estimated at $2,000.

JANUARY, 1907.

Bergen County.

A fire in the factory of the Imperial Brush Co. at Ridgefield Park, which was caused by an overheated stove, caused damages amounting to less than $100.

Essex County.

A small fire in the works of the Newark Varnish Cmopany caused damage which was reported to be less than $50.

A fire in the japanning shops of Peter Lynch at Newark caused damage reported by the proprietor at $600, of which $100 was on the building, $250 on machinery and tools, $100 on material for use in manufacture, and $150 on finished product.

The wagon factory and blacksmith shops of William Cleveland & Son at Newark were damaged by fire reported to have been caused by spontaneous combustion; the loss was reported at $200.

A small fire in the leather factory of L. M. Smith & Son at Newark caused damage to material for use in manufacture amounting to $50.

Hudson County.

A fire in the boiler works of Theo. Smith & Sons Co. at Jersey City caused damage amounting to a total of $2,250, of which $550 was on building, $1,200 on machinery and tools, and $500 on stock or material for manufacture.

A fire which destroyed a frame building used as a stable by the Crucible Steel Co. of America, whose plant is in Jersey City, caused a total loss of $1,600, of which $800 was on the building, and $800 on material.

Passaic County.

The old Hamil & Booth mills at Paterson were the scene of a fire which almost completely destroyed the interior of the largest building; the principal occupant of the mill was the Henry Doherty Silk Co., who report a total loss of $37,000, of which $17,500 was on machinery and tools, and $19,500 on stock or material and finished goods.

FEBRUARY, 1907.

Camden County.

A fire on the fourth floor of the Loeb & Schoenfeld Co.'s lace factory in Camden caused damage, principally from water distributed by automatic sprinklers, amounting to $365.

A fire in the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Co., caused by by crossed electric wires, was extinguished after having caused slight damage.

A fire in the factory of the New Jersey Asbestos Co. at Camden caused a loss on machinery of $270.74; on material, $27.38; and on finished goods, $169.65; making a total of $467.77. The fire was extinguished by a fire brigade composed of workmen of the Victor Talking Machine Co., whose works were near by.

The tool house of the Peter Hagan Ship Co. at Camden, a one story frame structure, was, with its contents, totally destroyed by fire. The loss on the building was $351.50, and on tools, $140.85; a total of $492.35.

Essex County.

A small fire in the Max Mentz hat manufacturing establishment at Newark caused a total loss of $75.00.

A fire in the Fandango Paper Mills at Millburn cauesd damage to the building amounting to $750, and to material for use in manufacture, $1,092.00. Total loss, $1,842. This fire was the third one that occurred in these mills within a year.

A fire in the leather factory of E. H. McCormick & Sons, which was supposed to have started in the ovens for steam heating the hides, caused losses which amounted to about $3,000.

A fire in the leather works of Stengel & Rothschild at Newark, the origin of which was unknown, caused a loss of $4,674, of which $1,500 was on the building, $1,379 on material for use in manufacture, and $1,795 on finished goods.

Hudson County.

A large and destructive fire occurred in the factory of the Nairn Linoleum Co. at Harrison which caused a total loss reported at $68,000, of which $6,541 was on buildings, $450 on machinery, and $61,009 on material to be used in manufacture. The last item consisted very largely of expensive imported burlap and cork.

A slight fire in the feather dyeing establishment of J. Stenkowitz at Jersey City Heights caused a loss estimated at $50.00.

The woodworking and turning mill of John Bantz at West Hoboken was completely destroyed by fire. The value of the property destroyed could not be ascertained.

The works of the Barnes Brass Lock and Foundry Co. at Bayonne were completely destroyed by fire. The total loss as reported was $14,000, of which $4,500 was on building, $3,500 on machinery and tools, $2,500 on patterns, $3,200 on material for manufacture, and $300 on office furniture.

A fire occurred in the home of Albert Osborne, on Sackett street, Jersey City, in which a fire works factory on a small scale had been improvised by the head of the family and his wife, who in the hope of helping out the family income in that way had taken home some work from the factory in which the man was employed intending to do it at night. While working on a rush order, the kerosene lamp which lit up the apartment exploded, setting off the combustible material for making the fire works, and also setting fire to the house. The father, mother and three children, all of whom were in the room when the explosion occurred, were very badly burned. One of the children, a girl four years old, died a few hours later, and it is expected that the father also will die as a result of his severe burns and the inhalation of smoke.

Mercer County.

The large plant of the Imperial Pottery Co. at Trenton was almost completely destroyed by fire, the only parts that escaped being a dye house and a portion of the packing shed. The total loss was estimated at $60,000, fully two-thirds of which was on machinery, and finished or partly finished goods. The origin of the fire is unknown. The company was rushed with work at the time of the fire, and arrangements were made to distribute outstanding contracts to other pottery firms pending the reconstruction and equipment of the works, which was begun without loss of time. The two hundred employes of the company therefore found ready employment in other local works.

The works of the Greenwood Pottery Co. at Trenton were damaged by fire caused by crossed electric wires. The loss was $1,183, of which $387 was on the buildings, $596 on machinery and tools, and $200 on material for manufacture.

A fire caused by a piece of metal having in some way got into the lint in the picker, caused a loss to the plant of the Colonial Woolen Mill Co. at Trenton, which amounted to $735, of which $235 was on the building, $250 on machinery and tools, and $250 on material for use in manufacture.

Fire in the Bellmark Pottery at Trenton caused a total loss of $735, of which $235 was on the building, $250 on machinery and tools, and $250 on material. The fire was thought to have been started by a lighted pipe which a workman left in a pocket of his working clothes.

Morris County.

A fire occurred in Slope No. 5 at the Thomas mine, Wharton, which caused a direct money loss reported by the company at $3,100. The worst feature of the accident, as stated by the general superintendent of the mine, was that Slope No. 5 was the main pumpway, and in the fire the burning

timber at the mouth of the slope caved in, breaking the main steam and water column, which necessitated putting in a new pump to prevent the mine from drowning. The result of the fire is that the product of the mine has been cut down about 50 per cent., but the general superintendent is confident that full capacity will be restored in about six weeks.

The entire plant of the Rockaway Rolling Mills at Rockaway was destroyed by fire, the origin of which was attributed to what is technically known as a "hot flash," or sudden outbreak of flame, caused by dumping wet turnings into the scrap furnace. The roof was first ignited and the progress of the fire thereafter was so rapid that it could not be checked until the main building was entirely consumed. The total loss as reported by the company, was $80,000, of which $15,000 was on the building, and $65,000 on machinery and tools. The burning of the mill has thrown two hundred men out of employment.

Passaic County.

A slight fire occurred in the factory of the Ulrich Reed and Harness works at Paterson which was extinguished by the use of the chemical engine on the premises.

A fire, dangerous, but not very destructive of property, occurred in the immediate vicinity of a large gas tank of the Public Service Corporation at Paterson. It was feared for a time during the progress of the fire that the gas in the tank might become ignited and a terrible explosion caused thereby, but the fire was extinguished after a loss of only $500 worth of property.

A fire caused by the connecting shaft between the two buildings of the Hamill & Booth Mill becoming super-heated, set fire to the belting which passed through the shaft, and this in turn ignited the wooden roof of the structure. The fire, after much exertion, was extinguished by a chemical engine.

Union County.

A fire, believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, consumed the storehouse of the Bayway Oil Refining Co. at Bayway, near Elizabeth. The loss, as reported by the company, amounted to $21,585, of which $10,280 was on the building, $986 on machinery and tools, and $10,319 on finished goods, which in this case was refined oils in cans and barrels.

A manufactory of clothing in Elizabeth, owned by Samuel S. Barr, was partly destroyed by fire. The loss as reported was $715, of which $200 was on the building, $65 on machinery and tools, $300 on material for use in manufacture and $150 on finished goods.

Warren County.

A very satisfactory demonstration of the efficiency of scientific construction of buildings with a view to prevent or mitigate the worst results of explosions within their walls, was afforded by an occurrence of that kind

that took place in the building used for storing and grinding coal in the plant of the Vulcanite Cement Co. near Phillipsburg. The walls of the structure are of concrete, and the roof of heavy galvanized iron, so placed that it may be raised easily by the force of an explosion and falls back into its proper position without damage to the walls. The damage caused by the explosion is reported by the company to have been very slight.

MARCH, 1907.

Camden County.

The works of the R. M. Hollingshead Co. at Camden, manufacturers of leather dressings and soaps, were damaged to the extent of $700 by a fire of unknown origin. The loss on buildings was $500 and on finished goods, $200.

Cumberland County.

The hosiery mill of Samuel Levy, situated in Vineland, was damaged by fire that originated in the basement of the building. It was reported that 3,000 dozens of hosiery, valued when finished at $2,500, were totally destroyed. Other finished stock, the value of which could not be learned, was so badly damaged by smoke and water as to render it practically valueless. The total loss is estimated at $5,000.

Almost the entire oyster handling and shipping plants of the Maurice River settlement were destroyed by fire. All the wharves and warehouses were burned down completely, as were the long railroad platform and other property owned by the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, and used in the shipping of oysters. The total loss is reported at $35,000.

Essex County.

The large two-story brick factory building owned by the Belleville Land & Improvement Co. was completely destroyed by a fire which occurred on March 1st. The building in which the fire started was 40x450 feet in dimensions and housed the plants of the Hardman Rubber Co., the Mattson Rubber Co. and the Kormit Mfg. Co., all of which were totally destroyed. The loss of all three firms amounted to $130,927; of which $32,175 was on buildings, $48,900 on machinery, $28,000 on material for manufacture and $21,852 on finished goods.

A fire in the cellar of the New Jersey Paper Box Co.'s Works at Newark caused damages amounting to $725, of which amount $125 was on machinery, $500 on material for use in manufacture and $100 on finished products.

A small fire in the gas house of the Edison Mfg. Co. at West Orange caused a loss of $75.

A fire which occurred in the works of the Surges Cement Building Block Co. at Newark caused damage to the amount of $300, all of which was on the building.

The large patent leather plant owned by Bernstein Bros., and situated in Newark, was damaged to the extent of $10,000 by a fire, the origin of which was unknown.

The factory of the Richmond Bros. Button Co. at Newark was damaged by fire to the extent of $5,700, of which $1,100 was on building, $1,400 on machinery and $3,200 on material and finished goods.

The Amzi Pierson & Co.'s printing establishment at Newark was the scene of a fire which caused a total loss of $8,600; of which $6,000 was on the building, $700 on machinery and tools, $1,500 on material for use in manufacture and $400 on finished goods.

Fire in the works of the Central Electrotype Co. at Newark caused a total loss of $5,000, of which $4,000 was on machinery, $500 on material and $500 on finished products.

Hunterdon County.

A fire in the works of the New Jersey Rubber Co. at Lambertville, which was believed to have originated from spontaneous combustion, caused a loss reported at $500.

Mercer County.

A slight fire in the braiding room of the Roebling Mills at Trenton caused damages estimated at less than $50.

Middlesex County.

The great wall paper factory at New Brunswick, owned by the firm of Janeway & Carpenter, was totally destroyed by a fire that broke out in the block cutting department on March 13th. The buildings were burned to the ground, and all the machinery, stock and finished goods were consumed. The works, which were the oldest and largest in New Brunswick, and one of the best known to the wall paper trade of the country, employed about 400 persons. The firm started rebuilding the works in Highland Park, which is directly across the Raritan river from New Brunswick. The total loss is estimated at $500,000.

Morris County.

The laboratory building of the Atlantic Dynamite Works at Kenvil was entirely destroyed by fire. The total loss was $2,313, of which $1,113 was on the building and $1,200 on machinery and tools.

A fire in the machine shops of Willis H. Burton at Morristown caused a loss of $6,000 in machinery, tools, etc.

Union County.

A fire which started in the oil room of the car shops of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Elizabethport caused damages amounting to $500.

APRIL, 1907.

Camden County.

The varnish department of the paint works of N. Z. Graves, which occupied a one-story brick building on Twelfth and Linden streets, Camden, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The loss was reported at $6,000.

A fire in the coating building of the Farr & Bailey Oil Cloth Works at Camden caused the destruction of finished goods to the value of $538.

A fire in the paint department of Merritt & Co.'s Works at Camden caused a total loss of $1,869.56, of which $366.23 was on building, $615.70 on machinery and tools, $148.75 on material and $738.88 on finished goods. Merritt & Co. manufacture steel specialties, many of which require being painted or dipped in japan.

Essex County.

A fire which originated in the mustard room of the Seabury & Johnson Surgical Supply Works at East Orange was extinguished by the company's own fire company. The damage was insignificant.

A fire in a factory building at 40 Mechanic street caused the destruction of property valued at $1,500 in the chain manufacturing plant of William Ruther, which is located in one of the wings of the building. Other manufacturing concerns having shops in the same building that suffered from the fire were the Town Talk Printing Co., the Newark Tortvis Novelty Co. and the William P. Dunn Co., plumbers, whose losses were in the aggregate $350.

A fire which started in the finishing shop of the Napier & Mitchell Hat Co. at Belleville caused damages estimated at $1,000. The company's own fire brigade, composed of employes, were chiefly instrumental in putting out the fire.

A fire in the printing establishment of the Herrigel Printing Co. on the second floor of 193-195 Halsey street, Newark, caused a loss which was estimated at $1,500.

The entire wood-turning mill, building, machinery and stock owned by John C. Kohant and situated in the rear of 144-146 Mulberry street, Newark, was destroyed by fire on April 30th. The total loss is estimated at $7,000.

Hudson County.

Fire completely destroyed the wood-turning mill owned by the Day Co. at Railroad avenue and Warren street, Jersey City; the building was of wood

and burned very rapidly. The loss is estimated at $10,000. Flying sparks from the burning mill set fire to four tenements in its immediate vicinity that were occupied by fifty families, and these, after the tenants had been removed, were also badly damaged.

A three-story building at Guttenburg, occupied by the Lutz Co., manufacturers of artists' and architects' tools and instruments, was totally destroyed by fire, supposed to have been caused by an imperfectly insulated electric wire. The loss, so far as the same could be ascertained, was $10,000 on the building and $4,000 on machinery and tools.

Morris County.

The engine room of the "old" furnace at Wharton was totally destroyed by fire which is supposed to have originated in an overheated blast pipe. The value of the property destroyed could not be learned at the time of this writing.

Union County.

The plant of Henry Howard & Co., manufacturers of drills, cotton and muslins at Rahway, was entirely destroyed by fire on April 28th. The loss is reported at $8,000.

MAY, 1907.

Burlington County.

A fire which occurred at 2 A. M. destroyed the factory of the Wissahickon Mfg. Co. at Mount Holly. The loss as reported by the firm was $8,000, of which $2,000 was on the building, $3,000 on machinery, tools, etc., $1,500 on material, and $1,800 on finished goods.

Essex County.

The garage, toolhouse and workshop owned by Joseph B. William at Nutley was damaged by a fire which caused a loss of $600.

A fire of unknown origin which occurred in a factory building on the corner of Mulberry and Chestnut streets, Newark, which was occupied by several jewelry manufacturing concerns, caused damages amounting to $6,350 to Joseph H. Impfell, one of the tenants, and $1,150 to the Leonhart Mgf. Co., who also had quarters in the building. The losses of both firms were distributed as follows: on building, $2,700; on machinery and tools, $4,650; and on material for use in manufacture, $150.

A fire in the lapper room of the works of Seabury & Johnson at East Orange caused damages amounting in the aggregate to $500. Of this amount $100 was on building, $350 on machinery and tools, and $50 on material for use in manufacture.

Lightning struck a large water tank on the roof of the Boesch & Greenfield Co.'s factory on Summer avenue, Newark, and cause damage estimated at $100.

The factory of the Waverly Paper Box Board Co. at the foot of Weston avenue, Newark, was totally destroyed by fire which started while the night shift of operatives were on duty. The total loss, as reported by the firm, was $40,000, of which $10,000 was on the building, $25,000 on machinery and tools, and $5,000 on material for manufacture and finished products.

Hudson County.

Fire in the factory of the Eugene Dietzgen Co., manufacturers of artists' materials at Jersey City, caused damages amounting to $75.00.

A slight fire in the power house of the Worthington Pump Co. at Harrison caused damages amounting to $50.

Monmouth County.

A fire in the drying room of the A. & M. Karaghensiam Co. at Freehold caused a total loss amounting to $14,700, of which $700 was on the fatcory building, $2,000 on machinery, and $12,000 on material for use in manufacture.

Passaic County.

An explosion occurred in the Laflin and Rand Powder Works at Pompton, in which 500 kegs of powder were set off by a shaft of lightning, which struck the store house during the prevalence of a storm. That no lives were lost was due to the fact that invariably all employes leave the building while a storm is in progress. The loss as reported by the firm amounted to a total of $4,129.59, of which $3,766.55 was on building, $208.75 on machinery, and $154.29 on finished products.

Warren County.

The factory of the Cuban Cigar Co. at Washington was destroyed by fire. The loss on building, machinery and stock of tobacco was reported at $3,000,000.

JUNE, 1907.

Burlington County.

A fire in the engine room caused damage to the shoe factory of R. D. Wood & Co. at Burlington city amounting to $500.

Camden County.

A fire in the plant of the Camden White Lead Co. at Camden, the origin of which was unknown, caused the destruction of property of the firm valued

at $77,786.45. Of this amount $10,992.82 was on buildings, $32,236.93 on machinery, $22,511.06 on material for use in manufacture, and $12,045.64 for finished goods.

A fire in the "polish house" of the R. M. Hollingshead Co. at Camden consumed material valued at $2,000 before it was extinguished.

Essex County.

Two manufacturing plants situated along the lower water front of Newark—The Consolidated Color and Chemical Co. and the Slip Not Mfg. Co. were totally destroyed by fire; and two others—the Sherwin-Williams Paint Co. and the American Wood Fire Proofing Co., were damaged to a considerable extent. All four factories are located on Lister avenue, within a short distance of each other. No absolutely accurate statement regarding the loss could be obtained, but a reasonable estimate of the amount places it at approximately $166,000. The loss of the Consolidated Co. is placed at $150,000; the Slip Not Co. at $5,000, and the Sherwin-Williams Co. at $10,000, and the fire proofing company at about $1,000.

Gloucester County.

While making experiments with new explosives in the works of the Dupont Powder Co. at Paulsboro, forty tons of powder were set off in some way unknown, and entirely destroyed the magazines of the plant. There was no loss of life, and the value of property destroyed could not be ascertained.

Hudson County.

A fire in the Graeves Pharmaceutical plant at Jersey City caused a total loss of property amounting to $650, of which $150 was on building, and $500 on machinery and material.

Passaic County.

The provision packing works of the Henry Muhs Co. at Passaic were totally destroyed by fire on June 27th. The loss was estimated at $60,000. Of this the loss on building amounts to $15,000; stock, $15,000, and machinery, $30,000.

The brush factory of George Walker & Sons at Singac was damaged by fire to the extent of $3,278; of this amount $650 was on building, $250 on machinery and tools, and $2,378 on stock and material.

Union County.

A fire in the blacksmith shops of the New Jersey Dry Dock Co. at Elizabethport destroyed property valued at $5,000.

JULY, 1907.

Camden County.

A fire in the coal storage sheds of the Camden Coke Works damaged the building to the amount of $500.

Essex County.

A planing mill situated at Belleville and owned by Daniel Mellis was totally destroyed by fire. The loss was $6,500, divided as follows: on building, $1,400; on machinery and tools, $1,600; on material, lumber, etc., $2,800; and on finished goods, $700.

Hudson County.

An explosion in the charging department of the Prest-O-Lite Co. at Harrison, and the fire which ensued caused a loss of $400 on the building and $4,000 on material and finished goods.

A fire in the Lorillard tobacco works at Jersey City caused damage estimated at $1,500.

AUGUST, 1907.

Bergen County.

The works of the Valvoline Oil Co. at Edgewater were totally destroyed by fire on August 1st. The cause of the fire was reported to have been a defective insulation of an electric light wire in the wax room of the plant. The loss was estimated at $150,000.

Burlington County.

The building occupied by the Phoenix Rubber Co. at East Burlington was destroyed by fire on August 19th, with the machinery and other contents of the works. The loss on the building was reported at $3,000, but the value of other property destroyed could not be learned.

Camden County.

Tygert & Sons' fertilizer plant at Camden had its main building with most of the contents destroyed by a fire which occurred on August 5th. The loss was reported at $7,000.

A fire in the laboratory of the Pintch Gas Co. at Camden resulted in the destruction of a corrugated iron and wooden structure 50x70 feet, which was used for the manufacture of gas. The loss could not be learned.

Essex County.

The works of the Waverly Paper Boxboard Co. at Waverly were damaged by fire to the extent of $3,000. The plant had just been rebuilt and equipped after having been completely burned down four months before.

Fire in a factory building on Railroad avenue, Newark, occupied in part by the Ivoy Specialty Co., caused a loss estimated at $8,000.

Hudson County.

The plant of the Snare & Triest Structural Iron Co. at Jersey City was almost totally destroyed by fire on August 30th; the loss was estimated at $100,000.

A fire which occurred in the factory of the Damara Mfg. Co. at Jersey City caused damages estimated at $1,000.

Mercer County.

Fire which originated in an overheated kiln caused damage to the Crescent Pottery Co. plant at Trenton, amounting to $200.

Passaic County.

A fire in the Looschen Piano Case Co.'s factory at Paterson, which originated in the drying room, caused damage reported at $20,000.

SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Middlesex County.

An explosion in the retort building of the Perth Amboy Gas Works at Perth Amboy, followed by a fire, caused a total loss amounting to $9,050; of which $5,000 was on building, $4,000 on machinery and $50 on material. An employe of the company, Abraham Johnson, who was in the purifying house at the time of the explosion, was so badly crushed under the falling walls that he died while being taken to the hospital. Five other workmen employed in and about the plant were so severely injured as to require medical treatment.

Passaic County.

The office and a part of Chas. E. Miller's Silk Ribbon Mill at Paterson was destroyed by fire on September 23d. The total loss was, as reported, $18,134; of which $1,407 was on building, $6,618 on machinery and tools and $10,159 on material and finished goods.

New Manufacturing Plants Established and Old Ones Enlarged.

OCTOBER, 1906.

Bergen County.

Eight of the largest silk goods companies of Paterson have united in establishing a large dye house plant on the Bergen county side of the Passaic river, in which, when ready for business, the dyeing and finishing will be done for all. The new plant will, as reported, consist of four buildings, the largest of which—75x200 feet—will be used as the dye house; the others will afford ample accommodations for finishing, shipping and storage purposes. Near the main building will be a detached boiler house. The same silk firms have jointly established a large throwing mill at Wilkebarre, where the work of that character required by the several mills is done.

Camden County.

The plant of the Gloucester Gingham Mills Co., in Gloucester City, which has been idle for several years, is now owned by a new corporation called the Gloucester Paper Mills Co. The cost of building and its equipment with new machinery represents an investment of $225,000. The new firm reports that fifty males and ten females will be employed.

A large repair shop and car barn are to be built at Camden for the Public Service Corporation. The plans provide for two separate structures, one for housing cars of the Camden division, the other, which will be 138x 255 feet, and one and a half stories high, will be used entirely as a machine and general repair shop.

Cape May County.

A company for the manufacture of women's shirt waists on a large scale is about to establish a plant in the town of Woodbury; the concern will occupy a large building, the use of which for several years, free of charge, is guaranteed by a local land and improvement company.

Cumberland County.

The J. Whilden Moore window glass plant at Bridgeton is being changed to a condition suitable to the making of hollow ware, and soon the plant will be operated for the production of bottles.

The Martin Dyeing & Finishing Co. is busy installing machinery in its new building at Bridgeton. The ground dimensions of the new structure are 220x148 feet; the construction is brick throughout, and the total cost of building and machinery, as reported, is $110,000. Sixty meen and eight women will be employed in the business of dyeing and finishing cotton piece goods.

The Hettinger Engine Co. has a new factory building of brick construction in course of erection at Bridgeton. The company will use gasoline power and will manufacture gasoline engines of a fine type; the capital invested in building and machinery is $12,000 and thirty-five men will be employed.

The Millville Mfg. Co. has enlarged its plant at Millville by the addition of a brick building, 26x96 feet, which cost $18,000. Three additional men will be employed.

Essex County.

The hat manufacturing firm of F. Berg & Co. is increasing the capacity of its plant at Orange Valley by the addition of a four-story brick building 40x100 feet. The new addition will be used by the flanging, finishing and trimming departments, and will increase the capacity of the works about 15 per cent.

A group of six brick buildings is being erected in Newark, all of which will be occupied as a fur cutting plant by Henri Frank. The estimated cost is, as reported, $35,000.

The Jersey Biscuit Co. of Newark has erected a three-story brick building, 40x120 feet, which is to be used entirely as a bakery. The cost, as reported, is $18,000.

The Central Foundry Co. of Newark has erected a new building of brick and wood construction, in which the production of plumbers' iron ware will be carried on. The cost of the building is $17,000, and the machinery and tool plant, $33,000. A working force of 100 men will be employed.

Hudson County.

The firm of Barclay & Co., manufacturers of soaps, has erected a new factory building of brick and concrete in the city of Bayonne. The structure is four stories high and 60x100 feet ground dimensions. The total cost of the plant is, as reported, $75,000. A working force of twenty-five males and twenty-five females will be employed.

The Cockburn Barrow & Machine Co. has erected a large factory building in Jersey City, constructed throughout of reinforced concrete. The estimated cost of the plant is, as reported, $100,000, and a working force of one hundred men will be employed. The products of the company will include tubular frame wheelbarrows, punching machines, steam hammers, derricks, concrete machinery, dump cars and general machine work.

A new building of concrete and steel construction, 80x250 feet, and four stories high, has been added to the plant of the General Electric Co. at Harrison. The cost was $48,000.

The Taintor Mfg. Co., a New York Corporation, has purchased two entire blocks of land in Bayonne for the purpose of erecting thereon a large plant for the manufacture of whiting. The factory, as planned, will consist of four buildings, the main structure, 127x356; power house, 46x78 feet, and two store houses, one 60x90 and the other 80x356 feet. The total cost could not, at this writing, be ascertained.

Hunterdon County.

The Flemington Gas Co. has erected a new building in Flemington, to be equipped and used as a manufactory of gas.

Mercer County.

The Star Porcelain Co. has increased the capacity of its plant at Trenton by the addition thereto of a two-story brick building, 54x91 feet; the cost, as reported, was $5,000.

Morris County.

A new factory building of brick, 50x250 and three stories high, is being erected in Dover for Paul Guenther's manufactory of women's high grade silk hose. The new building is intended to replace a comparatively small wooden structure in which the business was carried on for some years.

Middlesex County.

A manufactory of children's headware was established in South Amboy by the firm of Muifelder & Heimen, of New York; an idle factory building has been leased for the new business.

A manufactory of typewriter ribbons is to be started in the old Match factory at New Brunswick; the enterprise will be under the auspices of a New York firm.

The Perth Amboy Gas Company has purchased a large tract of land adjoining its works in Perth Amboy for the purpose of extending the productive facilities of its plant.

A corporation under the title Citizen's Electric Light, Power and Heating Co., formed in Perth Amboy, has erected a power house at that place and will compete for business with the Public Service Corporation.

The brick manufacturing plant of Adam Weber Sons Co., situated at Weber, a short distance from Perth Amboy, has been purchased by the Diddier-March Co. with the intention of putting the works in full operation.

The Empire Iron & Steel Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y., is erecting new buildings on the Woodbridge Creek, Perth Amboy, to which, when completed,

its entire business will be moved; the first building now in course of construction is 60x100 feet. The company's specialty is the manufacture of sash weights.

The Jennings Mfg. Co., of Harrisburg, Pa., was at this writing negotiating for a factory on lease in the city of New Brunswick. The firm manufactures shirts, and wish to lease a factory for one year in order to satisfy themselves that the labor supply is of the desired quality before settling there permanently.

Passaic County.

A European firm, engaged in the manufacture of lace braids, has leased the O'Neil mill at Lake View, and has installed the machinery required for the production of its goods, all of which was brought from abroad.

Sussex County.

A new limestone quarry, said to be one of the richest in lime known, has been opened on the Glenwood branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The property is owned and its products will be used by the Bethlehem Steel Co. at Bethlehem, Pa.

Union County.

The Merk Co., manufacturers of chemicals, has added a large new ware or storehouse to its plant at Rahway. The building is of the one-story saw tooth pattern, and the ground dimensions are 125x350 feet.

Warren County.

The Pahaquarry Copper Co. has erected at Pahaquarry township, six miles above Delaware Water Gap in Warren county, a large plant equipped with the most modern and up-to-date machinery for the reduction and concentration of copper ore. Power for the works will be furnished by a 250 horse-power engine, the gas producing plant for which is in duplicate. The cost of the plant is, as reported, $100,000. Thirty-five workmen will be employed. The following is an interesting description of the plant, and the processes through which the ore passes in the operation of extracting the copper which it contains: The open quarry is operated by electric drills; the ore is run from the quarry to the mill by gravity on a double track incline plane to a 1,000-ton ore bin built of stone and concrete, with an incline bottom leading to a 400-ton gyratory rock crusher from which the ore is fed to two sets of iron rolls—size 40 inches in diameter and 16 inches face. These rolls are placed directly over a 317-ton ore bin, which has a bottom inclined at an angle of 45 degrees; the ore is received in this bin in ⅜-inch cubes, and is taken from there to the elevators by plunge feeders and carrier belts, and carried over impact screens to four sets of high speed rolls, where the material receives what is called progressive grinding, after

which the pulverized ore is carried to "pulp bins" directly over the brick furnaces. These are of the shaft type, two in number, and 24 feet long respectively. One of these stacks is filled with cobble stones over which is cast a spray of water; exhausters placed in the live or hot stack causes a downward draught. Where the ore is fed through, 192 gas jets are arranged in a circle about the top of the hot stack, and a carbon deposit fed on the carrier belt which conveys the ore insures combustion while the latter drops past the gas jets, the top of the stack being at a white heat as the ore passes through. The bottom of the furnace, which is V-shaped, receives the powdered ore, which is sluiced to the concentrating tables by the water coming down through the second stack. From the concentrating tables the mineral, 90 to 96 per cent. copper concentrated, after being separated from the sand, is elevated to the concentrating bin, from which it is run into the copper furnace and into pigs or ingots. The plant is built on the mountain side, and is operated largely by gravity; the processes are largely continuous, and require little or no hand labor in the milling. The rock yields an average of three per cent. copper, and enough has been blocked out to last for six years without doing any more development work. The plant will be put in operation about January 1, 1907.

The Edison Portland Cement Co. has added a new concrete building, 100x200 feet, to its large works at Stewartsville. The cost of the new plant was $250,000, and an additional working force of fifty men has been employed.

NOVEMBER, 1906.

Essex County.

The brewery plant of Ballantine & Co. at Newark is to be enlarged by the erection of a new building to be used as a stock and malthouse. The structure is to be five stories in height and cover an area of 110x135 feet, with a three story wing 115x135 feet; the estimated cost is $75,000.

The machinery manufacturing firm of Robert J. Emory & Co. is having a new two story brick building erected at Newark with a ground measurement of 40x100 feet; the estimated cost is $10,000.

The Murphy Varnish Co. is to enlarge its Newark plant by the addition thereto of a building 40x200 feet and four stories high. Reinforced concrete will be used throughout, and the structure will be absolutely fire proof throughout; the estimated cost is $150,000.

The National Lock Washer Co. has added to its plant at Newark a new three story brick building measuring 44x80 feet; the estimated cost of the improvement is $15,000.

The National Phonograph Co. is erecting a private gas plant at West Orange to supply its own works at that place. The gas works will have a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet per hour, and the cost of production will, it is estimated, be less than one-half the prices that are being paid for present supply; the estimated cost is $30,000.

The firm of Curtis Bros. is having two large frame buildings 60x100 feet erected in East Orange, in which to carry on the sash and blind business. The plant will have a floor area of 20,000 square feet, and will be equipped with the most modern machinery in use for its several lines of work; the cost is estimated at $40,000.

The firm of Dent & Jones, manufacturers of hardware specialties, is having a one story brick factory building 100x100 feet erected in Newark, at an estimated cost of $15,000.

The New Jersey Machine Co., manufacturers of cigar making machinery, is erecting a new brick building in Newark which will have a floor area of 9,000 square feet. The cost of the building will be $22,000, and new machinery and tools to the value of $35,000 will be installed. The establishment will employ from 100 to 150 workmen.

Gloucester County.

The Swedesboro glass works at Swedesboro are reported to have been purchased by a Jersey City firm who intend spending $20,000 on an entire renovation of the buildings and machinery.

Hudson County.

The Chicago packing firm of Swift & Co. is going to erect a large and thoroughly up-to-date abbattoir at Jersey City. The building will be six stories in height and of fire proof construction throughout; the cost is estimated at $30,000.

Mercer County.

The Walter Automobile Works at Trenton have been enlarged by the addition of a building which is used as a brass foundry and for rolling brass rods.

Middlesex County.

The Howard V. Butler Co., of New Brunswick, is erecting an addition to house millwork plant at that place which will cost $3,500. The structure will be of brick and the dimensions 32x60 feet. Additional machinery to the value of $1,500 will be installed, and six additional workmen will be employed.

The American Smelting and Refining Co. has purchased twenty acres of land at Perth Amboy on which large extensions to its present plant at that place will be erected; the works now cover an area of 52 acres.

The New York Granite Brick Co. has opened its large new plant at Wrights, between South River and Old Bridge. The buildings are all of brick and steel construction and cost, with the equipment of machinery, $200,000.

The Citizens' Light and Power Co. started up its plant at Perth Amboy on November 16th. The new concern is a stock company in which a large number of local merchants and other users of electricity for illuminating or power purposes are interested, and was started because of dissatisfaction with the high rates charged for lighting by the Public Service Corporation.

The old Ramsey Shipyard at Perth Amboy, which was leased by Lewis Nixon for shipbuilding purposes, has been extensively altered and its various buildings and sheds repaired in preparation for the construction of some modern steel vessels for which the new company has contracts.

The Empire Foundry Co. has enlarged its works at New Brunswick by the addition thereto of a new brick building 65x142 feet, at a cost of $6,500. Fifty additional workmen will be employed.

Sussex County.

The Musconetcong Iron Works at Stanhope have been enlarged by the erection of a new concrete and steel building to be used for foundry and machine shop purposes. The industry is a new one and employes 150 workmen. The entire cost of the plant was $200,000.

Passaic County.

Messrs. A. & M. Levy, silk goods manufacturers, are erecting in Paterson one of the largest mills in the country. The structure will be entirely of brick, four stories high, and the main building will have a frontage of 200 feet on Totowa avenue, and 200 feet on Kearney street. The plant will cost $250,000, and will employ 275 women and 25 men.

The Botany Worsted Mills at Passaic have been enlarged by the addition of several new buildings, the largest of which is 180x360 feet, and four stories high.

The Pitkin & Holdsworth woolen mills at Passaic will be about doubled in size when the new four story building 140x400, which is now under way, has been completed.

The Pantasote Leather Co. is making large additions to its works at Passaic, the particulars regarding which could not be ascertained.

The New Jersey Spinning Co. has just finished the buildings for its large plant at Garfield. The cost of mill buildings and machinery is estimated at $300,000.

