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WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE LUMBER,
MILLWORK, AND FURNITURE INDUSTRIES
1907 TO 1913



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BULLETIN OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN LUMBER MANUFACTURING, MILL- WORK, AND FURNITURE MANUFACTURING, 1907 TO 1913.

LUMBER MANUFACTURING.

SUMMARY.

This report, based on information obtained from representative establishments, shows the full-time weekly earnings, the full-time hours of labor per week, and the rates of wages per hour in the principal occupations in the lumber industry in the United States. Figures relating to full-time hours of labor per week and rates of wages per hour are presented for the years 1907 to 1913 inclusive, and for full-time weekly earnings for the years 1910 to 1913 inclusive.

Earlier reports of this Bureau present wages and hours of labor in the industry from 1890 to 1912.¹

Briefly summarized, the average full-time weekly earnings of employees engaged in lumber manufacturing in 1913 were 3.4 per cent higher than such earnings in 1912, 4.9 per cent higher than in 1911, and 5.4 per cent higher than in 1910. The full-time hours of labor per week in 1913 were 0.7 per cent lower than in 1912, and 0.5 per cent lower than in each of the years 1910 and 1911. Rates of wages or earnings per hour in 1913 were 4 per cent higher than in 1912, 5.4 per cent higher than in 1911, and 5.7 per cent higher than in 1910.

The most significant facts concerning the occupations covered by this report are summarized in the table below. The data for the years 1907 to 1911 were secured in 1911. Owing to the difficulty of finding establishments having records extending back for a period of years and also owing to the amount of work involved, data for 1907 to 1909 were secured from a smaller number of establishments than have furnished data for the later years.

According to the plan of the table, direct comparisons, which are indicated by the grouping of the years within brackets, can be made properly only between two or more successive years where the data are for identical establishments.

¹ Previous reports of wages and hours of labor in the lumber manufacturing industry have been published by the Bureau as follows: Nineteenth Annual Report, covering 1890 to 1903; Bulletin No. 59 (July, 1905), covering 1903 and 1904; Bulletin No. 65 (July, 1906), covering 1904 and 1905; Bulletin No. 71 (July, 1907), covering 1905 and 1906; Bulletin No. 77 (July, 1908), covering 1906 and 1907; and Bulletin No. 129 (August, 1913), covering 1907 to 1912.

The data are for one pay-roll period in each year, the period ending nearest May 15 being selected, except in a very few establishments in which conditions in May were abnormal.

The figures for the years 1907 to the first presentation for 1912 are reproduced from Bulletin No. 129, except the average full-time weekly earnings for 1910 to 1912, which figures have been computed for this Bulletin from data gathered for those years. The average full-time weekly earnings have not been computed for the period 1907 to 1910 owing to the lack of funds. It will be observed that the average full-time weekly earnings generally are not exactly the same as the product of the average rate of wages per hour and the average full-time hours per week. This difference is explained on page 16.

In 1913 the average full-time weekly earnings of employees engaged in lumber manufacturing, represented by 10 occupations, varied from \$10.40 for laborers to \$33.90 for band sawyers. The full-time hours of labor per week in 1913 varied in the several mills. In a few instances the working time was less than 60 hours, and in a few instances over 66. The predominating working time was 60 hours per week, although for quite a percentage of the employees it was 66 hours.

All of the employees for whom figures are presented in this report are males.

AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK AND RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN LUMBER MANUFACTURING, 1907 TO 1913.

[The figures set opposite each bracketed group of years are for identical establishments.]

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Per cent of employees whose full-time hours per week were—					Average rate of wages per hour.	Per cent of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.				Average full-time weekly earnings.
				Under 60	60	Over 60 and under 66	66	Over 66		Under 14 cts.	14 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 25 cts.	25 cts. and over.	
Doggers:														
273 establishments..	(1911	852	61.5	1.7	71.6	4.8	20.9	0.9	\$.1791	23.6	30.7	38.2	7.5	\$10.96
	1912	869	61.4	1.9	72.3	5.2	19.7	.9	.1803	19.9	33.3	39.6	7.1	11.03
334 establishments..	(1912	973	61.4	1.8	72.1	4.9	19.8	1.2	.1810	19.0	33.5	39.9	7.6	11.06
	1913	939	61.2	3.8	73.6	5.3	16.0	1.3	.1845	14.8	35.6	39.1	10.5	11.22
Laborers:														
41 establishments...	(1907	4,097	60.5	3.3	86.5	5.4	3.6	1.3	.1827	15.5	33.8	45.3	5.4	(1)
	1908	3,662	60.6	5.4	82.7	6.5	4.0	1.4	.1665	19.4	50.8	28.3	1.6	(1)
	1909	3,910	60.5	4.7	83.8	6.2	3.9	1.3	.1708	16.8	45.5	36.0	1.8	(1)
	1910	4,582	60.5	5.3	84.9	5.3	3.4	1.1	.1832	13.7	27.7	54.2	4.4	(1)
245 establishments..	(1910	20,327	61.3	2.9	73.8	4.9	17.7	.6	.1660	29.4	30.9	36.7	3.0	10.12
	1911	19,256	61.3	2.5	73.6	5.4	17.9	.6	.1655	29.1	33.9	33.9	3.2	10.10
299 establishments..	(1911	26,784	61.4	1.4	73.1	6.5	18.2	.7	.1621	31.3	36.6	28.9	3.1	9.91
	1912	25,506	61.5	1.5	71.9	6.6	19.0	1.0	.1641	31.2	37.0	27.7	4.3	10.04
361 establishments..	(1912	29,365	61.5	1.6	71.6	4.9	20.6	1.3	.1639	31.6	36.6	27.3	4.4	10.03
	1913	28,835	61.1	3.2	76.0	5.7	14.0	1.1	.1708	26.5	34.9	32.4	6.2	10.40

¹ Not computed.

AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK AND RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN LUMBER MANUFACTURING, 1907 TO 1913—Contd.

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Per cent of employees whose full-time hours per week were—					Average rate of wages per hour.	Per cent of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.				Average full-time weekly earnings.
				Under 60	60	Over 60 and under 66	66	Over 66		Under 14 cts.	14 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 25 cts.	25 cts. and over.	
Machine feeders, planing mill:														
178 establishments..	1911	1,156	61.3	1.7	75.3	5.5	17.4	.....	\$0.1792	17.3	42.5	28.1	12.3	\$10.94
	1912	1,165	61.1	.7	78.8	5.9	14.6	.....	.1849	14.2	39.7	33.1	12.9	11.27
253 establishments..	1912	1,548	61.4	.7	73.8	4.6	19.5	1.4	.1810	20.0	36.9	31.2	12.0	11.07
	1913	1,531	61.1	3.1	75.6	5.1	15.2	1.0	.1863	15.0	39.3	30.3	15.4	11.34
Trimmer operators:														
37 establishments..	1907	72	60.7	2.8	83.3	4.2	6.9	2.8	.2070	9.7	15.3	55.5	19.4	(1)
	1908	68	60.7	3.0	82.4	4.4	7.4	2.9	.1959	10.3	29.4	41.2	19.1	(1)
	1909	72	60.7	2.8	83.3	4.2	6.9	2.8	.1971	8.4	30.5	41.7	19.4	(1)
	1910	74	60.7	2.8	82.4	5.4	6.8	2.7	.1969	8.1	20.3	48.7	23.0	(1)
228 establishments..	1910	503	61.0	1.8	78.9	3.4	15.3	.6	.2089	11.3	18.1	46.0	24.7	12.71
	1911	485	61.0	1.8	79.0	3.5	15.1	.6	.2113	11.0	18.5	43.7	26.8	12.85
294 establishments..	1911	479	61.3	1.2	75.6	5.0	17.3	.8	.2092	11.0	20.1	41.9	26.9	12.77
	1912	441	61.3	1.9	75.1	5.3	17.0	.9	.2104	10.4	20.9	42.8	25.8	12.84
346 establishments..	1912	511	61.2	2.2	75.7	4.3	16.8	1.0	.2088	10.4	22.5	42.9	24.3	12.73
	1913	538	61.0	3.5	78.1	3.9	13.6	.9	.2172	7.8	20.4	42.4	29.4	13.20
										Under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 cts. and over.	
Carriage men:														
41 establishments..	1907	208	60.7	3.9	81.2	6.2	5.3	3.4	.2184	30.7	32.7	29.8	6.7	(1)
	1908	201	60.8	4.0	80.6	6.5	5.5	3.5	.2074	42.8	29.9	20.9	6.5	(1)
	1909	195	60.8	4.6	79.5	6.7	5.6	3.6	.2115	36.4	32.3	24.1	7.2	(1)
	1910	215	60.7	3.7	81.9	6.1	5.1	3.3	.2196	27.9	36.3	29.8	6.0	(1)
245 establishments..	1910	1,327	61.4	2.2	72.9	4.7	19.7	.7	.2088	43.8	26.3	18.4	11.5	12.76
	1911	1,298	61.3	2.2	73.9	4.8	18.4	.7	.2119	41.6	25.6	20.1	12.7	12.94
Edgemen:														
41 establishments..	1907	79	60.7	2.6	82.3	6.3	6.3	2.5	.2535	19.0	15.2	40.5	25.4	(1)
	1908	78	60.7	3.9	80.8	6.4	6.4	2.6	.2457	20.6	20.5	42.3	16.7	(1)
	1909	77	60.7	3.9	80.5	6.5	6.5	2.6	.2481	20.8	19.5	40.3	19.5	(1)
	1910	84	60.7	3.6	82.1	6.0	6.0	2.4	.2647	16.8	16.7	35.7	31.0	(1)
245 establishments..	1910	585	61.2	1.9	75.6	5.2	16.9	.5	.2553	16.1	19.5	37.1	27.2	15.58
	1911	569	61.2	1.9	76.1	5.5	16.0	.5	.2589	14.5	18.8	36.6	30.3	15.79
299 establishments..	1911	684	61.3	1.3	76.2	5.2	16.7	.6	.2599	14.0	18.9	37.6	29.4	15.86
	1912	686	61.2	1.6	76.4	5.9	15.5	.6	.2601	14.0	18.1	38.5	29.4	15.87
361 establishments..	1912	751	61.2	1.7	75.8	5.7	16.0	.8	.2617	13.2	18.1	39.3	29.4	15.97
	1913	754	61.0	4.0	77.1	5.8	12.3	.8	.2677	12.7	15.1	38.1	34.1	16.28
Sawyers, resaw:														
98 establishments..	1911	149	60.7	1.3	85.9	4.7	8.1	.....	.2515	14.8	28.9	30.2	26.2	15.24
	1912	147	60.7	1.4	85.7	4.8	8.2	.....	.2556	12.9	27.2	31.3	28.6	15.48
138 establishments..	1912	197	60.7	1.0	85.3	4.1	9.6	.....	.2543	14.2	28.4	30.5	26.9	15.41
	1913	192	60.7	2.1	85.4	3.6	8.9	.....	.2607	12.5	24.5	31.8	31.3	15.77
Setters:														
301 establishments..	1911	714	61.3	1.2	75.2	5.6	16.9	.8	.2506	15.8	22.4	34.2	27.6	15.30
	1912	713	61.3	1.6	75.3	5.9	16.3	1.0	.2518	15.5	21.3	36.5	26.6	15.37
361 establishments..	1912	780	61.3	1.8	75.4	5.5	16.2	1.2	.2499	15.6	21.7	38.3	24.4	15.29
	1913	782	61.0	3.2	77.6	5.5	12.3	1.4	.2583	12.7	20.7	38.0	28.6	15.71

¹ Not computed.

AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK AND RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN LUMBER MANUFACTURING, 1907 TO 1913—Concl'd.

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Per cent of employees whose full-time hours per week were—					Average rate of wages per hour.	Per cent of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.				Average full-time weekly earnings.
				Under 60	60	Over 60 and under 66	66	Over 66		Under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 cts. and over.	
Sawyers, gang:														
5 establishments...	1907	6	60.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	\$0.2708	.....	66.7	33.3	.....	(1)
	1908	6	60.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.2558	33.3	50.0	16.7	.....	(1)
	1909	6	60.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.2583	33.3	33.3	33.3	.....	(1)
	1910	6	60.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.2642	16.7	50.0	33.3	.....	(1)
52 establishments...	1910	64	61.4	.....	75.0	4.7	20.3	.....	.3092	22.0	21.9	32.8	23.4	\$18.88
	1911	60	61.6	.....	71.7	5.0	23.3	.....	.3006	23.4	23.3	33.3	20.0	18.42
66 establishments...	1911	74	61.6	.....	71.6	2.7	25.7	.....	.3061	19.0	27.0	31.1	23.0	18.77
	1912	75	61.6	.....	70.7	4.0	25.3	.....	.3058	14.6	30.7	32.0	22.7	18.74
71 establishments...	1912	79	61.7	1.3	69.6	2.5	25.3	1.3	.3072	15.2	29.1	35.4	20.3	18.86
	1913	80	61.4	5.0	68.8	2.5	22.5	1.3	.3109	13.8	27.5	38.8	20.0	19.02
										Under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.	
Sawyers, band :														
34 establishments...	1907	71	60.8	2.8	84.5	5.6	7.0	.....	.4901	11.3	32.4	39.4	16.9	(1)
	1908	69	60.8	2.8	85.5	4.3	7.2	.....	.4807	14.5	29.0	40.6	15.9	(1)
	1909	69	60.8	2.8	85.5	4.3	7.2	.....	.4894	14.5	27.5	36.2	21.7	(1)
	1910	73	60.7	2.8	86.3	4.1	6.8	.....	.5007	12.3	28.8	34.2	24.7	(1)
203 establishments...	1910	429	61.2	2.3	74.6	6.5	16.5	.....	.5431	7.5	20.7	34.0	37.8	33.18
	1911	432	61.2	2.3	75.2	6.7	15.7	.....	.5535	7.2	19.2	32.4	41.2	33.79
243 establishments...	1911	508	61.2	1.6	76.4	6.3	15.7	.....	.5503	8.1	17.3	35.2	39.4	33.61
	1912	492	61.2	2.0	77.0	6.1	14.8	.....	.5514	7.3	18.7	33.5	40.4	33.64
288 establishments...	1912	561	61.1	2.0	77.2	5.3	15.5	.....	.5457	6.8	20.3	34.9	38.0	33.47
	1913	554	60.9	3.6	78.2	5.4	12.8	.....	.5568	6.5	18.1	33.6	41.9	33.90
Sawyers, circular:														
12 establishments...	1907	14	61.3	7.1	71.4	7.1	.....	14.3	.5448	7.1	21.4	42.9	28.6	(1)
	1908	14	61.3	7.1	71.4	7.1	.....	14.3	.5186	7.1	35.7	28.6	28.6	(1)
	1909	13	61.3	7.7	69.2	7.7	.....	15.4	.5254	7.7	30.8	38.5	23.1	(1)
	1910	14	61.3	7.1	71.4	7.1	.....	14.3	.5501	.....	35.7	28.6	35.7	(1)
58 establishments...	1910	81	61.9	1.2	66.7	2.5	25.9	3.7	.4964	11.1	32.1	39.5	17.3	30.66
	1911	78	62.0	1.3	65.4	2.6	26.9	3.8	.4976	11.6	29.5	41.0	17.9	30.77
72 establishments...	1911	95	62.6	1.1	56.8	4.2	34.7	3.2	.5036	11.6	28.4	42.1	17.9	31.42
	1912	94	62.5	1.1	58.5	4.3	29.8	6.4	.5091	14.9	19.1	46.8	19.1	31.70
92 establishments...	1912	119	62.4	2.5	58.0	7.6	25.2	6.7	.4990	18.5	20.2	41.2	20.2	31.03
	1913	123	62.0	3.3	64.2	7.3	17.9	7.3	.5134	15.4	21.1	37.4	26.0	31.71

¹ Not computed.

Wages and hours of labor vary in different establishments. Hence the inclusion or exclusion of an establishment in a group, if the wages and hours therein differ considerably from the average, may raise or lower the average for the group. In the above table it is seen that data for laborers, for instance, are reported for 245 identical estab-

lishments in 1910 and 1911, and for 299 identical establishments in 1911 and 1912. This does not mean, however, that all of the 245 establishments in the former period are included in the 299 reported in the latter period; 26 dropped out and 80 others were added, hence, as the average earnings of laborers in the establishments which dropped out varied from the average of those which were added, the average earnings for 1911 differed in the two groups of establishments. In this occupation it is seen that the average full-time weekly earnings decreased from \$10.12 in 1910 to \$10.10 in 1911, in 245 establishments; and increased from \$9.91 in 1911 to \$10.04 in 1912, in the 299 establishments reported. As the two groups of establishments do not show exactly the same earnings for 1911, it would not be a safe comparison to state that the earnings decreased from \$10.12 in 1910 to \$10.04 in 1912. The movement from one year to another is indicated with a greater degree of certainty by the figures for identical establishments. The difference between \$10.12 and \$10.10 represents the decrease from 1910 to 1911, and the difference between \$9.91 and \$10.04 represents the increase from 1911 to 1912, as nearly as can be determined from the data available. In the table the comparable data for identical establishments are bracketed together.

Owing to variation in the number of establishments from year to year it is difficult to make a comparison of the actual data over a period of several years which will give an exact measure of the changes. To aid in the making of such a comparison relative (or index) numbers have been computed from the averages in the preceding table for full-time hours per week, rates of wages per hour, and full-time weekly earnings for each occupation for the years 1910 to 1913, inclusive. These relative or index numbers are simply percentages in which the figures for 1913 are taken as the base, or 100 per cent. The relative for each year is the per cent that the average in that year is of the average for 1913, as determined by the method explained on page 18. Thus, in the table below, the full-time weekly earnings of laborers in 1910 were 95.4 per cent of the full-time weekly earnings in 1913.

It will be observed that the general tendency of the several occupations is toward a reduction of working hours and an increase in rates of wages per hour and of earnings per full week. No data are available to show the amount of work afforded employees each year or the variation from year to year. The relative full-time hours per week indicate the change in the hours of labor of employees working full time, but do not reflect in any way the greater or less amount of full-time work afforded. This point is further discussed on page 15.

RELATIVE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN LUMBER MANUFACTURING, 1910 TO 1913.

(1913=100.0.)

Year.	Doggers.			Edgemen.			Laborers.			Machine feeders, planing mill.			Sawyers, band.		
	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.
1910.....	.....	.....	.....	100.5	96.3	96.7	100.5	95.1	95.4	.....	.....	.....	100.3	96.0	96.9
1911.....	100.5	97.5	97.9	100.5	97.7	98.0	100.5	94.8	95.2	100.8	94.2	94.8	100.3	97.9	98.6
1912.....	100.3	98.1	98.6	100.3	97.8	98.1	100.7	96.0	96.4	100.5	97.2	97.6	100.3	98.0	98.7
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Sawyers, circular.			Sawyers, gang.			Sawyers, resaw.			Setters.			Trimmers.		
	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.
1910.....	100.7	95.9	96.7	100.2	101.7	101.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.3	94.5	94.9
1911.....	100.8	96.2	97.0	100.5	98.9	99.3	100.0	96.0	96.2	100.7	96.3	96.9	100.3	95.6	95.9
1912.....	100.7	97.2	97.9	100.5	98.8	99.2	100.0	97.6	97.7	100.5	96.8	97.3	100.3	96.1	96.4
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A like table of relative numbers is next shown for the industry as a whole, as determined by a combination of the data for the several occupations covered. Data were obtained for the principal occupations of the industry but not for all occupations. The method of computing this table is explained on page 19.

RELATIVE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR AND FULL TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN LUMBER MANUFACTURING, 1910 TO 1913.

(1913=100.0.)

Year.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.
1910.....	100.5	94.6	94.9
1911.....	100.5	94.9	95.3
1912.....	100.7	96.2	96.7
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the table it is seen that the relative or index number for full-time hours per week in lumber manufacturing decreased from 100.5 in 1910 to 100 in 1913, or, in other words, full-time hours per week in 1910 were 100.5 per cent of what they were in 1913. The relative or index number for rate of wages per hour increased from 94.6 in 1910 to 100 in 1913. The increase in full-time weekly earnings was practically the same as the increase in wages per hour, it being from an index of 94.9 in 1910 to 100 in 1913.

In examining the relative or index numbers for the several occupations and for the industry as a whole in the two tables above, it will be observed that they have been computed with 1913 taken as the base, or 100 per cent. In the preceding reports of the Bureau relating to this industry relative numbers for rates of wages per hour and for hours of labor per week were presented back to 1890 and the base, or 100 per cent, was not the average rate of wages per hour or the average full-time hours per week in any one year, but the average rate of wages per hour and the average full-time hours per week for the 10-year period, 1890-1899. The table of such relative numbers for the years 1890 to 1912 appears on page 154.