Union County.

The firm of Hitchings & Co., manufacturers of greenhouses and greenhouse fixtures, has nearly completed the buildings for its large plant at Elizabeth. The construction is of cement and brick, and the cost will be, as reported, $250,000; a working force of 180 men will be employed.

DECEMBER, 1906.

Cumberland County.

B. M. Johnson is erecting a large plant at Millville for the production of concrete building blocks; the cost will be approximately $5,000.

Essex County.

Morris Hermann & Co., color manufacturers, are building a two story brick extension to their works at Newark, which will cost $10,000.

The Universal Castor Co. is erecting a new building as an addition to its Newark plant, which will cover an area of 25x100 feet, and will cost $12,000. Additional machinery to the value of $3,000 will be installed.

The Caffrey Leather Co. is erecting four large new factory buildings on Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark, at a cost of $45,000. Thirty additional workmen will be employed.

The Newark Lime and Cement Co. is building a two story brick addition to its plant at Newark, which will cost $10,000. Additional machinery to the value of $5,000 will be installed.

The Yule and Carley Mfg. Co. is erecting a two story factory building of concrete blocks, the dimensions of which are 31x120. The cost will be $10,000.

The Heller Bros. Co., manufacturers of files and rasps, is adding a two-story brick building to its Newark works at a cost of $15,000.

The Alborum Hygeia Ice Co. has erected a four-story brick building 75x100 feet on Hayes street, Newark. The plant when completely equipped will have cost $100,000. Artificial ice will be produced and twenty men will be employed.

The Trimble Hat Co. has a new brick factory building at Orange. The cost, as reported, was $30,000, and a working force of 100 males and 35 females is to be employed.

Mercer County.

The Monument Pottery Co. is having its Trenton plant enlarged by the addition of a one-story brick kiln which, with other improvements, will cost $12,000.

Middlesex County.

The New Brunswick Tile Co. is erecting a new frame building in New Brunswick, the dimensions of which are 180x200 feet; the cost will be $50,000.

Salem County.

The Bridgeton Condensed Milk Co. is erecting a new building in Salem 70x130 feet ground dimensions, in which the condensed milk industry will be carried on. The cost of the entire plant will be approximately $30,000.

Union County.

A tobacco manufacturing company from New York has acquired a large tract of land in Rahway on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and will shortly begin the erection of suitable factory buildings, in which from 150 to 200 operatives will be employed.

John W. Masury & Son, paint manufacturers, have purchased a large tract of land in Elizabeth near Linden, on which extensive works will soon be established. The buildings will be of brick, and the goods to be manufactured will be paints and varnishes. The company is not, at the present stage of the enterprise, prepared to give figures showing the cost of the plant.

The U. S. Lithograph Co. of N. J., a new corporation, is erecting a large brick building at Elizabethport, in which the business of lithographing and printing will be carried on. The cost of the entire plant will be $75,000, and a working force of fifty males and thirty females will be employed. The company states that it will ultimately employ about 500 persons.

Warren County.

The old foundry and machine shop buildings at Oxford have been donated by the Board of Trade of that town to the Delaware and Lackawanna Steel Co., who have taken steps toward placing the buildings in order for their future uses; this will involve an outlay of about $5,000.

JANUARY, 1907.

Bergen County.

The Dundee Lake Dye Works Co. has erected a group of new buildings in Saddle River Township, Bergen county, which will be fitted with all the latest machinery and appliances for silk dyeing. The buildings will be constructed of both wood and brick, and the entire plant will, when completed, represent an investment of $100,000. A working force of 200 men will be employed.

The firm of Beckton, Dickinson & Co. has erected a new factory of brick construction at East Rutherford. The building cost $20,000, and the goods made will be druggists' and surgeons' specialties. One hundred men and twenty women will be employed.

Camden County.

The Highland Worsted Mills at Camden have been enlarged by the addition of a brick building 150x52 feet, which was erected at a cost of $9,000. The new machinery with which the building is equipped cost, as reported, $35,000. One hundred males and ten females have been employed in addition to the working force before the addition was placed in use.

The Philadelphia Steel and Wire Co. has established a plant in Camden, using a rented factory building for the purpose. The cost is not reported, but the firm state that thirty workmen will be employed in the beginning.

Cumberland County.

The new shops for the Hettinger Machine Co. at Bridgeton have been occupied, and the machinery of the old works all duly installed. The buildings are practically fire proof, and are fitted with the latest and most approved modern appliances for getting out work correctly and rapidly.

A new and very promising business enterprise has been started in the lower part of Cumberland county, about a mile northwest of Port Norris; the new venture is the cultivation of Cape Cod cranberries, for which the land in this region, because of other peculiarities besides its swampy character, is said to be ideally perfect. Genuine Cape Cod plants are being used for planting, and the cultivation and treatment will be the same in every respect as that which prevails in the original home of the plant. If this undertaking should prove successful, the oystermen of that region will be greatly benefited in having this means of employment in seasons when the oysters are poor.

Essex County.

The firm of Dent & Jones, proprietors of the Phoenix Lock Works, at Newark, has erected a modern one-story brick factory and foundry building in the same city, which cost, as reported, $16,500. The building is on the corner of Third avenue and North Fourth street, and has a frontage of 100 feet on both thoroughfares. The Phoenix Lock Works manufacture builders' and ship hardware, and employ a working force of thirty males and one female.

Hudson County.

The firm of Grossenbach & Fimpel, manufacturers of silk braids, has erected a new five-story factory building of brick in the Hudson city section of Jersey City, the ground dimensions of which are 77x100 feet. The cost of the building is $40,000. One hundred and ten males and one hundred females are employed. This firm formerly carried on business in New York City.

The H. F. Taintor Mfg. Co., manufacturers of whiteing and Paris white, has commenced the erection at Bayonne of a group of fine buildings in which its plant will be established. The main building will be 357x125 feet; two store houses will be 210x125 and 90x60 feet respectively. There will also be a power house equipped with engines to produce 250 horse power. Electric power will be largely used, and a working force of eighty men will be employed. The cost of the plant as reported by the company is $60,000. This industry came from New York City, attracted by the superior advantages found in New Jersey.

The musical goods factory of G. Otto & Sons, situated on Jersey City Heights, which was idle for several years, has been leased by Mr. C. Stohm, of Boston, who installed therein an up-to-date plant for the production of silk novelties. This industry, which was formerly carried on in a suburb of Boston, will employ 100 operatives to begin with, most of whom will be females.

Mercer County.

The Thomas Maddocks' Sons Co. is clearing the land immediately adjoining its Perry street pottery plant at Trenton for the purpose of erecting a very extensive building as an enlargement to its present works. The new structures will be of brick, and will be used for the production of sanitary ware. The entire cost of the addition is reported at $80,000. The main building will be 58x100 feet, a second building will be 30x114 feet, and three stories high, and a third structure which will connect the two principal buildings.

The capital stock of the Union Paper Co. has been increased from $200,000 to $500,000, and the work of completing the plant at Trenton Junction will be pushed as rapidly as possible. The Union Paper Cup Co. has acquired the patent rights for the entire United States for the manufacture of paper cups and bottles. The managers of the company expect to have the factory running within two months and producing about 200,000 cups per day.

Middlesex County.

A new factory for the manufacture of lace and needle work is being erected in South Amboy.

The Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. has practically rebuilt and equipped the glass works annex to its large plant in New Brunswick. Comparatively slight changes were required to be made in the buildings on account of the improvement, the greater part of the cost being for new and special machinery, for which purpose the company report an outlay of $1,500.

The Perth Amboy Ceremic and Tile Works at Perth Amboy are about to be very extensively enlarged both in the matter of working space and facilities, and in the variety of goods produced. The capital has been increased to $100,000, and practically all the addition will be used to extend the business.

The building in Highland Park, once occupied by the Walter Armitage Co., has been leased by a Newark firm for the purpose of manufacturing rubber gloves.

Somerset County.

The Somerville Board of Trade has purchased the old electric lighting plant in that town, with a view to donating the same to the American Bottle Seal Co., which has decided to locate its machine shop there. It is expected that about eighty machinists will be employed in the new works.

Union County.

The Anchor Post Iron Works at Garwood has been enlarged by the erection of a new brick building 36x82 feet. The cost was $3,500, and $1,500 worth of new machinery has been installed.

The Hall Signal Co. will soon begin making very extensive additions to its large works at Garwood. The new buildings will be erected on part of the large tract owned by the company, and will be constructed of brick or concrete, which one not having yet been decided, neither have the exact dimensions of the buildings been settled upon. The company report, however, that $300,000 will be spent on these improvements, and also that when they are ready for use, an addition of four hundred men to the present working force will be made.

The Cordova Leather Co. has purchased property on Irving street, Rahway, and opened its works there with a force of ten males and fifteen females. This plant has been moved from New York City.

Warren County.

The Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey will soon begin the erection of a new round house at Phillipsburg to replace the old one that has been in use many years.

FEBRUARY, 1907.

Burlington County.

The Thomas Devlin Mfg. Co., of Burlington, has added to its plant a new iron building in which a 500 horse power gas engine with a complete plant for the production of the gas will be installed. The building cost $3,000 and the engine and gas generating works, $20,000.

Camden County.

The Penbryne Brick Co. has decided to locate its plant on the Reading Railroad at Penbryne, about twelve miles from Williamstown. The company will manufacture sand-lime brick by a new process; the product is said to be in every respect superior to the ordinary clay brick. Building operations are to be begun about March 1st.

The Victor Talking Machine Co. is about to install on its wharf facing the Delaware river a gigantic electric sign, the principal feature of which will be its trade mark of the dog harkening to "his master's voice."

Cape May County.

A number of residents of Tuckahoe, assisted by the Board of Trade of that place, have raised the capital amounting to $25,000 necessary to start a glass factory for the production of bottles. The factory is to be located in Tuckahoe, and work on the buildings will be begun about March 1st.

Cumberland County.

The building at Bridgeton, formerly occupied as a foundry by Charles Laning, has been leased by a Pennsylvania firm, and is being altered and refitted for the purpose of a knitting mill which will be started there.

Essex County.

Kauffherr & Co., the tanners, are having a new brick building erected as an addition to their large leather works on Garden street, Newark. The new building has 68x100 feet dimensions, and four stories high. Every feature of a first-class modern factory will be installed, and the total cost of the addition—building and machinery, will be $35,000. The company report that when the new building is ready for occupancy, an additional force of one hundred men will be employed.

The Benfield-Milne Mfg. Co., manufacturers of enamelled letters, are about to begin work on the erection of a new plant at Newark. The building will be of brick, two stories high, and will cover an area of 31x98 feet. The total cost will be $1,600.

Hudson County.

The Edison Lamp Works of the General Electric Co. at Harrison have been greatly extended by the erection of a new wing, which is built of reinforced concrete throughout. The building has a frontage of 250 feet, and a depth of 80 feet, and is three stories high.

The Manhattan Pipe Co., whose works are situaetd in the Marion section of Jersey City, has provided additional fire protection for its plant in the form of a high and massive steel tower erected in the factory enclosure and close to the main building, on the top of which is a water tank with a capacity of several thousands of gallons. The factory buildings are equipped with automatic devices for opening the water pipes leading from this tank in case of fire.

The firm of Teirjen & Lang is having a new dry dock constructed at Weehawken. The dock is 350 feet long and will be ready for use about May 1st, 1907.

Mercer County.

The Sun Porcelain Co. has added to its plant at Trenton a new testing equipment which cost $10,000. The Sun Co. is a comparatively new concern, but its business has been so proseprous that independent of the testing outfit, about $10,000 has been spent in new machinery during the year 1906.

The Woven Steel Hose and Cable Co. has purchased a plot of land in Trenton on which to erect a new factory that will be much larger than the one which it occupies at present in the same city.

Middlesex County.

A new factory for the manufacture of men's trousers has been started in Perth Amboy. The enterprise was started by a Mr. Handleman and fifty men and women are employed there at present.

The frame factory building in New Brunswick, formerly occupied by the Demarest Bros., has been rented by Mr. Sigmund Eisner, and is now in operation as a manufactory of clothing and uniforms. At present the amount invested in the plant is $1,500, which represents the cost of the sewing machines; thirty-five persons—two males and thirty-three females—are now employed.

A combination is reported to have been established between the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Co., the Standard Terra Cotta Works, also of Perth Amboy, and the Excelsior Terra Cotta Co., of Rocky Hill, that amounts in effect to a practical merger of the three concerns under one management. It is said that the plant will be so increased in size that their output will be at least doubled and about one-quarter of a million dollars will be spent on improvements.

The New Brunswick Tile Co. has erected a new factory building at New Brunswick, which will cost, with its equipment of machinery, $25,000. A working force of twenty males and fifteen females will be employed.

The firm of Bohi & Fritz, manufacturers of embroideries, laces, trimmings, etc., has erected a new building at South Amboy, in which to carry on its business. As reported by the firm, the building, which is of wood, cost $2,000, and the machinery, which is of a special kind, constructed in Switzerland, cost $7,500. The working force to be employed consists of twenty-six persons—six males and twenty females.

The New Brunswick Chemical Co. is having new factory buildings erected in the city of New Brunswick; the material used in construction is wood and cement, and the power will be steam, electric and gasoline. The company was unable at the time of reporting to give an estimate of the cost of machinery, nor could the number of persons that will be employed be given until the works are completed.

The Standard Underground Cable Co., whose works were moved to Perth Amboy from Pittsburg, Pa., about five years ago, is adding to its present plant a brick building, 380x60 feet and four stories high. The cost of the new building will be, as reported by the company, $75,000. The cost of the equipment of new machinery could not be determined at the time this report was made. The present working force of the company will be increased by the employment of one hundred and fifty males and one hundred females.

Monmouth County.

The C. E. Conover Co., which manufactures water-proof cloth and other material, has erected a new factory at Red Bank. The building is of brick, and cost, with its equipment of machinery, $10,000. The working force employed in the beginning consists of ten males and ten females.

Morris County.

Work is reported to have been started on a new government owned plant for the manufacture of smokeless powder at Piccatinny, which is situated about seven miles to the northwest of Dover. The entire plant will, when completed, represent an outlay of $200,000. In addition to the new building for the manufacture of smokeless powder, there will be a number of storehouses erected in which to pack away sodium nitrate for future use in producing nitric acid, one of the principal elements in the production of high explosives. The new plant, which will be an important government property, will be situated in the mountain fastness where from a strategic point of view it will be very difficult of access and easily defended against attack.

A new set of twelve-inch roughing rolls is being installed in the small mill of the Rockaway Rolling Mill at Rockaway.

Passaic County.

The Laflin & Rand Co. has added seventy-two acres to its property holding at Pompton, and it is reported that the intention is to greatly enlarge the powder works there.

Union County.

The Cordova Leather Co. has enlarged the plant which it purchased in Rahway by the erection of several new buildings.

Warren County.

The Delaware & Lackawanna Steel Co. will have its new plant at Oxford in full operation about July 1st. The foundry building is finished and the machine shop is so far advanced that the machinery may be installed about March 1st. A steel converter with a capacity of 60,000 pounds per day is to be erected. Steel castings of all kinds will be the product of the works, and thirty men will be employed in the beginning of operations, which number will be increased to two hundred when all departments of the works are in running order.

The Warren Woodworking Co. has converted its plant at Hackettstown into a manufactory of piano backs.

MARCH, 1907.

Bergen County.

The Mattson Rubber Co., whose works at Belleville were destroyed by fire, has purchased a factory building at Lodi, and laid in an entirely new plant of machinery, the total cost of which, including building, was $35,000.

Burlington County.

A large extension of the foundry recently erected at Florence is being added to the east end of the building.

The new steel mill at Kinkora, erected and equipped by the John A. Roebling Co., was formally opened in the presence of the officers of that corporation on March 14th. This is the first steel plant opened by the Roebling Co. The new steel mill adjoins the rod mill at Kinkora. The "blooming mill," which adjoins the steel mill, will be ready for operation about April 1st.

The Standard Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. has leased the Spencer building on South High street, Burlington City, and converted it into a pattern shop where material for the new foundries in course of erection at Bristol will be turned out.

Camden County.

The Tucker shipyard at Camden is to be enlarged and provided with a "basin" which will afford safe anchorage for vessels undergoing repairs. The cost of the improvements is estimated at $35,000.

The Highland Worsted Mills at Camden have been enlarged by the addition of another story to the main building, the dimensions of which are 150x54 feet. The structure is built entirely of brick and has cost $10,000. Sixty thousand dollars worth of machinery will be installed, and the ordinary working force will be increased by the employment of twenty men and fifty women.

Cumberland County.

The Shiloh cannery has been purchased by a new corporation called The Shiloh Preserving Co. The capital invested is reported at $7,000, and at present thirty men and fifty women are employed.

A new manufactory of caps is about to be started in Bridgeton by a firm of manufacturers from New York City. The concern will begin business in the Riley building, and it is said that thirty operatives will be employed.

A new vial manufacturing plant is to be opened in Vineland under the management of F. Street.

A movement is now on foot to convert the window glass plant at Millville owned by T. C. Wheaton into bottle works, for which product the demand is much greater than the supply.

The Ellis Hosiery Co., composed of residents of Philadelphia, has purchased the building belonging to the S. J. Levy Hosiery Co. at Vineland, and has added thereto a large extension which practically doubles the capacity. The total cost of the original plant and the improvements is $25,000. A working force of twenty males and eighty females has been employed.

Work has been commenced on the new factory of the Sanitary Can Co. at Bridgeton. The main building, as planned, will be 500x200 feet. The material to be used in construction will be cement blocks, and the cost, as reported by the company, will be approximately $75,000. When ready for work a force of one hundred and fifty men and fifty women will be employed.

Essex County.

The factory of Heller Bros. at Newark is being enlaregd at a cost of $15,000.

The C. H. Redmant Co. has erected a brick factory building at Newark, the dimensions of which are 30x81 feet, and the cost $15,000. Power is furnished by a gas engine, and a working force of twenty-five men is employed.

The American Bronze Powder Co. has erected a new factory building at Verona. The structure is of wood, 25x75 feet in dimensions, and costs, as reported, $2,500. An outlay of $8,000 has been made for additional machinery.

The Specialty Paper Box Co. has erected a new factory at Newark, which contains 14,000 square feet of flour space. The cost of the building, as reported by the company, is $25,000, and of the plant of new machinery, $10,000.

Hudson County.

A firm of pearl button manufacturers now operating a factory in New York City has made a tentative agreement for the purchase of the large shade factory in West New York. It is agreed between the owners of the property and the prospective purchasers that the transfer will take place as soon as a sufficient number of operatives—young women for the most part—can be secured to operate the plant.

The Nairn Linoleum Co. has added a large storage building to its plant at Kearney; the cost of that and other improvements will aggregate $35,000.

The Hoboken Paper Mills Co. has added to its plant at Hoboken a new one-story building, the dimensions of which are 150x100 feet. The cost of the structure is reported at $15,000, and of the new machinery that has been installed in it, $35,000. The labor force has been increased by the addition of seventeen new men.

The Electric Storage Battery Co., a Philadelphia corporation, has leased a large factory building in Jersey City, and began the manufacture of its goods there.

Mercer County.

The Maddock Pottery Co. has commenced work on the extension of its Trenton plant, which will, when completed, increase the works one-third in size.

The Trenton Gas and Electric Fixture Co. is the name of a new concern that started work in Trenton. The firm will manufacture brass goods, and employ ten men and one woman.

The Keystone Pottery Co. has erected a new biscuit kiln as an addition to its works at Trenton. The structure cost $3,000, and the additional facilities which it affords enables the firm to add fifteen new men to its permanent working force.

Middlesex County.

The New Jersey Terra Cotta Co. has purchased a plot of land adjoining its works at Perth Amboy, and will erect thereon a large pressing shop which will greatly extend the facilities of the works.

A rich French corporation, The Michelin Tire Co., is reported to have purchased the plant of the International Tire Co. at Milltown, with a view to commencing there the manufacture of its own tires. The Michelin tire is said to be the most famous and expensive automobile tire in the world, and indications all point to the establishment of a large and prosperous business at Milltown in the production of these goods.

Morris County.

The General Storage Battery Co., of New York, is about to begin work on a great enlargement of its plant at Boonton. A new brick fire-proof building 140x38 feet is provided for, and will be erected adjoining the present works. A new three-story brick building has just been erected and put into operation as part of the same plant.

The Singleton Silk Mfg. Co. has purchased the buildings formerly owned and occupied by the E. J. Ross Silk Mfg. Co. at Wharton, and has, after a thorough course of renovation, fitted them up as a silk throwing mill. The property has cost the Singleton Co. the sum of $60,000, and a working force of seventy-five men and seventy-five women is employed in the new plant.

Passaic County.

The Post and Sheldon Co., silk manufacturers of Paterson, have leased a floor in the Laffrey and Herman building, and installed therein 100 looms which will be used for the manufacture of silk specialties. This firm has other mills in Paterson.

The Maple Silk Mfg. Co. has commenced work on a large three-story mill at Totowa avenue, Paterson. The structure is to be of brick, and will cost, with its equipment of machinery, $60,000. Electric power will be used for running the machinery, and a working force of fifty men and forty women will be employed.

Union County.

The Hall Signal Co. has increased the capacity of its plant at Garwood by the erection of a two-story brick building 100x40 feet. The cost of building is reported at $8,000, and of new machinery, $15,000. Fifty additional men have been employed since the extension was finished.

The Vacuum Cleaner Co., of New York, has started a plant in Plainfield for the manufacture of its machines. From unofficial sources a report has been received which states that 125 workmen would be employed when the plant was ready for operating.

The Public Service Corporation has erected very fine car barns at Dewey Park. The structure which is under one roof is 300x200 feet. Besides the main building, there is a two-story office structure built of concrete blocks, which contains a waiting room, emergency hospital, conductors' quarters and an amusement room with lockers, containing also billiard and pool tables.

Warren County.

The Warren Foundry and Machine Co. is about to replace the railroad tracks in its Phillipsburg yards with heavier rails, those now in use being too light for the locomotives now used.

It is unofficially reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. intend building at Phillipsburg in the near future machine shops, blacksmith and boiler shops, near its present round house, the whole to cost approximately $50,000.

The Basic Iron Ore Co. has opened a new slope in Oxford Township. The slope is nearly 200 feet deep, and six men were employed ten months in putting it down.

Large deposits of mica are known to exist in the country about Great Meadows, and it is reported that a mine for taking it out is soon to be opened by Philadelphia capitalists.

APRIL, 1907.

Burlington County.

A new corporation has secured possession of the factory in Mount Holly, formerly occupied by the Standard-Hieks Company, and will manufacture there a full line of upholstered goods.

Camden County.

The large works of the Victor Talking Machine Company at Camden are to be still further increased in size, and the company has secured two vacant tracts of land adjoining the factory, on which new buildings will soon be erected. The size and cost of the new structures have not yet been decided on.

Representatives of a corporation that carries on the business of manufacturing steel shafting have purchased a building site in Camden of about one acre in area, on which in the near future suitable buildings will be erected.

Cumberland County.

The sanitary Can Company is erecting a new factory building at Bridgeton. The structure is being erected with cement blocks of large size and is going up very rapidly.

The West Jersey Railroad Company is rebuilding the wharves at Maurice river that were destroyed by fire recently, and are also replacing the shipping sheds where the oysters were handled with more modern and up-to-date buildings for the same purposes.

A new knitting mill is to be started at Bridgeton in the building occupied until recently as a foundry by Charles E. Lanning.

Reports from Vineland indicate that John S. Cox & Company, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, are making preparation to erect and equip a new glass bottle plant in the suburbs of Vineland at a total cost for building and equipment of $60,000.

Essex County.

The Carnegie Steel Company has purchased a tract of land, said to be one hundred acres, at Waverly, just east of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, and on it are erecting large one-story buildings of steel for the storage of plain structural and other steel material. The building alone will cost $225,000, and a working force of from 200 to 300 men will be employed.

The Seaton Leather Company is having a one-story cement block building erected at Oraton & Verona avenues, Newark. The cost, as reported, will be $2,500.

The hat manufacturing firm of C. M. Hedden & Company has had a new factory building erected at Newark, the dimensions of which are 46x60 feet, and three stories high. The building, which is to replace the old one, will cost, as reported, $5,335.

The Thatcher Furnace Company is building a new storage warehouse as an addition to its Newark plant; the new building will be 40x50 feet in dimensions and four stories high. It will be constructed of brick and wood, and will cost, as reported, $9,000.

The Westinghouse Lamp Company is erecting some large factory buildings at Watcessing Junction near Bloomfield. The material used in construction is concrete, and the cost will not be far from $300,000, including the cost of machinery equipment. The company reports that one hundred men and four hundred women will be employed.

The firm of Donner & Company, manufacturers of hatters' furs, are erecting an addition to their factory at Newark, which will be 200x35 feet; the cost is $11,000, and the building will be used entirely as a storehouse.

John Reilly, Inc., manufacturer of patent leathers, has erected at Newark a new factory building of brick, 135x45 feet, at a cost of $12,000.

The Newark Rivet Works is having its plant enlarged by the addition to it of a new brick building which cost $7,500.

The Hanson & Van Winkle Company, manufacturers of plasterers' supplies, has erected a new factory building at Newark, the dimensions of which are 40x100 feet, and the cost $18,000. The value of new machinery to be added to the plant is $3,500, and six additional workmen will be employed.

Hudson County.

The Columbia Brewing Company's building in Jersey City, which was destroyed by fire some months ago, has been replaced by a larger and a completely fire-proof structure that cost $10,000.

The Manhattan Laundry, Inc., a new concern, has erected new buildings of brick at Mercer, Fremont and Wayne streets, Jersey City, which will, when ready for use, provide accommodations for one of the largest laundry businesses in the State. The main building is 85x150 feet, two stories high, and the cost, as reported, $25,000. Twenty males and 75 females will be employed.

The firm of Grossenbach & Fimpel, manufacturers of braids and laces, at present operating mills in New York City, has commenced the erection in West Jersey City Heights of a new brick factory building, 75x100 feet in dimensions, at a cost of $35,000. The working force to be employed in the beginning will consist of twenty-five men and thirty women.

The American Embroidery Works Company, to manufacture Swiss embroideries, is erecting a new factory building entirely of brick at the corner of Summit avenue and Graham street, Jersey City, at a cost of $15,000. The working force at the start will consist of seven men and twelve women. The factory of this company has heretofore been located in New York City.

Hunterdon County.

The Crosby Mfg. Company, whose works are located at Frenchtown, has made an addition to its plant which consists of a one-story building of wood, 24x100 feet, at a cost of $1,000. The business of the company is to make doll carriages and go-carts.

Mercer County.

The Woven Steel Hose and Rubber Company, whose works are at present located in a part of a building at Trenton, has had a new factory erected on Dale street, Trenton. The building is 60x130 feet and one story high, and the cost, as reported, will be when finished $6,600.

The Independent Brick Company has started a large brick making plant, which is located on the Pennsylvania Railroad about two miles from Trenton. The structure is to be 94x408 feet, built entirely of brick, at a cost of $20,000.

The Trenton Iron Company has increased its wire making plant at Trenton by the erection of a new brick building, 60x90 feet, at a cost of $15,000. The permanent working force will be increased by the employment of thirty-five more men.

The Trent Tile Company is adding a new brick building to its plant at Trenton, the cost of which could not be ascertained because the work had not progressed far enough. The dimensions are 30x175 feet.

Middlesex County.

The Brunswick Refrigerator Co. has increased the capacity of its plant at New Brunswick by the erection of a new brick building, 50x100 feet. The structure cost $8,750 and will be used as a storage house.

A new factory for the manufacture of handkerchiefs has been opened at Perth Amboy by H. Rosenthal & Co.; one hundred operators of sewing machines were employed.

The New Jersey Terra Cotta Co. has added to its plant at Perth Amboy a new brick building, 75x100 feet, which cost $6,000, and a new brick kiln, 22x83 feet, which cost $4,000. The company manufactures architectural terra cotta, and when the new buildings are ready for use will employ fifty more men than at present.

Monmouth County.

A part of the farm of John M. Roberts at Matawan has been sold to a firm that has since begun the manufacture of brick on the property.

The firm of C. E. Conover has opened its new brick factory at Red Bank with a complete equipment of machinery for the treatment of fabrics for making them water-proof.

Morris County.

The Empire Steel & Iron Co. is reported to have completed surveys at Mt. Hope for the construction of an ore-crushing and separating plant.

A new vein or iron, said to run 84 per cent. of iron, has been located at the Bishop's and Search mine at Riverdale.

Shaft No. 5 of the Richard Mine at Dover, which was recently burned out and flooded, is again producing ore, although the bottom part is still flooded and inaccessible.

The Fiegenspen Brewing Co. has purchased a tract of land along the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Dover, and will soon begin the erection of a large beer bottling plant.

Passaic County.

The Athenia Steel & Wire Co., said to be a branch of the Sandvick Steel Co. of Sandvick, Sweden, has purchased 17½ acres of land at Athenia, on the line of the Lackawanna Railroad, with, it is reported, the intention of building a steel works large enough to supply the entire American trade in fine grades of steel wire.

The firm of P. S. Van Kirk & Co., building contractors, report being engaged in erecting a factory building in Paterson, the dimensions of which

are 58x200 feet and three stories high. The building will be fully equipped with steam power, and will be either rented or sold.

The firm of A. & M. Levy, manufacturers of silk ribbons, has commenced the erection of a large modern mill at Paterson, which will be constructed entirely of brick and have electric power throughout. The cost of the entire plant is reported at $175,000. The working force in the beginning will be twenty-five males and one hundred and seventy-five females.

The Post & Sheldon Corporation, manufactuers of dress silks, has leased a mill at 235 Elison street, Paterson. New machinery to the value of $5,000 has been installed, and fifty-five males and five females will be employed.

Somerset County.

The stone crushing plant at Chimney Rock has been improved by the installation of a 300-horse power engine and one of the most powerful crushers made. The company has contracted to furnish 25,000 tons of ballast to one of the principal trunk line railroads.

Sussex County.

The Borden Condensed Milk Company has erected a milk receiving station at Branchville; the building is of wood, one story high, and 30x50 feet. The total cost is $6,000.

Union County.

The Watchung Stone Co. is the title of a new corporation that has been organized to operate a tract in North Plainfield. The company has acquired about thirty acres of land running from Mountain avenue, Plainfield, to the First Mountain, and on this property a crusher, with a capacity of 400 tons per day, has been erected.

S. W. Rushmore, manufacturer of electrical machinery, has erected on a plot of ground adjoining his present factory on South avenue, Plainfield, a two-story building, 220x47 feet, and a one-story building, 50x50 feet, to be used as a power house. Both structures are built with reinforced concrete and cost, with their equipment of machinery, $40,000. Fifty additional workmen have been added to the regular working force.

Warren County.

Since installing the crushing machinery at the Pehaquarry Copper Mining Co.'s plant at Millbrook, a large force of workmen have been employed taking out ore, and the first consignment of rock was loaded on the cars on April 12th.

MAY, 1907.

Burlington County.

R. C. Chance's Sons, makers of catsup, pickles, etc., have added a new stone house to their canning works at Mount Holly. The structure is one story, the ground dimensions 30x113½ feet, and cost $4,000.

The U. S. Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co. has increased the capacity of its plant at Burlington by the erection of a new foundry building, the dimensions of which are 130x150 feet, a cleaning house 50x220, and a power house 56x91 feet. The buildings are constructed throughout of stone and iron, and cost, as reported, $200,000. Sixty workmen have been added to the regular working force.

Cumberland County.

The More-Jonas Glass Co. have erected a large building in Bridgeton as an addition to its plant in that place. The structure is modelled after the factory at Minotola owned by the same firm, and cost, as reported, $20,000. The dimensions are 96x144 feet. The working force will be increased by the employment of 250 more men.

The Fruit Farm Preserving Co. has erected two buildings at Cedarville in which to carry on its work of putting up preserves. The structures are one story 66x20, and 50x20, respectively. The cost, as reported, is $1,000, and a working force varying between fifty and one hundred men and women will be employed in the business during the usual canning and preserving season.

Essex County.

The Westinghouse Lamp Co. is having a new building erected at Bloomfield to be used for factory purposes. The material used in construction is reinforced concrete, and the power will be furnished by steam engines, distributed and applied by electricity. At this writing the building was not far enough advanced to enable the firm to determine its ultimate cost. A working force of 100 males and 500 females will be employed.

The Rosendale-Reddaway Belting and Hose Co. is erecting a new building at Newark to be used for weaving the fabric that enters into the manufacture of its product. The building is two stories high, constructed of brick, the ground dimensions 130x35 feet. The cost of the building will be $11,000, and the machinery equipment $2,000.

The buildings occupied by the Hardman Rubber Co. at Belleville, which were totally destroyed by fire March 1st, are being rebuilt on substantially the same plan. The buildings will cost approximately $20,000, and the machinery equipment about the same sum, $20,000. When the factory is ready for occupancy, a working force of 150 operatives, men and women, will be employed.

The Universal Castor Co. has added a new three-story brick building to its plant at Newark, the ground dimensions of which are 25x100 feet. The first floor is for office purposes, the second for a tool room, and the third floor is being fitted up as a club room and resting place in which the large number of girls employed in the establishment can eat their lunches, and enjoy the period of rest allowed them at noon. The cost of the building and equipment is unofficially reported at $20,000.

A new machine shop is being erected for the Hanson & Van Winkle Co. at Newark, which will cost, when completed, $18,000. The building will be constructed of brick, the dimensions 40x100 feet, and three stories high.

The National Lock Washer Co. has planned additions to its plant at Newark to consist of a one-story brick building 65x125 feet, a one-story oil house 19x33 feet, and an additional story to a one-story building which is part of the original plant. These improvements will cost $15,000.

Hudson County.

The Terry and Trench Co., Inc., has erected a new factory building at Bayonne. The material used is brick and steel, and the cost, as reported, $20,000. The company produces structural steel, and when ready for work in the plant will employ from 60 to 100 men.

The Orford Copper Co.'s works at Bayonne have been remodeled and greatly enlarged. The plant is arranged in separate buildings, most of them constructed of concrete.

Robert Reiner, manufacturer of machines for making embroidery, is having a large new factory building erected at Weehawken. The structure will be two stories high, and will measure 200x210 feet on the ground. The cost, as reported, will be $35,000. A thirty-five horse power gas engine will furnish power.

Hunterdon County.

A new factory for the manufacture of oil cloth has been established at Milford.

Middlesex County.

The Janeway and Carpenter Co., manufacturers of wall paper, whose works in the city of New Brunswick were burned down in the early part of the spring, have rebuilt the plant on a much larger scale at Highland Park, directly across the Raritan river from New Brunswick. The cost of the new buildings and machinery will be, as reported by the company, $250,000. The working force will be greater than that employed in the old works, which was 300 men.

The Standard Underground Cable Co. is adding to its plant at Perth Amboy a four-story brick building 295x80 feet ground dimensions, which will cost, when completed, $80,000. An additional working force of 150 males and 150 females will be employed.

The Michelin Tire Co. has begun the erection of a new factory building as an enlargement of its plant at Milltown. The factory will be one-story high, and will have a floor area of 45,000 square feet. Brick and steel will be used throughout in construction, and the amount actually invested in the renovated plant for building and machinery will be $290,000. The working force will consist of 1,000 men and 200 women.

The Perth Amboy Cigar Co. is adding a brick building 30x70 feet and three stories high to its plant at Perth Amboy. The cost of the new building as reported by the company is $20,000, and of the additional machinery required for its equipment, $3,000. The working force will be increased by the employment of 600 girls.

Wales Foundry and Mfg. Co., which was recently incorporated at New Brunswick, has leased a building in tnat place and will shortly commence the manufacture of grey iron and brass castings. The new plant represents an investment of $5,000.

The Amboy Works, at Perth Amboy, manufacturers of lamp shades, have leased a building on King street, which will be used as a part of the plant when the required machinery has been installed.

Passaic County.

The Warehouse Co., of Passaic, a subsidiary corporation of the Passaic Print Works, is having a large new building erected in Passaic, which will be used for storage purposes entirely. The new structure is being erected entirely of brick, and will cost, when completed and fully equipped for use, $75,000. From twelve to fifteen men will be employed.

Salem County.

The Bridgeton Condensed Milk Co. have erected a new factory building at Salem in which the business of making condensed milk and artificial ice will be carried on. The plant represents an investment of $40,000. A working force of ten men has been employed.

Warren County.

The works of the Warren Foundry & Machine Co. at Phillipsburg are being enlarged by the erection of an additional building, one story high, and 124x48 feet. Brick and steel is used exclusively; the new structure cost $20,000, and the machinery for its equipment $9,000. About twenty additional workmen will be employed.

JUNE, 1907.

Bergen County.

Part of the large soap manufacturing plant recently completed at Granton, North Bergen, on the Hackensack river, was placed in operation on the first Monday in June. The works comprise fourteen brick buildings and are designed to furnish accommodations for from 1,500 to 2,000 operatives.

Burlington County.

The Philadelphia Watch Case Co. is replacing its old factory buildings at Riverside with an entirely new modern structure of reinforced concrete and brick. The dimensions, as reported, are 320 feet long and for the first two stories 62 feet wide; the width of the other four stories will be 32 feet. The new factory will be equipped with wardrobes, toilets, lockers, etc., all built on the outside of factory. Every modern convenience will be incorporated in the works and nothing will be wanting for the comfort and convenience of employes.

Essex County.

A factory building, measuring 39x55 feet and one story high, is in course of erection on South Twelfth street, Newark. The cost, as reported, is $2,500.

The National Lock Washer Co. is making an addition to its plant at Newark, which will cost $10,500. The new structure will be of brick and will measure 65x120 feet in ground dimensions. The same firm has had plans drawn for alterations to its office building which will cost $6,500, and for an oil storage room at a cost of $3,000.

The Business Men's Hygeia Ice Co. of West Hudson has completed its plant for manufacturing artificial ice, and business was commenced there on June 28th. The company has a paid-up capital of $40,000.

The completion of the Hudson River Tunnel in the near future seems likely to result in Jersey City becoming an important terminal for machinery storage warehouses. This is largely due to the fact that the under river passages emerge in the district of New York where the machinery interests are centered. One of the largest warehouses thus far planned is for the machine tool firms of Manning, Maxwell & Moore. This structure, which is to be 110x260 feet and two stories high, and built of concrete throughout, will be located opposite the freight station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The entire building will be used for the storage of machine tools.

Middlesex County.

The Citizens' Electric Heat and Power Co. has made an addition to its plant at Perth Amboy, which about doubles its capacity.

Work on the Michelin Tire Co.'s plant at Milltown is progressing rapidly, and many dwellings are being erected in the vicinity of the plant for the accommodation of workmen.

The firm of Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., has purchased the factory buildings at New Brunswick, until recently owned and occupied by the Cincha Stopper Co., and has moved its machinery into the new quarters, which contain about double the floor space of the old plant formerly occupied by the concern.

Monmouth County.

A company for the manufacture of chemicals has been organized at Farmingdale, and will erect suitable factory buildings in that place. The new concern has a paid-up capital of $40,000.

Morris County.

A new ore crushing and separating plant is to be built during the summer months near the Leonard shaft at Mt. Hope. A dam to facilitate water storage will be built near the Elizabeth shaft.

Passaic County.

The Beattie Mfg. Co. has added one story to the height of its mill at Little Falls. The dimensions of the addition are 62x172 feet, and the cost will be $8,500. The space thus provided will be used for storage purposes.

The Dundee Textile Co. has planned an extensive addition to its plant at Passaic. The job dyeing department will be extended by the addition of a new brick building, 75x100 feet, in which there will be space for an additional 100 hands.

Sussex County.

A new manufactory of toweling and other cotton goods has been established in the Broda Building at Newton. The company will do business under the title, The Standard Towel Co.

Union County.

A new factory for the manufacture of rubber tires for bicycles and automobiles has been planned and will shortly be erected on North avenue, Plainfield. The building will be of brick, one story high and 40x70 feet in dimensions.

JUNE, 1907.

Hudson County.

A corporation known as the Bayonne Sash Co. is reported to have made arrangements for the erection of a factory building at Bayonne for the manufacture of a device that renders unnecessary the use of ropes and weights for window sash.

Hunterdon County.

The Taylor Iron & Steel Co. is reported to have decided on making a large extension to its works at High Bridge. The improvement, as planned, will increase the floor area of the plant about 60 per cent.

Middlesex County.

The New Brunswick Refrigerator Co., manufacturers of ice making machinery, has increased the capacity of its plant at New Brunswick by the erection of a new brick building 50x100 feet, and two stories high. This will supply 10,000 additional feet of floor space, all of which is to be used for storage purposes. The cost of the new building will be, as reported, $8,500.

The Sand Company, of Jamesburg, is building a glass factory at Old Bridge, and will employ a large number of workmen. The company has planned to erect thirty new houses as residences for employes, and six such cottages are now under way.

Morris County.

The plant of the New York & Philadelphia Brick Co. at Whippany has been leased for a term of years to a new corporation called the Morris County Brick Co. New machinery is being installed in the works.

The old Speedwell Iron Works property on the outskirts of Morristown has been purchased by the Morris County Traction Co., with the intention of erecting thereon a large power house, car barns, repair shops, etc. It is intended to utilize the old buildings of the foundry plant as far as possible.

Salem County.

The brass foundry building on Fifth street, Salem, has been leased by parties who will operate a vegetable canning factory there.

Warren County.

The James Holt Piece Dye Works, which was resently incorporated with a capital of $100,000, has commenced the erection of a new factory building on Belvidere avenue, Phillipsburg. The main building will be of brick, 52x 138, and one story high. The roof will be of glass to insure perfect lighting, and the general equipment will be the most perfect known in the silk dyeing and finishing trade.

AUGUST, 1907.

Bergen County.

The new shops of the Lackawanna Railroad at Kingsland, which were begun about two years ago, are now practically completed. The main building, which is three stories high, is built of brick, and is 126x606 feet in ground dimensions. The completed plant will include a machine shop, a storage department for locomotive supplies, and a general manuafcturing department in which locomotives and rolling stock will be constructed and repaired. It is reported that in this department alone 400 men will be employed.

Burlington County.

The Florence Iron Works is erecting a new concrete building as an addition to its plant at Florence, which will be used for office purposes.

The John A. Roebling Co. has added several large buildings to its extensive plant at Roebling. These consist of a wire mill, galvanizing shop, cleaning house, machine shop, and blacksmith shop. These buildings are all situated to the north of the mills first erected. The town of Roebling, which was built throughout by the company whose name it bears in part, is in every respect a model community. The tract of land on which it is built consists of nearly 300 acres, a large part of which fronts on the Dealware river. The houses in which the workmen and their families live are well-built structures containing every essential of comfortable living. The company maintains a force of plumbers who make all connections and repairs without cost to the tenants, and gas is supplied to all residences at a cost of $1.00 per thousand feet, an unusually low price for such service in a small community.

Camden County.

The Camden Pressed Stone and Concrete Co. has in course of erection at North Thirty-seventh street, Camden, a large building in which all kinds of concrete work will be produced.

The Victor Talking Machine Co., of Camden, has awarded contracts for the erection of two buildings as additions to its large plant at that city. One of these buildings will be 92x174 feet in dimensions, and will be so constructed as to allow for the erection of five additional stories in the future. The dimensions of the other will be 80x173 feet, and six stories high. Both buildings will have brick walls and stone trimmings, and the columns, floor and roof will be of reinforced concrete with slag roof covering. The six-story building will have a tower fire escape, and passenger and freight elevators.

The firm of Hartman and Sons, cigar manufacturers, is having a new building erected in Camden, which will be equipped with the best appliances for the production of cigars, and also for storing and curing tobacco.

Cumberland County.

The Sagel Candy Co., of Bridgeton, has purchased three connected buildings in that city that were formerly used as tenements, and after necessary alterations are made will commence the manufacture of confectionery there.

Plans are formed for erecting a factory at Port Norris in which rope will be made from a peculiar kind of marsh grass that grows abundently in that vicinity.

The iron foundry of Williams Bros. at Vineland is to be enlarged.

The J. Whilden Moore glass factory at Bridgeton has been purchased by a corporation called the Bridgeton Glass Co., and many alterations and enlargements of the works have been made preparatory to beginning the fire of 1907-8.

Two clothing manufacturers, one from Philadelphia and the other from New York, have made arrangements for starting up branches of their works in Vineland; one of these concerns will occupy a floor in the Grape Juice Company's building, and the other will have similar accommodations in the G. E. Smith's building, on Landis avenue.

Essex County.

The Loy and Newrath Co., machinery engineers, have made contracts for the erection of an addition to its plant at Newark at cost of $12,000. The building will be of brick, two stories high, and the ground dimensions 75x100 feet. The new building will be equipped with the most modern machinery.

The firm of Hedges and Bros., brass founders, has added to its plant at Newark a three-story brick building, the ground dimensions of which are 25x70 feet. The cost was $8,000.

The Clark Thread Co. has added to its Newark plant a three-story brick extension to the picking house. The dimensions are 23x50 feet, and the cost was $12,000.

A one-story frame structure, to be used as a rolling mill, has been added to the plant of Heller Bros., manufacturers of files and rasps at Newark. The building covers an area of 60x186 feet, and cost $6,000.

The leather manufacturing firm of Kelly & Co. has enlarged its building at Newark by the addition of an office and toilet room. The cost was $2,000.

Permit has been issued by the building department of Newark to the Celluloid Co. for the erection of a power house on Filmore street, which will cost, when completed, about $75,000. The building will be of brick, one-story high, and in ground dimensions, 99½x200 feet.

The Crocker-Wheeler Co. will soon begin erecting five modern toilet and lavatory buildings in connection with its plant at Ampere. The fittings are to be of the most up-to-date sanitary types, and the cost will be $10,000.

The firm of F. Berg & Co., hat manufacturers, has erected a seven-story building of reinforced concrete, on Jefferson street, Orange; the ground dimensions are 50x200 feet, and the structure is planned to be absolutely fire proof. The building not being entirely finished at this writing, no statement of the cost could be obtained.

The Celluloid Co., of Newark, has planned to erect in the vicinity of its works in that city, a building to be used as a refinery of camphor. The building will be of brick, and will cost about $6,000.

George Stengel, leather manufacturer, has plans made for an addition to his factory at Waverly, of a one-story brick building 38x100 feet, to be used for finishing leather. The cost will be $5,000.

Gloucester County.

The South Jersey Glass Works Co. has erected a large ware shed in connection with its works at Swedesboro, and ten double houses for employes' residences are also to be built.

Mercer County.

The Woven Steel Hose Co. has erected a new brick boiler house in connection with its plant at Trenton.

The Ajax-Grieb Rubber Co., of Trenton, has contracted for the erection of three brick buildings as additions to its plant in that city. The main building will be 60x150 feet, and three stories high; the others will be one-story each, 60x140 and 40x110 feet, respectively.

The National Metal Back Tiling Co. has leased the property at Trenton, formerly occupied by the Dyson Rubber Co., and after some necessary improvements are made, will begin the manufacture of floor tiling of a special kind on which it holds patents. The new corporation came from Philadelphia, and will employ upward of 100 men.

Middlesex County.

Reports indicate the probability of the old Ramsey shipbuilding yard at Perth Amboy being reopened by a company headed by Mr. Lewis Nixon, which was formed for that purpose. The yard is equipped for the construction of either steel or wooden vessels.

The Prospect Boiler Co. has purchased a tract of land on Codwise avenue and Prospect street, New Brunswick, on which to erect a factory building with ground dimensions of 65x100 feet. The building at present occupied by the boiler company is situated on French street, New Brunswick.

The Johnson and Johnson Co., of New Brunswick, has erected a coal pocket on its Raritan river dock, which has a storage capacity of 6,000 tons. The ground dimensions of the bin are 60x350 feet.

Monmouth County.

The E. C. Conover Co., which has had a large factory building erected at Red Bank about a year ago, is now adding another structure to the plant that will about double its capacity. The work of the company consists of coating fabrics of various materials, principally silk with a water proof composition.

Passaic County.

The A. & M. Levy's new silk mill at Totowa was opened for work on Monday, August 7th. The new mill is 200x200 feet and four stories high.

Kearns Bros. Dye Co. has built an addition to its plant at Riverside which cost, for the mason and carpenter work alone, $10,000.

Reports indicate that the Butler Hard Rubber Co. is about to start a branch of its works at Paterson, in which only the operations required for polishing its goods will be carried on. This course is said to have been decided on because in neither of its works as situated, one in Butler and the other in College Point, can help enough be secured to do the work.

The old Todd Mill property on lower Van Houghten street, Paterson, is reported to have been purchased by a representative of a German silk manufacturing concern, who will establish a branch there. The property has a frontage on the raceway of 200 feet, and has a right to take a twelve-inch head of water from the raceway to be used for any purpose other than to run either a leather or powder works.

Somerset County.

The American Bottle Seal Co. has begun the erection of a one-story factory building, 50x250 feet, on a tract of land which it purchased recently in East Bound Brook. The building will cost upwards of $20,000.

Union County.

The Chrome Steel Works at Carteret are being enlarged by the addition of a building in which the operation of tempering steel will be carried on.

Warren County.

The Edison Cement plant at New Village has been enlarged by the erection of a new "stock house" having a capacity equal to the two already in existence combined. The new structure will hold 330,000 barrels.

SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Cumberland County.

The Vineland Glass Tube Co. has started a new glass plant at Vineland; the factory, which is new, is built of wood, and cost $12,000. Forty men are employed.

Essex County.

A new blacksmith shop was erected by the firm of Kraenter & Co. on South Sixteenth street, Newark. The cost is $3,400.

The Flexible Alumetal Co. has commenced the erection of a new factory building at Nutley. The company, which is capitalized at $100,000, will manufacture a new composition metal, which, it is claimed, will be lighter, cheaper and stronger than aluminum. Employes will be required, by reason of the peculiar process, to work in a temperature of 300 degrees Fahrenheit, and the roof of the building will be so arranged that it can at frequent intervals be thrown entirely open to allow the heat to escape. The factory, which will be 25x60 feet, is so planned as to permit additions being made to it.

A new brick factory building to be used as an iron works is being erected at 49 and 51 Beacon street, Newark. The structure will measure 50x55 feet ground dimensions, and will be three stories high. The estimated cost is $10,000.

Hudson County.

The American Type Co. is enlarging its plant in Jersey City by the addition of a two-story building, the ground dimensions of which are 50x94 feet. The structure is of reinforced concrete and will cost when completed $20,000.

The German-American Fur Dyeing Co. has erected a two-story factory building at West Hoboken on Weehawken street. The building is of brick, and when completed will, with the machinery, cost $30,000. Fifteen males and two females will be employed.

Hunterdon County.

The Campion McClellan Co. has commenced the erection of a new paper mill at Milford. No definite particulars could be learned relating to the cost of the building or machinery.

Middlesex County.

Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., have erected as an addition to their blue and starch manufactory at New Brunswick a new one-story concrete block building which will be 40x102 feet. The company has made other improvements to its property which, taken with the cost of the building, will reach a total of $8,200. Eight persons will be added to the working force.

The finished part of the large new wall paper factory of the Janeway & Carpenter Co. at Highland Park, on the east side of the Raritan river opposite New Brunswick, was started to work on September 10th; meanwhile construction work is progressing rapidly on the unfinished buildings.

The Standard Underground Cable Co. is adding a new four-story brick building to its works at Perth Amboy, which when completed will be used as a rubber department.

Sussex County.

The Singer Mfg. Co. is erecting large new foundry buildings at Stanhope in the vicinity of the iron mines and blast furnaces owned by the same corporation. It is the company's intention to do all casting of its sewing machine parts at this place, from whence the material will be taken to the Elizabeth factory for finishing.

Formation of New Trade and Labor Unions.

OCTOBER, 1906.

Essex County.

Delegates of several hod carrier unions of New Jersey affiliated with the International Union of that occupation held a meeting in Montclair and organized a State Council. About fifty delegates were present, representing twelve local unions.

Monmouth County.

The hack drivers of Long Branch, twenty-five in number, have formed a company which they have had incorporated; the organization is intended to afford protection to its members and to prevent their being annoyed by ordinances and regulations detrimental to their business.

Fifty retail clerks employed in Long Branch stores have organized in that city a branch of the Retail Clerks' International Association.

Middlesex County.

A Washerwomen's Union has been organized in New Brunswick, and rules adopted defining the character of the work which members are allowed to do. Working hours are to be from 8.30 A. M. to 5 P. M., and wages fixed at $1.25 per day.

Passaic County.

Two hundred Paterson machinists enrolled themselves in a local union under the title, Silk City Lodge No. 118, Industrial Association of Machinists.

NOVEMBER, 1906.

Hudson County.

The members of the Retail Clerks' Protective Union, No. 1112, of Hoboken, are carrying on a vigorous agitation of the early closing movement, with a view to inducing local storekeepers to display the union card in the windows of their places of business and close the stores at 6 P. M. The aid of the public in general and particularly members of trade or labor unions is invoked, too, by the clerks to help them in their struggle against unreasonably long hours.

A meeting of representatives of the Typographical Unions throughout the State was held at Union Hill, and an organization to be known as the Union Printers League of New Jersey was formed. The new organization is the successor of the New Jersey Eight Hour Committee which prepared the way for securing the shorter work day for union printers; that having been accomplished, the usefulness of the committee came to an end. The new organization will devote itself to discussing questions relating to the trade as these may arise, and endeavoring to influence their settlement in a manner that will redound to the interest of both employes and employers.

Mercer County.

A movement is on foot in the Central Labor Union of Trenton to organize a section composed exclusively of workmen employed in the building trades. The purpose is to group this class of workmen together in one organization and under one control. It is also believed that the structural iron workers, who are not now affiliated with the Central Labor Union, could be induced to join the proposed section, which would greatly increase the power of the organization in all matters pertaining to the building trades.

A certificate of incorporation was filed in the office of the Clerk of Mercer county by the Waiters' and Bellmen's Association of Princeton. The declared purpose of the organization is "to promote a more friendly relationship among persons engaged in these occupations, and to aid in securing employment for their fellow members."

Middlesex County.

The Barbers' Union of New Brunswick has been active in securing the prosecution of members of the craft—non-union and union—who are detected in violating the law by shaving customers on Sunday.

DECEMBER, 1906.

Cumberland County.

The blacksmiths and wheelwrights of Cumberland county held a convention in Millville and formed a Wheelwrights' and Blacksmiths' Protective Union for the purpose of establishing a uniform scale of prices for the entire county.

Hudson County.

A union of Italian residents of the North Hudson section of Hudson county has been formed under the title of The International Labor Union of America. The organization is incorporated, and its purpose is declared to be "to improve the material condition of its members, to establish equity and justice, and to perform charitable work."

A union of women, for the purpose of protecting the interests of unions of men, has been established in Jersey City.

The members of Butcher Workmen's Local Union, No. 437, of Jersey City, are canvassing all of Hudson county in an effort to interest butchers in a movement for organizing the trade into one large union covering all of Hudson county.

The members of Fidelity Association, Local No. 23, International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters, at a meeting held on December 30th, elected delegates to the Hudson County Central Labor Union. This organization has not heretofore connected itself with any central body, and does so now for the purpose of securing support in a jurisdiction dispute which it has on hand with a rival union engaged in the same lines of work.

Mercer County.

The Central Labor Union of Trenton has taken steps to organize a union of all workmen in the city engaged in the beer bottling trade. The president of one of the Trenton breweries has issued orders to all workmen employed by the firm, including the bottlers, to join the union of brewery workmen.

Passaic County.

Efforts are being made to organize all the silk workers employed in the Paterson mills into unions of the body known as the Industrial Workers of the World. The purpose is said to be to tie up the trade completely in the event of its being necessary to resort to such a measure in supporting the demands of any of the mill locals.

JANUARY, 1907.

Mercer County.

The local candy manufacturers and jobbers have formed an organization for the purpose of encouraging the manufacture and sale of pure and wholesome confectionery.

Middlesex County.

Actuated by a fear that the new combination of terra cotta manufacturers may attempt to reduce wages, the workmen engaged in that general line of work in Perth Amboy, from the common laborers up to the most skilled workmen, are united in a movement for the organization of a union which will embrace in its membership all classes of labor, and be strong enough, if a conflict arises, to protect the interests of all.

Morris County.

The Amalgamated Painters union, and the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, have each one local union of the trade in Morristown, and efforts are being made as their rules are not alike, to secure a consolidation of both bodies in time for the opening of the spring work.

FEBRUARY, 1907.

Monmouth County.

About sixty laborers employed by the summer residents of Rumson, held a meeting at East Oceanic and organized a union which will be known as the Labor Association of Shrewsbury Township. The purpose of the organization is to increase wages and reduce working hours.

Salem County.

A delegate from the Cumberland County Wheelwrights' and Blacksmiths' union is assisting the artisans of that trade in Salem to form a union there.

MARCH, 1907.

Atlantic County.

About 50 oyster planters met at Pleasantville and formed an organization under the title, Oyster Planters' Association of Atlantic County.

Essex County.

A movement is on foot in labor union circles of Essex county to amalgamate the Essex Trade Council and the Buildings Trades Council, thereby forming an organization to be known as the Essex County Central Labor Union. This organization shall, it is proposed, consist of two divisions, one the Essex Trade Council Division and the the other as the Building Trades Council Division. Each division is to have its own officers.

A meeting of delegates of the various lodges of the International Association of Machinists was held in the headquarters of the association at Newark. About 100 delegates were present representing Newark, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Perth Amboy, Paterson, Passaic, New Brunswick, and other places in the State. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the affairs of the trade, and to rouse up sentiment in favor of a shorter work day. Reports of delegates showed that all had come instructed to vote in favor of a reduction in working hours, and the establishment of a minimum wage rate throughout New Jersey.

Journeymen stone cutters of Newark have organized a branch of the North American Association. The charter membership numbered 40 men. The reason for there having been no local union of stone cutters in Newark before this one was formed is that the New York Association (No. 2) claimed jurisdiction over all stone cutters in New Jersey.

A misunderstanding that had arisen between the masons of Orange and their employers over the question of the right of the latter to sub-let contracts under their agreement with the unions, was decided in favor of the unions by the arbitrators to whom it was submitted.

The Building Trades Council of Essex county has placed a large Newark department store on its unfair list, and has instituted a boycott against the business because the firm employed some non-union painters and paid no attention to the remonstrances addressed to it by the Trades Council.

Hudson County.

The New Jersey State Label Agitation League effected a permanent organization in New Jersey on the evening of March 4th. The organization intends to place a committee in the field in the near future who will visit the towns and cities of the State and endeavor to persuade storekeepers to handle only union made goods.

Conferences were held in Hoboken between the Building Committee of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, having supervision over the new court house now in course of erection, and the president of the Central Labor Union with three walking delegates representing the Teamsters' Union. The principal matter discussed was the employment of non-union teamsters by one of the contractors for hauling material for his part of the work. The authorities promised the union representatives that union labor only should be employed on the building.

The Hudson County Trades Assembly has requested the Jersey City Street and Water Board to see that water meters, to be placed in houses, are manufactured in union machine shops.

A Grocer and Tea Clerks' Association has been formed at Union Hill for the purpose of bringing about the early closing of all stores in that town and its immediate vicinity.

Hunterdon County.

The painters of Lambertville have formed a combination for mutual protection.

Mercer County.

The Master Painters' and Decorators' Association of Trenton was reorganized in that city on the 9th of March.

Ninety rubber workers employed in the mills of Trenton were enrolled in an organization called the Rubber Workers' Union.

Middlesex County.

A meeting of machinists, both union and non-union, was held in Perth Amboy for the purpose of extending the agitation for the establishment of a nine-hour workday. Another important topic of discussion at the meeting was the necessity of adopting some form of apprentice system for the trade.

Union County.

The Master Plumbers' Association of Plainfield has affiliated with the State and National association of the trade for the purpose of keeping in closer touch with its affairs, both at home and abroad.

APRIL, 1907.

Camden County.

A meeting of bottlers was held in Furey Hall, Camden, on the evening of April 16th, at which a union was formed for the protection of all bottlers in the county of Camden. The purpose of the association is to maintain an exchange where bottlers can assist each other in recovering their own bottles.

Cumberland County.

The plumbers, steamfitters and sheet metal workers of Vineland have organized a union composed of workmen in each of these trades.

Essex County.

At a meeting of the United Hatters of the Oranges, held in Orange on the evening of April 4th, earnest objection was made to the rule adopted recently by the associated bosses excluding beer from their shops during working hours. The sentiment of the meeting was that to prohibit the use of drink during the entire working day would be a very great hardship to the workmen, and the National president of the United Hatters, being present, advised that the local union officers and the shop stewards should hold a conference with the manufacturers with a view to securing the abrogation of the order excluding beer.

Owing to the fact that a majority of the members of three local unions of painters already in existence in the city of Newark failed to vote in favor of the formation of a fourth union of the trade, the general executive board of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers has refused the charter to a number of men of the trade who wish to start another local.

At the twenty-first annual banquet of the Master Carpenters' Association of the Oranges, held on the evening of April 21st at English Hall, East Orange, the president, who had held that office since the organization was

formed in 1886, declared in an address which followed the banquet that the Masters' Association was not unfriendly to the journeymen or their unions, and desired nothing both individually and collectively than to work harmoniously with the union for the welfare of the trade and all concerned—workmen and employers.

Garment Workers' Union, No. 24, of Newark, has passed a resolution imposing a fine of $2.00 on such of its members as may be found guilty of smoking non-union cigars or cigarettes.

Bakers' Union, No. 167, of Newark, has made a demand on behalf of its members for a reduction of the workday from ten hours to nine, the change to take effect May 1st.

The pearl workers of Essex county, to the number of 290, have formed an organization and made application to the American Federation of Labor for a charter.

The union masons of Orange have formulated a demand for 65 cents an hour, which is an increase of five cents per hour over present rates.

The union masons of Orange have called on Chas. E. Dodd, a boss mason, to pay the fine imposed upon him by the union for having sub-let a contract contrary to the rules of the union.

The union carpenters of Newark, Montclair and the Oranges have made a demand for 50 cents an hour. Present wage rates are 47½ cents in Newark and 45 cents in Montclair and the Oranges.

Hudson County.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board have adopted new rules governing the issuance of plumbers' licenses. These provide, among other things, that all licenses shall terminate on July 1st and not be renewed until a committee of the board have passed on the fitness of the applicant. Any person acting as a plumber without a license is liable to a fine of from $10.00 to $30.00.

Riggers' Protective Union, No. 12,261, of Jersey City, has had its charter revoked by order of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. This action by the Federation authorities was taken at the instance of Riggers' Union, No. 11,561, of New York, which body claims jurisdiction all over New Jersey. All riggers will hereafter be compelled to join the New York organization.

A change in the form of organization of the Essex Trade Council has been adopted by that body on the advice of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Under the new plan a building trades section has been organized and attached to the Trades Council. All building trades locals must be attached to the new central body. The adoption of the same plan by members of the Hudson County Trades Assembly is highly recommended by many of the oldest members of that body.

A union composed of waiters and bartenders was formed in Hoboken under the name Columbia Club. The members were formerly connected with the Waiters Union No. 10, and Bartenders Union No. 4, of the Hotel

and Restaurant Employes Alliance, but had been driven from these organizations because of their refusal to obey an order to strike addressed to them by the officers of the union.

A joint meeting of the five local unions of machinists of Hudson county has been held in Bayonne; the purpose of that and other gatherings of like character is to interest men of the trade in the formation of unions so as to prepare for making a struggle for the shorter workday. It is estimated that the present union membership of machinists in New Jersey is 7,000.

A conference of journeymen carpenters who are members of the union and members of the master builders' association, who for more than a year back have been running their business on the open shop plan, was held in Jersey City; the purpose on the part of the union men was to induce the employers to abandon their attitude of hositlity to union labor, but in this they were not successful. The employers, after the conference, still declared their adhesion to the "open shop" policy, which had been inaugurated by them one year before.

The bricklayers and masons of Hudson county took a referendum vote on the question of having their international union affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, which claims to have a membership of 70,000, has heretofore stood alone.

The silk weavers employed in the two mills of Reiling, David and Schoen, one in West Hoboken and the other in West New York, have, acting together, formulated demands for increase in day wages and piece prices that, taken together, amount to from 25 to 33 per cent. The weavers also stipulate that there shall be no discrimination against any employe by the company on account of his being active in formulating these demands. The firm agreed to take up the question of wages on August 1st, but not before.

Bakers Union No. 44, of Jersey City, and 86 of Hoboken, have consolidated, and will hereafter be known as Bakers' Union No. 15. This move was made in the interest of the trade in both cities.

The officers of the Structural Iron Workers Unions of Jersey City and Hoboken are making preparations for an effort which will be put forth on May 1st to compel recognition by the Building Trades Employers Association, and with it the abandonment of the open shop system of work, which has been in operation in the trade during the past year.

Middlesex County.

The team owners of Perth Amboy have organized an association for the purpose of establishing and maintaining standard rates for all kinds of teaming and trucking.

The New Brunswick Teamsters Union has served notice on all employers of union drivers in town that on and after May 1st an advance in wages will be demanded by them. The union scale provides $10.00 per week for a workday from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., and $1.00 per night for all work done after 9 P. M. Truck drivers, coal and lumber wagon drivers are to receive $10.00 for single horses and $12.00 for teams, and working hours from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Mercer County.

The carpenters and joiners of Princeton have demanded an increase in wages of 4 cents per hour. Wages are at present fixed at 41 cents an hour, and the journeymen want that amount increased to 45 cents.

Monmouth County.

Teamsters' Union No. 1 of Long Branch has formulated and made public a new scale of prices for the services of its members, which it is proposed to put into effect without delay. The new scale calls for $4.00 per day for the service of horse, driver and truck, and $5.00 per day in the case of a team.

Passaic County.

The union carpenters of Paterson, Passaic and other parts of Passaic county have united in demanding that on and after May 1st journeymen's wages shall be 50 cents per hour. A conference of representatives of the masters and journeymen was held for the purpose of discussing the question of an advance in wages, but it closed without any definite result having been reached. The master carpenters declined to consider the advance, as in their judgment any addition to the cost at the present time would bring building to a complete standstill. As both sides appeared to be determined not to recede from their position, a strike of the trade in and about the city of Paterson on May 1st seemed likely to occur.

Union County.

The union carpenters of Elizabeth had served notice on their employers that when the existing agreement between the journeymen and master carpenters expired on April 30th, wages would have to be advanced to fifty cents per hour. The rate for last year was forty-five cents, and the master carpenters objected so determinedly to the advance demanded, that a compromise was adopted under which wages for the next twelve months will be 47½ cents per hour.

A number of coach owners of Elizabeth organized a union for which they also filed incorporation papers in the office of the clerk of the county. The new organization has placed itself under the jurisdiction of the Trades Council of Elizabeth.

A mass meeting of machinists was held in Saenger Hall, Elizabeth, for the purpose of strengthening the local unions of the trade, and helping on the agitation for a 55 hour a week limit of working time.

The drivers employed by the Natural Ice Co. of Elizabeth have made a demand on their employers for an additional $2.00 per week in wages, which will bring their compensation up to $14.00 per week. The helpers also want the same increase, which if granted will make their pay $12.00 per week.

Employes of a large store in Elizabeth which trades under the name Peoples' Outfitting Co. has organized a mutual aid and benevolent society under the company's name. The object is to promote social intercourse among members of the association, and to provide funds with which members in need may be assisted.

The New Jersey Union Printers League met in quarterly session at Elizabeth on April 20th. Representatives from all the local unions of printers in New Jersey were present.

The teamsters of Plainfield have formed a union, and served notice on their respective employers that commencing with May 6th wages for team driving must not be less than $15.00 per week. These men have been receiving from $1.00 to $2.00 per day.

Warren County.

Employes of the Edison Cement Co. at Phillipsburg and New Village have taken the necessary preliminary steps for the organization of a mutual benefit association.

MAY, 1907.

Camden County.

The carpenters unions of Camden and vicinity have opened their charters and are taking in journeymen not previously attached to any union of the trade, for an initiation fee of $3.00.

Essex County.

Committees representing the Master Masons' Association and the Bricklayers', Plasterers' and Masons' Unions of Orange, held a conference over a grievance alleged by the latter organization against the Chas. E. Dodd Co. for having sub-let a contract for concrete work, contrary to an agreement existing between the contractors and journeymen which prohibited such subletting. The union insisted on the Master Builders Association paying a fine of $225; to this the bosses objected, claiming that the demand was oppressive and the amount by mutual agreement was cut down to $121.

Hudson County.

All the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in Jersey City and Hoboken have been unionized during the month of May, the operators having become members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

The Central Labor Union of Hudson county is considering the advisability of organizing a building trades section as a distinct body, to have exclusive jurisdiction in all building trades matters.

The silk weavers of North Hudson are agitating for the formation of a union which will include all the subdivisions of labor employed in the silk mills of Hudson county. The weavers are impelled to this course by the fact that the strikes which they have recently gone through found them totally unprepared by reason of there being neither leadership nor organization on their side.

The street cleaning employes of Jersey City have organized a local union of the American Federation of Labor. The organization will be known as Street Cleaning Employes Union No. 12,474, of Jersey City.

Middlesex County.

The local teamsters' union of New Brunswick requested the merchants' association of that city to refuse to accept in the future goods of any kind that were handled by men who did not wear the union badge. The teamsters' request was conveyed to the merchants through the medium of a letter that was read at a meeting of the association. No attention was paid to the request.

Somerset County.

The painters of Somerville and vicinity have organized a union of their trade to be known as Local Union No. 734. The new wage scale adopted by the union, which goes into effect June 1st, calls for an eight-hour day with a minimum wage rate of 31½ cents per hour.

Union County.

The Master Sheet Metal Workers' Association of Plainfield was organized in that city with twelve charter members. The principal purpose of the organization is to protect its members against strikes and unjust demands of employes.

AUGUST, 1907.

Essex County.

A local union of teamsters was organized in Newark in the early part of August.

The movement to have delegates representing the several local unions of United Brewery Workers unseated in the Central Labor Union of Hudson county was laid over on August 8th, until the matters at issue had been passed upon at the meeting of the American Federation of Labor, which is to be held in Norfolk early in November.

A new branch of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen's Union was organized in Hoboken, with a charter membership of one hundred and twenty men. The new local took the number 191.

A local of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen's Union was formed in West New York and Guttenberg.