There are several reasons for changing the base to the most recent year.

The primary reason for changing the base to the last available year is that as the scope of the inquiry has been enlarged in recent years it has seemed necessary in order to represent the industry adequately to include additional occupations. As no data were available for these occupations for 1890 to 1899, no relatives or index numbers could be computed for them with such period as a base. By using the last year as a base, however, it is possible to compute relatives for such additional occupations.

Again, relative or index numbers are most frequently used to compare the current year with different preceding years, and generally with the few years immediately preceding. Probably comparison between 1913 and 1912 will be made more often than between any other two years, and a comparison of any relative number with 100 conveys a clearer idea than a comparison with any other number. For example, the ratio 99.4 : 100 is more clearly grasped than the equal ratio 154.4 : 155.4.

A third reason for a change of base from 1890-1899 to 1913 is that any imperfections of data (due, for example, to a small number of establishments) are carried into the index numbers for the earlier years and continued when additions are made from year to year. The data for 1913 are the most comprehensive and satisfactory that have been gathered in any year and the data back to 1910 are more satisfactory than in the earlier years. This reason for the change of base is further explained on page 16.

For this Bulletin relative numbers have been computed back to the year 1910 on the basis of 1913 equal to 100 per cent. They were not computed for earlier years because data were available from a very much smaller number of establishments, and further because of the large amount of work involved. The relative numbers for the several occupations were computed in both the old and the new series by the same process, which is explained on page 18. The relative numbers for the occupations shown in the new series here

presented differ from those of the old series, shown in preceding reports, because of the change of the base; but the ratio existing between any two years is the same in both series. The relative numbers for the industry as a whole have likewise been recomputed with 1913 as the base.

In addition to making a change of the base year, a change has also been made in the method of computing the industry relatives; and, because of this change, the relatives for the industry as a whole here presented not only differ from the relatives computed by the old method but show a slightly different ratio of change from year to year. In Bulletin No. 129 the relative numbers for this industry were averages of the relative numbers of the several occupations. For each year, for example, the relative rate of wages per hour of each occupation was multiplied (weighted) by the number of employees in that occupation. The products thus computed for all occupations were added, and the sum divided by the total employees in all occupations.

In computing the relative numbers from 1910 to 1913 for the industry as a whole, as presented in this Bulletin, a combination was made, not of the relative numbers for the several occupations, but of the actual hours and wages of the several occupations. For each year the average hours and wages were computed for all employees in all occupations and the average for each preceding year was compared with the average for 1913 to determine the index. It was deemed necessary to make this change in method because a change in the industry is not always accurately reflected by the relative computed by averaging the occupation relatives. This reason is more fully explained on page 19.

In addition to the relative numbers shown for the several occupations and for the industry, three tables are here presented showing the per cent of increase or decrease in full-time hours of labor per week, rates of wages per hour, and full-time weekly earnings in 1913, as compared with each preceding year back to 1910. The figures of these tables are computed from the relative numbers shown on page 10, and simply reverse the method of comparison. Each of the three tables also shows the increase or decrease in 1912 as compared with 1911, and in 1911 as compared with 1910.

Referring to the third line of the first table, it is seen that the full-time hours of laborers in 1913 were 0.5 per cent lower than in 1910, 0.5 per cent lower than in 1911, and 0.7 per cent lower than in 1912. Further, it is seen that the full-time hours of labor in this occupation were 0.2 per cent higher in 1912 than in 1911 and in 1911 the same as in 1910. The other figures of the table are read in like manner.

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, 1913 COMPARED WITH EACH OF THE 3 YEARS PRECEDING, 1912 COMPARED WITH 1911, AND 1911 COMPARED WITH 1910.

FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK.

Occupation.	Per cent higher (+) or lower (-) in 1913 than in—			Per cent higher (+) or lower (-) in—	
	1910	1911	1912	1912 than in 1911	1911 than in 1910
Doggers.....	(1)	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	(2)
Edgermen.....	-0.5	- .5	- .3	- .2	(3)
Laborers.....	- .5	- .5	- .7	+ .2	(3)
Machine feeders, planing mill.....	(2)	- .8	- .5	- .3	(2)
Sawyers, band.....	- .3	- .3	- .3	(3)	(3)
Sawyers, circular.....	- .7	- .8	- .7	- .1	+0.1
Sawyers, gang.....	- .2	- .5	- .5	(3)	+ .3
Sawyers, resaw.....	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)
Setters.....	(1)	- .7	- .5	- .2	(2)
Trimmers.....	- .3	- .3	- .3	(3)	(3)
The industry.....	4 - .5	- .5	- .7	+ .2	(3)

RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR.

Doggers.....	(1)	+2.6	+1.9	+0.6	(2)
Edgermen.....	+3.8	+2.4	+2.2	+ .1	+1.5
Laborers.....	+5.2	+5.5	+4.2	+1.3	- .3
Machine feeders, planing mill.....	(2)	+6.2	+2.9	+3.2	(2)
Sawyers, band.....	+4.2	+2.1	+2.0	+ .1	+2.0
Sawyers, circular.....	+4.3	+4.0	+2.9	+1.0	+ .3
Sawyers, gang.....	-1.7	+1.1	+1.2	- .1	-2.8
Sawyers, resaw.....	(2)	+4.2	+2.5	+1.7	(2)
Setters.....	(1)	+3.8	+3.3	+ .5	(2)
Trimmers.....	+5.8	+4.6	+4.1	+ .5	+1.2
The industry.....	4 +5.7	+5.4	+4.0	+1.4	+ .3

FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS.

Doggers.....	(1)	+2.1	+1.4	+0.7	(2)
Edgermen.....	+3.4	+2.0	+1.9	+ .1	+1.3
Laborers.....	+4.8	+5.0	+3.7	+1.3	- .2
Machine feeders, planing mill.....	(2)	+5.5	+2.5	+3.0	(2)
Sawyers, band.....	+3.2	+1.4	+1.3	+ .1	+1.8
Sawyers, circular.....	+3.4	+3.1	+2.1	+ .9	+ .3
Sawyers, gang.....	-1.8	+ .7	+ .8	- .1	-2.5
Sawyers, resaw.....	(2)	+4.0	+2.4	+1.6	(2)
Setters.....	(1)	+3.2	+2.8	+ .4	(2)
Trimmers.....	+5.4	+4.3	+3.7	+ .5	+1.1
The industry.....	4 +5.4	+4.9	+3.4	+1.5	+ .4

¹ Not shown as a separate occupation.

² No data.

³ No change.

⁴ 1910 data for carriage men are not considered or shown in detail in this table, but are considered and do enter in the figures for 1910 for the industry. Carriage men were divided into doggers and setters in 1911, 1912, and 1913.

EXPLANATION OF SCOPE AND METHOD.

This report includes establishments engaged in manufacturing lumber, including planing and kiln drying when carried on in connection with the sawmills. The planing is in most cases done immediately following and in connection with the sawing of lumber and is therefore quite properly considered a part of lumber industry.

All information in this report was secured from pay rolls of the various establishments by the agents of the Bureau. The number of establishments for which data were secured varied considerably during the period included in this report as follows:

1907 to 1910.....	40 identical establishments.
1910 and 1911.....	245 identical establishments.
1911 and 1912.....	301 identical establishments.
1912 and 1913.....	361 identical establishments.

The data for 1907 to 1911 were secured in 1911 and the number of establishments included for the full period for 1907 to 1910, inclusive, was limited owing to the difficulty of finding establishments that had preserved complete records for those years and also owing to the large amount of work involved.

The establishments varied from year to year, as establishments go out of business or cease to be representative and new establishments must be substituted in the wage study. Occasionally occupations are dispensed with in a mill or new occupations introduced and sometimes data are not available for all occupations desired from a mill. Data for a group of establishments in any year will not be precisely the same as for a different group in the same year, even though nearly all of the establishments may be common to both groups. In using the actual figures in this report comparison from year to year should be made only between data coming from identical establishments. In the tables the data from identical establishments are bracketed together. Data from an establishment are not included in the report unless the information for at least two years is available.

In selecting establishments from which to secure data the Bureau undertook to represent all States in which lumber manufacturing is of material importance, the measure of importance being the number of employees reported by the United States Census of Manufactures. The table which follows shows by States the number of employees in lumber manufacturing, as reported by the United States Census Office for 1910, the total number on the pay roll in the establishments from which the Bureau secured data for 1913, and the number in the selected occupations for whom data for 1913 are shown.

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN LUMBER MANUFACTURING AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN ESTABLISHMENTS FOR WHICH DATA ARE SHOWN FOR 1913.

State.	Number of employees reported by United States census of 1910.	Establishments for which data are shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1913.		
		Number of establishments.	Number of employees—	
			On pay roll.	For whom data are shown.
Wisconsin.....	25,445	19	4,788	2,370
Washington.....	41,684	25	6,890	2,604
Michigan.....	27,325	30	5,908	2,566
Louisiana.....	43,996	23	5,784	2,864
Arkansas.....	31,404	19	5,047	2,636
Mississippi.....	32,106	16	3,596	1,877
Minnesota.....	16,650	7	3,464	1,737
Pennsylvania.....	15,707	19	1,281	907
Georgia.....	18,110	22	2,845	1,606
Tennessee.....	19,233	29	1,849	1,209
Alabama.....	20,949	14	2,757	1,245
North Carolina.....	30,534	23	3,352	2,185
Texas.....	21,519	12	3,653	1,601
California.....	15,614	14	2,934	1,600
Virginia.....	29,758	23	2,567	1,698
Maine.....	13,203	19	1,803	1,206
West Virginia.....	17,629	20	1,903	1,070
Florida.....	17,842	12	2,306	1,250
South Carolina.....	13,586	9	2,261	1,108
Oregon.....	13,460	6	2,104	989
Other States ¹	81,424			
United States.....	547,178	361	67,092	34,328

¹ Including States having less than 11,000 each.

According to the census of 1910 more than 85 per cent of the total number of employees in the industry are found in the States in which the establishments furnishing information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics are located.

The number of employees in the establishments from which the Bureau obtained 1913 data was equal to 12.3 per cent of the total in the industry in 1910, and the number of such employees for which the Bureau presents detailed information for 1913 was equal to 6.3 per cent of the total in the industry in 1910.

The pay-roll period taken each year was the one nearest May 15, except in a very few establishments where abnormal conditions made it desirable to take a pay roll for some other time of the year.

The full-time hours of labor per week shown in the tables of the report are the regular full-time hours of work of the occupation under normal conditions in the establishment. The working time is the hours on duty including intervals of waiting for work. The full-time hours per week and the relatives based thereon do not in any way indicate the extent of unemployment. Employees may work overtime, or broken time, or be laid off, or a temporary reduction may be made in working hours, without such change affecting the full-time hours per week, as presented in this Bulletin.

The rates of wages per hour appearing in the tables include the wages of time workers and the earnings of the few pieceworkers found amongst laborers in two establishments. All time rates by the day or week have been reduced to rates per hour, and the earnings of pieceworkers have been reduced to rates per hour, by dividing the earnings by the hours worked. The time workers and pieceworkers are combined in one group.

The full-time weekly earnings are the earnings per week of employees working full time, or the earnings on broken time reduced to equivalent earnings for a full week. In considering changes in full-time earnings per week, notice should also be taken of changes in full-time hours of labor per week.

The averages of full-time hours per week, rates of wages per hour, and full-time weekly earnings are computed by adding the data for each individual employee and dividing the total by the number of employees.

It will be observed that the average full-time weekly earnings generally are not exactly the same as the result that would be obtained by multiplying the average rate per hour by the average hours per week, owing to the fact that hourly rates for individual employees are based on varying hours per week, which has the effect of changing the relative weighting of the wages of the several employees. A hypothetical illustration shows the difference.

	Full-time hours per week.	Rates of wages per week.	Rates of wages per hour.
Employees:			
1.....	48	\$15.00	\$0.3125
1.....	54	14.00	.2593
1.....	54	16.00	.2963
1.....	60	12.00	.2000
Total (4).....	216	57.00	1.0681
Average.....	54	14.25	.2670

The product of \$0.2670 multiplied by 54 is \$14.42, while the average earnings per week is \$14.25.

The change of the basis of comparison in computing the relative or index numbers from the average of 1890-1899 to 1913 is in part explained on page 11.

One of the reasons for the change of the base from 1890-1899 to the last year is that any imperfections in the data for earlier years are continued and compounded in the relative numbers when additions are made from year to year to an old series of relative numbers. The data for the period 1890-1899 were obtained mostly in 1901 from old and often incomplete pay rolls, and it was sometimes difficult to classify properly the employees into the several occupations.

For the 10-year period, 1890-1899, data were obtained from only 56 establishments, while data were obtained for 1912 and 1913 from 361 establishments. The number of establishments varied in the intervening years. While the average of 56 establishments possibly might have been a fairly acceptable base, the average of more than six times as many establishments recently canvassed becomes more nearly representative of the industry, and thus a more satisfactory base. Data are available from 301 establishments for 1911 and 1912 and from 245 establishments for 1910 and 1911.

Were the relative numbers for the occupations recomputed back to 1890 with 1913 as the base, any imperfections in the data for the earlier years would of course be carried into the index numbers for those years, but would not appear in the index numbers for the later years.

With either period as the base, the relative numbers would show with the same degree of accuracy the trend from one year to the next. With 1890-1899 as the base, however, any fault in the relative number for the early years is continued and the relative for 1913 will be at fault. But with the last year as the base, the relative number for any of the recent years is as nearly accurate and representative as the data collected for such years, and does not retain in itself because of a faulty base any imperfections of data gathered in the earlier years. In one series, the relative number, if beginning in fault, continues in fault even though the data of later years be entirely satisfactory. In the other series with the large volume of data for 1913 as the base, any weakness of earlier years does not appear except in such years.

To illustrate the change in the relatives produced by the change of base, relative full-time hours of labor and relative rates of wages per hour of band sawyers for the years 1910 to 1913 are given in the table following, computed with 1913 as the base, and with the average 1890-1899 as the base, so that the relative numbers computed on the two bases may be compared.

RELATIVE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK AND RATE OF WAGES PER HOUR OF BAND SAWYERS COMPUTED ON TWO BASES: AVERAGE 1890-1899=100 AND 1913=100.

Year.	Relative full-time hours per week.		Relative rate of wages per hour.	
	Relative, average 1890-1899 equals 100.	Relative, 1913 equals 100.	Relative, average 1890-1899 equals 100.	Relative, 1913 equals 100.
1910.....	96.6	100.3	135.9	96.0
1911.....	96.6	100.3	138.5	97.9
1912.....	96.6	100.3	138.7	98.0
1913.....	96.3	100.0	141.6	100.0

The first column of relative numbers indicates that the hours per week in 1910 were 96.6 per cent of the average hours in the period 1890-1899, while the next column shows the hours in 1910 to be 100.3 per cent of the hours in 1913. Both series of relatives indicate the same change from 1910 to 1913, each making a decrease of 0.3 per cent.

The first series of relative wages per hour shows an increase from relative 135.9 in 1910 to relative 141.6 in 1913, an increase of 4.2 per cent. The second series shows an increase from 96 in 1910 to 100 per cent in 1913, an increase of 4.2 per cent, or identically the same per cent of increase as in the other series.

The relative rates of wages per hour and the relative full-time hours per week from 1890 to 1912 on the basis of 1890-1899 equal to 100, published in Bulletin No. 129 are reproduced in this Bulletin on pages 151 to 156.

Relative or index numbers for the several occupations and for the industry as a whole from 1910 to 1913 are presented on page 10.

The method of computing such relative or index numbers for an occupation can best be explained by an illustration. The rates of wages per hour of edgemen are taken as an example.

	Number of identical establishments.	Year.			
		1910	1911	1912	1913
Rate of wages per hour.....	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 2em;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> 245 299 361 </div> </div>	\$0.2553	\$0.2589 .2599	\$0.2601 .2617	..... \$0.2677
Relative rate of wages per hour computed therefrom..		96.3	97.7	97.8	100.0
Rate of wages per hour in identical establishments covering the full four years.....	201	.2546	.2580	.2590	.2644
Relative rate of wages per hour computed therefrom..		96.3	97.6	98.0	100.0

The rate per hour for 1913 is taken as the base (100), then \$0.2617 divided by \$0.2677 equals 97.8, the relative for 1912. The ratio of 1911 to 1912 is \$0.2599 to \$0.2601. The relative for 1912 just determined, 97.8, multiplied by \$0.2599, divided by \$0.2601 equals 97.7, the relative for 1911. The ratio of 1910 to 1911 is \$0.2553 to \$0.2589. The relative for 1911, 97.7, multiplied by \$0.2553, divided by \$0.2589 equals 96.3, the relative for 1910.

This method of computing relative numbers over a period of years, as illustrated above, is used because of the changes which occur in the number of establishments.

A method of computing a series of relative numbers should take into account changes in establishments from year to year, as changes naturally occur, some establishments discontinuing operations or ceasing to be representative, and new establishments entering the

field. The method explained above, bringing in the new establishments, has been followed in computing the relatives in this report. Otherwise no use could have been made in the index of the data from the additional establishments obtained for the later years.

Of the 245 establishments reporting data for 1910-11, 44 dropped out later and only 201 reported for the entire period. The average rates of wages per hour for the 201 establishments reporting for the entire period are shown also in the above table, with relatives computed therefrom. As might be expected, these relatives differ from the relatives based on the greater number of establishments. Presumptively they are not as nearly representative as are the relatives based on the greater number of establishments, but they are given here as an illustration of the difference shown by relatives based on different amounts of data.

Data concerning rates of wages and hours of labor for the period 1907 to 1910, being available from a preceding Bulletin, are here reproduced, but, as before stated, owing to the small number of establishments in that period, and limited funds, it has not been deemed advisable to compute relative numbers therefor, and average full-time weekly earnings have not been computed for that period.

A word of caution is given as to the use of relative numbers. The per cent of increase or decrease from one year to another is not the difference between the relative numbers for the years. Thus, in the table above, the relative rate of wages per hour increased from 96.3 in 1910 to 100 in 1913, an increase in the relative of 3.7 over the relative 96.3, making an increase of 3.8 per cent.

While the base for the computation of the relative numbers for the several occupations has been changed from the average of 1890-1899 to 1913, the method of computation has remained the same.

The relative numbers for the industry as a whole, however, have been computed for this Bulletin not only with a change of base but in a different manner than for preceding Bulletins and hence may be expected to show some variations in results. The change is referred to on page 12. The relative numbers for the industry published in Bulletin No. 129 were computed from the relative numbers of the several occupations. The relative numbers for the industry here presented, covering 1910 to 1913, are computed directly from the average hours of labor, rates of wages per hour, and weekly earnings of all employees in all occupations combined. In other words, the relatives for the industry as a whole have been computed for this report in the same manner as the relatives for each occupation.

It was deemed necessary to make this change because by this method the changes in the industry are more accurately reflected by the relative thus computed than by computing the industry relative from the relatives of the several occupations.

The following table for a hypothetical industry illustrates how a change in the industry as a whole may not be reflected by a combination of the relatives of the occupations:

Actual wages.

Occupation.	1912			1913		
	Em- ployees.	Rate of wages per day.	Aggre- gate.	Em- ployees.	Rate of wages per day.	Aggre- gate.
Occupation A.....	20	\$1.20	\$24.00	30	\$1.33 $\frac{1}{3}$	\$40.00
Occupation B.....	20	3.60	72.00	10	4.00	40.00
Total.....	40		96.00	40		80.00
Average.....			2.40			2.00
Relative.....			120.0			100.0

Relative wages.

Occupation A.....	20	90	1,800	30	100	3,000
Occupation B.....	20	90	1,800	10	100	1,000
Total.....	40		3,600	40		4,000
Average.....			90.0			100.0

In this hypothetical table it is assumed that there were two occupations, A and B. Each occupation received an advance of wages in 1913, but there was a change in the number of employees in the two occupations, a larger proportion of lower skilled employees being employed.

The average rate of wages of both occupations combined in 1912 was \$2.40 and in 1913 it was \$2. Taking 1913 as the base, the relative for the industry for 1912 would be 120. On the other hand, computing the relative for each occupation, combining the relatives, and making the average thereof, the relative for 1912 is 90 as against 100 for 1913. Computed from occupation relatives, the relative rate of wages for the industry appears to increase from 90 to 100, while the relative for the industry as a whole, computed from the average rates, because of the change in number of employees in the occupations, actually decreased from 120 to 100.

The general tendency of many industries is toward an increase in the proportion of unskilled or low skilled employees to highly skilled employees, because of specialization and the increasing efficiency of machinery.