Middlesex County.

The retail clerks of Perth Amboy have organized a union under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor. The purpose of the new organization is to increase wages and secure an earlier evening closing of the stores.

Monmouth County.

The journeymen painters of Keyport have organized a new local union of their trade.

Hudson County.

The third annual convention of the Butcher Workmen of America was held in the New Auditorium on Orange street, Newark, on September 28th.

Mercer County.

Twenty-five journeymen bakers, employed in Trenton bake shops, formed a local union of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers of America. The first meeting took place on September 22d.

Middlesex County.

The Central Labor Union of Perth Amboy has been reorganized, and an entirely new set of officers chosen to serve for a period of six months.

Passaic County.

A new local body to be attached to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workem's Association has been organized at Paterson.

Changes in Working Hours and Wages.

OCTOBER, 1906.

Essex County.

A delegation of union men protested before the Essex County Freeholders' Committee on Public Buildings against the action of the American Bridge Co. and one of its contractors in not paying union wages and employing non-union workmen on the hospital additions and other public works at Overbrook. The complaining delegation was composed of representatives of the iron workers, masons, carpenters and others of the building trades unions. The result of the conference was that the contractor agreed to all demands made by the union men, and the chairman of the Freeholders' committee promised that for the future all contracts made by the official body should be drawn in accordance with union rules.

Hudson County.

The Riggers' Protective Union of Jersey City and vicinity, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has unanimously adopted a wage scale which calls for $3.50 for an eight-hour work day. The pay of riggers has heretofore been fifty cents a day less for work performed in the New York jurisdiction than was paid in New Jersey. The organization at the same time increased its fee for the admission of new members from $10 to $25.

The trades unionists of Hudson have prevailed on the authorities of Hoboken to insert a clause in the specifications for the erection of public school No. 9, providing that only union labor shall be employed in the construction of the building.

Hunterdon County.

The plant of the Empire Cut Glass Co. at Flemington will be run two and one-half hours overtime during five days in the week until further notice; this increase in working hours is made because of the growing demand for cut glass.

Mercer County.

The office force of the Union Boiler Co.'s plant at Trenton has been compelled to work until 10 P. M. during the first week of October, because of the unusual activity in the shipping department.

NOVEMBER, 1906.

Hudson County.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has increased the wages of passenger train brakeman running out of Jersey City 15 cents per day, and baggage men 20 cents per day of 12 hours. The wages of freight trainmen and yard drillers have also been increased, and the company has voluntarily signed an agreement with the Trainmen's Brotherhood binding itself to maintain the new wage schedule.

The switchmen employed in the Lackawanna yards at Hoboken have received an increase of two cents an hour for a day's work of ten hours. The ferryboat employes on the line between Hoboken and New York have also received increases in wages ranging from $5 to $10 per month; the advance in the case of this class of employes was made without any request having been made by them for an increase, and was given in recognition of faithuful services.

Mercer County.

An authoritive statement was made at Trenton that the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has ordered an advance of 10 per cent in the wage of all permanent employes, to take effect December 1st. On the lines east of Pittsburg, 125,000 men are employed who will be benefited by the increase; the total sum required to carry out the company's plans for advancing wages will be $702,905 per month, or $8,435,424 a year. Readjustment of salaries made in the case of other classes of employes will add $368,796 a year to the pay roll.

Passaic County.

The directors of the Pelgram & Meyer Silk Co. of Paterson have voted to increase the wages of all its mill employes, the rates of advance ranging from 5 to 15 per cent.

Warren County.

The 1,000 employes of the Warren Foundry and Machine Co. at Phillipsburg received a voluntarily given increase in wages of 10 per cent. The first notice received by the workmen of the increase was found in the pay envelopes.

DECEMBER, 1906.

Camden County.

The motormen and conductors employed on the Camden and Suburban and Camden, Gloucester and Woodbury divisions of the Public Service Corporation's traction lines received an increase in wages of two cents per hour.

This action was taken at the request of the men, who had been receiving 17 cents an hour with premiums for satisfactory services, but preferred a flat rate of 19 cents an hour without premiums. The arrangement heretofore existing under which the company supplies uniforms as a reward for long service is continued.

Essex County.

Members of the Typographical Union of Essex county have notified the boss printers of Orange, Montclair and Bloomfield, that on and after January 1st, 1907, a new wage scale will be submitted under which the minimum wages will be $18 per week instead of $16 as heretofore. Increase in rents and in the cost of living is urged by the union as the reason for making the demand.

The directors of the Public Service Corporation have granted a substantial increase in wages to all its conductors and motormen employed on the North Jersey lines. Under the new scale, wages will be 20 cents per hour for the first year; second to fifth year, 21 cents per hour; sixth to tenth year, 22 cents per hour; eleventh year and thereafter, 23 cents an hour. These increases were entirely voluntary on the part of the company.

Hudson County.

Employes of pipe lines and oil producing and refining companies under control of the Standard Oil Co. have received an advance of 10 per cent. in all cases where wages are less than $100 per month.

Mercer County.

The motormen and conductors employed on the Trenton Street Railroad, whose wages were $2.12 per day, have been given an advance of 5 per cent.

Morris County.

The painters, decorators and paperhangers of Morristown and vicinity have asked for and secured a wage rate of $2.40 per day of eight hours with a Saturday half-holiday to commence April 1st; double time is to be paid for holiday or night work.

Middlesex County.

The moulders employed in the Empire Foundry at New Brunswick have received an increase of 5 per cent. in wages, which was voluntarily given by the company.

Passaic County.

The following increases in wages in the Paterson silk mills were reported at a meeting of delegates from many of the mills, which was held in a large hall in Paterson for the purpose of considering the state of the trade;

Johnson & Cowdin, 50 cents a cut to all weavers; Dougherty & Wadsworth, 50 cents a cut; the Totowa Silk Co., 15 per cent increase in prices, with 10 per cent. increase for day workers; and the Passaic Silk Co. from 10 to 12 per cent. In all, about 2,000 employes of the silk mills have had their wages increased.

The weavers employed by the Graef Hatband Co. in the Blackburn mill, Paterson, demanded and received an advance in wages of 10 per cent., after which they united in a request that the organization of which they were members (The United Workers of the World), should be recognized by their employers; on this being refused the entire body went out on strike.

Somerset County.

The American Engine Co., of Bound Brook has notified its employes that beginning with the first of the new year, wages would be increased from 5 to 10 per cent.

Warren County.

The Empire Steel and Iron Co., the Pequest Iron Co., and the Bassitt Ore and Iron Co., of Oxford, employing between them 1,200 men, have increased wages 10 per cent., the advance to take effect on January 1st.

JANUARY, 1907.

Cumberland County.

The manager of the American Vial Works at Millville announced an increase of wages for all classes of employes amounting to 10 per cent. The increase takes place on January 1st, 1907, and the company state that the year just closed has been one of unexampled prosperity in its business.

The employes of the Millville Traction Co. have had their wages increased to the extent of one cent per hour.

The Cumberland County Protective Association of Wheelwrights has announced an increase in all its prices made necessary, it is claimed, by the increase in the cost of material.

The snapper-up boys employed in the North American Window Light Co. at Millville have received an advance in wages, the amount of which is not reported.

The lampworkers of the South Millville Glass Works are working overtime to supply large orders recently received.

Essex County.

The Employing Printers Association of Newark and vicinity has offered the printers who are on strike for an advance of $2 per week in the wages of such of them as work by the day or hour, an increase of 50 cents a week over present rates, which they, the printers, decline accepting.

Hudson County.

All the wage workers employed in the Orford Copper Works at Bayonne have received an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages, to take effect from January 1st.

The organized workmen employed in the Worthington Pump Works at Harrison have made demands on the company for the establishment of a minimum wage rate of 40 cents per hour for tool makers; 30½ cents for machinists, and 25 cents for handy men who run power presses, drill presses and other machinery.

Encouraged by the belief that a marked revival in the silk industry has set in, the employes of Schwartzenbach, Huber & Co.'s West Hoboken mills have submitted a request for an increase in prices to the management.

In the case of weavers the increase asked for amounted to 25 per cent. on their present wages, which were alleged to be about $8 per week (average.) The company refused to make the advance requested of them, but offered to increase the price of weaving one cent a yard in certain lines, which would, the weavers say, add approximately 50 cents a week to their earnings. The company's offer was rejected, and a committee of employes was appointed to so inform the manager.

Middlesex County.

The New Brunswick Cigar Co. advanced the wages of its superintendents, assistant superintendents and foremen, making each of them a present of money when the announcement of the increase in wages was made.

The Bricklayers' and Masons' Union of New Brunswick have served notice on the "bosses" that after May 1st, 1907, they will insist on 55 cents per hour for eight hours per day with Saturday half-holiday.

A member of the Excavators', Ditchers' and Concrete Mixers' Union issued a statement to the people of New Brunswick through the local press, in which he stated that members of his organization intended to ask for $2 per working day of nine hours. In explanation of the desire for more money the statement referred to the fact that there was little or no work done in either of the lines of business followed by members of the union, and to support their families decently, these men should receive not less than $2 per day during the nine months over which there was any demand for their labor.

The members of the Teamsters' Union have under consideration plans for either securing an increase in wages or a reduction of working hours. The movement seems likely to take the form of deciding on the number of working hours, which will doubtless be much shorter than at present and providing for extra pay for extra hours.

Mercer County.

Two hundred and fifty employes of the Trenton Street Railway Co. received an increase of 5 per cent. in their wages.

The manager of the Enterprise Chain Co.'s plant at Trenton notified employes on certain grades of work that their wages, beginning with January 1st, would be advanced 15 per cent.

The employes of the Master Sheet Metal Workers' Association, whose employment is largely in Trenton factories, have demanded that their wages be advanced from 45½ to 50 cents per hour. The present agreement between the employers and journeymen expires April 1st, and the workmen insist that the new scale shall go into effect on the same day. This the employers refuse to agree to.

Passaic County.

Employes of the Dolphin Jute Mill at Paterson were given a 5 per cent. increase in wages, to take effect January 1st. The advance was given because of the prosperous condition of the jute trade.

Salem County.

The union carpenters of Salem have published a notice in the local papers to the effect that, beginning March 1st, their wages, now $2.50 per day, will be increased to $3.00 per day.

FEBRUARY, 1907.

Hudson County.

By a referendum vote the members of District No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists, which includes New York City, Jersey City and Hoboken, have decided on making a demand for an eight-hour work-day which will affect 15,000 machinists. The Grand Lodge is left to decide the date when the demand will go into effect.

An organization known as "the eight-hour league of America," with headquarters in Jersey City, is trying to make the shorter workday a national political issue, and to that end is seeking the co-operation of labor unions everywhere. The league announces its intention to support all unions that make demand for the eight-hour day, believing that its general adoption would do more to advance the interests of labor and increase the prestige and welfare of the nation than any other measure under consideration. The managers of the league are making a special effort to enlist the interest of Governors of States and Mayors of cities in the new movement.

The Journeymen Plumbers Union of Bayonne, through its walking delegate, has notified the members of the Master Plumbers' Association that wages must be increased 50 cents per day, or from $24.00 to $27.00 per week of 44 hours, the change to go into effect on May 1st. Some of the journeymen plumbers complain that they are obliged to spend about fifteen min-

utes per day of their own time in gathering up their tools, and suggest that rules should be so amended that this could be done in the employers' time.

The members of Coopers' Local Union, No. 40, of Jersey City, have secured an increase in piece prices which amounts to a substantial advance in their wages.

A large number of station employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New Jersey have received an advance of approximately 13 per cent. in their wages.

Camden County.

The Victor Talking Machine Co. is so rushed with orders that several of the departments of its factory at Camden have to work at night.

All the building trades mechanics employed in Haddonfield are concentrating their efforts on securing an eight-hour work day for all men engaged in any branch of the building trades, and are hopeful that the shorter work day may be generally established on May 1st.

Cumberland County.

The lamp department of the South Millville works of the Whitall, Tatem Co. is working night work to fill large orders recently received.

The Minantico Bleachery and Dye Works are running nights to keep up with orders.

Morris County.

A number of employes of the New Jersey Zinc Co. at Franklin Furnace have received a share of the company's profits under agreement with the company that the same shall be paid when profits are in excess of a certain agreed upon figure.

MARCH, 1907.

Bergen County.

The motormen and conductors of the Hudson County Traction Co. were notified that their wages would be increased 10 per cent. and that 10 hours would constitute a day's work. Wages are to be graded according to the number of years continuous service credited to each man.

Cumberland County.

On April 1st a new wage scale and schedule of working hours for union carpenters will be put into operation in and about Vineland and Millville; the working day will consist of eight hours and wages will be $3.00 per day.

Gloucester County.

The station agents, assistant agents, baggagemen, drivers, etc., attached to the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad have been notified of an incrase of 13½ per cent. in their wages, to take effect April 1st.

Hudson County.

At a meeting of the Bayonne local union of sheet metal workers, held in that city on March 13th, resolutions were adopted which provided that demands should be made on all employers of union sheet metal workers for a reduction of working time to 44 hours per week, and an increase of 50 cents per day in the prevailing wage scale. At present the journeymen are receiving $4 per day of eight hours and work 48 hours per week. All employers are to be notified that the new schedule must go into effect May 1st.

Middlesex County.

The ship carpenters and caulkers of New Brunswick held a meeting in that city on March 4th and passed resolutions in favor of an immediate demand being made for an increase of 10 per cent. in current wages, the new scale to begin March 11th. The men claim that wages are lower in New Brunswick than in any other city in which there is a shipyard.

Employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad throughout New Jersey received in their salaries for March increase ranging from $5 to $12 per month. The advance in wages was made voluntarily by the company, and is for that reason more highly appreciated by the employes.

Monmouth County.

The lathers of Long Branch have announced that on and after May 1st they will demand a piece rate of $2.50 per thousand laths, and $3.50 per day for day work. Present piece and day prices are $2.00 per thousand and $3.00 per day.

The Township Committee of Shrewsbury has decided that hereafter $4 per day be paid for the use of teams for road work, and that laborers be paid $1.75 a day.

Passaic County.

Carpenters of Paterson have demanded 50 cents per hour, an increase of five cents in persent rates. The master builders have refused to grant the demand, taking the ground that building is now so costly that houses cannot be rented profitably. Carpenters are now receiving 45 cents per hour.

Hod carriers in Paterson and Passaic have formulated a demand for 35 cents per hour to take effect May 1st. The present wage rate is 32½ per hour.

The union iron moulders who have been working for a minimum wage of $3 per day have demanded an increase of 25 cents.

Substantially all the dyers, finishers and helpers employed in the dye houses of Paterson have received an increase of $1.00 per week in their wages. About 4,000 men are affected by the advance in pay.

The silk weavers employed by William J. Wellington in the Holt mill at Paterson have received an increase of six per cent. in their wages.

Seventy broad silk weavers employed by the firm of Jansen & Pretzfeld, who occupy space in the mill of the Meisch Mfg. Co. at Paterson, have asked for an increase of one cent per yard in their piece prices.

The silk manufacturing firm of Frank & Dugan of Paterson have voluntarily increased the wages of all their employes $1.00 per week.

The ribbon weavers employed by the Maple Silk Mfg. Co. of Paterson, were given an increase of 15 per cent. in their wages.

Warren County.

The teamsters of Washington have a formed a union, and the prices hereafter will be $4 a day for team and man.

APRIL, 1907.

Burlington County.

In order to have a half-holiday on Saturdays, the employes of Taubels' hosiery mill at Burlington City will hereafter start work at 6.30 A. M. and 12.30 P. M., instead of 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., as heretofore.

Camden County.

The works of the Victor Talking Machine Co. at Camden are running overtime to relieve the pressure of orders.

Essex County.

The proprietors of one of the newspapers published in Newark has voluntarily increased the wages of its printers $2.00 per week, and announced that hereafter each man would be given a vacation of one week.

Hudson County.

The employes of the Goebert Machine Co.'s plant at Bayonne were given an increase of ten per cent. in their wages. The gift came voluntarily from the firm.

A committee representing union machinists in the employ of the Worthington Pump Co., whose works are in Harrison, after some negotiations with the managers of the plant, succeeded in formulating an agreement providing for an increase in the wage scale of from two to four cents per hour. About 400 workmen will be benefitted by the increase.

Mercer County.

The master painters of Trenton and vicinity have agreed to give their workmen an advance in wages of $2.70 per week,making their weekly wages $19.25. The working hours are 44 per week.

The painters who are members of the Independent Painters' and Paperhangers' Union, have also received an increase of the same amount which makes their wages now $19.50 per week of 54 hours.

Members of both the plumbers and tinsmiths unions have received an increase in wages of $1.00 per week, which increases the wages of each of these classes of workmen to $22.00 per week. The new scale goes into effect on April 1st. In return for the increase of wages, the master plumbers and tinsmiths have secured some important concessions from the unions. These are (a) That plumbers shall be on outside jobs promptly at 8 A. M. Formerly the plumbers left the shop at 8 o'clock, and often did not get started to work until from a half to three-quarters of an hour later. (b) Men must not leave a job in the evening when it will take only a half-hour or an hour's work to finish it. In such cases the work must be finished before they leave. (c) The master plumbers and tinsmiths are allowed an apprentice for every three journeymen, where formerly only one for every five was allowed.

Morris County.

The contract existing between the Richardson and Boynton Co. of Dover, and its molders, having expired on April 1st, was renewed on the basis of a 5 per cent. increase in wages. The laborers employed by the company are on strike for an increase in wages and a reduction of working hours. The laborers had been receiving $1.82 for ten hours per day, and want $2.00 for a nine-hour day.

Passaic County.

Employes of the Hamilton Silk Co.'s mill at Paterson were given as a voluntary gift on the part of their employers an increase in wages varying from ten to seventeen per cent. for each person.

Somerset County.

The Laurel Mfg. Co. and the Somerville Mfg. Co. have each voluntarily reduced the working time of employes from 59 to 56 hours per week without making any reduction in wages.

MAY, 1907.

Camden County.

Carpenters of Haddonfield, who had been working nine hours, demanded from their employers a reduction to eight per day, which was granted with scarcely any loss of time by the several building contractors.

Cumberland County.

The glassworkers employed in the Richard M. Moore Glass Works at Fairton, asked for and received an advance in the prices per gross of all bottles made at the plant, which enables them to earn from $3.50 to $5.00 per day, where formerly they had received only from $2.50 to $3.50 per day.

The North American Window Light Co. continued its blast a week longer than the customary time of closing, in order to finish up all the glass in the tank. Although the factory has been very busy throughout the year, the management claim that the business was operated at a loss.

Owing to a scarcity of tending boys in the Millville glass plants, one company has offered a premium of $6.00 to each of them in its employment who work throughout the blast without losing any time.

Hudson County.

Beginning with May 1st, members of Barbers' Union No. 381 of Hoboken, will only work until 8 P. M. on all evenings except Wednesdays and Saturdays. Members of the union are required to wear a button, the style of which will be changed every month, in the lapel of the coat.

The plumbers of Jersey City have had their wages increased from $4.00 to $4.50 per day, which makes their weekly earnings on full time, $24.75.

The tinsmiths have served notice on their employers that after the second Monday in May their wages must be increased to $4.50 per day. Some few employers granted the demand, but a majority of them declined to do so, and according to notice served by the journeymen when the demand was made, a strike was ordered in all such hopes.

Monmouth County.

The teamsters of Long Branch have succeeded with little or no difficulty in having their wage scale advanced from $3.50 to $4.00 per day, for driver and horse.

Morris County.

Several firms of builders in Morristown have agreed to the carpenters' demands for $4.50 per day of eight hours, and a Saturday half-holiday.

Passaic County.

The broad silk weavers employed in the mills of Pelgram & Meyers at Paterson have received an advance in prices equal to about 13 per cent.

Union County.

The journeymen masons of Plainfield will be paid 65 cents an hour from June 1st.

Warren County.

The Saw Mill Mfg. Co. of Hackettstown has given its employes the Saturday half holiday beginning with May 1st.

JUNE, 1907.

Cumberland County.

On June 1st a notice was posted in each department of the Millville Milling Co.'s cotton mill, which stated that dating from May 27th the wages of every employe in the mill has been increased, and that on August 17th work will be discontinued for one week for the annual vacation, and each employe will be given at that time 50 per cent. of his or her average weekly wages. Before the increase wages were high at this mill, and work absolutely steady, there being no suspension except for the summer vacation of on week.

Hunterdon County.

The Lambertville Rubber Co. adopted a schedule of working time consisting of five days per week, which will be continued during the months of June, July and August.

Monmouth County.

The wages of street laborers at Freehold have been increased so that beginning with June 1st they will receive $1.75 per day instead of $1.50 as formerly.

Somerset County.

Beginning with June 5th, the working hours of painters at Somerville will be eight per day, and the minimum wage $2.50 per day.

Warren County.

Employes of the Central Railroad of N. J. at Phillipsburg have had their working time reduced from 60 hours to 55 hours per week, without reduction of wages.

JULY, 1907.

Middlesex County.

The Lovering & Garrigues Machine Shop at Dunellen was run during the greatest part of the month of July with a night shift, as a result of a great increase of orders.

Warren County.

Employes of the Hoyt Bending Works at Delaware have received a ten per cent. increase in wages.

AUGUST, 1907.

Middlesex County.

The scarcity of laborers in New Brunswick has caused an advance of 25 cents a day in wages for sewer and trench diggers.

SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Reports from glass manufacturing towns of South Jersey indicate that on September 1st, the date of starting the fires for 1907-8, all factories are very busy and in all probability will run continuously day and night, and that little or no ware will be stored the demand for immediate shipment being so great. On the other hand, the window glass trade seems to be very much depressed and manufacturers assert that unless the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers Association accept a reduction in the wage scale of 25 per cent., no start will be made during the year 1907.

Mercer County.

A conference committee representing the Sanitary Potters' Association and the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters met in Trenton to discuss the proposition of the operatives for a general increase of 10 per cent. in wages. No decision was arrived at, nor was it intended that a settlement should be reached at that meeting. The manufacturers received the wage scale and discussed the proposed advance in a friendly but informal way. Indications, however, pointed to an unwillingness on the part of the Employers' Association to grant the demands of the workmen fully, and it was expected that a compromise would be agreed upon at the next meeting.

Resumption and Suspension of Work.

OCTOBER, 1906.

Cumberland County.

The North American Window Glass plant at Millville, after having undergone all necessary repairs, was placed in blast on the second week in October.

The More-Jonas glass plant at Bridgeton was shut down on October 1st in consequence of a fire in the works caused by the overflow of molten glass from one of the furnaces.

After the customary suspension of work during the summer months, all the Millville and Bridge glass houses are running again in full blast.

Passaic County.

The Federal Hill Granite Co. has closed its plant at Pompton, and the entire equipment will be sold at public auction to satisfy the claims of creditors. The McKinley Memorial, recently erected at Cleveland, Ohio, was the product of this plant, and losses on the work is said to have been the direct cause of its financial difficulties.

Middlesex County.

The Sampson Brick Co., whose works are located in the suburbs of New Brunswick, has suspended operations for about three weeks in order to prepare its moulds for the production of front brick; the plant has heretofore made common brick only.

The factory building of the New Brunswick Rubber Co. at New Brunswick, which has been unoccupied for several months, has been leased by the United States Rubber Co., and after being fitted with appropriate machinery will be used by that corporation as a laboratory.

Morris County.

The Unique Folding Box Co.'s factory at Whippany has been closed indefinitely in consequence of the firm's having become financially embarrassed.

NOVEMBER, 1906.

Camden County.

The car repair shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Camden were ordered closed during the month of November; about 200 workmen were thrown into temporary idleness in consequence of the order.

Cumberland County.

The H. A. Dix & Sons Co., manufacturers of women's garments, has closed its factory at Carmel and moved the machinery to Millville, at which place the firm has another plant. The reason assigned for abandoning Carmel is that socialistic agitators had spread discontent among the operatives who were almost continually making "demands" on their employers on one or another ground. The industry was the principal one of the place.

Middlesex County.

The plant of the New York Granite Works at South River, which after its completion was allowed to remain idle for want of funds to operate it, has been started up by the recently appointed receiver, who was authorized by the creditors to borrow sufficient funds on receiver's certificates to operate the works to advantage.

DECEMBER, 1906.

Atlantic County.

The Atlantic City Lumber Co.'s mill at Atlantic City has been closed down indefinitely, and no more special mill work will be done there for the present. Lack of orders is said to be the cause of suspension.

Cumberland County.

The Clayville Brick and Terra Cotta Works at Clayville have been closed indefinitely because of the death of the principal member of the firm.

Hudson County.

The works of the American Licorice Co. at Jersey City, in which thirty men were employed, were purchased by the National Licorice Co. and closed soon after by the new owners, who removed the entire equipment of machinery to Brooklyn, where the main plants of that corporation are located. The National Licorice Co. is controlled by the American Tobacco Co., and its product is used almost entirely in the manufacture of tobacco.

Middlesex County.

The plant of the Empire Foundry at New Brunswick was closed as a result of a breakdown of the engine.

The Sibley and Pitman factory at Perth Amboy has been closed for a period of two weeks to permit the taking of the stock inventory, and also to allow the operatives a holiday.

JANUARY, 1907.

Cumberland County.

Victor Durand, a glass manufacturer, is building a new tube alley in the Capitol Glass Works near Vineland, which he will operate in the near future; this factory has been idle for several months.

Middlesex County.

A number of the knitting room employes of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co. at New Brunswick were forced to take a vacation of several days duration in consequence of the main or driving shaft of that section of the works having become disabled.

The clothing factory of Demarest Bros. at South Amboy was closed because of some serious difficulty in the management of the business. After standing idle for one week, the plant of machinery was purchased by Sigmund Eisner, who will open the factory for the manufacture of clothing and uniforms.

Morris County.

The Richardson and Boynton Stove Works at Dover have been re-opened after having been closed down for nearly one month.

Union County.

The fur mill which, until six months ago, had been in operation continuously for fifty years at Scotch Plains, under the name of the Harper, Hollingsworth and Darby Co., has been reopened under the name of the Harper and Hollingsworth Co. The mill is one of the oldest in its line in the country.

FEBRUARY, 1907.

Burlington County.

Some of the shoe factories at Mount Holly have closed temporarily in consequence, it is reported, of the extremely high prices of leather.

The Delaware Brick and Terra Cotta Co., whose works are at Clayville, has shut down after disposing of practically all the stock of bricks made during the spring and summer. The works employed fifty men.

Camden County.

The gelatine works at the head of Fifth street, Camden, will start to work on full time, having by persistent advertising secured enough female help to conveniently operate every department.

Cumberland County.

Owing to the breaking of some pots in one of the factories of the South Millville Glass Works, the workmen were laid off for one week.

The Bridgeton Brick Co., after the usual idleness in preparing its plant for active work, will resume operations when the weather conditions become favorable.

Hudson County.

The West Shore Railroad shops at New Durham are about to be opened again after having been closed down for more than one year. A working force of about 100 men will be employed in the shops.

Hunterdon County.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has demolished several of the buildings in Lambertville which had been in use for years as shops, and the workmen employed in them will be transferred to other quarters in the town.

Middlesex County.

A large proportion of the working force employed by the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Co. at Perth Amboy has been laid off indefinitely. Some branches of the works have been closed entirely. It was reported that these steps were taken as a preliminary to reorganization of the plant.

The glass works department of the Consolidated Fruit Jar Works at New Brunswick has been reopened after a suspension which lasted nearly two months.

Information received relating to the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Works seems to indicate that the part of the working force—about 150 men—who were laid off on February 1st, will all be reemployed about March 1st.

Monmouth County.

The shirt manufacturing plant of Steiner and Sons at Asbury Park was closed for a few days to permit the making of some necessary improvements, among others the installation of a 25-horse power gas engine.

A part of the working force of the Keyport Cutlery Works has been laid off on account of some necessary repairs to the standing machinery.

Morris County.

The Richard mine at Wharton was badly crippled by the fire that destroyed its pumping machinery, but vigorous preparations are being made to restore the property to working order.

It is reported that all work, excepting only the pumping necessary to keep down the water, is to be stopped in the Andover mine at Lower Hibernia. Pumping will be continued merely to prevent the water from rising and flooding the Glendon mine, which is not of the same depth as the Andover.

The New Jersey Zinc Co. is engaged in erecting a number of tenements at Franklin Furnace for its employes.

Mercer County.

About one-half of the working force of the Imperial Porcelain Works of Trenton, who were thrown out of work by the fire which destroyed the plant on February 3d, have resumed work at the Excelsior Pottery which was purchased by the proprietors of the Imperial.

Passaic County.

A small silk dyeing plant operated by Emil Amen in the Pope Mill, Paterson, was closed under distress warrants issued by the District Court to satisfy debts incurred for rent and also for material. The plant is to be sold at auction.

Salem County.

The Metallic Bed Co., occupying the building formerly owned by the Tool and Vise Co. of Salem, has built an addition to the plant which consists of a building 50x114 feet, and will open up in the spring with a large working force of men.

Warren County.

The Hudson Iron Co. has resumed work at the Beattystown mines, after a suspension lasting several weeks that was caused by the inclement weather.

MARCH, 1907.

Camden County.

The firm of Young & Metzger have reopened the large bag factory at sixth and Mechanic streets, and began operations with a force of 25 men and women. This plant has been closed for upwards of three years.

Essex County.

The Lackawanna Railroad officials have laid off all employes attached to the round house at South Orange at the time that structure was damaged by fire; this action has been taken pending the results of an investigation to determine who was responsible for running a locomotive into the turntable pit during the work of rescue.

Mercer County.

The Trenton Watch Co.'s works at Trenton have been definitely closed; the working force was laid off and the business wound up by the receiver. The work of reorganizing the concern is well under way, and it seems certain that the works will be reopened at an early date under new management.

The Reeves Engine and Machine Co., formed to take over the business of the Reeves Engine Co., will, when all formalities between itself and the trustee in bankruptcy are complied with, open the plant at Trenton with a full force of workmen. The amount paid out in wages by the old concern during the last twelve months of its existence was $800,000.

Middlesex County.

The stone crusher of the Dunellen Stone and Lumber Co., which has been undergoing repairs, has been started to work.

Many employes of the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Co., at Perth Amboy, have been laid off because of slackness in trade.

Morris County.

Steps are being taken to repair the damages to the Richard Mine at Dover, so as to put the property in working order as soon as possible.

The old separating mill at Lower Hibernia, owned by Joseph Wharton, is being taken down.

Repairs in the "Old Hickory" shaft of the Glendon Mine at Hibernia having been completed, the work of mining ore has been resumed.

The owners of the Rockaway Rolling Mill have, it is reported, decided to erect temporary sheds on the site occupied by the mill which was burned down, so that work may be resumed as soon as possible.

Passaic County.

The Hubbard Lumber Co., owners of the yard and saw mill at Paterson that was burned down, are reported to have decided not to rebuild, but to close out the business permanently.

The handkerchief manufacturing firm of Hermann, Aukmann & Co. have been compelled to close the branch factory which they had started in Paterson because of not being able to procure a sufficient supply of labor. Female

help almost exclusively is employed in this industry, and the activity in the silk trade with comparatively high wages left practically no unemployed labor of the kind required by the handkerchief company.

Somerset County.

The Empire Match Co., whose factory just east of the borough line of Bound Brook has been in the hands of a receiver, went through the process of reorganization, and the works will hereafter be conducted by the Radiant Match Co., whose capital is reported at $500,000.

Union County.

The Pond Tool Co. at Plainfield has discharged fourteen helpers.

Warren County.

A number of moulders and helpers employed by the Ingersoll-Rand Drill Co., who had been discharged or had left the works voluntarily because of some misunderstanding with the management, the details of which could not be learned, have returned to work by reinstatement or of their own accord, the trouble which caused the differences having been satisfactorily adjusted.

APRIL, 1907.

Camden County.

The Atco Window Glass Works at Atco were closed for the season on April 20th, nearly eight weeks before the usual shutting down time.

The Camden Oil Cloth Co.'s plant at Camden city was sold at sheriff's sale subject to a mortgage for $50,000.

Cumberland County.

One of the furnaces of the J. Whilden Moore bottle factory at Bridgeton was shut down during the week ending April 15th for necessary repairs.

The old window glass works at Vineland, which had been idle for some years, have been leased by practical glass manufacturers, and after some necessary repairs have been made will b put in full blast.

Morris County.

The portable property of the Rockaway Automobile Co. is being moved from the factory at Rockaway to New York City.

MAY, 1907.

Cumberland County.

Work has been resumed by the plumbers and sheet metal workrs of Vineland, who had been on strike for an extended period of time.

Owing to an accident at the Fairton Glass Works, which resulted in displacing the cap, a number of blowers have been thrown out of employment.

Morris County.

A breakdown of machinery at the Pequanock Valley Paper Works, Butler, has caused the mill to shut down for one month.

Work has ceased at the Teabo mine at Wharton, in consequence of the inflow of water which the pumps are not equal to throwing out.

Passaic County.

The Weiss & Sienna Silk Mfg. Co. of Paterson has gone out of business, having been forced to do so by the large amount of money spent in protecting itself against bankrupt proceedings instituted by its creditors.

Warren County.

The iron furnace at Pequest, near Belvidere, has been shut down for an indefinite period. The trouble is said to be due to the fact that the plant is not an up-to-date one, and consequently could not be operated at a profit.

JUNE, 1907.

Burlington County.

The Star Glass Works, after a most successful run, shut down for the season.

One of the furnaces of the steel plant at Roebling, which has been closed for a week on account of necessary repairs, has been started up.

Cumberland County.

The fires in all the glass factories at Millville went out of blast on June 30th, and the plants were closed for the usual two months.

Gloucester County.

The Newfield Rug Mill at Newfield has been closed for the purpose of making necessary repairs to the machinery.

Hunterdon County.

The plant of the Empire Cut Glass Co. at Flemington has been closed for two weeks, as is the custom every summer, to permit repairs being made.

Ocean County.

The old glass factory at Barnegat that has been idle seven years has been leased by a number of Bridgeton glass workers who will, during the summer vacation, prepare the plant to start work on September 1st. The business will be run on the co-operative plan, and financial assistance will, if necessary, be given by citizens of Barnegat. The glass factory is equipped with an eight ring continuous tank and when put in proper condition will be operated to its full capacity.

Passaic County.

The Passaic Steel Co. made the announcement, on June 21st, that in consequence of the large and continued advance in the price of raw material with no increase in the market price for the finished product, to discontinue temporarily the departments devoted to making and rolling steel, as soon as orders on hand are completed, and to devote their full energies to the bridge and beam departments, which constitute a large portion of the works; it being the intention to greatly increase the capacity of these departments.

Warren County.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Steel Co. has taken charge of the works at Oxford which have been idle for several months past. The buildings have been put in good condition, and a large brick addition made to the foundry department. New engines, boilers, and other appliances necessary for completing the equipment of the plant have been installed. The company will produce all kinds of castings of iron, steel and brass.

JULY, 1907.

Hudson County.

During the month of July, the works of the H. R. Worthington Co. and the Stewart Hartshorn Shade Roller Co., of East Newark, were several times closed down on account of excessive heat.

Hunterdon County.

The plant of the Empire Cut Glass Co. at Flemington has been started up after a shut down of two weeks.

Middlesex County.