Even though it were possible to cover the same number of establishments each year, it would not be possible to cover identical establishments for a considerable number of years, as firms go out of business or for some reason it becomes impossible to get acceptable data from some firms. The desire of the Bureau is to enlarge the scope of the study from time to time by covering a larger number of

establishments. In computing the relative from year to year, it is necessary, therefore, to use the method described on page 18, grouping the data for identical establishments in groups of two or more years as available. This method is necessary whether the industry relative be computed from the actual average wages and hours of all occupations or an average of the relatives of all occupations.

In the necessary use of the method described, a material statistical error may result if the industry relative is computed from the relatives of the occupations instead of the average for the industry. If the establishments should remain identical through a period of a few years and wages and hours in a later year return to the same wages and hours as in a preceding year, industry relatives computed from actual averages will be the same for the same averages occurring in the different years. If, however, the industry relative be computed from the relatives of the several occupations, like averages will not be represented by like relatives.

The subject is illustrated in the table below, showing a hypothetical industry of three occupations, A, B, and C, of one employee each.

Occupation.	Em- ployees.	1911		1912		1913	
		Rate of wages per day.	Relative wage, as com- pared with 1912.	Rate of wages per day.	Relative wage, as com- pared with 1913.	Rate of wages per day.	Relative wage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A.....	1	\$1.00	100.00	\$1.00	100.00	\$1.00	100.00
B.....	1	2.00	80.00	2.50	125.00	2.00	100.00
C.....	1	3.00	66.67	4.50	150.00	3.00	100.00
Total.....	3	6.00	246.67	8.00	375.00	6.00	300.00
Average.....	1	2.00	82.22	2.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	125.00	2.00	100.00
Relative computed from occupation relatives by method described. 1913 equals 100.....			102.78	.....	125.00	.....	100.00
Relative average rate 1911 (\$2) compared with average rate 1912 (2.66 $\frac{2}{3}$).....			75.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Relative computed from average rate of all occupa- tions. 1913 equals 100.....			100.00	.....	133.33	.....	100.00

In this table column 7 shows the wages of each employee in 1913, and the average wages, \$2. Columns 3 and 5 show the detailed wages and average wages in 1911 and 1912, respectively. Column 8 shows the relative wages with 1913 as the base (100). Column 6 shows the relative wage of each occupation for 1912 as compared with 1913 and the average of such relatives, namely, 125. Column 4 shows the relatives for 1911 as compared with 1912 and the average of such relatives namely, 82.22.

Below the line of the average is the relative for the industry as computed from the averages of the several occupation relatives by

the method explained on page 18, with 1913 equal to 100. The relative for 1912 is 125 as compared with 1913. Computing 82.22 per cent of 125 produces the relative 102.78, the relative for 1911 on the basis of 1913 equal to 100. Thus, the relative for the industry computed from the relatives of the occupations, beginning with 1913 as 100 and working back to 1911, are: 1913 equals 100; 1912 equals 125; 1911 equals 102.78. The actual average wages, however, are: \$2, \$2.66 $\frac{2}{3}$, and \$2. Thus, the same average wage for the industry is not represented by the same relative.

Comparing \$2.66 $\frac{2}{3}$, the average rate for 1912, with \$2, the average rate for 1913, the relative is found to be 133.33. Comparing the average rate for 1911 (\$2) with the average rate for 1912 (\$2.66 $\frac{2}{3}$), the relative is 75, and 75 per cent of 133.33, the relative for 1912, is 100, the relative for 1911 on the basis of 1913 equal to 100, as computed by the described method from the average wages of the industry.

Thus, the illustration shows that the industry relative computed from the average wages for the industry by the described method in identical establishments gives like industry relatives for like industry averages, but that if the industry relative be computed from the relatives of the several occupations, the industry relative may not be the same for the same average wages for the industry in another year.

The industry relatives given in this Bulletin have been computed from the actual average full-time hours per week, rates of wages per hour, and full-time weekly earnings for all employees reported for the industry in the same manner as for each separate occupation. While this method always produces like relatives to represent like actual wages and hours when applied to the data for two groups of establishments, both having one and the same average for any year, it must not be understood that the like relatives will appear for the same concrete numbers when the relatives are computed from data where different groups of establishments show different averages for one and the same year.

Thus, on page 18 it is shown that the relative rate per hour in 1910 as computed through successive pairs of comparable data is 96.3, although \$0.2553, the average rate for 1910 in 245 establishments, is 95.4 per cent of \$0.2677, the average rate shown for 1913 in 361 establishments.

The relative numbers for the lumber manufacturing industry, computed by both methods, are brought into comparison in the table given below. It will be observed that the results obtained by the two methods differ to some extent.

RELATIVE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK AND RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE LUMBER-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY COMPUTED ON TWO BASES: 1913=100 AND AVERAGE 1890-1899=100.

Year.	Method used in this report, 1913 equals 100.			Method used in preceding report, average 1890-1899 equals 100.	
	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.
1910.....	100.5	94.6	94.9	96.5	130.0
1911.....	100.5	94.9	95.3	96.5	129.9
1912.....	100.7	96.2	96.7	96.6	131.5
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	(1)

¹ Not computed.

The figures computed according to the present method show an increase of relative hours of labor from 100.5 in 1910 to 100.7 in 1912, an increase of 0.2 per cent. The figures by the other method show an increase of relative hours from 96.5 in 1910 to 96.6 in 1912, or 0.1 per cent.

Relative rates of wages per hour computed by the present method show an increase from relative 94.6 in 1910 to 96.2 in 1912, an increase of 1.7 per cent. According to the figures by the other method, the increase was from 130 in 1910 to 131.5 in 1912, an increase of 1.2 per cent. Relative full-time earnings were not computed by the other method.

In addition to the text tables presented in the summary, 7 general tables are given, namely:

Table I.—Average and classified rates of wages per hour in the United States, by years, 1907 to 1913.

Table II.—Average and classified rates of wages per hour in each year, by States, 1912 and 1913.

Table III.—Average and classified rates of wages per hour in each State, by years, 1912 and 1913.

Table IV.—Average and classified full-time hours of work per week in the United States, by years, 1907 to 1913.

Table V.—Average and classified full-time hours of work per week in each year, by States, 1912 and 1913.

Table VI.—Average and classified full-time hours of work per week in each State, by years, 1912 and 1913.

Table VII.—Average full-time hours of work per week and average full-time weekly earnings, by States, 1912 and 1913.

In Tables I and IV, in addition to actual data, percentages computed therefrom are given. The data from these two tables are summarized in the text table on pages 6 to 8.

When sufficient data for a State are available to warrant presentation, such data are presented by States in Tables II, III, V, and VI. Tables III and VI repeat the data for the several States given in Tables II and V rearranged for the convenience of the reader.

DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTIVE OCCUPATIONS.

The lumber industry as treated in this report, begins with the work on the log pond and ends with the delivery of the finished product to the carrier for shipment.

Considerable difference in equipment and method of operation exists in the various sections of the country, due in part to the size of the logs, the size of the plant, and also to some extent to the nature of the output; that is, whether largely boards, largely timbers, or a fair proportion of each.

The equipment of a sawmill consists of several or all of the following: Band saw, circular saw, gang saw, resaw, edger, trimmer, and slasher. The band saw is a steel band or belt having a saw-tooth edge. This saw is operated over two wheels, one above and the other below the saw deck. The circular saw is a disk with the cutting teeth on the perimeter. The gang saw is a set of several straight saws set parallel in a frame, which frame operates up and down as the cant is propelled through it.

The band saw is much thinner than the circular and slightly thinner than the gang, and therefore makes less waste in sawdust and a correspondingly greater marketable output from a given log. The resaw is used to saw boards from slabs, to separate into halves the thicker boards, to standardize boards of odd sizes, to cut boards having a bad side to give a clear board, and to increase capacity.

The selected occupations for which data as to wages and hours of labor are compiled by the Bureau are as follows:

Doggers.	Sawyers, circular.
Edgermen.	Sawyers, gang.
Laborers.	Sawyers, resaw.
Machine feeders planing mill.	Setters.
Sawyers, band.	Trimmer operators.

The work of these occupations is performed exclusively by males. A description of the occupations follows.

DOGGERS.

The dogger works on the carriage. He secures the log in place by means of barbs or "dogs" located in the headblocks of the carriage. These "dogs" are operated through levers, by which a downward movement drives them into the log and secures it in place, while an upward movement releases it for turning, etc. In the reports for the years 1907-1911 the occupation term carriage men was used to designate the men working on the carriage, including both doggers and setters.

EDGERMEN.

The edger is a machine having adjustable saws, used to remove the rough edges from the boards and to reduce them to specified widths. The duties of the edgerman are to adjust the saws of the edger to cut the desired widths and to feed the boards into the machine. He inspects the boards to determine the width and adjusts the saws by means of levers.

LABORERS.

This occupation includes the following subdivisions:

In sawmill:

Cant setters.	Sawyer helpers, resaw.
Deck men.	Sizer men.
Dock men.	Slasher men.
Edger helpers.	Sorters.
Edger tailers.	Stackers, kiln, shed, yard.
Gang tailers.	Transfer men.
Pond men.	Trimmer loaders.
Resaw tailers or off-bearers.	Truckers, shed, yard.
Saw tailers.	Unstackers.

In planing mill:

Feeder helpers.	Setters, truck or dolly.
Loaders, buggy, dolly, truck, and railroad car.	Shed men.
Off-bearers or machine tailers.	Tiers or tiers-up.
	Truckers.

Cant setters.—The work of the cant setter is that of placing the cants in position for the gang saw. A cant is a log from which two slabs have been sawed from two opposite sides. If the cants are made from small logs they may be piled one on top of another to a height that will barely pass through the machine, and the cants are also placed side by side to make up the desired width. The logs are moved over rolls as a rule and the work is mainly done by hand with the aid of cant hooks and bars. A few plants have a power crane which is used in setting heavy cants.

Deck men.—The duties of the deck men are to keep the logs straight on the log deck and to roll them down for loading on the carriage. The deck inclines downward to the carriage in order that gravity may do a good deal of the work of rolling down, but irregularities in the logs make the work of the deck men necessary.

Dock men.—Usually the men who handle the timbers going directly from the sawmill to the timber dock as well as those working on the dock and at loading are called dock men. It is not uncommon for the dock men to be known by different names suggested by the particular part of the work they do. The men who come immediately after the live rolls and are the first ones to handle timbers leaving the

mill are sometimes called butting saw men. The men who move the timbers over the rolls from the sawmill to the yard are called roll men or roller men. Those working immediately on the dock may be called skid men and loaders.

Edger helpers.—In large mills the edgerman has one or more helpers whose duty it is to place the boards in such position on the edger table that the edgerman may readily inspect them and be able to adjust his machine without loss of time.

Edger tailers.—These employees are stationed beside the live rolls behind the edger and remove the strips or edgings to the slasher conveyor. This conveyor runs beneath the edger roll table and at right angles to it, so the edgings are simply pulled off the side of the roll table and dropped on the conveyor.

Gang tailers.—The men who work behind the gang saw and take care of the product of that machine are called tailers. They pick out the shims, bark, and other material that becomes entangled or gets in the way, keep the boards in position if they tend to fall down, and, when the sawing is completed, transfer them to the edger. The work is all done by hand except the transferring, which is done by live rolls controlled by a lever.

Pond men.—The men working on the pond, or pound as it is sometimes called, propel the logs to the foot of the incline and start them on the chain which carries them up to the log deck in the mill. They stand on a board walk barely above the surface of the pond, on a small flatboat, or even on the floating logs themselves to do their work, and use a pike pole with which to propel the logs. Incidentally, these men raise the logs which may have sunk in the pond and carry them to the chain by supporting them on the surface of the water.

Resaw tailers.—These men work behind the resaw, take the waste material from the roll table and place it on the conveyor beneath. If a given slab is capable of yielding another board, it is placed on another conveyor, which returns it to the front of the resaw.

Saw tailers.—The slabs, the boards, and the timbers must be removed promptly from the band and circular saws and the accomplishment of this work is the chief duty of the saw tailer. The actual removal of the material is achieved by "live rolls," but some of the material takes a diagonal position on the rolls as it falls from the saw, and the saw tailer must straighten this so that it will go straight over them. To do this he uses a short-handled, sharp-pointed hook, with which he catches the rear end of the timber, board, or slab, and moves it toward or from him, as the case may be, so that it will run straight. Slabs do not run well over the rolls with the bark side down, so the saw tailer, using his hook, gives the slab a quick pull from the lower edge just as it is cut off and causes it to fall face down.

The boards are transferred from the live rolls by this employee by means of two levers. The one lifts a stop on the roll table and bars the progress of the boards, while the other lifts a set of transfer chains which run across the live rolls and pick up the boards and deposit them in front of the edger. In some cases the saw taylor also removes the slabs from the live rolls to the slasher conveyor with the same kind of device used for transferring the boards to the edger. In other cases this work is done by the slasher man. A band mill has a guide through which the band saw runs to hold it steady and causes it to run true through the log. The position of this guide is immediately above the log and of course to meet this demand the guide must be adjustable. It is the duty of the saw taylor to adjust this guide, which he does with a lever. This duty does not apply in the case of a circular saw, but every other duty of the taylor is the same in both types of mill.

Sawyer helpers, resaw.—When conditions demand it, one helper or more assists the sawyer in placing the slabs in position on the resaw table.

Sizer men.—All of the employees under this occupation name are timber handlers. The timbers are carried from the sawmill over the dead rolls to the sizer, which reduces the timber to exact size, and thence to the ramps or timber dock.

Slasher men.—The slabs and edgings are thrown on a conveyor and carried laterally through the slasher, where they are cut into 4-foot lengths. An employee who attends this conveyor and keeps the material going smoothly is called a slasher man.

Sorters.—These employees stand alongside the sorting chain or table, each one taking off a specified grade and placing it on the trucks or dollies.

Stackers, kiln.—The stacking by hand for the kilns is done in the same manner as the yard stacking, but this work when done by machine or patent stacker, as it is frequently called, is quite a different work, yet it is not skilled labor. The power stacker is a chain transfer apparatus which stacks the boards automatically and requires a smaller number of employees to handle the output of a mill than is necessary to do the work by hand. The movements of the machine are controlled by a lever, and when one layer has been placed it is stopped, the strips laid, the machine started again and another layer placed; in this way the operation is repeated until a full car is stacked.

Stackers, shed.—The shed stackers take care of the storing of the kiln-dried lumber. They stack or pile the product in the shed, working in somewhat the same way as the stackers in the yard, except that no transverse strips are placed between successive layers of boards.

Stackers, yard.—This is the work of storing the lumber in the yard for air drying. The men work in pairs, one, standing on the stack which he is building, receives the boards from the other, who stands on the ground and passes the boards to him one by one. In piling transverse sticks are placed at intervals between the layers of lumber in order to permit the passage of air through the piles and thus expedite the drying. An occasional mill delivers the lumber to the yard on wagons, dumping it in the driveway. It is then piled against the stack upon which it is to be placed. This work is also called stacking.

Transfer men.—Between the live-roll tables and the trimmer is a chain transfer or conveyor which delivers the product in front of the trimmer and one man usually attends this for the purpose of disengaging entangled boards. He is sometimes called conveyor man.

Following the work of sorting, the lumber is sometimes handled on a transfer car, and employees handling this work are called transfer men. This work differs from that of the transfer man inside the mill. The transfer car runs on a track parallel to the sorting table and in a depression which brings the top of the car on a level with the floor upon which the trucks stand. These are on tracks running at right angles to the sorting table, and there are corresponding tracks across the top of the transfer car. Transfer men remove the trucks to the transfer car and by it carry them either to the desired track leading to the yard, or to some other place from which the trucks can be taken by team to the yard. There is also a similar track arrangement and transfer car between the sorting table or stacker and the kiln. The cars in both these cases are usually moved by hand and the operators are called transfer men.

Trimmer loaders.—The chain transfer which conveys the lumber to the trimmer ends at the front of the trimmer. Two men, called trimmer loaders, stand here on opposite sides of the conveyor and lift the lumber from the conveyor to the trimmer. They place it so that it will be drawn to the saws regularly and in position to be trimmed most economically.

Other employees are engaged behind the trimmer to keep the product running smoothly on the sorting chain and the waste going into the burner conveyor.

From the trimmer the product passes over a long sorting table, or sorting chain, as it is frequently called, and one or more laborers are usually employed on this to take care of entanglements and move short stock over to one side.

Truckers, shed.—Trucking to the shed is handwork and consists of moving the loaded trucks from the kilns to the dry shed.

Truckers, yard.—These employees move the loaded trucks from the sorting chain to the yard.

Unstackers.—After the cars of dry lumber have been removed from the kilns, the unstackers remove it to the trucks preparatory to carrying to the dry shed for storage or to the planing mill for further manufacture. A few mills do unstacking mechanically.

If the entire product of the mill goes through the kilns it may not be graded while green, but after being dried. In this case the unstackers place the lumber on the head end of a sorting chain or table and it is then graded and sorted in the same manner as at the green sorting chain behind the trimmer. In this way there may be graders and sorters at the kilns.

Feeder helpers.—When heavy stock is being planed, the feeder has an assistant called a helper. He aids the feeder in placing the lumber in position for the machine. He incidentally learns the work of feeding and may succeed to that position.

Loaders, truck or dolly and railroad car.—Lumber is placed on trucks or dollies for transportation about the plant and on railroad cars for shipment by men designated as loaders.

Off-bearers or machine tailers.—If the machine is turning out material that does not require grading an employee called a tailer or off-bearer stands behind it and removes the product.

Setters, truck or dolly.—This work is that of the common laborer, and consists of removing the empty truck and placing the loaded one in position for the machine feeder.

Shed men.—Lumber which is not for immediate shipment is stored in a shed built for this purpose, and is stacked therein by men called shed men or shed stackers.

Tiers or tiers-up.—Molding and light boards, such as ceiling and flooring, are usually tied in small bundles, and this work constitutes the duty of the tier. The grader places the material in racks in the desired quantity for a bundle and the tier secures the bundle with short pieces of tarred cord and places it on a dolly.

Truckers.—The employees in this occupation move the loaded hand trucks from place to place about the plant as conditions may demand. In some cases the same crew may do both loading and trucking.

MACHINE FEEDERS, PLANING MILL.

The work of the feeder is that of taking the lumber from the truck or dolly and feeding it into the machine. His skill lies in his ability to determine quickly the position that the board should be given in order to get the best results. It frequently happens that he must turn the board over or even turn it end for end. On what are known as slow machines it is possible for the feeder to place the boards in position to get the very best results and highest grade of product, but a feeder of a fast machine must place the boards practically as they come to him.

SAWYERS, BAND OR CIRCULAR.

The duties of the sawyer are the same in both the band and circular mill. He controls the movements of the carriage holding the log and also the "nigger," a power appliance used to turn the log on the carriage. In this work he uses levers, and his efficiency depends upon his ability to make the movements of the carriage prompt and uniform, as well as to make the manipulation of the "nigger" sure and timely, and above all to determine how to saw the log with the least waste and get from it the most desirable size and quality of lumber. The successful working of the entire plant depends upon the sawyer more than upon any other one wageworker in the mill, possibly with the exception of the filer. The setter and the dogger work under the sawyer's direction.

SAWYERS, GANG.

The duties of the gang sawyer are to adjust the pressure rolls which hold the logs in position for the gang saw and to regulate the feed of the machine. Large cants may be sawed singly, but small ones are stacked one on top of another and side by side to make a load as large as can be put through the machine. When the cants have been placed in position the sawyer, by use of a lever, lowers the pressure rolls which lie on top of the cants and hold them firmly in position as they pass through the machine. The rolls upon which the cants lie drive them through the machine. By the use of another lever the speed of the feed is controlled; if the timber is hard or the load especially large the feed may be slower, while if the timber is soft or the load small the feed may be faster.

SAWYERS, RESAW.

Some mills conserve a part of the waste by resawing all slabs that are thick enough to make one or more short boards, while others relieve their band or circular saw by making the boards double the desired thickness and reducing this heavy stock by the resaw. The resaw sawyer has charge of the operation of resawing. A horizontal band saw is usually used for resawing slabs and a vertical band saw for resawing heavy lumber.

SETTERS.

The setter works on the carriage. It is his duty to move the log into position for each successive line to be sawed. This is usually handwork and is accomplished by means of a ratchet connected with the headblocks by a shaft and cogs. The ratchet is turned by a lever and has a graduated dial and indicator by which the setter determines when the log is in position for the desired cut. In some mills the ratchet is moved by steam power, the setter controlling the power by a lever. (See also doggers.)

TRIMMER OPERATORS.

The trimmer is a machine used to cut boards to standard length and to square the ends of them. It has saws set at intervals of 2 feet across and above or below the surface of the machine. The board goes across the machine sidewise, and such saw as is desired to cut the board is raised into position by the operator.