The plant of the Standard Terra Cotta Co. at Perth Amboy, which has been shut down for several months back, was started up with a working force of 200 men.

The Dedier-Marsh fire brick plant at Keasbey, work on which had been suspended for nearly a month, was again brought under construction, and a full force of workmen were employed pushing work on the buildings with the greatest possible rapidity.

Passaic County.

Most of the mills and factories of Paterson and Passaic closed on the evening of July 3d, and did not resume work until Monday the 8th. This idle time was utilized in many instances to overhaul machinery and make necessary repairs.

Somerset County.

The Somerville Woolen Mill at Somerville was closed on July 1st for the purpose of making some needed repairs, and also to install a device for consuming the smoke of the soft coal burned in the engine room.

Union County.

The foundry of the Garwood Foundry Co., which has been idle for some time back and in the hands of a receiver, was started up on or about July 15th.

AUGUST, 1907.

Burlington County.

The hosiery mill of Turner Birkhead, which has been in operation at Beverly for the past thirty years, has been closed temporarily. About 100 operatives, men and women, are idle in consequence of this stoppage of work.

Cumberland County.

The plant of the Elmer Glass Works at Elmer, which has been closed down for a couple of months, was purchased and reopened by a new company composed of Bridgeton men.

The mill of the Millville Mfg. Co. at Millville closed on the 18th of August for the purpose of allowing its employes a week's vacation. While on vacation each employe was given a sum of money by the company equal to one-half of a week's wages.

Essex County.

The Clark O. N. T. Mills at Newark closed down for ten days. The East Newark Mills closed on August 24th to reopen on September 10th. This action was taken by the company as the most effective way of complying with the many requests preferred by employes for vacations.

Hunterdon County.

Work was resumed at the plant of the Lambertville Rubber Co at Lambertville, which had been standing idle for some time in consequence of a strike. The full force of men were not employed, but a number sufficient to run the works were obtained from among the strikers.

Passaic County.

The Hengeveld-Bohl Silk Throwing Co. closed its mill at Paterson for the purpose of making repairs and also for the purpose of installing an additional 400 spindles for the production of organzine. The suspension of work was for one week.

A Philadelphia steel manufacturer has purchased the plant of the Cooper-Wigand-Cook Co. situated at Delaware, with the intention of starting the works as soon as necessary improvements can be made. The plant, which was built to make steel castings from a secret process invented by a member of the firm—Mr. Wigand—has been idle for nearly one year.

SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Cumberland County.

The Armstrong Iron Works at Vineland, formerly operated by H. D. Schaiffer, which have been idle for several months, were reopened under new management.

Essex County.

The plant of the New Jersey Machine Co. at Pacific and Malvern streets, Newark, has been closed down indefinitely, and the employes, 230 in number, discharged. The company had been manufacturing cigar making machinery exclusively.

Monmouth County.

The Keyport Cutlery plant, which has been for some months in the hands of a receiver, has been closed down in consequence of a decision having been reached that it can no longer be operated profitably.

Warren County.

The American Saw Mill Machinery Co. at Phillipsburg has resumed work after a shut down of one week. The plant is being run on a nine hour per day basis, with the same pay formally allowed for ten hours.

Seventy-five employes of the Ingersoll plant at Phillipsburg have been discharged indefinitely, and others have been placed on half-time.

Litigations Relating to Labor.

OCTOBER, 1906.

Camden County.

In a suit for damages by Thomas Stephenson against the Delaware River Ferry Co., which was tried before Judge Endicott and a jury in the Circuit Court of Camden, a verdict for $5,000 was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. Stephenson, who was a driver for a beef house in Camden, was leaving one of the ferry boats of the defendant corporation, when he was thrown from his seat by an insecurely placed gang plank, which caused the truck on which he was riding to swerve from its course, at the same time throwing him to the floor of the bridge, and fracturing one of his legs.

Essex County.

Margaret E. Brink, widow of Thos. G. Brink, who, it is claimed, was struck and so badly injured by a trolley car of the Public Service Corporation that he died a short time after in a Newark hospital, has sued that corporation in the Circuit Court for $25,000 damages. Brink was the driver of an ice wagon, and had through some unknown means been thrown from his seat in front of a trolley car which struck him before it could be stopped.

Hubert Fox, an employe of the Kincar Radiator Co., of Irvington, sued that corporation in Essex County Court for damages on account of the loss of three fingers which were cut off while the plaintiff was working on a press in the defendant corporation's employ.

A rule to show cause cause why a verdict for $14,000 which Adalbertus Koneski had obtained in the trial court against the Lackawanna Railroad Co. for the loss of his right arm while working in the Secaucus round house, was granted by the Supreme Court.

Hudson County.

Frederick Boll, an employe of the Ransom Concrete Machinery Co., brought an action for damages against the firm on account of injuries received while at work, which was dismissed on the ground that the accident was chargeable to his own neglect.

The undertakers' assistants of Hudson county have joined in bringing before the Supreme Court the question of the constitutionality of a law enacted by the Legislature of 1905, which, while requiring all persons engaged

in the business to take out licenses, permits employers to secure theirs on payment of a fee of $5, but grants them to such assistants only as have passed an examination in the practice of embalming.

John Norton, employed in the Fagan Iron Works at Hoboken, sued for and recovered $89 as damages for injuries received from a blow of a chisel which one employe was throwing to another.

William Chytry, of Jersey City, has sued the Erie Railroad Co. in the Supreme Court, claiming $10,000 damages for injuries sustained while working in the defendant company's Bergen tunnel. The jury awarded the plainitff $3,500.

The New York Metalic Bedstead Co., whose factory is in Jersey City, has asked for and obtained a permanent injunction from the Court of Chancery restraining members of the Polishers' Union from interfering in any way with its employes. The union men have been on strike for several weeks.

Mercer County.

The first damage suit by an employe against an employer for personal injuries was brought in the United States District Court for New Jersey, under the Federal law enacted by Congress on June 11th, 1906. Under this act the rights of an employe of a common carrier in cases where negligence is attributable to him has been very much enlarged. The case referred to is that of the administrator of the estate of Estell N. Kirk, a car inspector for the Pennsylvania Railroad, against that corporation to recover $50,000 damages for having caused the loss of his life. Kirk was instantly killed in the Camden terminal through a collision of two cars which had been run on a siding for repairs. The new act sets aside the old theory of law respecting contributory negligence, which had heretofore barred employes guilty of negligence from recovering damages for such injuries as might result therefrom. The new law allows the employe to recover even though he may have been guilty of contributory negligence, and requires that such negligence shall be considered by the jury in comparison with the negligence of the employer in determining the amount of damages due to the injured party. The law under which this action is brought is chapter 3,073 Revised Statutes of the United States.

A petition has been filed in the United States District Court asking for an order declaring bankrupt the Unique Folding Box Company of Newark.

Middlesex County.

An action for damages for the loss of three fingers brought by George Menka against the American Smelting and Refining Co. resulted in the presiding judge taking the case from the jury and ordering a non-suit.

Teresa Furian, 17 years old, while working in a clothing factory, at Perth Amboy, had the entire scalp and one ear torn from her head through her hair having been caught in the running gear of a sewing machine, sued her

employer, Isaac Schinemann, for damages and was awarded $5,000 by a jury in the Circuit Court at New Brunswick.

Passaic County.

The administrator of the estate of Domenico Izzo, late an employe of the McNab & Harlan Mfg. Co. of Paterson, has sued that firm for $25,000 damages on account of injuries received by Izzo while in its employment which resulted in his death.

Michael Downing has brought an action in the Supreme Court against the East Jersey Pipe Co. for $5,000 for injuries sustained by him while in the employ of that corporation.

Emil Bauman, employed as a fireman in the Johnson, Cowden & Co. silk mills at Paterson, has recovered $3,500 in an action against that corporation for damages on account of injuries suffered while at work in their mill.

NOVEMBER, 1906.

Bergen County.

The case of Michael Kelly, a lineman who was shocked to death by coming in contact with a live wire while working for the Gas and Electric Light Co. at Englewood, was before the Court of Errors and Appeals on error claimed by the plaintiff, who is administrator of the dead man's estate, to have been made in the lower court where a non-suit was ordered on the ground of contributory negligence in that the man should have worn rubber gloves at all times while handling wires. Arguments in the case were heard, but no decision rendered.

Essex County.

Irvine C. McGee, 15 years old, an employe in the fire works factory of Benj. Wolf, at Newark, had an arm so badly shattered by an explosion in the factory that the limb had to be amputated. On a suit brought in the Circuit Court at Newark, the youth through his guardian was awarded $8,000 by the jury.

Louis H. Rogers, an employe of the firm of Roe & Conover at Newark, brought suit in the Essex Court against his employers to recover compensation for injuries received while in the performance of his regular duties. The plaintiff was non-suited on the grounds of contributory negligence in having while at the top of the ladder which broke under his weight leaned over in a certain direction, thus throwing an extra strain on his support, which caused it to collapse. The plaintiff carried the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals on a writ of error.

Lorrenzo Capponzza, 14 years old, sued the Newark Tube and Metal Co. for $10,000 damages for injuries received while in their employment. Plaintiff claimed that he was unfamiliar with the work assigned him to do, and the defendant company interposed the plea of contributory negligence.

Hudson County.

Charles Christensen, a carpenter, was awarded $5,000 by a jury in the Circuit Court at Jersey City against the contracting firm of W. H. and F. W. Crane, for the loss of all of his left hand but the thumb, while in their employ.

Charles V. Murshall, a ship carpenter, brought suit against his employers, Burt and Marshall, in the Hudson Circuit Court, for injuries received while working on a circular saw, and was awarded $2,500 damages.

Dennis Kane, an employe of the Babcock and Wilcox Boiler Co. at Bayonne, lost a hand in the machinery and sued the firm in the Circuit Court at Jersey City, claiming $10,000 damages. Plaintiff claims that the machinery was defective and defendants charge contributory negligence; the jury awarded $1,500.

Mercer County.

The public administrator of New Brunswick brought suit in the United States District Court at Trenton against the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for damages on account of the death of John Smith, who had been for six years a brakeman on the road, and who was thrown from a platform car and killed while on duty at Millstone. The amount claimed was $25,000. The judge directed a non-suit, on the ground of contributory negligence.

George H. Edwards, a lineman employed by the Bell Telephone Co. at Trenton, brought suit in the United States Court against the Trenton Street Railway Co. to recover $5,000 damages for injuries received from a shock caused by the defendant corporation's wires having crossed those of the telephone company at which he was working on the top of a pole.

The administrator of the estate of Michael Marcinsak, a track laborer on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, who was struck by a train near Elizabeth and killed, recovered $1,000 for the man's death in a suit brought in the Essex County Court. The railway company has brought the matter to the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton on writ of error, claiming that the man had abundant notice of the approach of the train and could have saved himself by a reasonable amount of exertion. Marcinsak was a Hungarian, and had been in the country only eight days at the time of his death.

Middlesex County.

E. H. Winant, a weigher for the United Lead Co., entered suit against that corporation for $10,000 compensation for an accident which occurred while at work, and which resulted in his receiving a compound fracture of one of his legs.

DECEMBER, 1906.

Essex County.

The Court of Errors and Appeals has rendered judgment sustaining the verdict secured by a foreman hatter in the Essex Court against the Orange branch of the United Hatters of North America. The plaintiff was a member of the Hatters' Union, and employed as a foreman in one of the Orange Valley shops; as a result of some investigation made by a so-called vigilance committee of the union, the man was charged with receiving bribes in his capacity as foreman, and was sentenced by the committee to pay a fine of $500, $250 at once, and the balance in weekly payments of $1.00; he was also to give up his place as foreman for a period of one year. The local union ratified the action of the vigilance committee, and a few days later a demand was made on him for $250, which he refused to pay. He was then deprived of his union card. About a month later the union restored the card, and exonerated the plaintiff from all charges made against him by the vigilance committee. In the meantime the man had been discharged from his employment, but on being reinstated by the union, he was immediately re-employed by the same firm. He then brought suit to recover damages, and after a long trial secured judgment for $96.00, the amount of wages he had lost by reason of the action of the committee and of the union. In its decision the Court of Errors and Appeals laid down the principle of law that the constitution guarantees the inalienable right of all men to acquire property by lawful means and pursue and obtain safety and happiness, and that therefore "whoever intentionally and without legal justification induces an employer to discharge his employe, to the injury of the latter, is liable in an action for damages at the suit of the employe; and this although there may have been no binding contract of employment."

Suit was brought in the Essex County Court for $75,000 by the executor of the estate of Chas. E. Brooks, who was killed with two other men by the overturning of a locomotive while he was employed as a fireman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The accident occurred on the Broadway branch of the road which runs through Elizabeth. The action was first tried in the Circuit Court about one year ago, and a substantial verdict was secured on behalf of the dead fireman's family, but the company carried the same up to the Court of Errors and Appeals, which ordered a retrial, the result of which was a verdict in favor of the defendant corporation.

The proprietor of the Excelsior Hat Works, which are located in Newark, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors; the assets exceeded the liabilities by several thousands of dollars.

Hudson County.

Guiseppi Reina, a laborer in the quarries of North Hudson, brought an action against his employers to recover $5,000 for damages received through an accident which occurred while he was at work. The Court directed a

non-suit on the ground of carelessness on the part of the plaintiff at the time he was injured.

Mary Tiebilcox, an employe of the General Electric Co.'s lamp works at Harrison, has brought suit in the United States Court against that corporation, claiming $10,000 damages for injuries suffered through having slipped and fallen to the floor of a room in which she was working. The complaint charges the company with negligence in having allowed the floor of the room to become slippery.

Albert Reisner, who worked in a printing office in Hoboken, brought suit against his employers, The Evening Hour Publishing Co., to recover $5,000 damages for the loss of a hand, which was caught in a press and so badly crushed that it had to be amputated. The Court directed non-suit on the ground of contributory negligence.

Mercer County.

The Court of Chancery has appointed two receivers for the property of the Trenton Watch Co. The company is capitalized at $700,000, and owns a fine modern factory at Trenton which is fully equipped with the very best machinery known to the trade. The Court acted on the petition of the principal stockholder.

Passaic County.

John K. Graham, formerly a foreman in the construction department of the Passaic Steel Co.'s works at Paterson, brought suit against that corporation to recover $2,000 which he claimed was owing to him as a bonus in addition to his wages under a contract which existed between himself and the company.

The silk dyeing plant of C. Dordoni at Paterson has been disposed of by Sheriff's sale for $17,500. The property, which is valued at $40,000, was sold to satisfy a judgment for $16,000, held by a building and loan association.

JANUARY, 1907.

Bergen County.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver for the Electric Rubber Co. of East Rutherford. From information brought out in the proceedings the step taken was not the result of business difficulties of any kind, but rather the outcome of a friendly agreement to have a receiver appointed, so as to have certain differences of opinion among stockholders satisfactorily adjusted. Subsequently the company appeared by counsel, and petitioned the court for the dismissal of the receiver, on the ground that the corporation was solvent, and that all differences between stockholders had been settled. The petition was granted.

Cumberland County.

The More-Jonas Glass Works Co., of Bridgeton, secured a judgment in the Cumberland County Circuit Court against the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Co. for $100,000 on account of the destruction of its plant by fire started by sparks from the defendant company's locomotives. Counsel for the glass company petitioned the Court of Chancery for a rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the property of the defendant corporation's property in order that satisfaction of the judgment might be obtained.

Essex County.

Mrs. Ella M. Kennedy, widow of John A. Kennedy, a mechanical engineer, who had been employed by the Central Railroad Co. in constructing a branch line or spur of the road to a Newark brewery, and who was killed by the breaking of a chain which supported a heavy beam, has commenced suit in the Essex Circuit Court for $10,000 compensation for her husband's death, which it is charged was due entirely to the carelessness of the company's agent in the supervision of the work.

James Caffrey, an ex-employe of the contracting firm of V. J. Hedden & Son, sued that corporation in the Essex Circuit Court to recover $25,000 damages for injuries of a serious and disabling character which he received through an accident while at work. The court ordered a non-suit on the ground that plaintiff had not exercised due care, and was therefore guilty of contributory negligence.

August Arnold, an employe of the Newark Spring Mattress Co., brought an action against that corporation to recover $25,000 damages for injuries received while operating an elevator in the defendant company's factory; the jury returned a verdict awarding $2,009.33 to the plaintiff.

Joseph Rosner, an employe of the Albert Guigues Leather Company, whose works are in Newark, brought suit in the Essex Circuit Court against his employer for the recovery of $15,000 damages for the loss of a hand which was caught in a shaving machine and cut off. It was claimed on behalf of the plaintiff that the shaving machine blades were without the protection of guards.

Joseph Cicalese, a laborer, sued the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. in the Essex County Circuit Court, claiming $20,000 damages for injuries sustained through the breaking down of a hand car on which he was riding to work at a point on the road near Elizabeth. After nearly three hours deliberation the jury returned a verdict awarding $450 to the plaintiff.

Philomena Ciffelli, employed by the New Jersey Ice Cream Co., brought suit in the Essex County Circuit Court against that corporation, claiming $7,000 damages for injuries received through the carelessness of one of the drivers, and was awarded $170 by the verdict of the jury.

Three Newark manufacturing firms were fined $50 each with costs for having children under 14 years of age in their employment, contrary to law.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver for the Foder, Horle & Awer Co., who have a factory in Newark for the manufacture of gun cotton. The appointment was made on the petition of a stockholder who was also an employe, and who complained that he was unable to collect his wages because of the confused condition of the company's affairs.

Hudson County.

Maurice O'Donnell, of Weehawken, secured a verdict for $500 in an action which he had brought in the Supreme Court against the O'Rourke Engineering Co. for injuries sustained while in the defendant company's employ. O'Donnell was badly scalded by the bursting of a large steam pipe, and was confined in a hospital for several weeks before he was able to resume work. The only defence offered was contributory negligence.

Michael Biern, a stevedore employed on the Hoboken pier of the Hamburg-American line of steamships, was injured while at work by a bale of jute which slipped down a chute and struck him on the back. In an action brought in the Circuit Court at Jersey City to recover damages for the injuries, a jury awarded Biern $1,250.

A coroner's jury empaneled to inquire into the cause of the death of C. A. McDowell, a laborer who was killed while at work in the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel at West Hoboken, returned a verdict charging his employers, the Bradley Construction Co., with responsibility for the man's death.

Suit has been commenced for $5,000 in the Supreme Court by Charles Heller, against the C. F. Mueller Co., of Jersey City, for injuries received through the breakdown of an elevator on which he was riding while working for the concern.

A coroner's jury empaneled in Jersey City to investigate the circumstances leading up to the death of Henry Huber, a foreman in the Colgate Soap Works at Jersey City, charged another workman, Eulico D'Annico, with being responsible in that he had struck Huber on the head with a heavy piece of wood while both were engaged in an angry altercation over work. The injured man died two weeks after the assault.

Mercer County.

The plant of the old American Lamp and Brass Co., at Trenton, which concern failed several years ago, was purchased by the Riverside Co., of Philadelphia, for $28,060.00. It is understood that the new proprietors intend to reopen the works.

The works of the Trenton Watch Co., at Trenton, which have been in the hands of two receivers appointed by the Court of Chancery, and closed since the court proceedings were instituted, have been reopened with all the old employes again at their posts. The receivers are hopeful of being able to redeem the property, which is very valuable, and turn the business back to the stockholders in a paying condition.

John H. Simpson, 14 years old, has, through his counsel, brought suit against the McFarland Foundry and Machine Co., of Trenton, claiming $10,000 for the loss of an eye which was destroyed by molten metal that was blown from a mould into which he was pouring it from a ladle while acting under the orders of the foreman.

The buildings and machinery of the defunct Reeves Engine Co., situated at Trenton, are to be disposed of at public sale under an order of the trustee in bankruptcy.

Middlesex County.

The plant once owned by the bankrupt firm known as the Walter Armetage Co., manufacturers of oiled silk, was bought in by the Provident Building and Loan Association of New Brunswick for the face value of a mortgage ($1,600) which it held on the property. The building is situated in Highland Park, directly across the Raritan River from New Brunswick.

Lauritz Astroup, a laborer, brought suit in the Supreme Court against a contractor, Martin Nomberg, by whom he was employed, for injuries sustained while moving a house under direction of the defendant. Owing, it was claimed, to careless and incompetent management, an accident occurred which resulted in the plaintiff's having suffered a broken leg. Damages were laid at $5,000.

Joseph Floersch, a laborer employed in the lumber yard of W. J. Donnell of Perth Amboy, recovered a verdict against his employer for $2,500 damages for the loss of a leg which was crushed under a pile of falling timber and later had to be amputated. The action was brought for $20,000.

Morris County.

The Fuller-Hay Shoe Co. has closed up its shop at Rockaway and gone into liquidation. Inadequate capital and disagreement among stockholders are the principal causes of the company's difficulties.

The Dover Co-operative Store, owned and managed by union workmen who are residents of the town, after an existence of one year, has passed into the hands of a receiver to have its affairs closed up.

Michael Smith, a resident of Rockaway, is suing the Mountain Ice Co. for injuries received by him while in that corporation's employ. The case is being tried in the County Court at Morristown, and the amount of damage claimed is $5,000.

Passaic County.

The creditors of William Hamilton, who conducted a silk mill at Lake View, have had him declared a banukrupt. Mr. Hamilton operated fifty looms on broad silk goods, but the low price of manufactured silk and the comparatively high prices of raw silk, brought about the conditions which resulted in the action taken by the creditors as referred to above.

The Joseph White Silk Co., of Paterson, was declared bankrupt and a receiver was appointed on application to the United States Court by a committtee representing the creditors. Low selling prices of finished silk goods, and high prices of raw silk caused the firm's failure.

Annie Landau, an operative emplyoed in the Levy mills at Paterson, sued her employers in the District Court for damages for the loss of the first finger of the left hand, which had been caught in a machine and torn off some months before the action was brought. The case was practically settled out of court by the payment of $300 to the plaintiff.

The decree in the action of Charles Stuart against the Auger and Simon Dyeing Co., of Paterson, has been affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals. The records of the case show that Stuart sued the company for alleged infringement of a patented process intensifying the lustre of silk, and improved machinery of a special kind used in the process. The Trial Court decided against Stuart, as did also the Appealate Court, both holding that his patents were antedated many years by machines of French and British make. This decision leaves the use of the important processes for lustering free to the entire silk trade, and saves the individual dye house firms the license fee which, had the case gone otherwise, they would be obliged to pay the alleged inventor.

Emil Bauman, at one time employed as an engineer by the Johnson-Cowdin Silk Co. in its mill at Riverside, recovered a judgment against that firm several months ago for $2,500 which has not been paid; an execution issued for the collection of the amount was stayed by the judge of the Circuit Court.

The Federal Hill Granite Co., lesses of the large quarry near Pompton, are being sued by the holders of a certain mortgage which, it is claimed, covers the derrick engines, cars, and in fact all the movable property about the quarry.

Somerset County.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver for the Empire Match Co., which operates a factory at Bound Brook. The receiver was appointed on the petition of creditors.

Union County.

George Hansen, an ex-employe of the Deihl Mfg. Co., whose works are at Elizabethport, brought suit against that firm, claiming damages for the loss of three fingers of his left hand, which were so badly crushed by being caught in a planer on which he was working, that amputation had to be resorted to. The Court directed a non-suit, it being evident that carlessness on the part of plaintiff was largely responsible for the injuries.

FEBRUARY, 1907.

Camden County.

Theodore Harris, a workman, has commenced suit for $20,000 against the Filbert Paving and Construction Co. for injuries received last August, while he was at work on the Pennsylvania Railroad power plant at Westville. The allegation of the plaintiff is that he was injured by the carelessness of an employe of the defendant company.

Cumberland County.

There is much feeling in Vineland aroused by alleged breaches of contract on the part of a firm doing business under the name of Kapen Bros. It is said that the concern settled in Vineland mainly for the purpose of getting cheap labor, and that some experienced men who have been induced to come there from a distance under regularly drawn contracts providing for weekly salaries, will shortly begin suits to enforce their rights, the company after a few weeks payment of wages insisting, it is said, on these men working by the piece at prices that are very low.

Hudson County.

John Rosa, a workman employed on the Lackawanna Railroad, has brought suit against that corporation for $5,000 for injuries received from a crane which became unmanageable; the man stated in his complaint that the injuries resulted in his being confined to the hopsital for several months.

Michael McFadden, of Bayonne, at one time an employe of the Standard Oil Co., brought suit for the second time against that corporation, claiming damages on account of injuries received from the explosion of an oil tank. The trial resulted in a non-suit on the ground that negligence on the part of the company had not been shown. On the first trial of the suit a verdict was secured by the plaintiff which was set aside by the higher courts on appeal.

Edward J. Handle brought suit in the Hudson County Circuit Court against the National Sheet Metal Roofing Co. to recover damages for the loss of a finger, which mutilation he suffered while operating a power press, in the employ of the defendant corporation. The result of the trial was a non-suit, no negligence on the part of the company having been shown and the accident being held to be of a character that could have been foreseen and guarded against.

Samuel H. Bradely, who had been employed on a boat owned by the New York Weighing Barge and Coal Co., recovered a verdict for $2,000 damages against the employing corporation on account of injuries received at Bayonne from a large pulley block which fell and struck him on the head.

Thos. McDonough, 14 years old, brought suit, through his guardian, against Oscar Schmidt & Co., musical box manufacturers at Jersey City, and

recovered a verdict for $7,000. McDonough was employed by Schmidt & Co., and while operating a lathe had an arm caught in the gearing and so badly bruised and torn as to render three of his fingers permanently useless.

Mercer County.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver for the Standard Rubber Co., all of whose stock is held in Trenton. The Court acted on the petition of a stockholder who was also a creditor.

Passaic County.

Helen Ling, 18 years old, while employed in the silk mill of Frank & Dugan as a weaver, had her hair caught in the shafting while she was leaning over the loom in the act of piecing ends, and large quantities of it pulled out. The girl brought suit against the firm in the Passaic County Court, and received a verdict for $1,700.

Angelo De Paolo, while in the employment of J. L. Prescott Enameline Works at Passaic, was very badly burned about the head, face and arms by some fluid which became ignited while he was engaged in transferring the composition to cans. His injuries have left him partly blind and disabled for life, and he had therefore brought suit in the Passaic County Court, claiming damages to the extent of $40,000.

Union County.

Emeline Hunter, executrix of her late husband, sued the Singer Mfg. Co. for $5,000 damages for the loss of her husband, who was employed by the Singer Co. at its Elizabethport factory, and met his death through the collapse of a ladder which he had spliced together. The Court ordered a non-suit on the grounds that there was no negligence on the part of the company, and that the accident was due to the man's not having lashed the parts of the ladder securely together.

Warren County.

The United States District Attorney at Phillipsburg, N. J., has commenced suit under the Federal Safety Appliance Co. against the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad Co. to recover $200, the fine prescribed by the act for using faulty coupling devices.

MARCH, 1907.

Burlington County.

An order was issued by the United States Court granting a preliminary injunction restraining the Globe Pottery Co., of Bordentown, from making syphon jet closets under the Dececo Co.'s patents, which are controlled by the Potteries Selling Co., of Trenton. The suit is brought jointly by the Dececo Co. and the Potteries Selling Co.

Camden County.

George Ziesch, a truck driver, brought suit in the Circuit Court of Camden against the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, for the recovery of $10,000 damages for personal injuries which he received in a collision between his truck and a car owned by the defendant corporation. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff and awarded him $1,000.

Testimony was heard in the Camden Circuit Court to fix the amount of damages sustained by Chas. F. Minard in the destruction of his mill at Berlin by a fire started by a spark from a locomotive of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad. The defendant company did not deny that the fire was started by their locomotive, and the only question before the Court was as to the value of the property destroyed. This was finally assessed at $12,000, which the Court ordered should be paid to Minard by the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Co.

John Hodoc, a riveter, who was employed in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, commenced suit in the Circuit Court against his former employers for the recovery of $20,000 damages for the loss of a leg—the result of an accident which occurred while he was in the service of the defendant corporation.

Cumberland County.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey has granted a new trial in the suit in which the More-Jonas Glass Co. recovered a judgment for $73,000 against the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Co. which was obtained on the ground that its plant had been burned down by a fire started by sparks from a locomotive belonging to the defendant corporation. The new trial was granted because of newly discovered evidence that the fire in question was of incendiary origin.

Essex County.

Antonio Solerno brought suit in the Essex Circuit Court for $10,000 damages against the Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co. for injuries inflicted upon him during a strike in the Newark works of the defendant corporation. Solerno was shot by an employe of the Westinghouse Co. during a demonstration made at the works by the strikers.

Hudson County.

Samuel Greiman, a plumber, of Jersey City, obtained from the Supreme Court a rule to show cause, calling on the Street and Water Board and the Board of Health, both of Jersey City, to explain why a mandamus should not issue compelling them to show cause why he should not be licensed and registered. Grieman has been arrested repeatedly at the instance of the Board of Health for doing work as a plumber without being registered as such. It has been the custom for plumbers before being permitted to register to pass

an examination before an examining board of plumbers, a subsidiary board of Street and Water Board, and this examination Greiman has steadily refused to take. In his application for a mandamus filed with the Supreme Court Greiman sets up the plea that there is no statute creating an examining board of plumbers, and that there is no law authorizing the appointment of one by the Street and Water Board.

Mercer County.

The referee in bankruptcy offered for sale the property of the Reeves Engine Co., which is situated in Trenton. The plant is one the best equipped of its kind and employed more than 100 men when it was shut down on account of financial embarrassment. The works with their equipment of machinery were bought by A. C. Reeves for $57,000.

The Burroughs Adding Machine Co. has brought suit in the United States District Court against the Pike Adding Machine Co. for infringement of patents. The Pike Co.'s factory is located in Newark.

Middlesex County.

Suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court by the wife of Pasquale Pignatore, a laborer who was killed by a cave-in of earth while excavating at the Raritan Copper Works at Perth Amboy, for the Crouce Construction Co. Damages are placed at $10,000, and the Crouce Co. is made the defendant.

The Building Trades Association, of Perth Amboy and vicinity, all the members of which are master builders or contractors, have petitioned the Court of Chancery for an injunction restraining the Trades Council and all local unions connected therewith from in any way interfering with the building trades association. The bill of complaint filed shows that in February, 1906, a difference arose between the Building Trades Association and the Building Trades Council with the subordinate labor unions composing it, which resulted in regulations being adopted by the Building Trades Council under which its members and all union men under its jurisdiction refused to work for the plaintiffs who were members of the Building Trades Association, and following the adoption of such regulations the workmen struck. It was represented in the bill that thereafter the plaintiffs were obliged to employ large numbers of non-union men, with whose work the unions and their members were constantly interfering, the purpose of the Building Trades Council being to stop work or hinder it as much as possible on all buildings being erected by the plaintiffs. The bill further recites instances where contracts which had been awarded to the plaintiffs had been cancelled by the parties with whom they were made, under threats by the unions or their members that said parties would surely be boycotted if they permitted their work to be done by the plaintiffs or by any other party or parties not employing union labor exclusively. The bill concludes with a prayer for an injunction restraining the Building Trades Council, the allied labor unions composing it, their members, representatives or agents

from in any way hindering or preventing workmen from entering the service of the complainants, or from interfering in any way by threats or intimidations with the business of the complainants.

Passaic County.

Isaac Bloch, a silk weaver formerly employed by the Victory Silk Co. of Paterson, has brought suit against that concern for $10,000 damages for injuries sustained by him while at work. It is alleged by the plaintiff that while attending a loom, a shuttle flew out of its position and struck him on the head, inflicting injuries that have caused great suffering, and, as he fears, permanent mental injury.

Union County.

John C. Tobin, at one time employed by the United Electric Co. of New Jersey, brought suit in the Union County Court against that corporation, claiming $15,000 damages for injuries sustained by him while in its service as a lineman taking care of its wires in the town of Westfield. The claim is made that through a badly defective pair of gloves with which he was supplied, a powerful charge of electricity burned the thumb from his left hand and also badly burned the other fingers of the same hand, besides severely shocking his entire system.

Bartholomew Dillon, at one time a mortorman in the employment of the Public Service Corporation, brought suit in the Union County Court against the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey, to recover $10,000 damages for personal injuries which he sustained through his car having been run into by a train on the New York and Long Branch road, which is owned and operated by the defendant corporation. Dillon claims that the gateman at the crossing neglected to lower the gates, and that the headlight of the engine was not burning. The plaintiff's declaration also contained the statement that injuries which he received in the collision had left him a cripple for life.

APRIL, 1907.

Cumberland County.

The referee in bankruptcy in the case of the French Window Glass Co.'s works at Millville has commenced the adjudication of claims.

Essex County.

John Van Nostrand, a carpenter, brought suit against Chas. Schlaidle, a contractor, claiming $3,000 damages for injuries suffered through his falling from a scaffold which it was alleged was improperly constructed. In the Circuit Court of Essex, where the case was tried, a verdict for the defendant was returned by the jury on the ground that the plaintiff being an

experienced carpenter should have been able to detect the defects in the scaffold.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States District Court at Newark by the Vim Metal Co. The company reports liabilities of $27,194.00 and assets $7,626.00.

Gloucester County.

Patrick C. Curley, a glassblower, has brought suit against a firm by which he was formerly employed at Glassboro, the outcome of which will be a matter of interest to all apprentices to the glass trade. It has been the long standing custom of glass companies to retain a certain percentage of the pay of apprentices to be held as security for the young men serving out their full time. The company for which Curley worked claims that he did not serve full time according to his indentures and refused to pay over the money, hence the suit for its recovery.

Hudson County.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filled by three creditors against the McCarthy Portable Elevator Co., whose plant is located on Princeton avenue, Jersey City.

Daniel Gallager, an employe of the Atha Steel Co.'s plant at Harrison, brought suit against that corporation to recover damages for injuries which he received while at work in its mill. Gallager had his left leg caught in a coil of red hot wire while at work and the limb was so badly burned that it had to be amputated. A non-suit was asked for by counsel for the defendant corporation and granted by the court on the ground that the Atha Co. lets out the rolling of steel to the mill bosses, who are paid by the ton and who may hire and pay their own help. The defendant corporation was held to be not responsible, and suit for recovery should be brought against the "mill boss" who held the contract on which the man was working when he was injured.

Mercer County.

Andrew Martin, formerly employed by the Garwood Pottery and Machine Co. of Jersey City, has brought suit in the United States Court at Trenton to recover from his late employers the sum of $20,000 for the loss of a finger which was cut off by a circular saw that was not, it is claimed, properly guarded.

George W. Edwards, a cable splicer, has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton against the Trenton Street Railway Co., claiming $10,000 damages for injuries caused by the alleged carelessness of the defendant corporation.

The final report of the receiver for the United States Shipbuilding Co. was filed in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton and the receiver discharged.

Morris County.

An order of the Court of Chancery directs the officers and stockholders of the Sims-Kent Co., manufacturers of steel castings at Dover, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the company's affairs pending reorganization. The company's only difficulty is the want of capital sufficient to carry the amount of business that is being done.

Passaic County.

Two workmen of the Looschen Piano Case Co., who were on strike with other employes of the concern for several weeks, were arrested on complaint of an official of the company for having made threats of violence against some non-union workmen who had taken their places.