This employee usually occupies a pulpit located several feet in front of the trimmer and immediately over the conveyor. He accomplishes his work in different ways, depending on the construction of the machine. Some have cords properly attached with ends hanging in front of the operator, who pulls the cord controlling the saw which he desires to bring into operation; some have levers which accomplish the same work; while others have a keyboard and keys communicating pneumatically with the mechanism of the machine. In a small mill the saw operator helps to load the trimmer and operates the saws by means of foot levers located near the floor at the loader's position.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1913.

[The figures set opposite each bracketed group of years are for identical establishments.]

NUMBER.

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.															
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.				
Carriage men:																				
41 establishments.	(1907	208	60.7	\$0.2184	....	3	12	16	20	13	68	62	14	....	....	....	
	(1908	201	60.8	.2074	....	3	18	15	28	22	60	42	13	....	....	....	
	(1909	195	60.8	.2115	....	....	19	13	29	10	63	47	14	....	....	....	
	(1910	215	60.7	.2196	....	....	18	13	19	10	78	64	13	....	....	....	
245 establishments.	(1910	1,327	61.4	.2088	1	27	173	116	192	73	349	244	151	1	....	....		
	(1911	1,298	61.3	.2119	1	25	151	126	170	68	332	261	163	1	....	....		
Doggers:																				
273 establishments.	(1911	852	61.5	.1791	2	28	171	116	146	51	274	64	....	....	....	....
	(1912	869	61.4	.1803	....	25	148	128	162	66	278	62	....	....	....	....
334 establishments.	(1912	973	61.4	.1810	....	31	154	152	174	73	315	72	2	....	....	....	
	(1913	939	61.2	.1845	2	18	119	172	162	71	296	92	7	....	....	....	
Edgermen:																				
41 establishments.	(1907	79	60.7	.2535	....	2	1	2	7	3	12	32	19	1	....	....		
	(1908	78	60.7	.2457	....	2	....	4	8	2	16	33	12	1	....	....		
	(1909	77	60.7	.2481	....	2	2	3	6	3	15	31	14	1	....	....		
	(1910	84	60.7	.2647	....	....	2	4	4	4	14	30	23	2	1	....			
245 establishments.	(1910	585	61.2	.2553	....	2	17	26	17	33	114	217	151	7	1	....			
	(1911	569	61.2	.2589	....	2	17	21	20	22	107	208	162	9	1	....			
299 establishments.	(1911	684	61.3	.2599	....	5	16	23	21	31	129	257	185	16	1	....			
	(1912	686	61.2	.2601	....	2	16	25	19	34	124	264	184	17	1	....			
361 establishments.	(1912	751	61.2	.2617	....	2	16	28	20	33	136	295	198	22	1	....			
	(1913	754	61.0	.2677	....	1	12	23	24	36	114	287	230	26	1	....			
Laborers:																				
41 establishments.	(1907	4,097	60.5	.1827	77	163	392	440	948	378	1,478	214	7	....	....	....	
	(1908	3,662	60.6	.1665	113	227	370	578	1,280	426	612	54	2	....	....	....	
	(1909	3,910	60.5	.1708	101	226	328	402	1,375	676	732	68	2	....	....	....	
	(1910	4,582	60.5	.1832	62	252	312	321	950	816	1,667	199	3	....	....	....	
245 establishments.	(1910	20,327	61.3	.1660	543	2,822	2,600	2,522	3,760	2,162	5,309	580	29	....	....	....	
	(1911	19,256	61.3	.1655	299	2,664	2,638	2,566	3,963	2,072	4,440	574	40	....	....	....	
299 establishments.	(1911	26,784	61.4	.1621	519	3,649	4,238	4,510	5,312	2,274	5,469	746	67	....	....	....	
	(1912	25,506	61.5	.1641	346	3,291	4,303	4,257	5,179	1,927	5,121	911	153	16	....	2				
361 establishments.	(1912	29,365	61.5	.1639	397	3,809	5,084	4,993	5,757	2,130	5,895	1128	158	14	....	....		
	(1913	28,835	61.1	.1708	199	2,590	4,858	5,043	5,028	2,545	6,788	1532	235	17	....	....		
Machine feeders, planing mill:																				
178 establishments.	(1911	1,156	61.3	.1792	....	48	152	203	288	84	240	122	18	1	....	....		
	(1912	1,165	61.1	.1849	1	27	138	162	300	119	267	131	20	....	....	....	
253 establishments.	(1912	1,548	61.4	.1810	2	65	242	208	363	148	335	160	25	....	....	....	
	(1913	1,531	61.1	.1863	3	48	179	262	339	134	330	173	62	1	....	....		
Sawyers, band:																				
34 establishments.	(1907	71	60.8	.4901	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	23	28	12				
	(1908	69	60.8	.4807	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	20	28	11				
	(1909	69	60.8	.4894	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	19	25	15				
	(1910	73	60.7	.5007	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	21	25	18				
203 establishments.	(1910	429	61.2	.5431	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	29	89	146	162				
	(1911	432	61.2	.5535	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	28	83	140	178				
243 establishments.	(1911	508	61.2	.5503	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	35	88	179	200				
	(1912	492	61.2	.5514	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	31	92	165	199				
288 establishments.	(1912	561	61.1	.5457	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	32	114	196	213				
	(1913	554	60.9	.5568	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	29	100	186	232				
Sawyers, circular:																				
12 establishments.	(1907	14	61.3	.5448	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	6	4				
	(1908	14	61.3	.5186	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	4	4				
	(1909	13	61.3	.5254	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	5	3				
	(1910	14	61.3	.5501	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	5				

TABLE I.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1913—Continued.

NUMBER—Concluded.

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.												
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.	
Sawyers, circular—Concluded.																	
58 establishments.	(1910	81	61.9	\$0.4964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	26	32	14
	(1911	78	62.0	.4976	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	23	32	14
72 establishments.	(1911	95	62.6	.5036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	27	40	17
	(1912	94	62.5	.5091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	8	18	44	18
92 establishments.	(1912	119	62.4	.4990	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	5	13	24	49	24
	(1913	123	62.0	.5134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	13	26	46	32
Sawyers, gang:																	
5 establishments.	(1907	6	60.0	.2708	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....
	(1908	6	60.0	.2558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....
	(1909	6	60.0	.2583	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
	(1910	6	60.0	.2642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....
52 establishments.	(1910	64	61.4	.3092	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	11	14	21	13	2	.....
	(1911	60	61.6	.3006	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	11	14	20	12	.....	.....
66 establishments.	(1911	74	61.6	.3061	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	9	20	23	17	.....	.....
	(1912	75	61.6	.3058	.....	.....	1	4	.....	2	4	23	24	17	.....	.....
71 establishments.	(1912	79	61.7	.3072	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	7	23	28	15	1	.....
	(1913	80	61.4	.3109	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	6	22	31	14	2	.....
Sawyer, resaw:																	
98 establishments.	(1911	149	60.7	.2515	.....	.....	.....	5	9	8	43	45	38	1	.....	.....
	(1912	147	60.7	.2556	.....	.....	.....	5	8	6	40	46	41	1	.....	.....
138 establishments.	(1912	197	60.7	.2543	.....	.....	3	8	9	8	56	60	48	5	.....	.....
	(1913	192	60.7	.2607	.....	.....	1	6	8	9	47	61	55	5	.....	.....
Setters:																	
301 establishments.	(1911	714	61.3	.2506	.....	1	19	33	35	25	160	244	196	1	.....	.....
	(1912	713	61.3	.2518	.....	1	15	36	27	32	152	260	189	1	.....	.....
361 establishments.	(1912	780	61.3	.2499	.....	1	16	36	30	39	169	299	189	1	.....	.....
	(1913	782	61.0	.2583	.....	1	13	23	35	27	162	297	203	21	.....	.....
Trimmer operators:																	
37 establishments.	(1907	72	60.7	.2070	.....	2	5	1	10	7	33	9	5	.....	.....	.....
	(1908	68	60.7	.1959	.....	2	5	6	14	10	18	9	4	.....	.....	.....
	(1909	72	60.7	.1971	.....	2	4	5	17	12	18	9	5	.....	.....	.....
	(1910	74	60.7	.1969	.....	2	4	3	12	9	27	9	8	.....	.....	.....
228 establishments.	(1910	503	61.0	.2089	1	11	45	37	54	39	192	85	36	3	.....	.....
	(1911	485	61.0	.2113	.....	10	43	36	54	27	185	93	34	3	.....	.....
294 establishments.	(1911	479	61.3	.2092	.....	15	38	42	54	25	176	100	25	4	.....	.....
	(1912	441	61.3	.2104	.....	15	31	44	48	24	165	84	25	5	.....	.....
346 establishments.	(1912	511	61.2	.2088	.....	15	38	57	58	29	190	85	33	6	.....	.....
	(1913	538	61.0	.2172	.....	14	28	54	56	26	202	100	51	7	.....	.....

PER CENT.

Carriage men:																
41 establishments.	(1907	208	60.7	\$0.2184	.....	1.4	5.8	7.7	9.6	6.2	32.7	29.8	6.7	.....	.....	.....
	(1908	201	60.8	.2074	.....	1.5	9.0	7.5	13.9	10.9	29.9	20.9	6.5	.....	.....	.....
	(1909	195	60.8	.2115	.....	.....	9.7	6.7	14.9	5.1	32.3	24.1	7.2	.....	.....	.....
	(1910	215	60.7	.2196	.....	.....	8.4	6.0	8.8	4.7	36.3	29.8	6.0	.....	.....	.....
245 establishments.	(1910	1,327	61.4	.2088	0.1	2.0	13.0	8.7	14.5	5.5	26.3	18.4	11.4	0.1	.....	.....
	(1911	1,298	61.3	.2119	.1	1.9	11.6	9.7	13.1	5.2	25.6	20.1	12.6	.1	.....	.....
Doggers:																
273 establishments.	(1911	852	61.5	.1791	.2	3.3	20.1	13.6	17.1	6.0	32.2	7.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(1912	869	61.4	.1803	.....	2.9	17.0	14.7	18.6	7.6	32.0	7.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
334 establishments.	(1912	973	61.4	.1810	.....	3.2	15.8	15.6	17.9	7.5	32.4	7.4	.2	.....	.....	.....
	(1913	939	61.2	.1845	.2	1.9	12.7	18.3	17.3	7.6	31.5	9.8	.7	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1913—Continued.

PER CENT—Continued.

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.											
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.
Edgermen:																
41 establishments.	1907	79	60.7	\$0.2535	....	2.5	1.3	2.5	8.9	3.8	15.2	40.5	24.1	1.3	....	....
	1908	78	60.7	.2457	....	2.6	....	5.1	10.3	2.6	20.5	42.3	15.4	1.3	....	....
	1909	77	60.7	.2481	....	2.6	2.6	3.9	7.8	3.9	19.5	40.3	18.2	1.3	....	....
	1910	84	60.7	.2647	....	....	2.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	16.7	35.7	27.4	2.4	1.2	....
245 establishments.	1910	585	61.2	.2553	....	.3	2.9	4.4	2.9	5.6	19.5	37.1	25.8	1.2	.2	....
	1911	569	61.2	.2589	....	.4	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.9	18.8	36.6	28.5	1.6	.2	....
299 establishments.	1911	684	61.3	.2599	....	.7	2.3	3.4	3.1	4.5	18.9	37.6	27.0	2.3	.1	....
	1912	686	61.2	.2601	....	.3	2.3	3.6	2.8	5.0	18.1	38.5	26.8	2.5	.1	....
361 establishments.	1912	751	61.2	.2617	....	.3	2.1	3.7	2.7	4.4	18.1	39.3	26.4	2.9	.1	....
	1913	754	61.0	.2677	....	.1	1.6	3.1	3.2	4.8	15.1	38.1	30.5	3.4	.1	....
Laborers:																
41 establishments.	1907	4,097	60.5	.1827	1.9	4.0	9.6	10.7	23.1	9.2	36.1	5.2	.2	....	....	....
	1908	3,662	60.6	.1665	3.1	6.2	10.1	15.8	35.0	11.6	16.7	1.5	.1	....	....	....
	1909	3,910	60.5	.1708	2.6	5.8	8.4	10.3	35.2	17.3	18.7	1.7	.1	....	....	....
	1910	4,582	60.5	.1832	1.4	5.5	6.8	7.0	20.7	17.8	36.4	4.3	.1	....	....	....
245 establishments.	1910	20,327	61.3	.1660	2.7	13.9	12.8	12.4	18.5	10.6	26.1	2.9	.1	....	....	....
	1911	19,256	61.3	.1655	1.6	13.8	13.7	13.3	20.6	10.8	23.1	3.0	.2	....	....	....
299 establishments.	1911	26,784	61.4	.1621	1.9	13.6	15.8	16.8	19.8	8.5	20.4	2.8	.3	....	....	....
	1912	25,506	61.5	.1641	1.4	12.9	16.9	16.7	20.3	7.6	20.1	3.6	.6	.1	....	(¹)
361 establishments.	1912	29,365	61.5	.1639	1.4	13.0	17.3	17.0	19.6	7.3	20.1	3.8	.5	(¹)	....	....
	1913	28,835	61.1	.1708	.7	9.0	16.8	17.5	17.4	8.8	23.5	5.3	.8	.1	....	....
Machine feeders, planing mill:																
178 establishments.	1911	1,156	61.3	.1792	....	4.2	13.1	17.6	24.9	7.3	20.8	10.6	1.6	.1	....	....
	1912	1,165	61.1	.1849	.1	2.3	11.8	13.9	25.8	10.2	22.9	11.2	1.7	....	....	....
253 establishments.	1912	1,548	61.4	.1810	.1	4.2	15.6	13.4	23.4	9.6	21.6	10.3	1.6	....	....	....
	1913	1,531	61.1	.1863	.2	3.1	11.7	17.1	22.1	8.8	21.6	11.3	4.0	.1	....	....
Sawyers, band:																
34 establishments.	1907	71	60.8	.4901	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11.3	32.4	39.4	16.9
	1908	69	60.8	.4807	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14.5	29.0	40.6	15.9
	1909	69	60.8	.4894	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14.5	27.5	36.2	21.7
	1910	73	60.7	.5007	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12.3	28.8	34.2	24.7
203 establishments.	1910	429	61.2	.5431	....	....	....	....	....	....	.2	.5	6.8	20.7	34.0	37.8
	1911	432	61.2	.5535	....	....	....	....	....	....	.5	.2	6.5	19.2	32.4	41.2
243 establishments.	1911	508	61.2	.5503	....	....	....	....	....	....	.6	.6	6.9	17.3	35.2	39.4
	1912	492	61.2	.5514	....	....	....	....	....	....	.4	.6	6.3	18.7	33.5	40.4
288 establishments.	1912	561	61.1	.5457	....	....	....	....	....	....	.4	.7	5.7	20.3	34.9	38.0
	1913	554	60.9	.5568	....	....	....	....	....	....	.2	1.1	5.2	18.1	33.6	41.9
Sawyers, circular:																
12 establishments.	1907	14	61.3	.5448	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7.1	21.4	42.9	28.6
	1908	14	61.3	.5186	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7.1	35.7	28.6	28.6
	1909	13	61.3	.5254	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7.7	30.8	38.5	23.1
	1910	14	61.3	.5501	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35.7	28.6	35.7
58 establishments.	1910	81	61.9	.4964	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.5	8.6	32.1	39.5
	1911	78	62.0	.4976	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.6	9.0	29.5	41.0
72 establishments.	1911	95	62.6	.5036	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.2	8.4	28.4	42.1
	1912	94	62.5	.5091	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.1	4.3	8.5	19.1	46.8	17.9
92 establishments.	1912	119	62.4	.4990	....	....	....	....	.8	....	2.5	4.2	10.9	20.2	41.2	20.2
	1913	123	62.0	.5134	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.6	3.3	10.6	21.1	37.4	26.0
Sawyers, gang:																
5 establishments.	1907	6	60.0	.2708	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	66.7	33.3	....	....
	1908	6	60.0	.2558	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33.3	50.0	16.7	....
	1909	6	60.0	.2583	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33.3	33.3	33.3	....
	1910	6	60.0	.2642	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16.7	50.0	33.3	....

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1913—Concluded.

PER CENT—Concluded.

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.												
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over	
Sawyers, gang—Concluded.																	
52 establishments.	1910	64	61.4	\$0.3092	.....	.....	1.6	1.6	.....	1.6	17.2	21.9	32.8	20.3	3.1	.....
	1911	60	61.6	.3006	.....	.....	1.7	1.7	.....	1.7	18.3	23.3	33.3	20.0	.....	.....
66 establishments.	1911	74	61.6	.3061	.....	.....	2.7	1.4	.....	2.7	12.2	27.0	31.1	23.0	.....	.....
	1912	75	61.6	.3058	.....	.....	1.3	5.3	.....	2.7	5.3	30.7	32.0	22.7	.....	.....
71 establishments.	1912	79	61.7	.3072	.....	.....	.....	3.8	.....	2.5	8.9	29.1	35.4	19.0	1.3	.....
	1913	80	61.4	.3109	.....	.....	.....	2.5	1.3	2.5	7.5	27.5	38.8	17.5	2.5	.....
Sawyers, resaw:																	
98 establishments.	1911	149	60.7	.2515	.....	.....	.....	3.4	6.0	5.4	28.9	30.2	25.5	.7	.....	.....
	1912	147	60.7	.2556	.....	.....	.....	3.4	5.4	4.1	27.2	31.3	27.9	.7	.....	.....
138 establishments.	1912	197	60.7	.2543	.....	.....	1.5	4.1	4.6	4.1	28.4	30.5	24.4	2.5	.....	.....
	1913	192	60.7	.2607	.....	.....	.5	3.1	4.2	4.7	24.5	31.8	28.6	2.6	.....	.....
Setters:																	
301 establishments.	1911	714	61.3	.2506	.....	0.1	2.7	4.6	4.9	3.5	22.4	34.2	27.5	.1	.....	.....
	1912	713	61.3	.2518	.....	.1	2.1	5.0	3.8	4.5	21.3	36.5	26.5	.1	.....	.....
361 establishments.	1912	780	61.3	.2499	.....	.1	2.1	4.6	3.8	5.0	21.7	38.3	24.2	.1	.....	.....
	1913	782	61.0	.2583	.....	.1	1.7	2.9	4.5	3.5	20.7	38.0	26.0	2.7	.....	.....
Trimmer operators:																	
37 establishments.	1907	72	60.7	.2070	.....	2.8	6.9	1.4	13.9	9.7	45.8	12.5	6.9	.....	.....	.....
	1908	68	60.7	.1959	.....	2.9	7.4	8.8	20.6	14.7	26.5	13.2	5.9	.....	.....	.....
	1909	72	60.7	.1971	.....	2.8	5.6	6.9	23.6	16.7	25.0	12.5	6.9	.....	.....	.....
	1910	74	60.7	.1969	.....	2.7	5.4	4.1	16.2	12.2	36.5	12.2	10.8	.....	.....	.....
228 establishments.	1910	503	61.0	.2089	0.2	2.2	8.9	7.4	10.7	7.8	38.2	16.9	7.2	.6	.....	.....
	1911	485	61.0	.2113	.....	2.1	8.9	7.4	11.1	5.6	38.1	19.2	7.0	.6	.....	.....
294 establishments.	1911	479	61.3	.2092	.....	3.1	7.9	8.8	11.3	5.2	36.7	20.9	5.2	.8	.....	.....
	1912	441	61.3	.2104	.....	3.4	7.0	10.0	10.9	5.4	37.4	19.0	5.7	1.1	.....	.....
346 establishments.	1912	511	61.2	.2088	.....	2.9	7.4	11.2	11.4	5.7	37.2	16.6	6.5	1.2	.....	.....
	1913	538	61.0	.2172	.....	2.6	5.2	10.0	10.4	4.8	37.5	18.6	9.5	1.3	.....	.....

TABLE II.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR
IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913.

DOGGERS.

Year and State.	Number of establishments	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.											
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.
1912.																
Alabama.....	14	42	65.2	\$0.1353	.....	7	22	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	19	74	60.8	.1701	.....	.....	.....	19	40	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	13	33	60.2	.2263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	12	49	63.3	.1523	.....	.....	8	32	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	18	43	63.5	.1400	.....	7	14	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	23	93	60.5	.1860	.....	.....	3	4	31	12	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	14	25	62.8	.2141	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	30	91	60.0	.2052	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	10	65	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	4	30	60.0	.2313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	16	59	64.0	.1464	.....	.....	31	17	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	20	47	62.2	.1379	.....	4	27	12	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	6	20	59.9	.2467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	14	19	62.3	.1921	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	8	34	61.8	.1343	.....	4	20	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	28	43	60.5	.1647	.....	1	3	17	13	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	12	44	60.1	.1833	.....	.....	.....	3	24	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	23	59	63.3	.1426	.....	8	26	8	14	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	25	79	60.0	.2297	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	49	24	2	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	18	28	61.9	.2039	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	17	61	60.0	.2115	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	33	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	334	973	61.4	.1810	.....	31	154	152	174	73	315	72	2	.....	.....	.....
1913.																
Alabama.....	14	43	65.1	.1411	.....	7	22	9	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	19	72	60.0	.1737	.....	.....	.....	10	42	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	13	33	60.2	.2286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	6	1	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	12	49	63.3	.1545	.....	.....	10	31	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	18	45	63.6	.1452	2	4	11	19	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	23	95	60.3	.1938	.....	.....	3	2	27	13	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	14	27	62.8	.2101	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	30	88	60.0	.2124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	81	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	4	12	60.0	.2463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	16	60	60.0	.1537	.....	.....	4	35	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	20	46	62.4	.1444	.....	.....	22	19	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	6	20	60.0	.2550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	16	1	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	14	19	61.6	.1969	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	8	34	61.8	.1351	.....	4	19	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	28	45	60.8	.1639	.....	.....	2	21	17	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	12	42	60.0	.1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	23	62	63.1	.1464	.....	3	26	15	13	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	25	67	60.0	.2452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	40	4	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	18	28	62.0	.2103	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	18	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	17	52	60.0	.2182	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	21	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....	334	939	61.2	.1845	2	18	119	172	162	71	296	92	7	.....	.....	.....

EDGERMEN.

1912.																
Alabama.....	14	21	65.1	\$0.1911	.....	.....	2	3	.....	6	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	19	52	60.6	.2570	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	39	3	.....	.....	.....
California.....	14	32	60.2	.3393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	12	19	63.5	.2339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	22	26	64.1	.2086	.....	.....	3	2	1	5	7	6	2	.....	.....	.....

TABLE II.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR
IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

EDGERMEN—Concluded.

Year and State.	Number of establishments	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.												
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.	
1912—Concl'd.																	
Louisiana.....	23	62	61.0	\$0.2685	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	39	14	1	.....	.....
Maine.....	19	33	62.0	.2820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	14	14	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	30	75	60.0	.2607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	57	3	1	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	7	60	60.0	.3190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	16	36	64.0	.2187	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	17	8	1	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	23	35	62.2	.1750	.....	2	5	11	7	1	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	6	12	59.9	.3714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	19	25	61.9	.2568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	14	1	1	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	9	20	61.8	.2162	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	29	34	60.6	.2212	.....	.....	1	2	5	.....	11	13	2	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	12	33	60.1	.2624	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	22	5	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	23	35	63.0	.1964	.....	.....	4	5	5	6	7	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	25	33	60.0	.3599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	10	1	.....
West Virginia.....	20	31	61.9	.2801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13	15	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	19	77	60.0	.2725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	46	21	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	361	751	61.2	.2617	.....	2	16	28	20	33	136	295	198	22	1	.....
1913.																	
Alabama.....	14	22	65.1	.1926	.....	.....	2	3	1	5	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	19	53	59.9	.2558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	39	3	.....	.....	.....
California.....	14	33	60.2	.3402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	28	2	.....	.....
Florida.....	12	18	63.3	.2379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	22	25	64.0	.2100	.....	.....	1	4	3	5	5	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	23	65	60.8	.2820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	26	32	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	19	35	61.7	.2900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	16	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	30	77	60.0	.2675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	58	9	1	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	7	60	60.0	.3283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	16	37	60.0	.2255	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	14	14	1	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	23	35	62.2	.1785	.....	1	4	11	6	3	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	6	10	60.0	.3850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	19	25	61.4	.2355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14	3	1	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	9	19	61.9	.2144	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	29	36	60.9	.2316	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	13	14	4	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	12	30	60.0	.2698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	20	7	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	23	39	62.9	.2034	.....	.....	3	2	7	11	7	7	2	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	25	32	60.0	.3772	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	15	1	.....
West Virginia.....	20	31	62.0	.2868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	19	72	60.0	.2786	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	41	24	.....	.....	.....
Total....	361	754	61.0	.2677	.....	1	12	23	24	36	114	287	230	26	1	.....

LABORERS.

1912.														
Alabama.....	14	1,574	65.4	\$0.1200	94	678	662	122	5	6	7	---	---	---
Arkansas.....	19	2,141	60.6	.1544	---	34	275	1,163	467	66	132	4	---	---
California.....	14	1,311	60.1	.2015	---	---	---	---	331	170	672	127	10	---
Florida.....	12	1,208	63.5	.1332	11	272	512	328	61	21	3	---	---	---
Georgia.....	22	1,529	64.0	.1266	72	527	609	230	73	7	10	1	---	---
Louisiana.....	23	2,519	61.0	.1618	9	136	270	889	824	94	255	25	9	8
Maine.....	19	865	61.9	.1847	---	1	21	40	359	158	252	32	2	---
Michigan.....	30	2,001	60.0	.1758	---	1	17	87	1,219	407	269	1	---	---
Minnesota.....	7	1,337	60.0	.2204	---	---	---	---	33	126	890	284	4	---
Mississippi.....	16	1,730	64.6	.1305	33	483	900	212	42	38	20	2	---	---

TABLE II.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

MACHINE FEEDERS, PLANING MILL—Concluded.

Year and State.	Number of establishments	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.												
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.	
1912—Concl'd.																	
Texas.....	12	99	60.1	\$0.1754	.....	.....	3	17	57	3	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	13	52	63.8	.1483	.....	16	13	7	6	3	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	23	160	60.0	.2344	.....	.....	.....	3	16	1	62	72	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	13	36	61.9	.2124	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	23	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	11	66	60.0	.1932	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	23	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	253	1,548	61.4	.1810	2	65	242	208	363	148	335	160	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913.																	
Alabama.....	12	75	65.8	.1326	3	11	45	11	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	18	197	59.7	.1693	.....	.....	7	57	84	23	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	9	45	60.0	.2289	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	27	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	11	45	63.6	.1549	.....	1	10	25	4	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	16	68	63.9	.1462	.....	7	34	15	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	22	193	60.8	.1806	.....	.....	3	25	94	22	45	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	15	34	63.0	.2134	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	10	83	60.0	.1931	.....	.....	.....	1	18	26	33	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	5	47	60.0	.2419	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	16	104	60.0	.1541	.....	2	14	52	29	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	19	120	61.5	.1477	.....	13	29	43	28	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	6	66	60.0	.2806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	35	26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	9	16	62.3	.2331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	7	40	62.7	.1364	.....	8	17	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	6	15	64.5	.1862	.....	.....	1	6	.....	1	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	12	93	60.0	.1836	.....	.....	1	7	49	4	29	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	13	47	63.6	.1553	.....	6	18	7	6	1	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	23	133	60.0	.2574	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	25	74	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	13	34	62.5	.2072	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	11	76	60.0	.2009	.....	.....	.....	1	10	20	40	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	253	1,531	61.1	.1863	3	48	179	262	339	134	330	173	62	1	.....	.....	.....

SAWYERS, BAND.

1912.																	
Alabama.....	6	7	65.1	\$0.5416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	17	33	60.9	.6482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	30	.....
California.....	11	26	60.0	.5311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	11	5	.....
Florida.....	6	12	63.0	.6114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....
Georgia.....	11	16	62.9	.5715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	7	.....
Louisiana.....	17	35	60.8	.6643	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	31	.....
Maine.....	13	27	61.5	.5126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	16	4
Michigan.....	28	62	60.0	.5048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	36	10	.....
Minnesota.....	7	45	60.0	.7267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
Mississippi.....	9	18	64.0	.5717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7	.....
North Carolina.....	17	27	62.9	.4851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	6	16	2	.....
Oregon.....	5	8	59.9	.6132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....
Pennsylvania.....	16	23	62.1	.3840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	11	1	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	8	17	61.9	.5870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	.....
Tennessee.....	29	35	60.4	.4247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	11	12	6	4	.....	.....
Texas.....	10	21	60.1	.6071	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	16	.....
Virginia.....	22	35	63.0	.4675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	17	15	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	17	33	60.0	.5635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	7	17	.....
West Virginia.....	20	31	62.1	.4485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	21	5	1	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	19	50	60.0	.5505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	31	15	.....	.....
Total.....	288	561	61.1	.5457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	32	114	196	213	.....

TABLE II.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

SAWYERS, BAND—Concluded.

Year and State.	Number of establishments	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.											
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.
1913.																
Alabama.....	6	7	65.1	\$0.5677											5	2
Arkansas.....	17	33	60.1	.6633											1	32
California.....	11	26	60.0	.5368											8	6
Florida.....	6	12	63.0	.6182												4
Georgia.....	11	17	63.1	.5761												8
Louisiana.....	17	36	60.6	.6884												1
Maine.....	13	28	61.2	.5172											6	35
Michigan.....	28	59	60.0	.5099										2	12	5
Minnesota.....	7	45	60.0	.7311												34
Mississippi.....	9	18	60.0	.5944												11
North Carolina.....	17	27	62.9	.4876												45
Oregon.....	5	8	60.0	.6406												6
Pennsylvania.....	16	23	61.6	.3937												12
South Carolina.....	8	17	61.9	.5897												34
Tennessee.....	29	35	60.6	.4274												11
Texas.....	10	20	59.9	.6159												45
Virginia.....	22	35	63.0	.4670												12
Washington.....	17	30	60.0	.5817												6
West Virginia.....	20	31	62.2	.4440												16
Wisconsin.....	19	47	60.0	.5589												15
Total.....	288	554	60.9	.5568								1	6	29	100	232

SAWYERS, CIRCULAR.

1912.																
Alabama.....	10	14	65.1	\$0.5010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	8	2
Arkansas.....	2	2	60.0	.5434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
California.....	3	3	62.0	.5375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Florida.....	6	9	64.0	.5377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2
Georgia.....	11	13	66.0	.4066	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	3	4	.....
Louisiana.....	9	9	61.2	.5942	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	5
Maine.....	6	6	64.3	.4292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....
Michigan.....	6	17	60.0	.5206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13	1
Mississippi.....	7	10	64.8	.5173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3
North Carolina.....	7	8	60.0	.3250	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	2
Oregon.....	2	2	59.8	.8038	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	4	5	60.6	.3427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....
Texas.....	4	5	60.0	.5500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Washington.....	11	12	60.0	.5750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	5
Wisconsin.....	2	2	60.0	.5375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Other States...	2	2	61.5	.4774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	92	119	62.4	.4990	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	5	13	24	49	24
1913.																
Alabama.....	10	14	65.1	.4876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	6	2
Arkansas.....	2	2	59.3	.5513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
California.....	3	3	62.0	.5208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Florida.....	6	9	64.0	.5326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2
Georgia.....	11	14	66.3	.4511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	6	.....
Louisiana.....	9	10	61.0	.5983	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Maine.....	6	6	64.3	.4253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....
Michigan.....	6	16	60.0	.5366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	4
Mississippi.....	7	10	60.0	.5550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	4
North Carolina.....	7	8	60.0	.3550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	2

TABLE II.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

SAWYERS, CIRCULAR—Concluded.

Year and State.	Number of establishments	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.											
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over
1913—Concl'd.																
Oregon.....	2	3	60.0	\$0.7333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Pennsylvania..	4	5	60.6	.3477	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....
Texas.....	4	5	60.0	.5600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Washington....	11	13	60.0	.5962	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Wisconsin.....	2	2	60.0	.5375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Other States...	2	3	61.0	.4929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Total....	92	123	62.0	.5134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	13	26	46

SAWYERS, GANG.

1912.																
Alabama.....	6	8	66.1	\$0.2185	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	8	8	60.0	.3306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	.....	.....
California.....	2	2	60.0	.2875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	5	5	64.8	.2736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	4	4	64.5	.2523	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	9	9	60.6	.3669	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....
Michigan.....	3	3	60.0	.2583	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	3	5	60.0	.3670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Mississippi....	6	6	63.0	.2558	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	4	4	60.0	.3500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Pennsylvania..	2	2	62.5	.2844	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	3	3	60.3	.4417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Virginia.....	2	2	66.0	.3296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Washington....	2	2	60.0	.3375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	8	11	60.0	.3023	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	2	.....	.....
Other States...	4	5	60.0	.3050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....
Total.....	71	79	61.7	.3072	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	7	23	28	15	1	.....
1913.																
Alabama.....	6	8	66.1	.2298	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	8	8	59.6	.3271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	.....	.....
California.....	2	2	60.0	.2875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	5	6	65.0	.2750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	4	4	64.5	.2491	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	9	9	60.4	.3704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....
Michigan.....	3	3	60.0	.2667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	3	5	60.0	.3670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Mississippi....	6	6	60.0	.2683	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	4	4	60.0	.3563	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Pennsylvania..	2	2	59.5	.2976	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	3	3	60.3	.4417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Virginia.....	2	2	66.0	.3296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Washington....	2	2	60.0	.3250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	8	11	60.0	.3105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	3	1	1	.....
Other States...	4	5	61.2	.3100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....
Total.....	71	80	61.4	.3109	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	6	22	31	14	2	.....

TABLE II.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

SAWYERS, RESAW.

Year and State.	Number of establishments	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.											
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.
1912.																
Arkansas.....	3	4	61.5	\$0.2393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	7	13	60.0	.2385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	2	2	60.0	.2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	2	2	62.8	.2159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	4	4	63.0	.2199	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	5	6	60.8	.2349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	20	30	60.0	.2458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	11	4	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	5	13	60.0	.2750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	2	2	66.0	.1932	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	11	11	62.6	.1777	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	6	10	60.0	.3253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	2	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	5	9	63.0	.2348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	6	7	61.1	.2040	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	5	6	60.0	.2208	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	11	12	62.6	.1855	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	23	32	60.0	.3238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	20	3	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	7	7	61.7	.2851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	13	26	60.0	.2565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	7	8	.....	.....	.....
Other States.....	1	1	60.0	.2500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	138	197	60.7	.2543	.....	.....	3	8	9	8	56	60	48	5	.....	.....
1913.																
Arkansas.....	3	4	60.0	.2450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	7	14	60.0	.2482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	2	2	60.0	.2250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	2	2	62.8	.2156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	4	4	63.0	.2074	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	5	7	60.6	.2407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	20	25	60.0	.2544	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	9	5	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	5	13	60.0	.2827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	2	2	60.0	.2175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	11	11	62.6	.1870	.....	.....	1	2	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	6	11	60.0	.3136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	2	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	5	8	62.8	.2308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	6	7	61.1	.2147	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	5	6	60.0	.2333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	11	14	62.6	.1940	.....	.....	3	4	4	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	23	31	60.0	.3387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26	3	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	7	7	61.6	.2680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	13	23	60.0	.2665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	12	6	.....	.....	.....
Other States.....	1	1	60.0	.2500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	138	192	60.7	.2607	.....	.....	1	6	8	9	47	61	55	5	.....	.....

SETTERS.

1912.																
Alabama.....	14	21	65.1	\$0.1855	.....	.....	.....	5	3	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	19	35	60.9	.2496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	14	29	60.2	.2660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15	3	1	.....	.....
Florida.....	12	21	63.4	.2169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	22	31	64.5	.1980	.....	1	8	.....	1	4	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE II.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

SETTERS—Concluded.

Year and State.	Number of establishments	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.												
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.	
1912—Concl'd.																	
Louisiana.....	23	55	61.1	\$0.2606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	26	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	19	42	61.6	.2728	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	29	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	30	81	60.0	.2687	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	56	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	7	78	60.0	.3283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	16	33	64.4	.2101	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	19	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	23	42	62.1	.1762	.....	.....	4	10	7	10	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	6	10	59.9	.2855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	19	32	61.6	.2432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	9	19	62.2	.1925	.....	.....	.....	5	3	3	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	29	36	60.6	.2051	.....	.....	1	7	8	.....	9	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	12	32	60.1	.2508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	23	37	62.9	.1973	.....	.....	3	9	4	4	5	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	25	51	60.0	.2809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	25	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	20	35	62.0	.2572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	20	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	19	60	60.0	.2681	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	21	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	361	780	61.3	.2499	.....	1	16	36	30	39	169	299	189	1	.....	.....	.....
1913.																	
Alabama.....	14	21	65.1	.1947	.....	.....	.....	4	3	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	19	35	60.0	.2519	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	14	29	60.2	.2721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	17	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	12	21	63.4	.2136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	12	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	22	31	64.5	.1971	.....	1	8	1	2	2	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	23	54	61.0	.2571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	31	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	19	44	61.4	.2800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	30	77	60.0	.2782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	52	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	7	88	60.0	.3459	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	18	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	16	32	60.0	.2219	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	17	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	23	41	62.0	.1854	.....	.....	3	4	11	7	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	6	12	60.0	.2979	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	19	32	61.2	.2587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	9	19	62.2	.2004	.....	.....	.....	6	1	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	29	38	60.8	.2081	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	15	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	12	28	59.9	.2563	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	23	37	62.9	.2039	.....	.....	2	6	7	1	9	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	25	48	60.0	.2901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	18	26	1	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	20	35	62.1	.2608	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	21	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	19	60	60.0	.2747	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	23	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	361	782	61.0	.2583	.....	1	13	23	35	27	162	297	203	21	.....	.....	.....

TRIMMER OPERATORS.

1912.																	
Alabama.....	14	17	64.8	\$0.1442	.....	1	9	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	19	26	60.7	.1799	.....	.....	1	6	4	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	14	27	60.2	.2659	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	12	16	64.1	.1544	.....	5	1	2	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	20	21	64.0	.1539	.....	3	6	6	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	23	31	61.1	.2138	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	8	20	60.5	.1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	30	61	60.0	.2125	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	49	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	7	26	60.0	.2644	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	16	21	64.3	.1604	.....	1	5	9	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE II.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR
IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Concluded.

TRIMMER OPERATORS—Concluded.

Year and State.	Number of establishments	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.											
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.
1912—Concl'd.																
North Carolina.	23	28	62.2	\$.1491	.....	4	5	13	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	6	12	60.0	.3127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania..	19	26	61.5	.2154	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	16	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.	9	13	61.7	.1749	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	29	29	60.3	.1792	.....	.....	3	7	7	1	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	12	18	60.1	.1931	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	23	25	62.5	.1811	.....	1	5	3	2	3	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington....	23	36	60.0	.3081	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	17	6	.....	.....
West Virginia..	20	21	62.2	.2392	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	8	7	3	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	19	37	60.0	.2157	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	22	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	346	511	61.2	.2088	.....	15	38	57	58	29	190	85	33	6	.....	.....
1913.																
Alabama.....	14	17	64.5	.1462	.....	1	8	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	19	27	59.9	.1875	.....	.....	.....	7	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	14	26	60.2	.2666	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	15	5	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	12	16	64.1	.1533	.....	5	1	3	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	20	21	64.0	.1563	.....	4	4	5	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	23	30	61.0	.2190	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	16	8	1	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	8	23	60.0	.1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	30	58	60.0	.2199	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	48	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	7	49	60.0	.2607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	29	8	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi....	16	21	60.0	.1714	.....	.....	2	6	7	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.	23	28	62.2	.1545	.....	3	4	11	5	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	6	13	60.0	.3192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	1	.....	.....
Pennsylvania..	19	26	61.3	.2291	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	15	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.	9	13	61.7	.1830	.....	.....	1	4	2	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	29	31	60.6	.1831	.....	.....	2	7	6	.....	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	12	17	60.0	.2160	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	23	26	62.6	.1832	.....	1	6	3	1	3	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington....	23	37	60.0	.3226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	19	6	.....	.....
West Virginia..	20	22	62.6	.2423	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	7	3	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	19	37	60.0	.2285	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	18	6	5	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	346	538	61.0	.2172	.....	14	28	54	56	26	202	100	51	7	.....	.....

TABLE III.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913.

[The figures set opposite each bracketed group of years are for identical establishments.]