Arthur Meyer, the inventor of a patented tracing cloth used by architects, brought suit in the Circuit Court of Passaic for $50,000 damages which he claims to have suffered in consequence of a contract for services and compensation existing between himself and the American Tracing Cloth Co. having been violated.

Union County.

John Buckson, at one time employed in the machine shop and foundry of the Moore Bros. Co. at Elizabeth, brought suit in the Union County Circuit Court claiming $10,000 damages for injuries received while at work in the company's plant.

MAY, 1907.

Atlantic County.

Mrs. G. A. Spencer sued the proprietors of the St. Charles Hotel at Atlantic City for injuries which she sustained while in their employ as a laundress, and was awarded $3,000 by a jury in the United States Circuit Court. The husband of the woman also brought suit for loss of her services, and was awarded $500 damages.

Bergen County.

The United States District Court has authorized the sale by the receivers of the entire works and property of the Electric Rubber Mfg. Co. of Rutherford.

Cumberland County.

The Court of Chancery has granted an injunction in the suit brought two years previous by the George Jonas Glass Co. against the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, restraining them from

"picketing" and in other ways intimidating its workmen, or preventing workmen from entering its employment for the purpose of working in its glass plant at Minotola, and also to prevent them—the Glass Bottle Blowers Union—from prosecuting a boycott on goods made by the company. The Vice Chancellor, in delivering his opinion, refers to the union as a "self constituted monitor." The syllabus of the opinion is as follows: "An organized attempt to induce the public to refrain from purchasing the products of a manufacturer, and to deprive him of a part of his trade market, commonly called 'boycotting,' having for its object the compelling of the manufacturer to unionize his business, and the submission of his conduct to the supervision of a labor union, is an irreparable injury to his property, the continuance of which a court of equity will enjoin. A combination or agreement to picket a manufacturing plant for the purpose of interfering with the free flow of labor to an employer to whom labor is a necessity for carrying on business, which if unsuccessful will prevent his obtaining the means of pursuing a lawful occupation, and the sole purpose of which is to compel him to submit to an antagonistic power, is a conspiracy against the property rights of an employer, subjecting his property to irreparable injury; all parties to such compact, actors and abettors, will be restrained from establishing such a picket service. The law will not uphold a malicious attempt to injure an employer by such means."

Hudson County.

John Ihde, a mason, was struck on the right shoulder by a brick while working in an alleyway between two houses in Jersey City, and was confined to his house and unable to work for a period of nineteen weeks as a result of the injuries received. Suit was begun in the Supreme Court on his behalf for the recovery of compensation for the time of his idleness and also for the permanent impairment of his earning capacity in consequence of the injuries. The suit was brought against the contracting firm and resulted in a verdict for the defendants.

William S. Ford, a workman, brought suit against the Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. to recover compensation for the partial destruction of his eyesight, which resulted from working on an emery wheel while in their employment. A non-suit was directed by the court on the ground that neglect on the company's part had not been shown.

James J. Ooache, an employe of the International Pump Co. at Harrison, while on a ladder fitting pipe, was struck by a moving crane. The suit which he brought in the Supreme Court to recover damages was dismissed on the ground that negligence on the part of the defendants had not been shown.

The Reinforced Rubber Co., whose works are in Marion. has gone into voluntary bankruptcy and a receiver has been appointed by the United States District Court to take charge of its affairs.

Florence Frick, employed by the Eureka Fire Hose Co., at Jersey City, had a part of one finger cut off in the cog wheels of a loom which she was

repairing, and afterwards brought suit in the Circuit Court to recover $5,000 damages.

Middlesex County.

Catherine Gotz, administratrix of the estate of Martin Gotz, her husband, has brought suit against Henry Maurer & Sons, owners of the mill or works in which he was employed, and where he was killed while at work, claiming $20,000 compensation for the loss of his life.

Harvey E. Winant, employed by the United Lead Co. at Perth Amboy, stepped from a platform in the dark, and fell to the next floor, breaking his leg. In the Circuit Court suit was brought by the man to recover $20,000 compensation for a broken leg, which resulted from the fall, it being claimed that there should have been a runway where he stepped off.

Passaic County.

John Stalarz, a minor, through his next friend, has brought suit against the Algonquin Co., who operate a woolen mill at Passaic, to recover $5,000 compensation for the loss of several fingers of his right hand, through an accident that occurred while in the employ of the defendant corporation. The declaration sets forth that the lad without previous instruction was put to work on a cording machine used for breaking up and cording wool, and that while feeding wool into the machine his hand was caught and so mangled that amputation of several fingers was necessary. It was further set forth that the mechanism was not covered properly so as to guard the operator against such an accident, and that the defendant company had in no way contributed to bringing it about.

Samuel Laragey, a laborer, who while in the employ of the East Jersey Pipe Co. at Passaic, was struck by a derrick which fell in consequence of the breaking of a guy rope, brought suit against that corporation to recover $15,000 as compensation for a broken leg. The jury awarded $1,500 after deliberating for an hour and a half. The accident occurred June 25, 1906, and the man has since walked with the aid of crutches.

JUNE, 1907.

Essex County.

On June 4th, in the Circuit Court of Essex county, a nonsuit was ordered in the proceedings instituted by Levent Badgeley to recover $5,000 from Grover Bros. for injuries received through his hand having been caught in a printing press. The plaintiff alleged that the machinery was started before he was ready for it, and before he had received sufficient warning. The suit was dismissed on the ground of contributory negligence.

Hudson County.

Four firemen attached to truck company No. 4, of the Jersey City Fire Department, have brought suit in the New Jersey Supreme Court against the North Jersey Street Railway Co. for $52,000 damages for injuries received when a trolley car ran into their truck and threw them to the pavement. The men who are suing are: William Murray, Michael Sheehan, Frank Ertle and Charles Zielech. The accident on account of which suit is brought occurred at 2 A. M. on January 6th.

Pauline Graulich, widow of Abraham Graulich, has brought suit in the Circuit Court to recover $5,000 damages for the death of her husband, who was run down by one of the company's cars while crossing the Paterson Plankroad bridge on his way home from work, and so badly injured that he died a few days later.

Mercer County.

The suit of Helen Ling, employed in a silk mill at Paterson, was before the Supreme Court at Trenton on appeal. The woman had her hair torn out and with it part of her scalp, through being caught in machinery that was not properly guarded. The Circuit Court awarded $1,700 damages, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court by the defendant mill owners.

Middlesex County.

Bernard Heck, employed by the International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Co., at Parlin, brought suit in the Circuit Court against that corporation, claiming $50,000 damages for having had both legs crushed under falling machinery in the works of the defendants. The jury awarded the plaintiff $7,500.

Monmouth County.

Frederick Reiley, a lineman employed by a Long Branch local telephone company, brought suit against the Consolidated Gas Co. of Monmouth Beach, claiming $30,000 damages for the loss of an arm which was caused by coming in contact with the wires of the defendant corporation. The limb was so badly injured that it had to be amputated above the elbow. The case was settled out of court by Reiley accepting $2,100 in satisfaction of his claim.

Morris County.

Mrs. Joseph Swisstax, residing at Stanhope, sued the Musconetcong Iron Works Co. for damages on account of the death of her husband who died from lockjaw, the result, it is alleged, of burns suffered by the deceased in an accident that occurred at the furnace. The case was settled without coming to trial by the payment of $1,350 by the furnace company.

JULY, 1907.

Middlesex County.

George Menka, late employe of the American Smelting and Refining Co., of Perth Amboy, brought suit in the Circuit Court at New Brunswick to recover $5,000 damages for the loss of two fingers through an accident which occurred while in the employ of the defendant corporation.

AUGUST, 1907.

Burlington County.

Suit has been commenced in the Circuit Court against the Camden and Trenton Railway Co. by the the administrator of the estate of Dexo Valesco, who, while in the employ of the John A. Roebling Co. at Kinkora, was killed by coming in contact with a live electric wire, which was the property of the defendant corporation.

Essex County.

Nicholas Cerrillo, a laborer, has brought suit for the recovery of $5,000 from a contractor by whom he was employed, for injuries received while working on a building, due to want of proper precautions having been taken against just such an accident as occurred.

The receiver for the Safety Nut Lock Co. of the U. S., has filed his report with the Court showing that all claims against the concern, ordinary and preferred, had been paid, and that $1,844 of the assets remained in his hands for distribution among stockholders of the company.

Mercer County.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver to take charge of the affiairs of the Trenton Shirt Mfg. Corporation, which was organized in 1906, to furnish employment for a number of girls who had been locked out of another shirt manufactory in Trenton. The factory was organized and operated on the co-operation plan, and several of the Trenton labor unions were among its stockholders.

Anna M. Ronan, widow of James J. Ronan, who lost his life through an accident which occurred in the works of the Trenton Oil Cloth and Linoleum Co at Trenton, has brought suit against that corporation, claiming $15,000 damages for the loss of her husband.

Passaic County.

Just Justesen, an electrical worker, has commenced suit for $10,000 in the Circuit Court against the East Jersey Pipe Works Co., of Paterson, for injuries received while repairing a light at the works of the defendant company.

Ferdinand Calner, an employe of the East Jersey Pipe Works, has commenced suit in the Circuit Court against that corporation for $10,000 damages for injuries received while operating a planing machine.

Saul J. Thorn, who had been a motorman on the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Street Railroad, has brought suit in the Passaic County Circuit Court to recover $10,000 damages for injuries sustained by him while in the company's employ.

Union County.

The Court of Chancery has ordered the sale at public auction of all property belonging to a defunct corporation known as the Anti-Fraud Ink Co. The concern had erected a fine building of cement block at Aldene, but the financial difficulties which resulted in failure had arisen before the structure was occupied.

SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Camden County.

Joseph Holmes, employed by the Public Service Corporation, has brought suit against that corporation in the Circuit Court of Camden to recover damages for injuries received while working beneath the elevated structure of the Pennsylvania Railroad in that city. The man was knocked from a perch on which he was sitting while doing some riveting work, and had one ear nearly torn off, an arm broken, besides being otherwise injured. Damages were laid at $10,000.

Injunctions were issued by the Court of Chancery on petition of the United Garment Workers Association of America, restraining Morris Greenfield and Henry Spiro, who carry on a clothing store and trade under the name G. & S. Co., from using, dealing in, or selling the label of the Garment Workers Association, which the firm had been doing.

Frederick Pentaenuis, an employing painter and decorator resident in Morristown, has obtained from the Court of Chancery a rule directing the Morristown Building Trades Council to show cause why its members should not be enjoined from doing what is known as "picket duty" in the neighborhood of his shop and in the vicinity of jobs on which himself or his employes might be at work.

Hudson County.

Peligruno Terilla, whose father had been killed while working in the Lackawanna Co.'s tunnel at Jersey City Heights, has begun suit in the Circuit Court for the recovery of damages. On the trial the Master and Servant rule of law was urged by the defendant corporation, which is to the effect that the man, although in the tunnel working for the corporation, was there at his own risk, and a non-suit was ordered by the Court.

Patrick Sheridan, who was injured while working for the Hamburg-American Steamship Co. on its pier at Hoboken by a bale of merchandise sliding down a chute and striking him, brought action for damages in the Circuit Court. The case was not allowed to go to the jury as a non-suit was ordered by the Court.

Mercer County.

The Supreme Court set aside a verdict for $5,500 damages obtained against the North Jersey Street Railway Co. by Peter Brady, a motorman, who was injured in the Clifton avenue disaster at Newark several years ago. Brady claimed that the brake and controller were not in proper condition, and that the company had negligently permitted the sand box to get out of repair so that it would not discharge the sand. The Court held that if there had been any defect in the controller or brake, it must have been apparent to the motorman in the two trips he had made over the road prior to the accident.

Middlesex County.

The South Amboy Terra Cotta Co. has petitioned the Court of Chancery for an injunction restraining a body of men formerly employed at the plant from stationing pickets about the works, or in any way molesting its employes.

Plants Moved to New Jersey from Elsewhere.

FEBRUARY, 1907.

Burlington County.

A large factory building is being erected at Riverside for the Philadelphia Watch Case Co. The structure will be re-enforced concrete 68x313 feet, and seven stories high. The office building which will adjoin the factory will cover an area of 70x80 feet, and will be six stories high. The cost of the entire plant is reported at $400,000.

Camden County.

The Philadelphia Steel Wire Co., of Philadelphia, has purchased land in the city of Camden on which it will erect a large factory building to handle the work now being produced in the Philadelphia building.

Middlesex County.

The firm of Henry Rosenthal Bros., manufacturers of handkerchiefs, has purchased the J. S. Knee Pants building in New Brunswick, and will move its New York plant there.

MARCH, 1907.

Camden County.

The Etter Erecting Co., a Philadelphia corporation engaged in structural steel and bridge work, has commenced the erection in Camden of a two-story iron, steel and brick structure 74x120 feet; enough additional land has been purchased by the company to permit the extension of the plant, if such a step should become necessary or seem advisable.

The Camden Tapestry Co. is the title of a new corporation that has leased a large building on Senate street, Camden, that was formerly used as an ice plant, which it will occupy after necessary alterations are made, as a manufactory of silk curtains. Employment will be given at the start to about 40 operatives. The business was moved to Camden from Philadelphia.

Hudson County.

The Terry & French Co., manufacturers of structural steel, whose works are now situated in the upper section of Manhattan, has purchased a large tract in Bayonne on which a new brick and iron building capable of housing its entire plant is being erected by the company. As yet the corporation is not prepared to give figures representing the cost of the buildings, although a commencement has been made in the work of erecting them. The only definite information relating to the subject that the company can furnish at the present time is that 100 men will be employed in the new plant.

The E. H. Kluge Weaving Co., a New York concern, has purchased a large plot in West New York, on which it will erect a new mill for the manufacture of silk ribbons. The structure will be of brick, and will cost $50,000. The number of persons to be employed in the beginning will be 90, of whom 70 will be males and 20 females. At present this company has a factory at Forty-second street and Tenth avenue, New York City.

The Greek American Confection Co. is the title of a concern having its factory in New York at the present time, that has leased the factory building in Jersey City once occupied by the American Licorice Co., and will carry on there the manufacture of high grade candy and chocolates. The cost of the plant could not be ascertained, but the company report that when ready to start the factory will employ 200 persons.

The J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co. of New Jersey has bought the property 305-311 Tenth street, and 532 Monmouth street, Jersey City, and remodeled and renovated the buildings for the purpose of adapting it to the manufacture of ice cream and confectionery. The cost of the plant as reported by the company is $15,000, and a working force of 15 men will be employed. At present the factory of the Horton Co. is in New York City.

A New York firm of manufacturers, Chas. Mundt & Sons, has begun the erection at Johnson and Fairmount avenues, Jersey City, of a new brick factory building in which to carry on its business of producing perforated metals. Sixteen men and one woman will be employed in the beginning.

Middlesex County.

The Becker & Wilson Co., formerly of Montrose, Pa., has leased the McNair property at New Brunswick, and will after remodeling the buildings start a manufactory of fine cut glass. The works will start with 35 workmen and 1 woman on its pay roll.

Industrial Plants that Have Moved from New Jersey.

NOVEMBER, 1906.

Middlesex County.

The machinery and boilers which formed part of the plant which the Canda Mfg. Co. once operated in New Brunswick, have been moved by the present owners to Bethlehem, Pa.

JANUARY, 1907.

Passaic County.

Owing to the destruction of the dam by which the waters of Pompton Lake were impounded, which followed the flood of 1903, the operations of the Pompton Iron and Steel Co. have been seriously embarrassed; the company derived its power from the water of the lake, and its supplies of coal and iron were brought to the works by water; the flood also washed away a large section of the banks of the canal, which made it necessary in order to continue the works that steam power should be installed, and the coal and iron hauled on trucks from the nearest railway station, which was one and a half miles distant. These disadvantages caused a rumor to gain currency in and about Pompton that the company had decided to move the entire plant to Watervliet, N. Y. The company, however, has set the matter at rest by announcing its intention to rebuild the retaining dam and restore the feeder embankment that was washed away, thus bringing conditions back to what they were before the flood of 1903. The steel works will therefore still remain at Pompton, and only the production of steel car springs will be sent to Watervliet, N. Y. The people of Pompton and vicinity are greatly pleased over this settlement of the question, as the steel works have been in operation on their present site since years before the Revolutionary War.

MAY, 1907.

Cumberland County.

The Cut Glass Works that had been located for about one year at Vineland were moved by their owners to Smithport, Pa. The reason for removal was that the business had received an offer of financial assistance in the Pennsylvania town which it could not obtain in Vineland.

Strikes and Lockouts.

OCTOBER, 1906.

Camden County.

The linemen of the Bell Telephone Co., who struck for $3 per day and an eight hour workday, are all employed by other concerns and are being paid the full amount demanded from their original employers.

Cumberland County.

The cutters and operators employed in the wrapper factory of the Henry A. Dix Co. at Vineland, went on strike without alleging any tangible reason for their action, the firm having met the demand for higher wages and shorter hours in a manner that appeared to be satisfactory to its employes; about forty employes are involved in the strike at the Vineland works, besides others employed in shops owned by the same firm at Carmel. Analyzing all the statements made by the firm and the strikers, it appears that the trouble is caused by a refusal on the part of the former to pay the full amount demanded by the cutters and operators.

Essex County.

The Building Trades Council of Essex County has suspended an affiliated local union of cement masons and their helpers, at the demand of the union bricklayers and helpers, because of the refusal of the cement workers delegate to call a force of men of that trade off the work on the new addition to one of the public schools, which he was requested to do in order to afford sympathetic support to the bricklayers and helpers formerly employed on the school addition who had struck against the employment of non-unoin men by the contractors. The action of the Trades Council in suspending the cement workers is said by the latter to be in furtherance of the bricklayers long continued fight to obtain for themselves complete and exclusive control over all forms of cement construction. The bricklayers union is now on strike against the American Concrete-Steel Co., to compel the discharge of concrete workers by that firm, and the employment of union bricklayers in their places. The strike seems likely to be a failure, as the company declares itself determined not to employ the bricklayers at the kind of construction hitherto carried on with cement workers.

Hudson County.

Members of the Polishers' and Buffers' Union No. 44, of Jersey City, are on strike against a large Jersey City firm on account of the latter having employed three non-union men.

The shipwrights employed in the various yards and docks of Jersey City have gone on strike to have their wages advanced to $4 per day from $3.50, the former figure. Among the yards affected by the strike are the following: Crane Dry Dokc Co., Downing and Lawrence, Ira Bushby, Erie Basin Dry Dock Co. and James Thegarten. A long contest is expected by both sides.

Work by the Calumet Construction Co. on the foundation of public school No. 9 at Hoboken was brought to a standstill by a strike of union men, carpenters, engineers and mixers employed on the inside. The strikers made a demand on the company that the non-union men employed on the stone heaps in the street should be supplanted by union men; this the company refused to do, and the unionists walked out. Non-union men were employed in place of the strikers, and the work went on without interruption.

Ten teamsters employed by the Lorillard branch of the American Tobacco Co. in Jersey City, went out on strike for an increase of wages and a reduction of working hours. The company reports that their business is not embarrassed in consequence of the strike.

Eleven of the fourteen mixers employed by the Peerless Rubber Co. at New Durham went out on what was practically a strike. The mixers had formed a union, and a certain workman who had been delegated to lay the demand for an increase from $2 to $2.25 per day in wages was discharged the day following his having done so. The other men, believing he had been discharged for having acted as the union representative, quit work with the intention of remaining out until the discharged man should be reinstated.

The Building Trades Council of Hudson county is said to be contemplating closing with the advocates of the "open shop" by calling all union men off contracts on which non-union workers of any kind are employed. The "open shop" propaganda appears to have met with a degree of success in Hudson county; contractors and other employers of labor have, they say, experienced no difficulty in securing all the workmen required for carrying on their business.

Gloucester County.

Because the Welsbach Co. declined to pay for bad work in one of its mantel departments, fifty-one employes left work and were absent one day. The second day more than half the number came to work, and before the week was up all had returned to their places. The occasion of the trouble was a desire on the company's part to curtail the extravagant losses in this department caused by carelessness, and after trying all other means at its command without avail, finally refused to pay any longer for defective work, which was simply applying the same rule in this department that pre-

vailed in all other parts of the works. The plan proposed for handling the situation was one which afforded encouragement to those who did good work by assuring them increased pay, while the poor or careless workers were "docked." The result of the plan was that out of the fifty-one employes in this department, thirty-one profited by the change, and the remaining twenty lost a few cents per day. The company's object was to encourage more careful and accurate workmanship in a department where hand labor prevails almost altogether.

Middlesex County.

Three men employed by the Perth Amboy Conduit Co. were overcome by gas from an open man-hole which they were required to enter in order to make some repairs. The other employes, six in number, and all foreigners, were frightened and refused to work. After one day's idleness, all returned to their employment.

Thirty boys and girls employed in the mill of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co., at New Brunswick, went on strike because a new foreman had been appointed over them, and their former foreman reduced to the position of an assistant. All who quit work returned before the expiration of the day.

Passaic County.

The weavers employed in the broad silk mill of the New Jersey Mfg. Co., at Paterson, 63 in number, went on strike because of a reduction in prices of one-half cent per yard. The proprietor stated in justification of his action that the price of raw silk had advanced fifty cents per pound, and that at the price offered, 6 cents per yard, he was paying more than other mills engaged in taffetas were giving their weavers. The strike lasted two weeks and involved a loss of $1,300 in wages. A peculiar incident of the trouble was that when the strikers returned for their wages, it was found that $2 had been withheld from each envelope as a penalty for having quit work without giving notice. The men were notified however that the money would be refunded to those who resumed work on the following Monday.

The laborers employed in mixing concrete which was being used on a building in Paterson struck for an increase in wages to $2.80 from $2.25, the amount formerly paid. The demand was refused.

Somerset County.

Workmen employed in the polishing department of the Carbon Stove Works, at East Somerville, went on strike for an increase in wages. Fifty workmen were involved.

Warren County.

About thirty laborers employed in digging trenches for the Washington Gas Co.'s mains in Washington, went on strike for an increase of 25 cents a day in their wages. The rate that was being paid was $1.50 per day. After being idle for two days the men returned to work.

NOVEMBER, 1906.

Burlington County.

The Burlington Railroad Co. is reported to have warned all its clerks, stenographers and other employes engaged in office work to avoid all labor unions.

Cumberland County.

Sixteen operatives, operators and cutters of the H. A. Dix & Sons Co., of Millville, manufacturers of women's wrappers, went on strike to enforce a demand made on the firm through their union for an increase in the scale of prices and recognition of their organization, claiming that the prices then in vogue were lower than those of firms engaged in the same lines of work in other places. The demand of the operatives was refused, and the strike ended after five weeks duration and a loss of $650 in all returning to work. Employes of the same firm, who work in a branch factory at Bridgeton, were urged by the strikers to join them, but refused to do so on the ground that they had nothing that would warrant their doing so to complain of.

Essex County.

The piece workers employed in the "assembling" department of the Domestic Sewing Machine Co.'s works at Newark, objected to a new scale of prices which had been established, complaining that in some instances wages or earnings under it would be reduced from forty to fifty per cent. Ten of the men affected by the new scale refused to accept the prices offered and went out on strike. The firm claims that the reductions were made in consequence of the greatly improved character of the machinery operations performed on the machine parts before going to the "assemblers." It was admitted that in the past high prices had to be paid to enable the "assemblers" to earn fair wages because of the parts not having been machined properly. The reduction in prices was not made to increase profits, and it could have no such effect, as the amount saved in that way was spent for more efficient machinery. The strikers returned to work within a week after going out, under an agreement to give the new scale a fair trial.

Gloucester County.

The tending boys in the glass works of Moore Bros., at Clayton, made a demand on the firm for an increase of ten cents per day in their wages, which after a threat to strike had been made, was granted.

Hudson County.

Eight truck drivers employed by Henry Vanderbilt, a dealer in masons' material in Jersey City, went on strike because the employer had refused to pay $14 a week for wages, the union scale which he paid being $13. New men were secured in place of the strikers, but the police had to be called upon to protect them.

Employes of the Lackawanna Railroad, at the Hoboken terminal, joined in requesting a reduction in working time and an increase in wages for the switchmen and others employed in the terminal yards, which was refused by the company officials.

The entire night gang employed in the Lackawanna tunnel, at Jersey City, went on strike because their foreman had been discharged, and refused to return to work until he had been reinstated. After an almost total cessation of work for several nights the strike was ended by the men returning to work.

The drivers employed by a contractor for drawing coal to and the ashes from the Erie ferry boats. at Jersey City, quit work to show their sympathy with their former employer, and refused to work for the man whose successful competition had deprived him of a renewal of the contract.

The threatened strike of firemen on the Erie Railroad, in favor of which an almost unanimous vote was cast by all the men employed in that branch of the service, was finally averted after a discussion extending over several weeks of the points at issue between representatives of the company and officers of the Locomotive Firemen's Union, by a compromise which was accepted as satisfactory by both sides.

The Hudson Company, the corporation that is building the three river tunnels between Jersey City and Hoboken, has apparently abandoned the site in Jersey City on which the work of erecting a power house, which it was claimed would be one of the largest in the world, in consequence of a strike of the iron workers employed on the structure. The steel and iron girders that had been gradually accumulated for building purposes was removed from the grounds.

Eleven employes of the Federal Wire Cloth Co., whose works are in Harrison, went on strike because the company had employed two non-union men and would not accede to a demand made by the union men for their discharge. The firm took the position that as other shops engaged in the same kind of work employed non-union men without their right to do so being disputed, there was no reason why they should not enjoy the same freedom in the matter of employing labor, notwithstanding the union rules to the contrary. The strike, which lasted one month, or twenty-six working

days, was a failure; the wage loss was, as reported, $1,000. The workmen's version of the strike is that it was caused by the company employing apprentices in excess of the number allowed by the rules of the union, which is one for every five journeymen.

Forty teamsters employed by the Brooklyn Transportation Co., Ltd., which firm does the trucking for the American Sugar Refining Co. at Jersey City, went on strike to secure a reduction in working hours, which were customarily fourteen hours per day. The strike was settled by a compromise arrived at by arbitration after having lasted two days; the wage loss was $200.

Mercer County.

Four girls formerly employed by the Trenton Shirt Mfg Co., at Trenton, were tried in the Mercer Court for an assault alleged to have been committed by them upon an operator of the company who refused to join them in a strike that occurred at the factory some months previous to the trial; all were acquitted.

Morris County.

One hundred and fifty employes of the Rockaway Rolling Mills, at Rockaway, went on strike to force the reinstatement of a man that had been discharged for cause. The strike which lasted three days was unsuccessful; the wage loss was, as reported, $1,000.

Middlesex County.

Four hundred men employed by the American Agricultural Chemical Co. at Carteret, struck against the continuance of a practice long established in the two plants owned by the corporation of reducing wages 25 cents a day during the dull season between November 1st and March 1st. Wages for eight months of every year were $1.75 per day, and $1.50 per day for the remaining four months. The men, mostly Hungarian laborers, demanded $1.75 a day the year round, which the company refused. The strike lasted ten days, and resulted in a compromise under which the men agreed to accept $1.65 per day for four months, and $1.75 a day for eight months as before; the wage loss was, as reported, $5,800. The strike involved an expenditure of $3,000 for the service of special deputy sheriffs employed to guard against violence.

Passaic County.

Forty-six weavers employed in the mills of the New Jersey Silk Mfgr's Association at Paterson, went on strike because of a reduction in price from 6¾ to 6 cents per yard for weaving 19-inch taffeta goods. The strike lasted two weeks and was a failure; the wage loss is reported by the firm at $1,000.

DECEMBER, 1906.

Cumberland County.

The strike by garment workers of the H. A. Dix & Sons Co. at Millville, as noted in strike record for November, was settled in a manner satisfactory to both sides, and all resumed work on December 4th.

Camden County.

Four men employed in the lining department of the Standard Tank and Seat Co. at Camden, refused the firm's request to work overtime for a few nights to help get out some special orders unless they were paid time and a half for the extra hours, which, as explained to them, the narrow margin on the goods would not permit, and quit work on a new man being employed to do the work which they had refused. All four were replaced by new men.

Hudson County.

Members of the Coach Drivers' Union of Jersey City demanded from the livery stable owners a uniform wage rate of $14 per week for an eight hour workday with 25 cents per hour for overtime, and an agreement on the liverymen's part to employ only members of the union. The employers conceded the wages asked, but refused to give the union a monopoly of employment. Both sides appear to be determined and a strike seems likely to take place.

Twelve drivers employed by the John Mullins & Sons firm of furniture dealers at Jersey City went on strike because their demand for an increase in wages from $12 to $15 per week had not been complied with. The firm objected more to the peremptory manner in which the increase was demanded than it did to paying the additional money. After three days idleness, the strikers returned to work without having secured any kind of concession.

Passaic County.

Twenty-two male and three female weavers employed in the mills of the Passaic Silk Co. at Paterson, went on strike to enforce a demand made for an increase in the scale of prices for weaving broad silk goods. The strike lasted seven days and was successful; the wage loss was $400.

Thirty weavers, twenty men and ten women, employed in the mills of the Manhattan Silk Co. at Paterson, struck for an increase in prices, which was conceded by the firm after the strike had lasted 3½ days; the wage loss, as reported, was $280.

Union County.

All the employes of the Rushmore Dynamo Co. at Plainfield signed a protest addressed to the company against a recently issued order discontinuing the Saturday half-holiday. The protest was met by a refusal on the part of the company to withdraw the order or change its purpose of abolishing the half-holiday.

JANUARY, 1907.

Cumberland County.

A number of boys, ranging in age from fourteen to twenty-one years, employed in the glass works of J. Whilden Moore at Bridgeton, went on strike because of a demand which they had made for the discharge of some negro boys that were employed in the same plant having been refused. The strike caused a suspension of work in the factory for one night.

Essex County.

The members of Typographical Union No. 424, including all union printers in the Oranges, Bloomfield and Montclair, went on strike, with the approval of the National Organization, to secure an advance of $2.00 per week in the wages of hand compositors, and $3.00 per week for machine men. The demand for this increase had been made a month before the strike was ordered. The printers employed in the two newspapers published at Montclair agreed to the men's terms and work was continued in their establishments without loss of time. The employing printers of the Oranges and Bloomfield announced that dating from the commencement of the strike their offices would be run on the open shop principle. Fifty compositors in all are involved in the strike.

Seventeen "formers" employed in the hat manufacturing establishment of Austin Drew & Co. at Orange, went on strike because the firm had refused to advance the minimum weekly wage scale from $18.00 to $20.00 per week. On being first notified of the demand, the firm agreed to give the prices demanded a trial for one week, which was done with the result as alleged that the prices caused an advance in outlay with no compensating increase of product. Under these circumstances the firm insisted on returning to the old scale, which it was claimed had never been formally abandoned, and the strike, as above stated, followed. The other firms in the business had suspended work in the forming departments of their factories, and there seemed to be good reason for believing that the National Association of Hatters would soon authorize the local unions of the Oranges to declare a strike of the "makers" and "finishers" in support of the demand of the formers for the higher scale.

There is a movement on foot among the metal trades unions to bring about an amalgamation of all the metal trades unions in the country, for the purpose of united advocacy of the eight hour work day for all branches of the trade, no matter where located. At the present time there is nothing in the nature of uniformity in the metal trade; some branches are working eight hours, some nine, and by far the largest number are working ten hours per day. It is the intention of those promoting the amalgamation in the event of its being successful to take a referendum vote among the various organizations interested in the movement on the future policy to be pursued.

Hudson County.

Freight handlers employed by the Erie Railroad on the Jersey City, Weehawken and New York docks, demanded that the railroad management increase their wages to twenty cents per hour from eighteen and one-half cents, the rate that they were being paid, and on receiving a refusal the entire force, numbering about two hundred men, went out on strike. The company began filling the strikers places with Italian laborers at 18½ cents per hour. Another demand made by the strikers and which the company refused to consider was that double time be allowed for all work performed on Sunday. The indications seem, at the time of writing, to be unfavorable to the success of the strike.

The strike of union plasterers that has been on in Hudson county and vicinity for nearly a year has been settled on terms satisfactory to the men; one of the conditions agreed upon was that the non-union plasterers who took the strikers' places must join the union if they wish to continue at work.

Efforts are being made to bring to an end the long strike of masons' laborers in Jersey City and other parts of Hudson county, which was begun in the early summer of 1906, against the use of wheelbarrows for carrying mortar and brick to the masons, instead of hods, as had been the custom from time immemorial. The laborers are willing to concede the right to use the barrow in buildings and on jobs generally where it may be utilized with economy. A conference preliminary to the final settlement of the strike was held between representatives of the laborers, the masons and the master masons, the purpose being to discuss the trade status of such laborers as had deserted the union and returned to work during the continuance of the strike; some favored these men being received back into the union on their paying anew the ordinary initiation fee of $25, while others urged that in addition to the initiation fee a fine of $50 be imposed on all who had deserted the union before they were again permitted to become members.

Fifteen drivers employed by the Wertherim Coal and Coke Co., at Jersey City, went on strike on receiving a refusal from the company of their demand that the hours of labor and the general conditions surrounding their employment should be embodied in an agreement formally drawn and signed by both themselves and their employers. The company at once started new men to work in place of the strikers.

The machinists employed in the Worthington Steam Pump Works at Harrison, many of whom are members of local union No. 156, appear to be dissatisfied with the "premium system" under which much of the work in the factory is done; meetings of the workmen are being held at frequent intervals to discuss remedial measures, and a disposition favorable to the restoration of the piece work system, which at one time prevailed, seems to have become generally established throughout the works. Under the "premium system" a workman is allowed a certain time to do a piece of work; if it is finished in less than the specified time, a premium in the form of money is allowed as an incentive to and compensation for speed. It is alleged by the dissatisfied workmen that the time allowed for doing jobs is being gradually shortened, and that those not capable of maintaining the high speed will ultimately lose their places. Meanwhile the company appear to be anticipating a strike in the near future, and have had conveniences for feeding and lodging several hundred men brought into the establishment from the outside. Meanwhile a conference had been arranged for between representatives of the machinists and officers of the Worthington Co., at which the relative merits of the "premium" and the piece work systems will be discussed.

Fifty men employed in the Fox Hill Iron Works, at Hoboken, left their work because the firm had undertaken to do some casting work for another concern whose employes were out on strike. The employers persisted in their determination to do the work, and the union moulders were equally determined that it should not be done with their aid or consent, and hence the prompt action taken by them in quitting work.

A small number of laborers employed by the Crucible Steel Co. of America (Spaulding-Jennings Works), at Jersey City, requested that a more complete list of piece prices be posted in the works, which was agreed to; the men concerned in the matter however ceased work for the couple of days which were required to make up the list, but returned again on its being posted in the mill as promised. There was no strike in the ordinary sense of the term; the men ceased working until the notice specifying piece prices was duly posted, so that there might be no question about the amount of their earnings.

The Operative Plasterers Union has been expelled from the Hudson County Building Trades Council for having made an independent agreement with the Master Masons Association, in which it was stipulated that plasterers would not thereafter engage in any sympathetic strike, and would settle all future differences with their employers by arbitrations without the intervention in any form of outside parties. In making this settlement the plasterers deprived the Building Trades Council of its most important and effective weapon of aggression, viz.: the sympathetic strike. The action of the Trades Council complicates the building conditions of Hudson county, as it shuts out the plasterers as union men, and if the rules of the Trades Council are enforced, no one identified with it will be permitted to work with the expelled plasterers. The building employers organization is increasing in power, and the fact that it has for more than a year been able to maintain the "open shop" principle in all important work done through-

out the county would seem to show that unionism has not strengthened its hold on the building trades, at least in this part of the State.