DOGGERS.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.												
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.	
Alabama:																	
14 establishments.	1912	42	65.2	\$0.1353	----	7	22	11	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
	1913	43	65.1	.1411	----	7	22	9	1	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	
Arkansas:																	
19 establishments.	1912	74	60.8	.1701	----	----	----	19	40	10	5	----	----	----	----	----	
	1913	72	60.0	.1737	----	----	----	10	42	12	8	----	----	----	----	----	
California:																	
13 establishments.	1912	33	60.2	.2263	----	----	----	----	----	----	28	5	----	----	----	----	
	1913	33	60.2	.2286	----	----	----	----	----	----	26	6	1	----	----	----	
Florida:																	
12 establishments.	1912	49	63.3	.1523	----	----	8	32	7	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	
	1913	49	63.3	.1545	----	----	10	31	4	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	
Georgia:																	
18 establishments.	1912	43	63.5	.1400	----	7	14	20	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
	1913	45	63.6	.1452	2	4	11	19	6	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	
Louisiana:																	
23 establishments.	1912	93	60.5	.1860	----	----	3	4	31	12	43	----	----	----	----	----	
	1913	95	60.3	.1938	----	----	3	2	27	13	50	----	----	----	----	----	
Maine:																	
14 establishments.	1912	25	62.8	.2141	----	----	----	----	2	5	14	4	----	----	----	----	
	1913	27	62.8	.2101	----	----	----	----	2	6	15	4	----	----	----	----	
Michigan:																	
30 establishments.	1912	91	60.0	.2052	----	----	----	----	14	10	65	2	----	----	----	----	
	1913	88	60.0	.2124	----	----	----	----	----	6	81	1	----	----	----	----	
Minnesota:																	
4 establishments.	1912	30	60.0	.2313	----	----	----	----	----	----	24	6	----	----	----	----	
	1913	12	60.0	.2463	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	6	----	----	----	----	
Mississippi:																	
16 establishments.	1912	59	64.0	.1464	----	----	31	17	8	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	
	1913	60	60.0	.1537	----	----	4	35	18	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	
North Carolina:																	
20 establishments.	1912	47	62.2	.1379	----	4	27	12	3	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	
	1913	46	62.4	.1444	----	----	22	19	4	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	
Oregon:																	
6 establishments.	1912	20	59.9	.2467	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	16	----	----	----	----	
	1913	20	60.0	.2550	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	16	1	----	----	----	
Pennsylvania:																	
14 establishments.	1912	19	62.3	.1921	----	----	----	----	2	8	9	----	----	----	----	----	
	1913	19	61.6	.1969	----	----	----	----	----	9	10	----	----	----	----	----	
South Carolina:																	
8 establishments.	1912	34	61.8	.1343	----	4	20	9	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
	1913	34	61.8	.1351	----	4	19	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
Tennessee:																	
28 establishments.	1912	43	60.5	.1647	----	1	3	17	13	3	6	----	----	----	----	----	
	1913	45	60.8	.1639	----	----	2	21	17	1	4	----	----	----	----	----	
Texas:																	
12 establishments.	1912	44	60.1	.1833	----	----	----	3	24	2	15	----	----	----	----	----	
	1913	42	60.0	.1872	----	----	----	----	20	1	21	----	----	----	----	----	
Virginia:																	
23 establishments.	1912	59	63.3	.1426	----	8	26	8	14	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	
	1913	62	63.1	.1464	----	3	26	15	13	1	4	----	----	----	----	----	
Washington:																	
25 establishments.	1912	79	60.0	.2297	----	----	----	----	3	1	49	24	2	----	----	----	
	1913	67	60.0	.2452	----	----	----	----	----	1	22	40	4	----	----	----	
West Virginia:																	
18 establishments.	1912	28	61.9	.2039	----	----	----	----	4	6	15	3	----	----	----	----	
	1913	28	62.0	.2103	----	----	----	----	2	5	18	2	1	----	----	----	
Wisconsin:																	
17 establishments.	1912	61	60.0	.2115	----	----	----	----	4	12	33	12	----	----	----	----	
	1913	52	60.0	.2182	----	----	----	----	6	8	21	17	----	----	----	----	

TABLE III.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

EDGERMEN.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.											
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.
Alabama:																
14 establishments.	(1912	21	65.1	\$0.1911	.....	.....	2	3	.....	6	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	22	65.1	.1926	.....	.....	2	3	1	5	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas:																
19 establishments.	(1912	52	60.6	.2570	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	39	3	.....	.....	.....
	1913	53	59.9	.2558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	39	3	.....	.....	.....
California:																
14 establishments.	(1912	32	60.2	.3393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	27	.....	.....	.....
	1913	33	60.2	.3402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	28	2	.....	.....
Florida:																
12 establishments.	(1912	19	63.5	.2339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11	2	3	.....	.....	.....
	1913	18	63.3	.2379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Georgia:																
22 establishments.	(1912	26	64.1	.2086	.....	.....	3	2	1	5	7	6	2	.....	.....	.....
	1913	25	64.0	.2100	.....	.....	1	4	3	5	5	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana:																
23 establishments.	(1912	62	61.0	.2685	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	39	14	1	.....	.....
	1913	65	60.8	.2820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	26	32	.....	.....	.....
Maine:																
19 establishments.	(1912	33	62.0	.2820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	14	14	.....	.....	.....
	1913	35	61.7	.2900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	16	.....	.....	.....
Michigan:																
30 establishments.	(1912	75	60.0	.2607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	57	3	1	.....	.....
	1913	77	60.0	.2675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	58	9	1	.....	.....
Minnesota:																
7 establishments.	(1912	60	60.0	.3190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
	1913	60	60.0	.3283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi:																
16 establishments.	(1912	36	64.0	.2187	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	17	8	1	.....	.....	.....
	1913	37	60.0	.2255	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	14	14	1	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina:																
23 establishments.	(1912	35	62.2	.1750	.....	2	5	11	7	1	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....
	1913	35	62.2	.1785	.....	1	4	11	6	3	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Oregon:																
6 establishments.	(1912	12	59.9	.3714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	.....	.....
	1913	10	60.0	.3850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	.....	.....
Pennsylvania:																
19 establishments.	(1912	25	61.9	.2568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	14	1	.....	.....	.....
	1913	25	61.4	.2655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14	3	1	.....	.....
South Carolina:																
9 establishments.	(1912	20	61.8	.2162	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	19	61.9	.2144	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee:																
29 establishments.	(1912	34	60.6	.2212	.....	.....	1	2	5	.....	11	13	2	.....	.....	.....
	1913	36	60.9	.2316	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	13	14	4	.....	.....	.....
Texas:																
12 establishments.	(1912	33	60.1	.2624	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	22	5	.....	.....	.....
	1913	30	60.0	.2698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	20	7	.....	.....	.....
Virginia:																
23 establishments.	(1912	35	63.0	.1964	.....	.....	4	5	5	6	7	7	1	.....	.....	.....
	1913	39	62.9	.2034	.....	.....	3	2	7	11	7	7	2	.....	.....	.....
Washington:																
25 establishments.	(1912	33	60.0	.3599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	10	1	.....
	1913	32	60.0	.3772	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	15	1	.....
West Virginia:																
20 establishments.	(1912	31	61.9	.2801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13	15	.....	.....	.....
	1913	31	62.0	.2868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin:																
19 establishments.	(1912	77	60.0	.2725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	46	21	.....	.....	.....
	1913	72	60.0	.2786	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	41	24	.....	.....	.....

LABORERS.

Alabama:																
14 establishments.	(1912	1,574	65.4	\$0.1200	94	678	662	122	5	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	1,038	65.2	.1242	38	365	506	105	15	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas:																
19 establishments.	(1912	2,141	60.6	.1544	.....	34	275	1,163	467	66	132	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	2,205	60.0	.1557	.....	20	256	1,157	540	123	104	4	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

LABORERS—Concluded.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.											
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over
California:																
14 establishments.	1912	1,311	60.1	\$0.2015	.....	.....	.....	1	331	170	672	127	10	.....	.....	.....
	1913	1,389	60.1	.2071	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	185	999	133	10	.....	.....	.....
Florida:																
12 establishments.	1912	1,208	63.5	.1332	11	272	512	328	61	21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	1,072	63.3	.1359	10	201	395	361	79	19	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia:																
22 establishments.	1912	1,529	64.0	.1266	72	527	609	230	73	7	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	1,379	63.9	.1308	26	323	694	263	57	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana:																
23 establishments.	1912	2,519	61.0	.1618	9	136	270	889	824	94	255	25	9	8	.....	.....
	1913	2,368	60.9	.1635	.....	137	252	753	829	106	264	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine:																
19 establishments.	1912	865	61.9	.1847	.....	2	21	40	359	158	252	32	2	.....	.....	.....
	1913	1,000	61.8	.1853	.....	1	19	30	388	254	277	29	1	.....	.....	.....
Michigan:																
30 establishments.	1912	2,001	60.0	.1758	.....	1	17	87	1,219	407	269	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	2,080	60.0	.1794	.....	.....	.....	32	876	757	412	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota:																
7 establishments.	1912	1,337	60.0	.2204	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	126	890	284	4	.....	.....	.....
	1913	1,418	60.0	.2374	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	16	965	354	63	14	.....	.....
Mississippi:																
16 establishments.	1912	1,730	64.6	.1305	33	483	900	212	42	38	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	1,587	60.2	.1395	.....	113	706	599	131	24	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina:																
23 establishments.	1912	1,732	61.7	.1227	34	789	610	247	42	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	1,868	61.7	.1274	45	498	939	312	63	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon:																
6 establishments.	1912	767	59.9	.2256	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	10	487	213	23	.....	.....	.....
	1913	842	60.0	.2351	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	527	288	27	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania:																
19 establishments.	1912	834	61.8	.1888	.....	4	10	16	249	239	298	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	751	61.5	.1979	.....	2	8	10	98	203	406	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina:																
9 establishments.	1912	1,037	61.4	.1155	76	510	389	46	12	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	957	61.3	.1147	49	537	328	27	11	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee:																
29 establishments.	1912	992	60.7	.1463	2	49	298	509	87	11	28	7	1	.....	.....	.....
	1913	1,002	61.1	.1486	.....	37	283	512	112	23	29	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas:																
12 establishments.	1912	1,380	60.1	.1658	.....	4	82	575	483	35	173	26	1	1	.....	.....
	1913	1,362	60.1	.1717	.....	.....	19	459	571	46	236	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia:																
23 establishments.	1912	1,289	63.0	.1350	65	321	382	304	148	18	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	1,434	63.2	.1375	31	355	448	352	170	20	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington:																
25 establishments.	1912	2,594	60.0	.2124	.....	.....	23	155	343	154	1,496	332	86	5	.....	.....
	1913	2,211	60.0	.2289	.....	.....	.....	12	158	54	1,359	505	120	3	.....	.....
West Virginia:																
20 establishments.	1912	907	62.2	.1927	1	.....	12	32	213	207	402	31	9	.....	.....	.....
	1913	882	62.2	.1962	.....	.....	5	10	210	195	424	29	9	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin:																
19 establishments.	1912	1,618	60.0	.1852	.....	.....	12	37	732	358	441	25	13	.....	.....	.....
	1913	1,990	60.0	.1915	.....	.....	.....	49	652	506	680	99	4	.....	.....	.....

MACHINE FEEDERS, PLANING MILL.

Alabama:																
12 establishments.	1912	77	65.9	\$0.1312	1	7	60	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	75	65.8	.1326	3	11	45	11	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas:																
18 establishments.	1912	205	60.4	.1694	.....	3	10	52	86	22	30	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	1913	197	59.7	.1693	.....	.....	7	57	84	23	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
California:																
9 establishments.	1912	36	60.0	.2278	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	21	5	3	.....	.....	.....
	1913	45	60.0	.2289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	27	11	3	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR
IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

MACHINE FEEDERS, PLANING MILL—Concluded.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employ-ees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.												
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.	
Florida:																	
11 establishments.	1912 1913	45 45	63.5 63.6	\$0.1640 .1549	.... ....	1 1	12 10	17 25	4 4	4 1	4 3	2 1	1 .	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....
Georgia:																	
16 establishments.	1912 1913	60 68	64.1 63.9	.1407 .1462	.... ....	10 7	30 34	9 15	5 5	3 1	3 6	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....
Louisiana:																	
22 establishments.	1912 1913	169 193	60.9 60.8	.1766 .1806	.... ....	1 .	2 3	15 25	97 94	22 22	33 45	.... 2	.... 2	.... .	.... .	.... .
Maine:																	
15 establishments.	1912 1913	34 34	63.0 63.0	.2132 .2134	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	5 1	12 10	9 17	7 6	1 .	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....
Michigan:																	
10 establishments.	1912 1913	117 83	60.0 60.0	.1897 .1931	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	1 1	38 18	33 26	40 33	4 4	1 1	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....
Minnesota:																	
5 establishments.	1912 1913	59 47	60.0 60.0	.2256 .2419	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	1 .	2 .	38 29	18 18	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....
Mississippi:																	
16 establishments.	1912 1913	92 104	64.4 60.0	.1435 .1541	.... ....	11 2	37 14	35 52	5 29	1 2	3 4	.... 1	.... .	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....
North Carolina:																	
19 establishments.	1912 1913	120 120	61.2 61.5	.1426 .1477	1	14 13	44 29	35 43	22 28	2 3	2 4	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....
Oregon:																	
6 establishments.	1912 1913	53 66	59.9 60.0	.2725 .2806	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	1 .	.... ....	.... 4	2 35	39 26	11 1	.... .	.... ....
Pennsylvania:																	
9 establishments.	1912 1913	16 16	63.4 62.3	.2246 .2331	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	4 .	7 11	5 4	.... 1	.... .	.... ....	.... ....
South Carolina:																	
7 establishments.	1912 1913	35 40	63.3 62.7	.1355 .1364	.... ....	2 8	24 17	6 12	3 3	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....
Tennessee:																	
6 establishments.	1912 1913	17 15	62.5 64.5	.1585 .1862	.... ....	.... 1	7 .	4 6	.... .	3 1	3 4	.... 2	.... 1	.... .	.... ....	.... ....
Texas:																	
12 establishments.	1912 1913	99 93	60.1 60.0	.1754 .1836	.... ....	.... .	3 1	17 7	57 49	3 4	17 29	2 3	.... .	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....
Virginia:																	
13 establishments.	1912 1913	52 47	63.8 63.6	.1483 .1553	.... ....	16 6	13 18	7 7	6 6	3 1	6 7	.... 1	.... 1	.... 1	.... .	.... ....
Washington:																	
23 establishments.	1912 1913	160 133	60.0 60.0	.2344 .2574	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	3 .	16 2	1 5	62 25	72 74	6 27	.... .	.... ....
West Virginia:																	
13 establishments.	1912 1913	36 34	61.9 62.5	.2124 .2072	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	1 3	7 9	23 18	5 4	.... .	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....
Wisconsin:																	
11 establishments.	1912 1913	66 76	60.0 60.0	.1932 .2009	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... 1	11 10	23 20	32 40	.... 5	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....

SAWYERS, BAND.

[illegible]

TABLE III.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

SAWYERS, BAND—Concluded.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.												
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.	
Georgia:																	
11 establishments.	1912	16	62.9	\$0.5715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	7
	1913	17	63.1	.5761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		9	8
Louisiana:																	
17 establishments.	1912	35	60.8	.6643	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		4	31
	1913	36	60.6	.6884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		1	35
Maine:																	
13 establishments.	1912	27	61.5	.5126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	16	4
	1913	28	61.2	.5172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	17	5
Michigan:																	
28 establishments.	1912	62	60.0	.5048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	36	10
	1913	59	60.0	.5099	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	34	11
Minnesota:																	
7 establishments.	1912	45	60.0	.7267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
	1913	45	60.0	.7311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Mississippi:																	
9 establishments.	1912	18	64.0	.5717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7
	1913	18	60.0	.5944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	12
North Carolina:																	
17 establishments.	1912	27	62.9	.4851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	2
	1913	27	62.9	.4876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	16	2
Oregon:																	
5 establishments.	1912	8	59.9	.6132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5
	1913	8	60.0	.6406	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7
Pennsylvania:																	
16 establishments.	1912	23	62.1	.3840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	11	1	.....
	1913	23	61.6	.3937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	11	1	.....
South Carolina:																	
8 establishments.	1912	17	61.9	.5870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	8
	1913	17	61.9	.5897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	8
Tennessee:																	
29 establishments.	1912	35	60.4	.4247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	11	12	6	4
	1913	35	60.6	.4274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	9	12	7	4
Texas:																	
10 establishments.	1912	21	60.1	.6071	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	16
	1913	20	59.9	.6159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16
Virginia:																	
22 establishments.	1912	35	63.0	.4675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	17	15	.....
	1913	35	63.0	.4670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	16	15	.....
Washington:																	
17 establishments.	1912	33	60.0	.5635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	7	17
	1913	30	60.0	.5817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	15
West Virginia:																	
20 establishments.	1912	31	62.1	.4485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	21	5	1
	1913	31	62.2	.4440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	18	8	1
Wisconsin:																	
19 establishments.	1912	50	60.0	.5505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	31	15
	1913	47	60.0	.5589	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	29	15

SAWYERS, CIRCULAR.

Alabama:																
10 establishments.	1912	14	65.1	\$0.5010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	8	2
	1913	14	65.1	.4876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	2
Arkansas:																
2 establishments.	1912	2	60.0	.5434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	1913	2	59.3	.5513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
California:																
3 establishments.	1912	3	62.0	.5375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
	1913	3	62.0	.5208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Florida:																
6 establishments.	1912	9	64.0	.5377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	3
	1913	9	64.0	.5326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	3
Georgia:																
11 establishments.	1912	13	66.0	.4066	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	3	4	.....
	1913	14	66.3	.4511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	6	.....

TABLE III.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

SAWYERS, CIRCULAR—Concluded.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.												
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.	
Louisiana:																	
9 establishments..	1912	9	61.2	\$0.5942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5
	1913	10	61.0	.5983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5
Maine:																	
6 establishments..	1912	6	64.3	.4292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—
	1913	6	64.3	.4253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—
Michigan:																	
6 establishments..	1912	17	60.0	.5206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	1
	1913	16	60.0	.5366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	4
Mississippi:																	
7 establishments..	1912	10	64.8	.5173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	2
	1913	10	60.0	.5550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4
North Carolina:																	
7 establishments..	1912	8	60.0	.3250	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	2	2
	1913	8	60.0	.3550	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	2
Oregon:																	
2 establishments..	1912	2	59.8	.8038	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	1913	3	60.0	.7333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pennsylvania:																	
4 establishments..	1912	5	60.6	.3427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
	1913	5	60.6	.3477	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
Texas:																	
4 establishments..	1912	5	60.0	.5500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
	1913	5	60.0	.5600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Washington:																	
11 establishments..	1912	12	60.0	.5750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	5
	1913	13	60.0	.5962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	8
Wisconsin:																	
2 establishments..	1912	2	60.0	.5375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	1913	2	60.0	.5375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

SAWYERS, GANG.

Alabama:																	
6 establishments..	1912	8	66.1	\$0.2185	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	
	1913	8	66.1	.2298	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	
Arkansas:																	
8 establishments..	1912	8	60.0	.3306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	
	1913	8	59.6	.3271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	
California:																	
2 establishments..	1912	2	60.0	.2875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
	1913	2	60.0	.2875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Florida:																	
5 establishments..	1912	5	64.8	.2736	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	
	1913	6	65.0	.2750	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	
Georgia:																	
4 establishments..	1912	4	64.5	.2523	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	
	1913	4	64.5	.2491	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	
Louisiana:																	
9 establishments..	1912	9	60.6	.3669	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	
	1913	9	60.4	.3704	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	
Michigan:																	
3 establishments..	1912	3	60.0	.2583	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	
	1913	3	60.0	.2667	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	
Minnesota:																	
3 establishments..	1912	5	60.0	.3670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	
	1913	5	60.0	.3670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	
Mississippi:																	
6 establishments..	1912	6	63.0	.2558	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	
	1913	6	60.0	.2683	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	
Oregon:																	
4 establishments..	1912	4	60.0	.3500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	
	1913	4	60.0	.3563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	
Pennsylvania:																	
2 establishments..	1912	2	62.5	.2844	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
	1913	2	59.5	.2976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	

TABLE III.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

SAWIERS, GANG—Concluded.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.											
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.
Texas:																
3 establishments..	1912	3	60.3	\$0.4417											2	1
	1913	3	60.3	.4417											2	1
Virginia:																
2 establishments..	1912	2	66.0	.3296								1			1	
	1913	2	66.0	.3296								1			1	
Washington:																
2 establishments..	1912	2	60.0	.3375											2	
	1913	2	60.0	.3250											2	
Wisconsin:																
8 establishments..	1912	11	60.0	.3023								6	3	2	1	
	1913	11	60.0	.3105							2	4	3	1	1	

SAWIERS, RESAW.

Arkansas:																
3 establishments..	1912	4	61.5	\$0.2393								3	1			
	1913	4	60.0	.2450								2	2			
California:																
7 establishments..	1912	13	60.0	.2385								8	4	1		
	1913	14	60.0	.2482								8	3	3		
Florida:																
2 establishments..	1912	2	60.0	.2000								2				
	1913	2	60.0	.2250								1	1			
Georgia:																
2 establishments..	1912	2	62.8	.2159								2				
	1913	2	62.8	.2156								2				
Louisiana:																
4 establishments..	1912	4	63.0	.2199					1				2			
	1913	4	63.0	.2074					1	1	1	1				
Maine:																
5 establishments..	1912	6	60.8	.2349						1	2	3				
	1913	7	60.6	.2407						1	2	3	1			
Michigan:																
20 establishments..	1912	30	60.0	.2458						1	14	11	4			
	1913	25	60.0	.2544						1	10	9	5			
Minnesota:																
5 establishments..	1912	13	60.0	.2750									7	6		
	1913	13	60.0	.2827									7	6		
Mississippi:																
2 establishments..	1912	2	66.0	.1932				1			1					
	1913	2	60.0	.2175						1		1				
North Carolina:																
11 establishments..	1912	11	62.6	.1777			2	2	2	2	1	2				
	1913	11	62.6	.1870			1	2	2	3	1	2				
Oregon:																
6 establishments..	1912	10	60.0	.3253							1	2	5	2		
	1913	11	60.0	.3136								4	5	2		
Pennsylvania:																
5 establishments..	1912	9	63.0	.2348							5	4				
	1913	8	62.8	.2308							5	3				
South Carolina:																
6 establishments..	1912	7	61.1	.2040				2	2	1				2		
	1913	7	61.1	.2147				1	1	1	2			2		
Tennessee:																
5 establishments..	1912	6	60.0	.2208					1		3	2				
	1913	6	60.0	.2333							3	3				
Virginia:																
11 establishments..	1912	12	62.6	.1855			1	3	3		4	1				
	1913	14	62.6	.1940				3	4	1	4	2				
Washington:																
23 establishments..	1912	32	60.0	.3238							1	8	20	3		
	1913	31	60.0	.3387								2	26	3		
West Virginia:																
7 establishments..	1912	7	61.7	.2851								5	2			
	1913	7	61.6	.2680							1	5	1			
Wisconsin:																
13 establishments..	1912	26	60.0	.2565						2	9	7	8			
	1913	23	60.0	.2665							5	12	6			

TABLE III.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

SETTERS.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.											
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over
Alabama:																
14 establishments.	1912	21	65.1	\$0.1855				5	3	6	7					
	1913	21	65.1	.1947				4	3	5	9					
Arkansas:																
19 establishments.	1912	35	60.9	.2496							9	26				
	1913	35	60.0	.2519							10	24	1			
California:																
14 establishments.	1912	29	60.2	.2660							10	15	3	1		
	1913	29	60.2	.2721							8	17	2	2		
Florida:																
12 establishments.	1912	21	63.4	.2169						5	11	4	1			
	1913	21	63.4	.2136						5	12	3	1			
Georgia:																
22 establishments.	1912	31	64.5	.1960		1	8		1	4	10	7				
	1913	31	64.5	.1971		1	8	1	2	2	9	8				
Louisiana:																
23 establishments.	1912	55	61.1	.2606						1	14	26	14			
	1913	54	61.0	.2571						1	13	31	9			
Maine:																
19 establishments.	1912	42	61.6	.2728							2	29	11			
	1913	44	61.4	.2800							2	20	22			
Michigan:																
30 establishments.	1912	81	60.0	.2687							6	56	19			
	1913	77	60.0	.2782							2	52	23			
Minnesota:																
7 establishments.	1912	78	60.0	.3283												
	1913	88	60.0	.3459										78	18	
Mississippi:																
16 establishments.	1912	33	64.4	.2101					4	6	19	4				
	1913	32	60.0	.2219					2	2	17	11				
North Carolina:																
23 establishments.	1912	42	62.1	.1762			4	10	7	10	10	1				
	1913	41	62.0	.1854			3	4	11	7	14	2				
Oregon:																
6 establishments.	1912	10	59.9	.2855								7	3			
	1913	12	60.0	.2979								2	10			
Pennsylvania:																
19 establishments.	1912	32	61.6	.2432							15	16	1			
	1913	32	61.2	.2587							10	21	1			
South Carolina:																
9 establishments.	1912	19	62.2	.1925				5	3	3	5	3				
	1913	19	62.2	.2004				6	1	4	2	6				
Tennessee:																
29 establishments.	1912	36	60.6	.2051			1	7	8		9	10	1			
	1913	38	60.8	.2081				2	9		15	11	1			
Texas:																
12 establishments.	1912	32	60.1	.2508							10	18	4			
	1913	28	59.9	.2563							7	16	5			
Virginia:																
23 establishments.	1912	37	62.9	.1973			3	9	4	4	5	11	1			
	1913	37	62.9	.2039			2	6	7	1	9	11	1			
Washington:																
25 establishments.	1912	51	60.0	.2809							3	25	23			
	1913	48	60.0	.2901							3	18	26	1		
West Virginia:																
20 establishments.	1912	35	62.0	.2572							9	20	6			
	1913	35	62.1	.2608							8	21	6			
Wisconsin:																
19 establishments.	1912	60	60.0	.2681							15	21	24			
	1913	60	60.0	.2747							12	23	25			

TRIMMER OPERATORS.

Alabama:																
14 establishments.	1912	17	64.8	\$0.1442			1	9	4	2	1					
	1913	17	64.5	.1462			1	8	5	1	1	1				
Arkansas:																
19 establishments.	1912	26	60.7	.1799			1	6	4	4	11					
	1913	27	59.9	.1875				7	5	5	10					

TABLE III.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913—Concluded.

TRIMMER OPERATORS—Concluded.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.												
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.	
California:																	
14 establishments.	1912	27	60.2	\$0.2659							6	19	2				
	1913	26	60.2	.2666					1		5	15	5				
Florida:																	
12 establishments.	1912	16	64.1	.1544		5	1	2	5	1	2						
	1913	16	64.1	.1533		5	1	3	4	1	2						
Georgia:																	
20 establishments.	1912	21	64.0	.1539		3	6	6	1	1	3	1					
	1913	21	64.0	.1563		4	4	5	2	2	3	1					
Louisiana:																	
23 establishments.	1912	31	61.1	.2138				2	2	1	20	6					
	1913	30	61.0	.2190				3	1	1	16	8	1				
Maine:																	
8 establishments.	1912	20	60.5	.1891					12	1	5	2					
	1913	23	60.0	.1878					12	1	10						
Michigan:																	
30 establishments.	1912	61	60.0	.2125					3	5	49	4					
	1913	58	60.0	.2199					2	2	48	6					
Minnesota:																	
7 establishments.	1912	26	60.0	.2644							4	22					
	1913	49	60.0	.2607							12	29	8				
Mississippi:																	
16 establishments.	1912	21	64.3	.1604		1	5	9	1	2	3						
	1913	21	60.0	.1714			2	6	7		5	1					
North Carolina:																	
23 establishments.	1912	28	62.2	.1491		4	5	13	2	2	1	1					
	1913	28	62.2	.1545		3	4	11	5	3	1	1					
Oregon:																	
6 establishments.	1912	12	60.0	.3127								3	9				
	1913	13	60.0	.3192								2	10	1			
Pennsylvania:																	
19 establishments.	1912	26	61.5	.2154				1	2	1	16	6					
	1913	26	61.3	.2291					1		15	10					
South Carolina:																	
9 establishments.	1912	13	61.7	.1749			3	3	3		3	1					
	1913	13	61.7	.1830			1	4	2	1	4	1					
Tennessee:																	
29 establishments.	1912	29	60.3	.1792			3	7	7	1	9	2					
	1913	31	60.6	.1831			2	7	6		14	2					
Texas:																	
12 establishments.	1912	18	60.1	.1931				1	6		11						
	1913	17	60.0	.2160					1	1	13	2					
Virginia:																	
23 establishments.	1912	25	62.5	.1811		1	5	3	2	3	9	2					
	1913	26	62.6	.1832		1	6	3	1	3	9	3					
Washington:																	
23 establishments.	1912	36	60.0	.3081							8	5	17	6			
	1913	37	60.0	.3226							6	6	19	6			
West Virginia:																	
20 establishments.	1912	21	62.2	.2392					1	2	8	7	3				
	1913	22	62.6	.2423					1	1	10	7	3				
Wisconsin:																	
19 establishments.	1912	37	60.0	.2157					5	4	22	4	2				
	1913	37	60.0	.2285					4	4	18	6	5				

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1913.

[The figures set opposite each bracketed group of years are for identical establishments.]

NUMBER.

Occupation, and num- ber of establish- ments.	Year.	Num- ber of em- ploy- ees.	Aver- age full- time hours per week.	Employees whose full-time hours per week were—							
				Un- der 54	54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60 and under 63	63 and under 66	66	Over 66
Carriage men:											
41 establishments...	{ 1907	208	60.7	.....	2	6	169	4	9	11	7
	{ 1908	201	60.8	.....	2	6	162	4	9	11	7
	{ 1909	195	60.8	.....	2	7	155	4	9	11	7
	{ 1910	215	60.7	.....	2	6	176	4	9	11	7
245 establishments..	{ 1910	1,327	61.4	.....	6	22	967	12	50	261	9
	{ 1911	1,298	61.3	.....	6	22	959	12	51	239	9
Doggers:											
273 establishments..	{ 1911	852	61.5	.....	1	14	610	4	37	178	8
	{ 1912	869	61.4	.....	2	15	628	6	39	171	8
334 establishments..	{ 1912	973	61.4	.....		18	702	11	37	193	12
	{ 1913	939	61.2	.....		36	691	11	39	150	12
Edgermen:											
41 establishments...	{ 1907	79	60.7	.....	1	1	65	2	3	5	2
	{ 1908	78	60.7	.....	1	2	63	2	3	5	2
	{ 1909	77	60.7	.....	1	2	62	2	3	5	2
	{ 1910	84	60.7	.....	1	2	69	2	3	5	2
245 establishments..	{ 1910	585	61.2	.....	3	8	442	5	25	99	3
	{ 1911	569	61.2	.....	3	8	433	5	26	91	3
299 establishments..	{ 1911	684	61.3	.....	1	8	521	3	33	114	4
	{ 1912	686	61.2	.....	2	9	524	3	38	106	4
361 establishments..	{ 1912	751	61.2	.....		13	569	8	35	120	6
	{ 1913	754	61.0	.....	1	29	581	8	36	93	6
Laborers:											
41 establishments...	{ 1907	4,097	60.5	.....	12	121	3,544	50	171	147	52
	{ 1908	3,662	60.6	.....	12	185	3,027	51	188	148	51
	{ 1909	3,910	60.5	.....	12	171	3,278	52	193	152	52
	{ 1910	4,582	60.5	.....	15	228	3,890	53	187	158	51
245 establishments..	{ 1910	20,327	61.3	.....	47	556	15,008	207	801	3,596	112
	{ 1911	19,256	61.3	.....	46	450	14,176	226	801	3,443	114
299 establishments..	{ 1911	26,784	61.4	.....	11	388	19,567	145	1,601	4,872	200
	{ 1912	25,506	61.5	.....	25	355	18,336	145	1,531	4,851	263
361 establishments..	{ 1912	29,365	61.5	.....		483	21,015	336	1,104	6,050	377
	{ 1913	28,835	61.1	.....	16	914	21,901	381	1,261	4,050	312
Machine feeders, plan- ing mill:											
178 establishments..	{ 1911	1,156	61.3	.....		20	871	7	57	201	.....
	{ 1912	1,165	61.1	.....		8	918	8	61	170	.....
253 establishments..	{ 1912	1,548	61.4	.....		11	1,143	19	52	302	21
	{ 1913	1,531	61.1	.....	6	41	1,158	21	57	233	15
Sawyers, band:											
34 establishments...	{ 1907	71	60.8	.....	1	1	60	2	2	5	.....
	{ 1908	69	60.8	.....	1	1	59	1	2	5	.....
	{ 1909	69	60.8	.....	1	1	59	1	2	5	.....
	{ 1910	73	60.7	.....	1	1	63	1	2	5	.....
203 establishments..	{ 1910	429	61.2	.....	3	7	320	3	25	71	.....
	{ 1911	432	61.2	.....	3	7	325	3	26	68	.....
243 establishments..	{ 1911	508	61.2	.....	1	7	388	2	30	80	.....
	{ 1912	492	61.2	.....	2	8	379	3	27	73	.....
288 establishments..	{ 1912	561	61.1	.....		11	433	5	25	87	.....
	{ 1913	554	60.9	.....	1	19	433	5	25	71	.....
Sawyers, circular:											
12 establishments....	{ 1907	14	61.3	.....		1	10	.....	1	.....	2
	{ 1908	14	61.3	.....		1	10	.....	1	.....	2
	{ 1909	13	61.3	.....		1	9	.....	1	.....	2
	{ 1910	14	61.3	.....		1	10	.....	1	.....	2

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1913—Continued.

NUMBER—Concluded.

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Employees whose full-time hours per week were—							
				Under 54	54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60 and under 63	63 and under 66	66	Over 66
Sawyers, circular—Concluded.											
58 establishments...	{ 1910	81	61.9	-----	-----	1	54	-----	2	21	3
	{ 1911	78	62.0	-----	-----	1	51	-----	2	21	3
72 establishments...	{ 1911	95	62.6	-----	-----	1	54	-----	4	33	3
	{ 1912	94	62.5	-----	-----	1	55	-----	4	28	6
92 establishments...	{ 1912	119	62.4	-----	-----	3	69	1	8	30	8
	{ 1913	123	62.0	-----	-----	4	79	1	8	22	9
Sawyers, gang:											
5 establishments...	{ 1907	6	60.0	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----
	{ 1908	6	60.0	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----
	{ 1909	6	60.0	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----
	{ 1910	6	60.0	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----
52 establishments...	{ 1910	64	61.4	-----	-----	-----	48	1	2	13	-----
	{ 1911	60	61.6	-----	-----	-----	43	1	2	14	-----
66 establishments...	{ 1911	74	61.6	-----	-----	-----	53	-----	2	19	-----
	{ 1912	75	61.6	-----	-----	-----	53	-----	3	19	-----
71 establishments...	{ 1912	79	61.7	-----	-----	1	55	1	1	20	1
	{ 1913	80	61.4	-----	-----	4	55	1	1	18	1
Sawyers, resaw:											
93 establishments...	{ 1911	149	60.7	-----	-----	2	128	-----	7	12	-----
	{ 1912	147	60.7	-----	-----	2	126	-----	7	12	-----
138 establishments...	{ 1912	197	60.7	-----	-----	2	168	1	7	19	-----
	{ 1913	192	60.7	-----	-----	4	164	1	6	17	-----
Setters:											
301 establishments...	{ 1911	714	61.3	-----	1	8	537	3	38	121	6
	{ 1912	713	61.3	-----	2	9	537	3	39	116	7
361 establishments...	{ 1912	780	61.3	-----	-----	14	588	6	37	126	9
	{ 1913	782	61.0	-----	1	24	607	6	37	96	11
Trimmer operators:											
37 establishments...	{ 1907	72	60.7	-----	1	1	60	1	2	5	2
	{ 1908	68	60.7	-----	1	1	56	1	2	5	2
	{ 1909	72	60.7	-----	1	1	60	1	2	5	2
	{ 1910	74	60.7	-----	1	1	61	2	2	5	2
228 establishments...	{ 1910	503	61.0	-----	4	5	397	5	12	77	3
	{ 1911	485	61.0	-----	4	5	383	5	12	73	3
294 establishments...	{ 1911	479	61.3	-----	1	5	362	3	21	83	4
	{ 1912	441	61.3	-----	2	6	331	2	21	75	4
346 establishments...	{ 1912	511	61.2	-----	-----	11	387	5	17	86	5
	{ 1913	538	61.0	-----	1	18	420	5	16	73	5

PER CENT.

Carriage men:											
41 establishments...	{ 1907	208	60.7	-----	1.0	2.9	81.2	1.9	4.3	5.3	3.4
	{ 1908	201	60.8	-----	1.0	3.0	80.6	2.0	4.5	5.5	3.5
	{ 1909	195	60.8	-----	1.0	3.6	79.5	2.1	4.6	5.6	3.6
	{ 1910	215	60.7	-----	.9	2.8	81.9	1.9	4.2	5.1	3.3
245 establishments...	{ 1910	1,327	61.4	-----	.5	1.7	72.9	.9	3.8	19.7	.7
	{ 1911	1,298	61.3	-----	.5	1.7	73.9	.9	3.9	18.4	.7
Doggers:											
273 establishments...	{ 1911	852	61.5	-----	.1	1.6	71.6	.5	4.3	20.9	.9
	{ 1912	869	61.4	-----	.2	1.7	72.3	.7	4.5	19.7	.9
334 establishments...	{ 1912	973	61.4	-----	-----	1.8	72.1	1.1	3.8	19.8	1.2
	{ 1913	939	61.2	-----	-----	3.8	73.6	1.2	4.2	16.0	1.3

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1913—Continued.

PER CENT—Continued.

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Employees whose full-time hours per week were—							
				Under 54	54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60 and under 63	63 and under 66	66	Over 66
Edgemen:											
41 establishments...	1907	79	60.7	.....	1.3	1.3	82.3	2.5	3.8	6.3	2.5
	1908	78	60.7	.....	1.3	2.6	80.8	2.6	3.8	6.4	2.6
	1909	77	60.7	.....	1.3	2.6	80.5	2.6	3.9	6.5	2.6
	1910	84	60.7	.....	1.2	2.4	82.1	2.4	3.6	6.0	2.4
245 establishments...	1910	585	61.2	.....	.5	1.4	75.6	.9	4.3	16.9	.5
	1911	569	61.2	.....	.5	1.4	76.1	.9	4.6	16.0	.5
299 establishments...	1911	684	61.3	.....	.1	1.2	76.2	.4	4.8	16.7	.6
	1912	686	61.2	.....	.3	1.3	76.4	.4	5.5	15.5	.6
361 establishments...	1912	751	61.2	.....	.....	1.7	75.8	1.1	4.7	16.0	.8
	1913	754	61.0	.....	.1	3.8	77.1	1.1	4.8	12.3	.8
Laborers:											
41 establishments...	1907	4,097	60.5	.....	.3	3.0	86.5	1.2	4.2	3.6	1.3
	1908	3,662	60.6	.....	.3	5.1	82.7	1.4	5.1	4.0	1.4
	1909	3,910	60.5	.....	.3	4.4	83.8	1.3	4.9	3.9	1.3
	1910	4,582	60.5	.....	.3	5.0	84.9	1.2	4.1	3.4	1.1
245 establishments...	1910	20,327	61.3	.....	.2	2.7	73.8	1.0	3.9	17.7	.6
	1911	19,256	61.3	.....	.2	2.3	73.6	1.2	4.2	17.9	.6
299 establishments...	1911	26,784	61.4	.....	(1)	1.4	73.1	.5	6.0	18.2	.7
	1912	25,506	61.5	.....	.1	1.4	71.9	.6	6.0	19.0	1.0
361 establishments...	1912	29,365	61.5	.....	.....	1.6	71.6	1.1	3.8	20.6	1.3
	1913	28,835	61.1	.....	.1	3.2	76.0	1.3	4.4	14.0	1.1
Machine feeders, planing mill:											
178 establishments...	1911	1,156	61.3	.....	.....	1.7	75.3	.6	4.9	17.4	.....
	1912	1,165	61.1	.....	.....	.7	78.8	.7	5.2	14.6	.....
253 establishments...	1912	1,548	61.4	.....	.....	.7	73.8	1.2	3.4	19.5	1.4
	1913	1,531	61.1	.....	.4	2.7	75.6	1.4	3.7	15.2	1.0
Sawyers, band:											
34 establishments...	1907	71	60.8	.....	1.4	1.4	84.5	2.8	2.8	7.0	.....
	1908	69	60.8	.....	1.4	1.4	85.5	1.4	2.9	7.2	.....
	1909	69	60.8	.....	1.4	1.4	85.5	1.4	2.9	7.2	.....
	1910	73	60.7	.....	1.4	1.4	86.3	1.4	2.7	6.8	.....
203 establishments...	1910	429	61.2	.....	.7	1.6	74.6	.7	5.8	16.5	.....
	1911	432	61.2	.....	.7	1.6	75.2	.7	6.0	15.7	.....
243 establishments...	1911	508	61.2	.....	.2	1.4	76.4	.4	5.9	15.7	.....
	1912	492	61.2	.....	.4	1.6	77.0	.6	5.5	14.8	.....
288 establishments...	1912	561	61.1	.....	.....	2.0	77.2	.9	4.5	15.5	.....
	1913	554	60.9	.....	.2	3.4	78.2	.9	4.5	12.8	.....
Sawyers, circular:											
12 establishments...	1907	14	61.3	.....	.....	7.1	71.4	.....	7.1	.....	14.3
	1908	14	61.3	.....	.....	7.1	71.4	.....	7.1	.....	14.3
	1909	13	61.3	.....	.....	7.7	69.2	.....	7.7	.....	15.4
	1910	14	61.3	.....	.....	7.1	71.4	.....	7.1	.....	14.3
58 establishments...	1910	81	61.9	.....	.....	1.2	66.7	.....	2.5	25.9	3.7
	1911	78	62.0	.....	.....	1.3	65.4	.....	2.6	26.9	3.8
72 establishments...	1911	95	62.6	.....	.....	1.1	56.8	.....	4.2	34.7	3.2
	1912	94	62.5	.....	.....	1.1	58.5	.....	4.3	29.8	6.4
92 establishments...	1912	119	62.4	.....	.....	2.5	58.0	.8	6.7	25.2	6.7
	1913	123	62.0	.....	.....	3.3	64.2	.8	6.5	17.9	7.3
Sawyers, gang:											
5 establishments...	1907	6	60.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1908	6	60.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1909	6	60.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1910	6	60.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1913—Concluded.