A State conference of delegates representing thirty-nine unions of bricklayers located in the largest towns of the State, held its January session in one of the public halls at Kearney. The meeting was private, but authoritative information was furnished after its close that the session was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the question of the relations of the bricklayers and masons trades to modern concrete construction. The policy as decided upon is that on all concrete construction there shall be one union bricklayer employed for each seven laborers, who must also be union men. All work of this kind in Jersey City and generally throughout Hudson county has been done under this rule, which will hereafter be extended to the entire State under the influence of the bricklayers conference.

The silver platers and polishers employed in the Schroeder Lamp Works at Jersey City went out on strike for a nine hour work day with $3.00 per day, the amount now paid for ten hours. This strike is part of the general movement of the silver workers organization, which aims at the establishment of a nine hour day in the trade while still retaining the wages paid for ten hours. Strikes to enforce the reduction in time have been undertaken only in New York City and vicinity; if successful here, the movement will be inaugurated in other parts of the country.

The Central Labor Union of Hudson county sent a special committee to the brewery firm of Lembeck & Betz, of Hoboken, for the purpose of urging that only members of the Structural Iron Works Union should be employed on the new buildings now being erected as an enlargement of the brewery plant. The committee received the firm's assurance that it would endeavor to interest the contractors in the matter, and induce them to comply with the request of the Central Labor Union.

The drivers in the Jersey City street cleaning department went on strike for an increase of wages, but returned to work at the old rate, 25 cents per hour, after two days idleness, on the understanding that the matter will be taken up for discussion at the next meeting of the street and water boards.

Monmouth County.

Twenty bricklayers employed on the new buildings of the West End Hotel property at Long Branch struck for an advance of 50 cents a day in wages. They had been receiving $4 per day for eight hours work. Other men were secured to take the strikers places.

A strike of three hundred laborers employed on the New York and Long Branch Railroad took place at Asbury Park and spread to Point Pleasant and Perth Amboy. These men had been receiving $1.30 per day of nine hours, and the strike was to enforce a demand they had made for $1.55 per day of the same duration.

Passaic County.

In consequence of a failure to agree on the terms of a contract which is to govern matters in the trade for one year from January 1st, all the union painters of the city of Passaic went out on strike, and declared their intention to remain out until a satisfactory adjustment of questions in dispute has been reached.

One hundred girls employed as operators in the handkerchief factory of Herrmann Aukam & Co. at Passaic, quit work because the firm refused an increase of one cent per dozen handkerchief for the work done by them. The girls are being paid at the rate of five cents per dozen, and the maximum day's work produced by the most expert operators is claimed to be only 18 dozen per day, which if maintained every day would amount to a weekly wage of $5.40. The company's representative states that the firm has many mills in different countries and states turning out the same class of work, and the highest price paid in any of them for the part on which these girls are employed is four cents per dozen, at which figure operators earn from $1.00 to $1.20 per day. The industry is a new one in Paterson, and it is claimed by the firm that in allowing five cents per dozen for the work it was actuated by a desire to enable the girls whom it employed to earn a fair wage, notwithstanding their lack of experience. Both sides appear determined to maintain their claims, and at this writing no settlement had been reached.

FEBRUARY, 1907.

Atlantic County.

Seven workmen employed in the Atlantic City Cornice Works struck for an advance in wages which was conceded by the firm after an interval of two days.

Camden County.

Fifteen men employed in one of the departments of the Castle Kid Co. at Camden went out on strike to enforce a demand they had made for an increase in wages. The strike lasted one week and was unsuccessful. The wage loss, as reported by the firm, was $195.00.

Essex County.

The controversy between the Orange Hat Manufacturers Association and members of the United Hatters of North America, over the question of wage scale, which has been carried on in the form of conferences extending over one month, finally culminated in a general strike of all the union hatters employed in the Orange Valley shops. These, about four thousand in number, together with seven hundred women employed as binders and trimmers, left their various places of employment on February first, when

called out by the shop stewards. Work of all kinds was left in the condition in which it happened to be at the time the strike was called, and the request of the shop owners that work under way should be finished before the workmen abandoned their places was entirely ignored. The strike was ordered by the national officers of the hatters union. The day following the declaration of the strike, the executive committee of the hat manufacturers association passed resolutions declaring their readiness to have all the shops represented in their association reopened if the national officers of the United Hatters of North America would order back all strikers to work on terms and under such conditions as existed previous to the strike. Meantime it was proposed by the executive committee that all questions relating to wages and other matters in dispute be submitted to arbitration. This proposal was rejected by the president of the National Union, who declared there could be no resumption of work until the employers had signified their intention to be governed by the conditions of the contract already existing between them and the local unions of hatters. After having lasted ten days, all matters in dispute were adjusted satisfactorily to the workmen, and the strike was declared off. The new wage scale for day workers provides 40 cents per hour for all, which secures a minimum wage rate per week of $20.00. The loss to the strikers in wages is said to have been fully $60,000.

Three union printers formerly employed on the Orange Journal, which office they had quit to take part in the printers' "eight hour" strike, were arrested on complaint of their former employer, who charged them with habitually annoying some non-union printers who had entered his employment at the outbreak of the strike. The men were discharged by the police justice before whom the charges were called for trial, as the complainant failed to appear.

M. W. Beach, a printer, one of the striking members of Orange Typographical Union, was held in bail on a charge of assault preferred in the Orange Police Court by a non-union printer employed by the Orange Journal Publishing Co. The assault consisted of alleged insulting and abusive epithets addressed to the complainant, such as "scab," "rat," etc.

The masons and bricklayers in the Oranges, who have been on strike for a week, returned to work under an agreement to refer to arbitration certain matters out of which the strike grew. The trouble commenced some months previous on a job from which the masons were called off because some artificial stone to be used in construction had been produced with the assistance of non-union labor. The questions involved in the situation were not permanently settled at that time, and the same situation occurring again caused the strike referred to. The strikers, after a week's idleness, returned to work pending the decision by arbitrators of the question whether or not all artificial stone shall be made by exclusively union labor.

Hudson County.

The United Building Trades Council of Hudson county, at a meeting held at Jersey City, decided to renew its efforts to drive out all non-union workmen who had come to the county in search of work and had found em-

ployment since the building trades employers proclaimed the "open shop" about two years ago. The movement was supported by the State Association of Building Trades, and all the "business agents" or walking delegates, employed in all parts of the State, were ordered to Hudson county, so that a united effort might be made on a large scale to locate and identify all non-union workmen, and obtain information regarding their previous connections.

The United Building Trades Council of Hudson county has contributed $25.00, the largest sum permitted by its rules, to the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone defence fund.

Certain tinsmiths employed on the Jersey City public baths entered a number of complaints against the contractor for the job, who was notified by the Council that his work would be declared unfair unless it was done hereafter under union rules.

On February 19th, twenty-two employes of S. De Renzi & Co., kid glove manufacturers, demanded an increase of wages of so large an amount that, as alleged by the firm, the same could not be allowed. The strike at the time of this writing had been going on for four weeks, and the wage loss, as reported, was $1,800. The firm announced its determination not to give in to the demands of the strikers, as it is claimed that the increase demanded exceeds the tariff on imported gloves.

A local union of machinists in Jersey City was engaged in a strike over wages and working time which was amicably settled by arbitration.

The firemen, deckhands and cooks employed on ten tugs owned by the Lackawanna Railroad, and the same class of labor employed on twenty steam tugs of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, went out on strike to enforce a demand which they had made for an increase in wages; about 180 men were involved. The strike lasted two days, and was settled by a compromise which was satisfactory to both sides.

Longshore laborers employed on the wharfs of the Atlantic Steamship Co. at Jersey City, Hoboken and Weehawken, on February 4th, went on strike to enforce a demand they had made for 60 cents per hour for all overtime. At the date of writing, the strike, which had extended to all the steamship lines entering the port of New York, was still, after nearly five months, being prosecuted with great vigor.

The railroad yardmen of the local yards about New York, who had agreed to submit to arbitration in their demand for an increase of one cent per hour in wages, were officially informed by the umpire chosen by both sides that their claim could not be allowed. The roads concerned are: The Central Railroad of New Jersey; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; the Lehigh Valley; Baltimore and Ohio; and Erie.

Two hundred and fifty male, and 150 female silk weavers employed by the Poidebard Silk Mfg. Co., at Jersey City, went on strike for an advance in wages. The strike lasted two weeks, and resulted in a smaller advance than that asked for being conceded to the weavers. The wage loss, as reported by the firm, amounted to $6,000.00.

Fifty English speaking employes of the New York and Continental Steamship Co., at the foot of Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, struck because the foreman stevedore would not agree to exclude Italian laborers from employment.

The Printers' League of America, composed of employing printers, had perfected its organization, which was begun two months ago, by the adoption of a constitution that provides an entirely new method for the settlement of trade disputes. The plan provides for the formation of a trade court composed of delegates from the employers association and also from the local unions of the craft, before which all questions between master printers and journeymen are to be settled, as though it were actually a law court. The "trade court" idea is borrowed from Germany, where the plan has been found to be effective in settling differences between employer and employe. It is said that the printers strike inaugurated more than a year ago cost the employers and employes involved therein approximately $8,000,000, the greater part, if not all, of which would have been saved if the "trade court" proposed by the master printers league had been in operation.

Mercer County.

Seventy-five weavers in the Princeton Worsted Mills, at Trenton, went out on strike on the 25th because the firm managers wanted them to run two looms instead of one, thus praparing the way for the discharge of one-half of their number. No extra pay was promised by the firm to those who doubled their output by running two looms. Another complaint made by the strikers and other mill employes is that a fining system in operation in the works is quite unfair, and causes considerable deductions from the wages of many operatives. The mill employs 150 hands, and the strikers are nearly all girls. At the time of writing the srike was still on.

Morris County.

Forty Hungarian miners employed by the Hoff mining & Realty improvement Co., at Wharton, went on strike for more money. The strike lasted four days, and resulted in a wage loss of $250.00. The firm reports that the strike was started by the men without any reason whatever, as arrangements had been made to give them all that was asked for.

Monmouth County.

A gang of laborers on the New York and Long Branch Railroad went on strike because, on receiving their pay envelopes for December, it was found that wages allowed them were on a lower basis than they had supposed was agreed upon when they returned to work after a strike which was terminated two weeks before. When the misunderstanding was explained the men returned to work.

Passaic County.

At a special meeting of the Master Carpenters' Association of Paterson and vicinity it was unanimously resolved to reject the demand of the journeymen carpenters for an increase of 5 cents per hour in their wages, which had been fixed at 45 cents. A general strike of carpenters employed in Paterson and vicinity is therefore threatened by the union in consequence of this refusal.

Twelve men and eight women employed by the Eastern Cork Co. in its factory at Passaic, went on strike because the company hired some foreign laborers to do work that they, the regular force, had refused to perform. The employment of these men was objected to by the other workmen on the ground, as alleged, that it was the first step in the introduction of cheap and low class labor, hence the strike, which resulted in the places of all who participated in it being filled one day after they had quit work. A few days later the strikers returned in a body and requested to be taken back, but the company refused to do so.

Union County.

About forty men who formed part of an emergency force employed by the Elizabeth Ice Co. to harvest its crop on the upper reservoir struck for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per day. The demand was conceded at once, as the employment was of only a very temporary character, and the men were not a part of the company's regular woking force.

MARCH, 1907.

Camden County.

Five teamsters employed by the Farr & Bailey Mfg. Co., of Camden, struck for an increase of wages which the company declined to pay; the strikers places were all taken by new men.

Essex County.

Twenty-two men employed by the Duranoid Mfg. Co. in its works at Newark went out on strike because of a dispute with the firm over the piece price that should be fixed upon a new article. As soon as the old hands quit work the firm replaced them with new men. The company came to Newark. The firm manufactures phonograph records.

Fifteen compositors employed on the Orange Chronicle, who went on strike in the latter part of February because of a disagreement over the wage scale, returned under a compromise agreement, after having been idle five weeks, at a loss of $1,500 in wages. The settlement was in the main favorable to the men.

Nine printers employed by the Orange Journal Publishing Co., at Orange, who had been on strike for a period of six weeks, returned to work on March 2d. The strike grew out of a disagreement over the wage scale, and in the settlement all that the men demanded was conceded by the firm. The wage loss is reported at $724.00.

Sixteen members of the masons' union of Montclair and Orange, who are working on the new building for the Sawyer-Man Electric Co now being erected at Watcessing, went on strike because of a dispute over work that had been performed by laborers in the erection of the building. It appears that the laborers had in the early stages of work placed the concrete in position, and that the bricklayers, claiming this work for their own, refused to work unless the contractors would agree that it should thereafter be done by the members of their union.

Hudson County.

Some employes of the cold rolling department of the Spaulding & Jennings plant—Crucible Steel Co. of America—went on strike to compel the company to restore to the position from which he had been discharged, a foreman who had charge of the branch of the work in which they were employed. The company refusing to comply with their demands, the men returned to work at various times, after an idleness ranging from one to five days.

The condition of hostility that has existed for nearly a year back between the Master Builders' Association of Hudson County and the District Council of the Carpenters of Hudson seems likely to continue notwithstanding that steps of a promising nature looking to a settlement of the difficulties had recently been taken. The rupture of negotiations which had been going on between representatives of both interests came when the District Council Committee demanded that the Master Builders pledge themselves that for the future no lumber should be purchased from non-union mills. This the Master Builders emphatically refused to agree to. It is now expected that the open shop principle will continue to be the rule in the building trades, as has been the case for upwards of a year back.

About two hundred painters employed on three new ships that were being completed and decorated in the Fletcher yards at Hoboken went out on strike against a reduction of wages that had been put in operation by the contractor without giving them any notice regarding the matter.

Fifteen drivers employed by the lumber mill firm of Vanderbeek & Sons, at Jersey City, went on strike to force the reinstatement of some men belonging to their union whom the firm had discharged. The strike lasted two weeks, during which time several assaults were made upon the men whom the firm had employed in the place of the strikers. The strikers finally returned to work on the employers agreeing to re-employ the four drivers whose discharge was the cause of the strike originally. The loss in wages, as reported, was $400.

The coal passers employed on the Holland-American Steamship Nieuw Amsterdam went on strike for an increase of pay just as the ship was about to sail; after a delay of five and one-half hours, during which every possible effort was made to secure men willing to work in place of the strikers, the increase demanded was agreed to by the captain of the ship, and the men returned to work.

Mercer County.

Sixty weavers employed in the Princeton Worsted Mills at Trenton, who went on strike on March 1st against being required to attend two kilns, accepted the company's conditions and returned to work after having been idle for two weeks. The wage loss, as reported, was $2,500. Fifteen of the striking weavers were men, and forty-five were women.

Middlesex County.

About 200 laborers employed on the Lehigh Valley coal docks at Perth Amboy went on strike on Sunday A. M., March 4th, because of being required by the company to work on Sundays for the same wages as are ordinarily paid, while at the same time they were employed for only a few hours each week-day. The strike was for two purposes; to secure full working time on week-days and to be paid time and a half for Sunday work, which, however, they would agree to do only when they had been fully employed other days. The strikers returned to work under an agreement that practically conceded the justice of the laborers' demands and pledged the company to see that they are carried out.

Morris County.

Thirty-seven men, mostly foreigners, employed in harvesting ice at Lake Hopatcong, insisted on being paid off when the storage house on which they were working had been filled, and struck when their employer refused to pay, and ordered the entire gang to begin filling up a new storage structure. The company paid them off after the strike had lasted a couple of days.

Monmouth County.

About twelve painters employed on the steamer Sea Bird, at the Red Bank wharf, went on strike because the work of lettering the boat's name had been given to a local non-union man. The union painters refused to work with the non-union man, and persisted in their refusal until their foreman had secured a permit from the walking delegate to allow the men to work with the new man until the next meeting of the union.

Passaic County.

The weavers employed in the mills of the Continental Silk Co., the Henry Doherty Co., and the Paragon Silk Co. at Paterson, were given an increase

in piece prices that averaged about 10 per cent. for the employes of each of these mills.

Fifty-eight weavers, forty-three males and fifteen females, employed in the mill of the New Jersey Silk Co. at Paterson, went on strike for an increase in piece prices, which was granted by the firm after the strike had been on for two weeks. The wage loss, as reported by the firm, was $1,200.

About 150 men, mostly foreigners, employed by the Looschen Piano Case Co. in its works at Paterson, went on strike because the firm refused to increase their wages.

Ten freight handlers employed in the Erie Railroad freight house at Paterson, who had been receiving $1.40 per day, asked for an increase of $1.00 per week, and on its being refused went out on strike. The company officials employed new men in their places.

A number of silk dyers employed in the Auger & Simon silk dye house at Paterson went out because of some dissatisfaction, the character of which could not be learned from either the firm or the men. The men endeavored to create a disturbance in the mill apparently with a view to causing an extensive strike of dyers, but were not successful.

About 150 weavers employed in the two silk mills of Kattermann & Mitchell, at Paterson, went out on strike when a demand they had made for an advance of one cent a yard on all broad goods had been refused. The strike still continued at the time of this writing, although the firm had offered an increase of one-half cent a yard.

One hundred and fifty weavers employed in the mills of the Paragon Silk Co. at Paterson went out on strike for an increase in the wage scale per yard. After four days idleness and the loss of $1,200 in wages, a compromise was effected by which the strikers gained a substantial increase in wages.

APRIL, 1907.

Cumberland County.

Dissatisfaction of serious kind is said to exist among the employes of Ellis Brothers' hosiery mills at Vineland, caused, it is alleged, by the policy pursued by the company officials in cutting wages and piece prices down to unreasonably low figures. The entire working force quit work in consequence of this dissatisfaction, but the larger part returned after being idle one day. Work on an addition that was being made to the plant had been stopped because of the possibility of trouble between the firm and its employes.

Essex County.

Six hundred and seventeen (617) operatives employed in the hat manufactories of E. V. Connett & Company and F. Berg & Company, at Orange, were idle one week in consequence of a strike of the men employed in the "backshops" of both factories. The strike, which lasted one week, was caused

by an order forbidding the bringing of beer into the factories during working hours. Peace was restored through a compromise which allowed beer to be brought in during one-half hour in the morning only. The aggregate loss in wages, as reported by both companies, was $7,500.

Hudson County.

About forty men employed by the Henry Steers Contracting and Dredging Company at Greenville went on strike because the firm refused to grant an increase of 25 cents per day in their wages. The strike appears to have been precipitated by the action of the company officers in discharging two men who submitted the employes' demands to them. After being idle about one week, the men began returning to work, and soon all except the leaders were re-employed.

The coal handlers employed on the docks of the Holland-American Company at Hoboken demanded an increase in wages amounting to 33 1-3 per cent., and on its being refused, went out on strike. The movement spread until substantially all the coal handlers employed by the steamship lines that dock on the New Jersey side of Hudson river from Jersey City to Weehawken had joined the strikers. Both sides rejected every effort made in the direction of compromise and much trouble and delay were caused in the sailing of ocean going vessels because of the difficulty in procuring men to take the coal handlers places.

Thomas Flannigan, a member of the Master Painters' Association, of Hudson county, proclaimed the open shop as the system on which his business is hereafter to be conducted, and as a consequence all the union men in his employment went out on strike.

All the steamship lines docking at Hoboken have agreed to settle the strikes of their respective gangs of coal handlers by granting the rate demanded—60 cents per hour for all overtime and also for work performed on holidays. This strike had been in progress for several weeks before a final settlement was effected.

Seven delivery truck drivers employed by the Josiah Partridge & Sons Company, manufacturers of chairs at Jersey City, went on strike for an increase in wages and to compel the authorities to recognize the Teamsters Union. The strike lasted ten days, after which the men resumed work with an increase of wages, but without having secured the desired recognition of the union. The wage loss, as reported by the firm, was $100.00.

Two hundred and forty (240) employes of the silk manufacturing firm of Reiling, David & Schoen, whose mill is located at West Hoboken, made a demand for an increase of wages; the jacquard weavers asked for an advance of 4 cents a yard on broad looms, and 2 cents on narrow looms. They also demanded that women weavers be paid the same daily wage rate as men when working on samples. The strike lasted ten days and was settled by a compromise. The loss in wages, as reported, was $2,500.

Six men employed by the Camden Carbon Company, as lighters and tenders of oil lamps in Jersey City, went on strike for an increase in wages.

Middlesex County.

Six plumbers employed by several firms in New Brunswick went on strike to enforce a demand by all the union plumbers of the city for a Saturday half-holiday. The petition for the change in working hours was addressed to each of the Master Plumbers separately, and not to the association, which the masters insist should have been done in recognition of their organization by the journeymen. No notice was taken of the request, and a number of plumbers, as above stated, quit work. The strike lasted seven days and ended in the masters having agreed to the Saturday half-holiday with full pay—$18.00 per week.

All the laborers employed in the brickmaking plant of Sayre & Fisher, at Sayreville, united in a demand on the company for an increase of twenty-five cents a day in wages, and a Saturday half-holiday also. The strike lasted two days and was settled by a compromise under which the men's wages were increased 15 cents per day, but no Saturday half-holiday was allowed. The men, who were almost all foreigners, were being paid at the rate of $1.35 per day and will hereafter receive $1.50. The wage loss, as reported, was $3,000.

Two hundred (200) girls employed in the handkerchief works of Herman Aukam & Company, at South River, went out on strike for an increase in piece price, which amounted to about 20 per cent. advance on former rates. The strike was ended by a compromise after it had lasted two days. The wage loss, as reported by the firm, was $400.

Monmouth County.

Twenty-five (25) employes of the vegetable canning firm of Hazard & Company's works, at Shrewsbury, petitioned for an increase which was refused. The employes—13 men and 12 women—thereupon went on strike, but returned after having been out 2 days. The wage loss was $110.00, and nothing was gained.

Mercer County.

Thirty waiters employed in a restaurant at Princeton, which is largely patronized by college students, went on strike for an increase in wages and also to secure other concessions, all of which were refused by the management.

Morris County.

The union carpenters, painters, plumbers and tinsmiths of Morristown went on strike—the carpenters for a Saturday half-holiday. The other trades, which are now working 48 hours per week at 37½ cents per hour, demanded 45 cents an hour and 44 hours per week.

One hundred and ninety (190) laborers employed in the large stove works of the Richardson & Boynton Company, at Dover, went on strike because a demand which they had made for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages and a nine hour workday had been refused. The strikers also insisted on the discharge of a yard foreman, and made other demands which the firm claims it could not concede and remain in business. At this writing the strike is still on, and the record of its further developments must be looked for in the "Strikes and Lockouts" chronology of succeeding months.

Passaic County.

The broad silk weavers employed by the firm of Doherty & Wadsworth in its Paterson mills made a demand for an increase in piece prices amounting to practically 12 per cent., to which the company agreed. An investigation subsequently made, as alleged by the firm, convinced its managers that the increase demanded could not be given on all grades of goods, and so informed the shop committee of the employes. The company agreed to advance prices on such lines of goods as would stand an increase, but on none others. Against the advice and protest of the committee, the weavers went on strike, and did not resume work for three weeks. The number of operatives involved was 449, of which number 249 were males and 200 females. The wage loss, as reported by the company, was $1,400. The strike was settled by a compromise under which the weavers obtained an increase in prices, but not so much as was demanded in the first place.

About two hundred (200) silk weavers employed in the William Strange Company's Paterson mill made a demand for an advance in wages and went on strike to enforce the same.

The employes of the Graef Hatband Company's mill at Paterson went on strike because, as alleged, the firm had violated its agreement to conduct its mill on the "closed shop" system, under which only union labor should be employed. The strikers claim that one after another the members of their shop committee had been discharged on frivolous grounds, and that in several other ways there had been a manifest intention to break up the shop organization of the operatives. The strike was still on at the time of this writing.

Fifty (50) weavers employed in the mill of Leonard Schrepfer at Paterson demanded an increase in piece prices of ½ cent a yard, and on the firm's refusing to grant the advance went out on strike.

Forty-one (41) operatives, mostly weavers, employed in the mill of the Columbia Weaving Company, at Paterson, asked for an increase in prices, which amounted to 22½ per cent., and on its being refused went out on strike. After one week's idleness the matter was compromised by the firm granting an advance of 10 per cent. The wage loss, as reported, was $900.00.

One hundred and sixty (160) employes of the silk manufacturing firm of Katterman & Mitchell demanded an increase of one cent a yard in piece prices and after being out one week, at a loss in wages of $2,000, a compromise was agreed upon under which an advance of one-half the amount

demanded was secured by the operatives. The strike was, therefore, partly successful.

Forty (40) dyers' helpers and finishers employed in the mill of Bamford Brothers, at Paterson, went on strike because of the firm's refusal to increase wages $1.00 per week. The strike lasted two weeks and was settled by a compromise under which the firm agreed to pay wages equal to those of any dyehouse in the city.

The weavers employed in the broad silk mill of Kaufman Brothers, at Paterson, went on strike to enforce a demand they had made for an advance of one-half a cent per yard in piece prices. Some of the strikers were arrested for "picketing," and the trouble at the time of this writing had not been settled.

One hundred and thirty (130) employes of the Looschen Piano Case Company, works in Paterson, went on strike for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages, and returned in a body after four weeks idleness, satisfied to work at the old rates. The loss in wages amounted to $4,500.

About one hundred silk weavers in the employ of the Cedar Cliff Silk Company, of Haledon, suspended work pending the results of a comparison between the wage scale offered by the firm and that in operation in other mills. The movement is not regarded as a strike, and the most friendly feeling is shown on both sides.

Eighteen (18) ribbon weavers employed by the Kenneuth Ribbon Company, of Paterson, went on strike because their demand for a fifteen per cent. increase of wages had been refused.

Somerset County.

The road gangs employed by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey between Somerville and Phillipsburg, about 200 in number, struck for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day. The men had been receiving $1.40 per day and asked for $1.65. The strikers complain that they are on duty for about 13 hours per day. The men involved in the strike are almost entirely Hungarians and Polacks, and gave no notice whatever of being dissatisfied until they had quit work. After being idle eight days, the entire force returned to work; the company officials promising to investigate the complaints of the men and correct any injustice that may be found.

Sussex County.

Several carpenters who had been brought to the Musconetcong Iron Works, at Netcong, demanded an eight hour day and $3.50 per day. On the contractor's refusal to concede either the demand for hours or wages, some of the workmen went on strike, having first quarreled with those who refused to do so, to the extent of exchanging blows.

Union County.

The union carpenters of Elizabeth have formally notified the Master Builders that on and after May first, the wages of journeymen will have to

be advanced. The Master Carpenters, at a meeting held for the purpose of considering the men's demands, decided unanimously to refuse an increase in the then existing wage scale.

A gang of laborers employed on the work of constructing the new south side sewer system at Plainfield went on strike before they had fairly started the work, their grievance being insufficient wages. As the contracting firm had its headquarters in Poughkeepsie, work was necessarily shut down until it could pass upon the demands of the men.

The union hod carriers employed in and about Elizabeth, about 375 in number, who have been receiving 30 cents per hour for a workday of eight hours, demanded an increase of eight cents an hour, and on its being refused by the master masons, went on strike. The strike had gone on for two weeks without disorder of any kind, when a riot occurred at the foot of Erie street, where a building was being erected for the gas company. A number of strikers attacked the gang that had taken their places, using clubs, stones and pistols. A number of shots were fired, and one man, E. L. Scott, was struck by a bullet and seriously wounded, while another, J. G. Bennett, was disabled by a blow from a club. While the riot was in progress, the local police were called out, and arrested most of the attacking party. A majority of the rioters were Italians. The strike died out after it had been in progress about four weeks.

Sixty ship carpenters employed by the New Jersey Dry Dock Company at Elizabeth went on strike for an all around increase of wages, which averaged an additional fifty cents per day for each man. The plant is run on the "open shop" principle, and the working force was about divided between unorganized and organized labor. Only the union men went on strike.

The strike of machinists and moulders employed in the Krom Machine Works at Plainfield still continues. The strike is for shorter hours and higher wages.

Warren County.

Some Italian laborers employed in doing the concrete work on a new building in Phillipsburg went on strike for an advance in their wages of 25 cents per day, or from $1.50 to $1.75 per day.

MAY, 1907.

Bergen County.

Sixty women and girls employed in the works of James Pyle & Sons at Edgewater went on strike to enforce a demand they had made for an increase in wages which amounted to 25 per cent., with, at the same time, the privilege of lowering the standard of work. After the strike had continued twelve working days a settlement was effected, under which the firm conceded the increase in wages, and the strikers on their parts engaged to keep up the standard of work. The wage loss as reported by the firm was $550.

Camden County.

The tool makers, 30 in number, employed in the works of the Victor Talking Machine Co., all of whom were members of the International Association of Machinists, went on strike for an increase of wages which they had demanded, and which was refused by the firm. The demand was for an increase of ten per cent. in the wages of men receiving less than $21.00 per week, and five per cent. on those above that figure. The strike, which commenced on May 7th and ended on May 21, failed of its purpose. The wage loss, as reported, was $1,080.

Forty men employed in the works of the Camden Forge Co., on Mount Ephraim avenue, Camden, went out on strike to show sympathy for one man who had been discharged for carelessness and insubordination. The places of the strikers were filled within three days, and the operation of the plant was in no way impeded. Only five out of the total number were taken back.

Cumberland County.

The organized plumbers and tinsmiths of Vineland united in a demand upon their employers for an eight hour workday, with the same wages as had been paid for nine hours; on being met with a refusal on the part of the bosses, the largest part of the journeymen went out on strike. This strike is the first labor disturbance that has occurred in Vineland since 1892.

Essex County.

Practically all the union carpenters of Essex county went on strike because of the "bosses" having refused to increase wages 2½ cents per hour. The standard wages have been 47½ cents per hour, and 50 cents is now demanded. All the employers who are members of the Master Builders Association have united in resisting the demands of the journeymen. The number of union carpenters reported for Newark and vicinity is 2,200. Employers of about 700 of these signed an agreement to grant the increase of wages before the strike had fairly commenced. On May 2 employers of 300 more had agreed to the wage scale, so that the actual number of carpenters involved in the strike was 1,200. None of the employers who submitted to the strikers demand were members of the Masters' Association. On May 4th the members of the Master Carpenters' Association held a meeting and as a result publicly announced that unless the men returned to work before May 13th, they, the Master Carpenters, would thereafter conduct their business on the "open shop" principle, and at once cancel all agreements at that time existing between their organization and the unions. Many of the individual employers—members of the Masters' Association—declared their readiness to pay 50 cents and even more than that amount to some of their workmen, as in not a few instances this has been done for a long time back, but these employers expressed the most positive determination not to pay such wages to the indifferent or poor workmen who have not the ability

to earn it. In assuming this attitude the Master Carpenters have been very much encouraged by visits from members of the Master Carpenters' Organization of Hudson county, where the open shop, in consequence of repeated, and in most instances, entirely causeless strikes had been established more than two years ago. The Hudson county employers declare that not in many years have their relations with the journeymen been so entirely satisfactory as they have been since cutting loose from the unions was accomplished. From the first to the tenth of May about 150 employers had signed the agreement to pay 50 cents an hour. The Master Carpenters' Association had advertisements inserted in out of town papers offering employment to all carpenters who might apply for work, and the unions promptly adopted measures to make the acquisition of help by such means as difficult as possible by placing relays of pickets at all railroad stations and intercepting men who arrived in the city in search of work, with a view to dissuade them from accepting it because of there being no vacancies excepting those created by the strike. The struggle between the masters and journeymen, which resulted in much confusion in the building trades, and delays on structures that had been commenced before it was started, was finally brought to a close, and on May 29th the strike was officially declared off, as the result of a conference between committees representing the employers on one side and the journeymen on the other. The victory of the union was complete, and the master carpenters signed the articles of agreemnt, the principal item of which was the recognition of 50 cents an hour as the minimum wage rate to be paid thereafter. The striking carpenters were idle for a period of approximately five weeks; the average number of men involved from beginning to end was, as nearly as could be learned, 1,200. The wage loss calculated on the basis of 47½ cents per hour, or $20.90 for a week's work of 44 hours, was $104.50 per man or $125,400 for the entire 1,200 men. This result is of course calculated on the assumption that all these men remained idle during the entire period of the strike. The gain by the journeymen has been $1.10 increase in wages per week, which will require 95 weeks, or nearly 1 year and 11 months of this increase to reimburse them for the loss incurred in the strike. In other words, these men will be obliged to work steadily for two years before the $1.10 per week gained by the strike will cancel the month's wages lost in winning it. The loss in wages suffered by other building trades workmen, such as masons, composition roofers, plumbers, etc., who were ordered from work by their business agents or walking delegates to prevent non-union carpenters from working on jobs in place of the strikers was very large also.

Thirty pearl button makers employed by the Hamburg Button Co., of Newark, went out on strike because of a refusal by the firm to increase wages 10 per cent. The men were being paid a maximum of $16.50 per week.

Sixty-five bakers employed by members of the Jewish Master Bakers Association went on strike because the bosses refused to renew the agreement under which they had worked during the previous year, and which expired on April 30th. The strikers are all members of Local No. 167 of the Bakers and Confectioners Union. The wage scale which the employers re-

fuse to sign calls for not less than $19.00 per week for a foreman or oven worker where there is only one oven; in the case of two ovens the weekly wages of the oven man is to be not less than $21.00 per week. The "seconds hands" or dough mixers are to have not less than $16.00 a week at one oven, and $17.00 at two. The agreement further provides for a work day of nine hours instead of ten, which had been the established rule, and where overtime is worked the pay should be 50 cents an hour for foremen, and forty cents for second hands, or dough mixers. Jobbers, or men who are temporarily employed, are to receive $4.00 per day. The strikers had hand bills printed which were freely distributed among the Jewish residents of the district in which the bake shops are located, asking for their sympathy and support in the struggle against the bosses. The strike aroused much feeling among the foreign born population of the hill section of Newark, and the crowds that assembled in front of the bake shops had frequently to be dispersed by the police. The bake shop owners had secured other workmen to take the places of the strikers, but their places of business were gathering points for the wives and children of the men who were out, and all purchasers of bread from these establishments were subjected to bitter denunciation for having patronized a "scab" shop. In the course of one of these small riots the police arrested a woman and a man, both strike sympathizers, who were particularly violent in denouncing and abusing the bake shop owners and their patrons.

Seven drivers and eight shopmen employed at the mineral water factory of J. W. Ransley Sons & Co., East Orange, went out on strike to enforce a demand they had made on the firm for an increase of wages.

Hudson County.

The strike of freight handlers which commenced on the New York pier of the several lines of ocean steamships that dock there, in the early part of the month of April, still continues. Although the center of the contest is on both the Hudson and East River shores of Manhattan Island, the piers of the several German and Italian steamship lines at Hoboken, Weehawken and Jersey City, were, since the outbreak of the strike, the scenes of some very exciting contests growing out of it. Several riots occurred on the Hoboken piers or in their immediate vicinity, which taxed the police power of Hoboken to suppress. The steamship companies were, on the whole, badly embarrassed by the continuance of the strike, and much difficulty and delay were experienced in the loading and unloading of cargoes. The class of labor secured by the companies to take the strikers places seems to have been far from reliable, as it was not uncommon for entire gangs of them to quit work entirely as soon as their first wages had been received. Much loss was suffered by the trunk lines of railroads also from the delay in moving perishable freight which had accumulated at the docks in large quantities. The strike was not ended on May 31st, the date of this writing, although indications seemed to point to an adjustment being reached in a short time.

One hundred men who had been employed as helpers in the boiler making department of the W. & A. Fletcher Co., at Hoboken, quit work because of dissatisfaction with their wages, which were $1.80 per day. After leaving the works the men notified the firm that they would be satisfied with nothing less than $2.00 per day. After having been idle from the 3d to the 7th of May, the men returned to work on a compromise which gave them a part of what they had demanded. The wage loss, as reported by the firm, was $500.00.

The sheet metal workers who went on strike during the month of April for $4.50 per day instead of $4.00 per day which they had been receiving, are still idle. The reports indicate that only 27 out of the 170 workmen of this trade who reside, and are ordinarily employed in the country, have secured the advance in wages. The remaining 143 are still idle, and the members of the building trades employers association of Hudson county positively decline to meet the strikers or their representatives for the purpose of discussing the matter. No question of working hours is involved in the strike, as the men have enjoyed the eight hour day for a long time back.

Practically all the union plumbers and tinsmiths in Hudson county went on strike on May 2d to enforce a demand they had made for $4.50 per day of eight working hours. The wages heretofore have been $4.00 per day. The master plumbers and tinsmiths had been notified early in the spring of the demand for increased pay, but had steadily declined to allow it.

The strike which began April 23d in the chair factory of Partridge & Co. at Jersey City, was amicably settled on May 3d. The firm conceded everything demanded by the men, the principal items being an increase of $3.00 per week in wages and the recognition of the employes union by the employers. The settlement was brought about by a board of arbitration composed of representatives of both interests acting with parties selected by both sides who were in every respect neutral.

A number of butchers and sausage makers employed by the Imhoff Provision Co. at Jersey City went on strike to secure an increase in wages, a reduction in working hours, and recognition of the union which they had just formed. The firm refused to grant any concessions, and filled the places of the strikers with new men. The ex-employes thereupon proceeded to circulate matter calculated to start a boycott against the company.

On May 25th, about 400 machinists employed by the Erie Railroad Co. in its Jersey City shops went on strike in accordance with an order to that effect issued by the National President of the Machinists organization. The strike is part of a general demonstration which the machinists' union is making along the entire Erie Railroad system. The men demand that "piece work" shall be entirely abolished, and that an increase of ten per cent. in wages be given to all members. It was reported when the strike took place in Jersey City that 3,000 machinists employed on the Erie system were actively engaged in the movement and had quit work.

The laborers employed in handling freight at the Weewhaken yards of the Erie Railroad went out on strike for an increase of wages. They had been receiving 18½ cents per hour, and demanded 24 cents. The railroad

company gave out the work of handling all its freight at this and the Jersey City yards by contract to parties who secured all the laborers required to take the places of the strikers at the same wages—18½ cents per hour.

Middlesex County.

One hundred and forty men, mostly laborers, employed by the New Jersey Terra Cotta Co. at Perth Amboy, went on strike for an increase of wages. The strike lasted during 15 working days, and was settled by a compromise satisfactory to both sides. The wage loss as reported was $3,960. Once during the progress of the strike there was an outbreak of violence which resulted in the arrest of four of the strikers for having attacked some new men whom the company had employed.

About seven hundred women and girls employed in the Perth Amboy Cigar factory quit work because of their having been refused an increase in wages. The strike lasted eight working days, and ended in the return of the women and girls without having secured a concession of any kind. The wage loss, as reported, was $3,500.

Seven hundred laborers, practically all foreigners of the non-English speaking races, who were employed in the Barber Asphalt Works near Maurer, went on strike for an increase in wages. The purpose of the strike was not made know by any one representing the men until all had quit work, leaving the establishment only the clerical force, and the foreman with a few laborers, colored men, who refused to go out. From the commencement of the strike the men who participated in it appeared to be animated by the mob spirit. The factory gates were surrounded the evening of the second day, and several men who attempted to pass through in order to go to work were attacked by the mob and handled roughly. In the course of one of these attacks, two strikers were shot by a policeman, and at the hospital to which both were removed, it was reported that one of them was in a very critical condition. A curious fact in connection with this strike is that it appeared from the beginning to have no leader, and absolutely no demand or request of a formal kind had been made for an increase in wages. A nearby factory in which the men of the same class and nationalities are employed had increased the wages of its laborers a few weeks before the outbreak in the Barber works. This circumstance it is believed suggested to these the idea of securing an advance for themselves by endeavoring to overawe their employers. The strikers returned to work after having been idle for 3½ days without having secured any concession. The wage loss, as reporetd, was $3,700.

A number of men, reported to be 200, employed in the iron department of the C. Pardee works, at Perth Amboy, quit work because of the firm's refusal to increase their wages.

A few furnace men employed in the plant of the Raritan Copper Works at Perth Amboy went on strike because of having been refused an increase of wages.

Fifty masons, practically the entire membership of the masons union of New Brunswick, have gone on strike to emphasize their exclusive right to all cement and concrete work to be done in buildings. The decision of the question locally has been submitted to an arbitration committee consisting of all the boss masons in the city, and an equal number of journeymen. The masons claim as their own work all concrete or cement construction that requires to be finished with a trowel. This position has been taken by the trade generally throught the county, the apparent purpose being to make concrete work so expensive as to counteract its growing rivalry of brick work. The strike began on May 1st and ended May 8th; the result was a victory for the bosses, who retain the right to have concrete work done by men who have made it their distinct trade and specialty. The wage loss is reported at approximately $1,600.

Morris County.

The strike of employes of the Richardson and Boynton Co., whose works are located in Dover, was noticed in the chronology of strikes for the month of April as being still in force. The strike ended on May 14th, thus lasting about five weeks. The difficulty was entirely with the unskilled men, 190 in number, who shortly after going out brought with them the entire working force of 540 men. After two weeks idleness, about two hundred of the skilled workmen returned, the balance of the total number remaining out until the settlement of the strike. The strike originated in a demand for a ten per cent. increase of wages for the 190 laborers. This was compromised by giving them an increase of 5 per cent. all around to these 190 men, and making the minimum wages of unskilled labor, $1.90 per da.y The wage loss, as reported by the firm, was $15,000.

The carpenters of Madison have gone on strike for $3.50 per day, and eight hours per day working time. Wages in Madison and vicinity have heretofore been $3.00 for a nine hour day.

The master carpenters, master plumbers, and master painters, of Morristown, have united in proclaiming the "open shop" policy in their respective trades, and bound themselves to maintain that system for the future. The employers have been driven to take this step by the action of the journeymen of these trades who quit work on April 1st to enforce a demand they had unitedly made for increased wages and the Saturday half-holiday. The masters refused to concede either of these, and the workmen have since either left the city and secured employment elsewhere, or have remained and taken contracts for work on their own account. Under these circumstances the employers have followed the only course open to them in renouncing obedience to the unions, and endeavoring to recruit a working force on the "open shop" system of labor. The number of strikers is about 200, and at this writing they had succeeded in effectually tying up all building operations in the city of their residence for nearly two months. A committee consisting of the Mayor of the city, the president of the Civic Association, and the president of the Business Men's Association, have of-

fered their services as a board of arbitration, but neither side manifested a desire to submit its claims to the judgment of these gentlemen.

Monmouth County.

A strike of Italian laborers employed on the Central Railroad of New Jersey was started at Long Branch, and under the leadership of several men having union affiliations, the movement spread to Atlantic Highlands, where 67 men, picked up on the road after leaving Long Branch, were marched to the pier. The leaders of the movement were arrested by the sheriff, who had been warned of the strikers approach.

The white members of the Asbury Park fire department went on strike; that is to say, they refused to any longer do duty as firemen because the city council sustained the Mayor's veto of an ordinance which disbanded the only company of colored men connected with the department.

Passaic County.

About 1,000 members of the local carpenters unions went on strike on May 1st, and as a result there was a general tie up in building throughout the city of Paterson and surrounding towns. The journeymen demanded an advance in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, and the members of the Master Builders' Association, both collectively and individually declare they will not grant the increase. An arbitration committee selected by both sides held several meetings, but did not succeed in accomplishing anything toward ending the strike, which continued until the 15th of May, when it was settled by a compromise which was satisfactory to both sides.

About thirty laborers employed in the foundry and machine shops of McNab & Harlin, at Paterson, quit work without having informed anyone connected with the management of the firm of their reasons for doing so. It was surmised that in the absence of any other reasonable motive for their action the laborers, who were all Italians, desired an increase of wages.

About 200 men employed in the blacksmith and forging department of the Rogers plant of the American Locomotive Co., at Paterson, went on strike because a newly appointed manager of that department of the works had issued an order against bringing beer into the works, or permitting men to leave during working hours for the purpose of visiting the saloons. The "beer privilege," against which the order of the manager was directed, had been enjoyed by the men for many years, and was valued very highly by them, although as a general thing not used except at the lunch hour. Men from other branches of the works joined the strikers and all united in demanding that the objectionable manager who was responsible for the order against beer should be removed as a condition precedent to their resuming work. At this writing, May 31st, the strike was still unsettled.

About 40 weavers employed in the Casper & Schrepfer Mill, at Paterson, went on strike because their strike committee in a previous difficulty with the firm had been discharged, and could only secure re-employment at a considerable reduction in wages.

Sixty employes of the American Locomotive Co., at the Rogers plant, Paterson, went on strike for an increase in wages.

Members of Local Union No. 34 of the International Pressmen and Helpers Union of the U. S. went on strike to enforce a demand they had made on the proprietors of the Paterson Evening News for an eight hour work day. The job department of the office was tied up for several hours, when the demand of the men was granted.

Union County.

A gang of foreign laborers employed on a sewer excavating contract in Plainfield became dissatisfied over the action of the contractor in changing the pay day from the 1st to the 15th of the month, and being unable to understand the explanation offered went on strike. Their places were filled without delay by an entirely new gang.

The strike of iron moulders formerly employed in the Scott Printing Press Works at Plainfield, which commenced on June 25th, 1906, was called off and ended on May 9th, 1907, having lasted almost eleven months. The cause of the strike was the employment of non-union men by the company, and the refusal of the unionists to work with them. The wage loss to these workmen was, on the basis of $3.00 each per day, $12,012.00.

One hundred members of the plumbers and tinsmiths union, employed in Elizabeth, quit work because of their employers having refused them an increase of wages. They had been receiving $3.75 per day, and wanted $4.00. The plumbers only are involved in the strike; the tinsmiths were unable to work because of the absence of the plumbers.

JUNE, 1907.

Bergen County.

Forty laborers employed by the Plymouth Construction Co., on Meadow road, Rutherford, struck because their weekly wages were not paid on Saturday as had been the custom. After a brief idleness work was resumed with the understanding that the money would be paid next day.

The Carpenters of Englewood had been on strike for a period of three weeks and were notified by their employers that if work was not fully resumed by a certain date, men from outside would be employed in their places. No attention having been given to the warning, a supply of journeymen was brought to town from New York and Brooklyn, and on their attempting to take up the places of the striking carpenters all the plumbers employed on the various jobs went out on a sympathetic strike.

Essex County.

Since the settlement of the strike the demand for carpenters in the city of Newark has been much greater than the supply, because of the journey-

men of that trade having gone elsewhere for employment during the trouble. The apprentices in most of the shops had joined the strikers and secured work at outside points; after the settlement the several unions passed resolutions requiring the apprentices to return to their original employers under penalty of being discharged.

About twelve Italian laborers employed by J. S. Geigher & Sons, contractors of Newark, who were excavating a cellar for a new two story building, went on strike because the foreman insisted on cutting 20 minutes from their noon lunch hour without making any money allowance for the time they were thus deprived of.

The strike of masons in the Oranges seems to be in a fair way for settlement; an agreement on practically all points in dispute has been reached at a succession of conferences between representatives of the bosses and the journeymen. The matter of wages is the only thing still unsettled.

The strike of the members of Bakers Local Union No. 167 of Newark has been called off by the journeymen, a satisfactory agreement on all matters involved in the dispute between the strikers and their employers having been reached at a conference of representatives of both interests. The non-union bakers who took the place of the strikers were given the choice of joining the union or being discharged.

Sixty young women, employed in the cop winding department of the Mile End Thread Works, at East Newark, quit work because two of their number charged with insubordination had been discharged by the mill superintendent. The trouble originated in dissatisfaction on the part of the girls employed in this department with the amount of an increase in wages which the company had granted in response to their demands. The company at once began making efforts to secure new help to take the places of the strikers.

Hudson County.

Forty men and boys employed in the night shift in the "treating" room of the General Electric Co. at Harrison, went on strike because their demand for shorter time and an increase in wages had been refused by the company. The men and boys involved in the strike were learners who had been engaged to work on the night shift for 15 cents an hour. They first demanded Saturday nights off altogether, and an increase of two cents per hour in wages. These demands were refused; they then offered to return if Saturday nights were given them, to which the company could not agree. The places of the strikers were filled within three or four days. Six of those who went out returned; the remainder departed for good. The working hour schedule for these men is 11 hours for every night, excepting Saturday, which is only six hours.

An outbreak of disorder amounting to almost a riot occurred on and about the Hoboken steamship piers, between the striking longshoremen and the non-union workmen who had taken their places. Almost the entire police force of the city was required to restore and maintain order along the river front. There were more than two dozen men more or less seriously

cut and bruised by one or another of the weapons or missiles used in the affray. About twelve arrests, mostly of strikers, were made, the charges against the individuals being generally "assault" or "carrying concealed weapons."

A conflict occurred on the pier at the foot of York street, Jersey City, between a force of union longshoremen and another body composed of non-union men, each party being engaged in the work of unloading ships of the Italian line on opposite sides of the same pier. About 250 men were involved in the fight, the result of which was that several members of each party were sent to the hospital.

The closing days of the longshoremen's strike along the New Jersey side of Hudson river, or from June 1st to June 8th, were characterized by many disturbances growing out of attacks by the striking union men on the non-union strike breakers who had taken their places. Among occurrences of that kind was an attack on a number of Greeks who had been employed on the Holland-American pier. These men were escorted by a number of policemen to the Lackawanna ferry boat at Hoboken, their intention being to go to New York City. After the strike breakers had reached the ferry boat and the police escort had retired, a large body of union sympathizers boarded the ferry boat and immediately attacked the Greeks, but were after a time driven off by the officers who had been summoned to the scene by the distress whistle of the boat, which then proceeded on her way to New York, only to be met by another party of angry strikers who in their turn attacked and severely beat the non-union men before they were finally driven off by the New York police.

On June 3d, substantially all the longshoremen employed on the piers of the coatwise steamers on the New Jersey and New York sides of Hudson river, under an agreement to accept an increase of 5 cents per hour in lieu of the ten cents which had been demanded when the strike began, returned. The number that returned under this agreement was estimated at 5,000. The transaltantic lines still adhered to the determination expressed at the time the strike was started to make no concessions whatever.

On June 15th between 500 and 600 of the striking longshoremen of the Hamburg-American Co. resumed work on the old wage schedule. The men employed on the docks of the Scandinavian-American and the Holland-American lines had also returned. All these companies discharged the large force of special officers that had been on duty in their respective piers since the beginning of the strike.

Thirty men employed in the Fletcher and Harrison Machine shops at Hoboken went on strike for an increase in their wages of 15 cents per day; they had been receiving $2.35, and demanded $2.50 per day.

A number of young men ranging from 18 to 23 years of age, who had been employed in the copper room of the Fletcher and Harrison Engine Works at Hoboken, went on strike because of a refusal on the part of the management to re-employ a man who had been discharged for taking part in a fight in the vicinity of the shop. Their places were promptly filled.

District No. 15, of the International Association of Machinists, which some time ago decided to make a demand for an eight hour workday, are

soon to fix on the date to make a united effort to enforce the demand. This organization controls all the union machinists in New York, Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark. About 15,000 men are members of the organization.

The conductor and brakeman of a drill engine owned by the International Steam Pump Co. and used for drilling cars from the Lackawanna and Pennsylvania railroad tracks to the factory grounds, went out on strike to enforce a demand they had made for an increase in wages.

Seven operatives employed by the Levine Shirt Co. at Bayonne went on strike because a demand they had made for an increase of wages was refused.

Hunterdon County.

On June 4th a clash occurred between the Lambertville branch of the Rubber Workers' Union and the Lambertville Rubber Co., in whose factory the union men were employed, which resulted in what is practically a "lockout" by the company. The union had been in existence in the works for about six months previous, and no trouble of any seriousness had occurred before. The difficulty that culminated in the action above referred to originated in an order closing the factory on Saturdays during the summer months to all employes except the "packers." This notice was followed by a meeting of the union at which it was resolved that unless the entire mill force was allowed to work on Saturday the packers should not be allowed to do so. This action was promptly followed by the posting of a notice addressed to the employes, saying in part: "Owing to what this company believes to be unwarranted interference of the union with the business of the company, the factory will be closed from this date until further notice. When work is resumed, it will be strictly non-union." In order to forestall the action of the company in declaring a lockout, the president of the union issued an order for an immediate strike, which was promptly obeyed by the entire membership; many not members of the union went out in sympathy with their fellow workmen, and practically all the remainder of the working force were obliged to quit because of there being not enough of them to work the mill. The various departments of the plant employ about 400 men, and if the announcement made by the company is adhered to, work will be resumed only when the employes sign papers certifying that they are not affiliated with any union. The employes state that some time ago a request was made by the union for a general increase of wages, based on the fact that the cost of living was increasing, and also on the circumstance that the company is now receiving higher prices for its products than were formerly paid. The company replied that it could not afford to pay more, and the matter was dropped, the only other demand made by the union being that all the employes be treated alike in the matter of working hours. This union is reported to have a membership of 225, which is more than one-half of the employes. A statement issued by the organized workmen explains their position in the following terms. "The Lambertville Rubber Co. of this city (Lambertville), has closed down its plant on account of the existence of the Rubber Workers' Union, an organization which has been

formed among its workmen, both piece workers and day hands in departments of the factory. The union was started about three months ago, and from a small beginning has grown until now practically all the employes are enrolled as members. The union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, an organization that numbers 3,000,000. The object of the union is to bring about a betterment in conditions for the employes, and also, as a consequence of such betterment, improved results for the employers. There seemed to exist from the start a mistrust of the union on the part of the firm, and it was given out that the organization would not under any circumstance be recognized. This opposition culminated in the issuance of an order by the company closing the works for an indefinite period, and stating that when work is resumed it will be on a strictly non-union basis. Former employes are promised work at the earliest possible time after they have filed an application for employment certifying at the same time that the applicant is not a member of any labor organization. The employes on receiving this notice retired to their homes, and were paid off on Monday morning at the company's plant. Since the lockout there has been no disorder whatever, the conduct of the men has been exemplary in every respect, and all are looking ahead to a speedy and satisfactory solution of the trouble, as the employes being themselves willing to advance half way in that direction, may reasonably expect the company to meet them in the same spirit. The union represents the best brain, blood working capacity of Lambertville, and any body of fair minded employers should be pleased to have such men in its service. We confidently expect that the company will deal with us in a spirit of justice, thus insuring to their employes and themselves that prosperity and happiness which is the just reward of honest and conscientious effort."

THE RUBBER WORKERS' UNION, Lambertville, June 14th, 1907.

The lockout or strike, as it is regarded respectively by the company and the union, was still unsettled at the time of this writing. The company, notwithstanding the fact that it has large orders, which it was making every possible effort to fill, still shows no indication of receding from the stand it had taken in making the mill strictly non-union. The employes on their part seemed to be equally determined to hold on to what they regarded as their rights; a number of the most skilled and valuable workmen have obtained employment in the rubber mills at Trenton, and others have gone to Connecticut.

Mercer County.

Six bakers left the employment of the Thomas C. Hill & Sons Co., at Trenton, assigning as a reason for having done so that the company had refused to grant a request they had made for an increase of $1.00 per week in wages. The men allege in justification of their demand for more pay that the amount of work required of them has been gradually increasing during the past two years, and that now their duties are heavier than those of other work-

men in any of the Trenton bakeries. The firm's version of the trouble is to the effect that some new regulations which it had promulgated in the interest of greater cleanliness were objected to by a man who had been in the company's employ for 14 years, and he quit work, at the same time inducing 5 others to go with him. It was only after their places had been filled, which was promptly done, that the old hands served notice that before returning to work their wages would have to be increased from $13.00 to $14.00 per week.

Middlesex County.

The laborers employed in the New Jersey Terra Cotta Works, at Perth Amboy, who had been on strike for an increase of wages, returned to work on June 3d, having been granted the desired increase. The pressers, who struck because they would not work with non-union helpers, are still out.

Thirty-five men employed in the Barbour Asphalt Works, at Maurer, quit work on June 14th because the firm refused them an increase of wages amounting to 10 per cent. The strike, which lasted one week, was settled by a compromise satisfactory to both sides; the loss in wages was, as reported by the company, $400.

Morris County.

About ninety Italian laborers employed as freight handlers at the Port Morris transfer of the Lackawanna Railroad, struck for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per day. No preliminary notice of their intention was served on the contractors by the strikers. When the demand was made an immediate agreement to pay the advance was insisted on, and failing to obtain this, the entire force dropped their work. The clerks, checkers and loaders all remained at work, and through their exertions freight was still kept moving until new men had been secured, which was done within a few days.

Passaic County.

The strike of employes of the blacksmith and hammer shops of the Rogers and the Cook plants of the American Locomotive Co., both situated in Paterson, which originated in objections on the part of the men to a man who had been appointed by the company to the position of general foreman over all employed in these branches of work at both factories, seemed at this writing to have reached a stage where a termination satisfactory to the strikers was in view. The result of frequent conferences between the company representatives and a committee representing the men was an agreement reported as having been made on June 29th by the company to withdraw the order by which the man objected to by the strikers was appointed foreman. It was said that work would be resumed by the strikers on July 5th.

The Court of Chancery issued a temporary injunction restraining the employes of the Hill Silk Mfg. Co., who are on strike, and also members of the Loom Fixers and Twisters Association, from interfering in any way with

those now at work in the company's mills. The temporary injunction was granted pending the hearing on an application for a permanent injunction a week later.

Somerset County.

Thirty-five Italian laborers employed at the Haley stone crusher, Chimney Rock, demanded an eight hour work day, and an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per day. The demand was refused, and after one week's idleness an equal number of newly arrived Polish immigrants was secured to take their places.

Union County.

Three carpenters who took the places of men on strike at the yard of the New Jersey Dry Dock Co., at Elizabethport, were attacked by several strikers as they were returning from work, and beaten so badly that they were taken to the hospital to have their wounds dressed.

Warren County.

Twenty-three male and 35 female employes of the W. H. Ashley Silk Co., of Hackettstown, went on strike because a demand they had made for an increase in wages and a reduction of working time to 55 hours per week had been refused by the company. The strike began on June 20th, and ended July 1st. The period of idleness was therefore 11 days, and the wage loss, as reported, $650.00. The strike failed of its object.

JULY, 1907.

Essex County.

Forty hat trimmers employed in the factory of the Napier & Mitchell Mfg. Co., at Belleville, went on strike because of a demand they had made for an increase of ten cents per dozen hats was refused by the company. The stoppage of working material caused by the strike of the trimmers resulted in the works being closed for a few days. The strike lasted eight days, and was not successful. The wage loss on account of the strike was $400.00.

On July 28th about 250 of the 500 or more garment workers who had been on strike for several days returned to work. The strike was for an increase of wages and piece work prices, together with a reduction in working hours. The workmen who returned to the shops did so under an agreement which provided for a 10 per cent. increase in wages, and a 9 instead of a 9½ hour workday. Others among the idle men will return to work as fast as their respective employers sign the union agreement.

Hudson County.

The ship carpenters and caulkers employed by the Burt & Mitchell Dry Dock Co., at the foot of Morris street, Jersey City, went on strike because the firm had allowed a number of house carpenters to start to work in the yard on a job that had been given to a contractor. The ship carpenters objected to the house artisans because, as alleged, they were not qualified to do the work.

A number of machinists that had been employed by the Erie Railroad shops at Jersey City went on strike because, as alleged, a reduction of $1.00 per day had been made in their wages. These men had been employed by the company to take the places of its regular machine shop force who were on strike. When first employed, their wages were fixed at $3.00 per day with board, and all incidentals; later the compensation was reduced, and the men were required to support themselves. Dissatisfaction with this resulted in the strike, as explained above.

Mercer County.

Five bakers employed by Joseph Moskovitz, in his shop on Union, near Fall street, Trenton, went on strike because a demand made by them that $2.00 per week be added to their wages was refused. Some difficulty that arose between the employer and his former workmen resulted in one of them being arrested for disorderly conduct. The places of the strikers were filled.

Middlesex County.

Sixty pressers employed in the New Jersey Terra Cotta Works at Perth Amboy went on strike because the company officials had failed to take any notice of several demands they had made for a hearing on certain alleged grievances of which they complained.

Morris County.

The union hod carriers on buildings in Morristown went on strike because non-union carpenters were put to work on the same jobs. The non-union men were hired to replace some organized carpenters who were on strike.

The strike of building trades workmen in Morristown, which was begun May 1st, was still in full vigor on July 20th, having up to that time lasted about seven weeks with neither side showing any disposition to yield or agree to a compromise of any kind. The masons alone were at work, and only a limited number of these could be employed because of the difficulty in finding laborers or carpenters.

Passaic County.

The strike of blacksmiths and hammermen in the Rogers plant of the American Locomotive Co., at Paterson, which began on May 20th, was

brought to an end on July 12th, after having lasted eight weeks at a cost to the workmen of $35,000 in wages. The trouble that precipitated the strike, as explained in a note under the record for the month of May, was the displacing of a popular man who occupied the position of foreman in the blacksmith shops of the Rogers plant, and the appointment in his place of a man who did not enjoy the good will of the workmen to the same degree. A settlement of the trouble was reached when the official to whom the workmen objected voluntarily tendered his resignation and the same had been accepted by the company.

A temporary injunction has been issued by the Court of Chancery restraining the members of Branch No. 1, Local Lodge No. 152, of the Industrial Workers of the World of the city of Paterson, and also the strikers of the Graef Hat Band Co., from in any way interfering with, molesting or coercing the persons now employed in the factory of that company.

Warren County.

The Ashley Silk Mill Co.'s employes, at Hackettstown, went on strike because a demand they had made for a reduction in working time to 55 hours per week with the wages usually paid for 60 hours, was refused by the company. The strike brought the mill to a stand still for several days, but was finally compromised by the company's agreeing to the 55 hour proposal, with the understanding that only the actual number of hours worked should be paid. The result of this strike so far as the operatives are concerned is that wages to a considerable amount were sacrificed while it was in operation, and under the terms of the settlement their earning power is reduced to the extent of 8.5 per cent.

AUGUST, 1907.

Camden County.

The motormen and conductors of the Camden, Gloucester and Woodbury Railroad took part in a strike that lasted from midnight to 9 o'clock of the next morning, when work was resumed with the understanding that some rules and regulations to which the men objected and that led to the strike would be abolished. At a conference between the officers of the road and a committee representing the men, a claim was advanced on behalf of the latter for an increase of one cent per hour in the wage schedule; this, it was promised by the officers, would be submitted for settlement to the board of directors of the company.

Cumberland County.

The moulders employed in the Armstrong foundry at Vineland went out on strike because the firm had discharged two men on the ground of slackness of work. It was reported also that the moulders having joined the union of the trade were persuaded by the organizer to inaugurate a strike

for the purpose of forcing a recognition of the organization on their employers. Another explanation of why men quit work was that the firm required from them more work than they were able to perform.

Essex County.

A number of the Newark operators of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies went out on strike on August 12th, following the example of the union telegraphers who quit work in the New York offices of these corporations. At the time of this writing the striking operators were still idle, and the companies had apparently filled their places.

Twenty-three spinners employed in the Thomas Oakes woolen mills, in Bloomfield, went on strike because a demand made by them for an increase of elevent cents a "set" in their piece work prices had been refused by the superintendent, who offered to allow an advance of five cents. This concession not being satisfactory, the men quit work. All other departments of the mill continued to work.

About 100 laborers employed in grading a race track at Olympic Park, Hilton, quit work because the contractor had failed to pay wages to the workmen that were overdue. The park proprietors took the work out of the hands of the defaulting contractor and gave it to others who employed an entirely new gang of laborers, who were started to work under police protection.

A meeting of the Tin and Sheet Metal Employers Association, held for the purpose of considering a demand made by the journeymen that wages should be increased to 56¼ cents per hour from 50 cents per hour, which was the rate prevailing when the contracts then on hand were made. The local union of journeymen were notified that under no circumstances would members of the employers association consent to a change in wage rates before May 1st, 1908. At the time the demand was made the tinsmiths were working eight hours per day, or forty-eight hours per week, for which they were paid 50 cents per hour, or $24.00 per week. Under the schedule of working hours and wages to which the bosses were invited to subscribe, the week's work would consist of 44 hours at 56¼ cents, or $24.75 per week. The position taken by the bosses was that any further addition to wages of that time would have a most decided tendency to retard building. At the time of this writing no decisive action had been taken by the men on the employers rejection of their demands.

Hudson County.

One hundred and eighty-four street sweepers and drivers of garbage carts, employed in the street cleaning department of Jersey City, went on strike because of the appropriation for the department being sufficient to pay only 53 men, all in excess of that number had been discharged. The strike was to compel the reinstatement of those who had been laid off and also to force the city's board of finance to appropriate sufficient funds to

meet the weekly wages of the entire force of 184 sweeps and drivers until the end of the fiscal year. One of the demands made by the sweepers was a uniform weekly wage of $13.50 be paid to all, and that full working time be guaranteed regardless of weather conditions. When it became apparent that a larger appropriation could not be secured for the purpose of keeping the entire force, the strike was declared off by the walking delegate of the sweepers, after it had lasted two days.

The coach drivers union of Hoboken made a demand on the employing firms for a wage scale for all drivers based on the amount of business done. Under it, if adopted, the men are to receive 25 per cent. of all fares earned by them.

Hunterdon County.

Fourteen laborers preparatory to repiping the city of Flemington went on strike because the contractor refused them an advance of 25 cents per day in wages.

Mercer County.

On August 11th, the Trenton employes of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies went out on strike in obedience to the order of the national officers of the Telegraphers' Union, declaring a general strike of all union operators employed by these corporations.

Members of Trenton Typographical Union No. 71, have taken up for consideration the question of wages paid to men of their trade in other large towns of the State, the purpose being to demonstrate the justice of a demand which it is proposed shall be made for an increase in wages on the ground that the Trenton scale is lower than that of any other city of its size. It is claimed also that the cost of living is higher there than in other places.

Middlesex County.

On August 7th, the employes in several departments of the South Amboy Terra Cotta Works went out on strike. The movement started in the pressing department, the employes of which objected to a man who had a few days before been employed in the loading department. The man to whom objection was made had been formerly foreman of pressers in a Perth Amboy terra cotta plant, and had, while in that position, incurred the enmity of the workmen, some of whom were employed in the South Amboy works when he commenced work there. A committee of the pressers waited on the firms representative, and demanded the immediate discharge of the objectionable man, which was promptly refused; the pressers thereupon left the factory; the employes of the plaster department and the laborers went out in sympathy with the pressers. The total number of men involved in the strike was close to 200—practically the entire working force. There was no complaint of unfair treatment of any kind by the company, and no grievance

was advanced, except the employment of this man who was accused by a few of the pressers that had worked with him in another shop, of injuring them in some way. The strikers demanded his instant discharge, which was refused. In anticipation of an effort being made by the company to secure other help, the strikers stationed lookouts and pickets on all the roads leading to the works, and also at all the railroad depots in the town. On the 14th, or one week after the commencement of the strike, the company started up the works with a small froce of new men directed by a few of the old hands who had returned to their places; these men were lodged and boarded within the factory inclosure. On August 19th, the company obtained from the Court of Chancery, an injunction restraining its former employes from in any way holding communication with or molesting its present employes either in the vicinity of the works, on the streets or at the railroad station. As a result of the restraining order of the Court, and the efficient protection afforded by the special and regular police, the number of men who returned to work was increased. A proposition was made by the company and rejected by the strikers, that the latter return to work in a body, after which a committee be formed consisting of three workmen and two representatives of the firm to whom the case of the objectionable man and all other matters about which misunderstanding might arise, should be referred for settlement. To this the strikers refused to agree, whereupon the company declared that it would make no further concessions of any kind, but would at once proceed to secure a full working force of new men. At the end of the month of August, the plant was in apparently full operation with a working force equal to about two-thirds the number usually employed.

Monmouth County.

Practically all the telegraph operators employed in the offices of the various coast resorts of Monmouth county went on strike in sympathy with the general strike of operators of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies.

Somerset County.

The masons employed on the new court house building at Somerville, went out on strike because the foreman discharged one of their number for inattention to his work.

SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Cumberland County.

The cutters employed in the H. D. Chandler shoe factory, at Vineland, quit work pending the settlement of a dispute over wages.

Essex County.

One hundred and fifty masons, carpenters and laborers, employed on the new Essex county hospital building at Overbrook, went on strike because non-union iron workers were employed putting up the iron structural work. The strikers declared that they would not return until the non-union workmen were removed from the building, and that if this was not done soon, they would cause to be tied up every contract in the county on which the structural iron company employing these men are doing any work. The non-union men were withdrawn two days later, and the strikers returned to work.

About 200 tinsmiths who were members of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union went on strike to enforce a demand that had been made on the employers for an increase in wages to 56½ cents from the old rate, which was 50 cents per hour. A Saturday half-holiday the year round was also demanded. The strike resulted in a concession of all demands by the employers, after a cessation of work lasting six days.

Hudson County.

Eight wire weavers employed in the shop of Thomas E. Gleason, at East Newark, went on strike for the union scale of wages, and recognition of the union, both of which demands had been refused by the firm. The strike is the outgrowth of long continued efforts that the American Wire Weavers' Protective Association has made to unionize the shop in which these men were employed.

Middlesex County.

The strike which took place in the works of the South Amboy Terra Cotta Co., at South Amboy, on August 7th, in which 120 men were involved, resulted in the filling of the places of the strikers by the company, and as reported, about 20 of the old employes had been allowed to resume work up to October 5th. All the new employes were non-union men. The wage loss to those who took part in the strike was $11,000.

Somerset County.

A strike of hod carriers employed on the extensive estate of James B. Duke, near Somerville, took place because some laborers who had been engaged in doing other work for Mr. Duke were detailed to carry material to the masons employed on an addition that was being made to the family home. The strikers who were union men, threatened the lives of the laborers if they did not cease to carry the hod, and in consequence of these threats, which were accompanied with violence, Mr. Duke caused the arrest of the

strikers, 15 in number. These men were locked up in the Somerville jail, and held to bail in the sum of $100 each.

Union County.

About 12 laborers employed on a sewer excavation at Westfield, went on strike for a slight advance in wages, which after a few hours delay, was granted by the contractors.