PER CENT—Concluded.

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Employees whose full-time hours per week were—							
				Under 54	54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60 and under 63	63 and under 66	66	Over 66
Sawyers, gang—Con.											
52 establishments...	{ 1910	64	61.4	.....	.....	.....	75.0	1.6	3.1	20.3	.....
	{ 1911	60	61.6	.....	.....	.....	71.7	1.7	3.3	23.3	.....
66 establishments...	{ 1911	74	61.6	.....	.....	.....	71.6	.....	2.7	25.7	.....
	{ 1912	75	61.6	.....	.....	.....	70.7	.....	4.0	25.3	.....
71 establishments...	{ 1912	79	61.7	.....	.....	1.3	69.6	1.3	1.3	25.3	1.3
	{ 1913	80	61.4	.....	.....	5.0	68.8	1.3	1.3	22.5	1.3
Sawyers, resaw:											
98 establishments...	{ 1911	149	60.7	.....	.....	1.3	85.9	.....	4.7	8.1	.....
	{ 1912	147	60.7	.....	.....	1.4	85.7	.....	4.8	8.2	.....
138 establishments...	{ 1912	197	60.7	.....	.....	1.0	85.3	.5	3.6	9.6	.....
	{ 1913	192	60.7	.....	.....	2.1	85.4	.5	3.1	8.9	.....
Setters:											
301 establishments...	{ 1911	714	61.3	.....	0.1	1.1	75.2	.4	5.2	16.9	.8
	{ 1912	713	61.3	.....	.3	1.3	75.3	.4	5.5	16.3	1.0
361 establishments...	{ 1912	780	61.3	.....	.....	1.8	75.4	.8	4.7	16.2	1.2
	{ 1913	782	61.0	.....	.1	3.1	77.6	.8	4.7	12.3	1.4
Trimmer operators:											
37 establishments...	{ 1907	72	60.7	.....	1.4	1.4	83.3	1.4	2.8	6.9	2.8
	{ 1908	68	60.7	.....	1.5	1.5	82.4	1.5	2.9	7.4	2.9
	{ 1909	72	60.7	.....	1.4	1.4	83.3	1.4	2.8	6.9	2.8
	{ 1910	74	60.7	.....	1.4	1.4	82.4	2.7	2.7	6.8	2.7
228 establishments...	{ 1910	503	61.0	.....	.8	1.0	78.9	1.0	2.4	15.3	.6
	{ 1911	485	61.0	.....	.8	1.0	79.0	1.0	2.5	15.1	.6
294 establishments...	{ 1911	479	61.3	.....	.2	1.0	75.6	.6	4.4	17.3	.8
	{ 1912	441	61.3	.....	.5	1.4	75.1	.5	4.8	17.0	.9
346 establishments...	{ 1912	511	61.2	.....	.....	2.2	75.7	1.0	3.3	16.8	1.0
	{ 1913	538	61.0	.....	.2	3.3	78.1	.9	3.0	13.6	.9

TABLE V.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

LABORERS—Concluded.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—							
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60
1912—Concluded.											
North Carolina.....	23	1,732	61.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	1,105	526
Oregon.....	6	767	59.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	643	.....
Pennsylvania.....	19	834	61.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	454	288
South Carolina.....	9	1,037	61.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	704	333
Tennessee.....	29	992	60.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	810	127
Texas.....	12	1,380	60.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,228	152
Virginia.....	23	1,289	63.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	457	721
Washington.....	25	2,554	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,594	.....
West Virginia.....	20	907	62.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	568	339
Wisconsin.....	19	1,618	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,618	.....
Total.....	361	29,365	61.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483	21,015	7,867
1913.											
Alabama.....	14	1,038	65.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	865
Arkansas.....	19	2,205	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	1,949	51
California.....	14	1,389	60.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,369	20
Florida.....	12	1,072	63.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	477	595
Georgia.....	22	1,379	63.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	531	848
Louisiana.....	23	2,368	60.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219	1,707	442
Maine.....	19	1,000	61.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	566	403
Michigan.....	30	2,080	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,080	.....
Minnesota.....	7	1,418	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,418	.....
Mississippi.....	16	1,587	60.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,535	52
North Carolina.....	23	1,868	61.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	1,214	578
Oregon.....	6	842	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	842	.....
Pennsylvania.....	19	751	61.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	411	227
South Carolina.....	9	957	61.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	656	301
Tennessee.....	29	1,002	61.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	54	717
Texas.....	12	1,362	60.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	1,106	196
Virginia.....	23	1,434	63.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	445	876
Washington.....	25	2,211	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,211	.....
West Virginia.....	20	882	62.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	504	335
Wisconsin.....	19	1,990	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,990	.....
Total.....	361	28,835	61.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	914	21,901
										6,004	

MACHINE FEEDERS, PLANING MILL.

[illegible]

TABLE V.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

MACHINE FEEDERS, PLANING MILL—Concluded.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—								
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60
1912—Concluded.												
Texas.....	12	99	60.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	9
Virginia.....	13	52	63.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	35
Washington.....	23	160	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....
West Virginia.....	13	36	61.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	12
Wisconsin.....	11	66	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....
Total.....	253	1,548	61.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1,143	394
1913.												
Alabama.....	12	75	65.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	70
Arkansas.....	18	197	59.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	16	176	.....
California.....	9	45	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
Florida.....	11	45	63.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	27
Georgia.....	16	68	63.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	43
Louisiana.....	22	193	60.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	146	33
Maine.....	15	34	63.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	22
Michigan.....	10	83	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....
Minnesota.....	5	47	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....
Mississippi.....	16	104	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	.....
North Carolina.....	19	120	61.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	86	33
Oregon.....	6	66	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....
Pennsylvania.....	9	16	62.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	7
South Carolina.....	7	40	62.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	26
Tennessee.....	6	15	64.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	12
Texas.....	12	93	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	81	8
Virginia.....	13	47	63.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	15	30
Washington.....	23	133	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	.....
West Virginia.....	13	34	62.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	17	15
Wisconsin.....	11	76	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....
Total.....	253	1,531	61.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	41	1,158	326

SAWYERS, BAND.

1912.												
Alabama.....	6	7	65.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Arkansas.....	17	33	60.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	5
California.....	11	26	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Florida.....	6	12	63.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Georgia.....	11	16	62.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Louisiana.....	17	35	60.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	5
Maine.....	13	27	61.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	8
Michigan.....	28	62	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....
Minnesota.....	7	45	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
Mississippi.....	9	18	64.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	12
North Carolina.....	17	27	62.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	14
Oregon.....	5	8	59.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....
Pennsylvania.....	16	23	62.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	9
South Carolina.....	8	17	61.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7
Tennessee.....	29	35	60.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	28	4
Texas.....	10	21	60.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	2
Virginia.....	22	35	63.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	20
Washington.....	17	33	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
West Virginia.....	20	31	62.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	11
Wisconsin.....	19	50	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Total.....	288	561	61.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	433	117

TABLE V.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK
PER WEEK IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

SAWYERS, BAND—Concluded.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employ-ees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—									
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60	
1913.													
Alabama.....	6	7	65.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0
Arkansas.....	17	33	60.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	30	1
California.....	11	26	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	6
Florida.....	6	12	63.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9
Georgia.....	11	17	63.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6
Louisiana.....	17	36	60.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	28	5
Maine.....	13	28	61.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20	7
Michigan.....	28	59	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....
Minnesota.....	7	45	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
Mississippi.....	9	18	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
North Carolina.....	17	27	62.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	11	14
Oregon.....	5	8	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Pennsylvania.....	16	23	61.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	14	7
South Carolina.....	8	17	61.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7
Tennessee.....	29	35	60.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	26	5
Texas.....	10	20	59.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	16	2
Virginia.....	22	35	63.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	12	20
Washington.....	17	30	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
West Virginia.....	20	31	62.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	12
Wisconsin.....	19	47	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....
Total.....	288	554	60.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	.....	433	101

SAWYERS, CIRCULAR.

1912.								
Alabama.....	10	14	65.1					3
Arkansas.....	2	2	60.0					2
California.....	3	3	62.0					2
Florida.....	6	9	64.0					3
Georgia.....	11	13	66.0					2
Louisiana.....	9	9	61.2					7
Maine.....	6	6	64.3					2
Michigan.....	6	17	60.0					17
Mississippi.....	7	10	64.8					2
North Carolina.....	7	8	60.0					8
Oregon.....	2	2	59.8				1	1
Pennsylvania.....	4	5	60.6				2	2
Texas.....	4	5	60.0					5
Washington.....	11	12	60.0					12
Wisconsin.....	2	2	60.0					2
Other States.....	2	2	61.5					1
Total.....	92	119	62.4				3	69
1913.								
Alabama.....	10	14	65.1					3
Arkansas.....	2	2	59.3				1	1
California.....	3	3	62.0					2
Florida.....	6	9	64.0					3
Georgia.....	11	14	66.3					2
Louisiana.....	9	10	61.0				1	7
Maine.....	6	6	64.3					6
Michigan.....	6	16	60.0					16
Mississippi.....	7	10	60.0					10
North Carolina.....	7	8	60.0					8

TABLE V.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

SAWYERS, RESAW.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employ-ees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—								
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60
1912.												
Arkansas.....	3	4	61.5								3	1
California.....	7	13	60.0								13	
Florida.....	2	2	60.0									
Georgia.....	2	2	62.8									1
Louisiana.....	4	4	63.0								2	2
Maine.....	5	6	60.8								5	1
Michigan.....	20	30	60.0								30	
Minnesota.....	5	13	60.0								13	
Mississippi.....	2	2	66.0									2
North Carolina.....	11	11	62.6								6	5
Oregon.....	6	10	60.0							1	9	
Pennsylvania.....	5	9	63.0								4	5
South Carolina.....	6	7	61.1								5	2
Tennessee.....	5	6	60.0								6	
Virginia.....	11	12	62.6							1	5	6
Washington.....	23	32	60.0								32	
West Virginia.....	7	7	61.7								5	2
Wisconsin.....	13	26	60.0								26	
Other States.....	1	1	60.0								1	
Total.....	138	197	60.7							2	168	27
1913.												
Arkansas.....	3	4	60.0								4	
California.....	7	14	60.0								14	
Florida.....	2	2	60.0								2	
Georgia.....	2	2	62.8									1
Louisiana.....	4	4	63.0								2	2
Maine.....	5	7	60.6							1	5	1
Michigan.....	20	25	60.0								25	
Minnesota.....	5	13	60.0								13	
Mississippi.....	2	2	60.0								2	
North Carolina.....	11	11	62.6								6	5
Oregon.....	6	11	60.0								11	
Pennsylvania.....	5	8	62.8								4	4
South Carolina.....	6	7	61.1								5	2
Tennessee.....	5	6	60.0								6	
Virginia.....	11	14	62.6							2	5	7
Washington.....	23	31	60.0								31	
West Virginia.....	7	7	61.6							1	4	2
Wisconsin.....	13	23	60.0								23	
Other States.....	1	1	60.0								1	
Total.....	138	192	60.7							4	164	24

SETTERS.

[illegible]

TABLE V.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

SETTERS—Concluded.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—								
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60
1912—Concluded.												
Louisiana.....	23	55	61.1								44	11
Maine.....	19	42	61.6								28	14
Michigan.....	30	81	60.0								81	
Minnesota.....	7	78	60.0								78	
Mississippi.....	16	33	64.4								9	24
North Carolina.....	23	42	62.1							2	24	16
Oregon.....	6	10	59.9							2	8	
Pennsylvania.....	19	32	61.6							4	18	10
South Carolina.....	9	19	62.2								10	9
Tennessee.....	29	36	60.6							3	29	4
Texas.....	12	32	60.1								30	2
Virginia.....	23	37	62.9							3	14	20
Washington.....	25	51	60.0								51	
West Virginia.....	20	35	62.0								23	12
Wisconsin.....	19	60	60.0								60	
Total.....	361	780	61.3							14	588	178
1913.												
Alabama.....	14	21	65.1								4	17
Arkansas.....	19	35	60.0							3	31	1
California.....	14	29	60.2								28	1
Florida.....	12	21	63.4								9	12
Georgia.....	22	31	64.5								10	21
Louisiana.....	23	54	61.0							4	39	11
Maine.....	19	44	61.4							1	30	13
Michigan.....	30	77	60.0								77	
Minnesota.....	7	88	60.0								88	
Mississippi.....	16	32	60.0								32	
North Carolina.....	23	41	62.0							2	24	15
Oregon.....	6	12	60.0								12	
Pennsylvania.....	19	32	61.2							4	20	8
South Carolina.....	9	19	62.2								10	9
Tennessee.....	29	38	60.8						1	3	27	7
Texas.....	12	28	59.9							3	23	2
Virginia.....	23	37	62.9							3	14	20
Washington.....	25	48	60.0								48	
West Virginia.....	20	35	62.1							1	21	13
Wisconsin.....	19	60	60.0								60	
Total.....	361	782	61.0							1	24	150

TRIMMER OPERATORS.

1912.												
Alabama.....	14	17	64.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	13
Arkansas.....	19	26	60.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	3
California.....	14	27	60.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	1
Florida.....	12	16	64.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11
Georgia.....	20	21	64.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	13
Louisiana.....	23	31	61.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	6
Maine.....	8	20	60.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3
Michigan.....	30	61	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....
Minnesota.....	7	26	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Mississippi.....	16	21	64.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	15

TABLE V.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Concluded.

TRIMMER OPERATORS—Concluded.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—								
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60
1912—Concluded.												
North Carolina.....	23	28	62.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	11
Oregon.....	6	12	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....
Pennsylvania.....	19	26	61.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14	8
South Carolina.....	9	13	61.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5
Tennessee.....	29	29	60.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	24	2
Texas.....	12	18	60.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2
Virginia.....	23	25	62.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	12
Washington.....	23	36	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....
West Virginia.....	20	21	62.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	8
Wisconsin.....	19	37	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....
Total.....	346	511	61.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	387	113
1913.												
Alabama.....	14	17	64.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	13
Arkansas.....	19	27	59.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	22	1
California.....	14	26	60.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1
Florida.....	12	16	64.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11
Georgia.....	20	21	64.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	13
Louisiana.....	23	30	61.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	22	6
Maine.....	8	23	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1
Michigan.....	30	58	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....
Minnesota.....	7	49	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....
Mississippi.....	16	21	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
North Carolina.....	23	28	62.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	11
Oregon.....	6	13	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Pennsylvania.....	19	26	61.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	7
South Carolina.....	9	13	61.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5
Tennessee.....	29	31	60.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	22	5
Texas.....	12	17	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	2
Virginia.....	23	26	62.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	13
Washington.....	23	37	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....
West Virginia.....	20	22	62.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	10
Wisconsin.....	19	37	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....
Total.....	346	538	61.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	99

TABLE VI.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK
PER WEEK IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913.

[The figures set opposite each bracketed group of years are for identical establishments.]

DOGGERS.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employ-ees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—								
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60
Alabama:												
14 establishments.....	1912	42	65.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	35
	1913	43	65.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	35
Arkansas:												
19 establishments.....	1912	74	60.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	10
	1913	72	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	2
California:												
13 establishments.....	1912	33	60.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	1
	1913	33	60.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	1
Florida:												
12 establishments.....	1912	49	63.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	27
	1913	49	63.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	27
Georgia:												
18 establishments.....	1912	43	63.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	23
	1913	45	63.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	25
Louisiana:												
23 establishments.....	1912	93	60.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	8
	1913	95	60.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8
Maine:												
14 establishments.....	1912	25	62.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15
	1913	27	62.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	16
Michigan:												
30 establishments.....	1912	91	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....
	1913	88	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....
Minnesota:												
4 establishments.....	1912	30	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
	1913	12	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Mississippi:												
16 establishments.....	1912	59	64.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	39
	1913	60	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
North Carolina:												
20 establishments.....	1912	47	62.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	19
	1913	46	62.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	20
Oregon:												
6 establishments.....	1912	20	59.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16
	1913	20	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Pennsylvania:												
14 establishments.....	1912	19	62.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9
	1913	19	61.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8
South Carolina:												
8 establishments.....	1912	34	61.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
	1913	34	61.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	14
Tennessee:												
28 establishments.....	1912	43	60.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	36
	1913	45	60.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	35
Texas:												
12 establishments.....	1912	44	60.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
	1913	42	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	35
Virginia:												
23 establishments.....	1912	59	63.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
	1913	62	63.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	20
Washington:												
25 establishments.....	1912	79	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
	1913	67	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
West Virginia:												
18 establishments.....	1912	28	61.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
	1913	28	62.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	16
Wisconsin:												
17 establishments.....	1912	61	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
	1913	52	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52

EDGERMEN.

[illegible]

TABLE VI.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

SAWIERS, RESAW.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—								
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60
Arkansas:												
3 establishments	1912	4	61.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
	1913	4	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
California:												
7 establishments	1912	13	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
	1913	14	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Florida:												
2 establishments	1912	2	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	1913	2	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Georgia:												
2 establishments	1912	2	62.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	1913	2	62.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Louisiana:												
4 establishments	1912	4	63.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
	1913	4	63.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Maine:												
5 establishments.....	1912	6	60.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
	1913	7	60.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1
Michigan:												
20 establishments	1912	30	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
	1913	25	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Minnesota:												
5 establishments	1912	13	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
	1913	13	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Mississippi:												
2 establishments	1912	2	66.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	1913	2	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
North Carolina:												
11 establishments	1912	11	62.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5
	1913	11	62.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5
Oregon:												
6 establishments	1912	10	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....
	1913	11	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Pennsylvania:												
5 establishments	1912	9	63.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5
	1913	8	62.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
South Carolina:												
6 establishments	1912	7	61.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2
	1913	7	61.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2
Tennessee:												
5 establishments	1912	6	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
	1913	6	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Virginia:												
11 establishments.....	1912	12	62.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6
	1913	14	62.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
Washington:												
23 establishments	1912	32	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....
	1913	31	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....
West Virginia:												
7 establishments	1912	7	61.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2
	1913	7	61.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2
Wisconsin:												
13 establishments	1912	26	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
	1913	23	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....

TABLE VII.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913.

DOGGERS.

State.	Number of establishments.	1912			1913		
		Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average full-time weekly earnings.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average full-time weekly earnings.
Alabama.....	14	42	65.2	\$8.81	43	65.1	\$9.17
Arkansas.....	19	74	60.8	10.34	72	60.0	10.42
California.....	13	33	60.2	13.63	33	60.2	13.77
Florida.....	12	49	63.3	9.62	49	63.3	9.76
Georgia.....	18	43	63.5	8.85	45	63.6	9.21
Louisiana.....	23	93	60.5	11.24	95	60.3	11.42
Maine.....	14	25	62.8	13.45	27	62.8	13.16
Michigan.....	30	91	60.0	12.31	88	60.0	12.74
Minnesota.....	4	30	60.0	13.88	12	60.0	14.78
Mississippi.....	16	59	64.0	9.36	60	60.0	9.22
North Carolina.....	20	47	62.2	8.57	46	62.4	8.99
Oregon.....	6	20	59.9	14.77	20	60.0	15.30
Pennsylvania.....	14	19	62.3	11.96	19	61.6	12.12
South Carolina.....	8	34	61.8	8.29	34	61.8	8.34
Tennessee.....	28	43	60.5	9.96	45	60.8	9.97
Texas.....	12	44	60.1	11.02	42	60.0	11.23
Virginia.....	23	59	63.3	9.00	62	63.1	9.21
Washington.....	25	79	60.0	13.78	67	60.0	14.71
West Virginia.....	18	28	61.9	12.60	28	62.0	13.00
Wisconsin.....	17	61	60.0	12.69	52	60.0	13.10
Total.....	334	973	61.4	11.06	939	61.2	11.22

EDGERMEN.

Alabama.....	14	21	65.1	\$12.42	22	65.1	\$12.52
Arkansas.....	19	52	60.6	15.56	53	59.9	15.31
California.....	14	32	60.2	20.43	33	60.2	20.48
Florida.....	12	19	63.5	14.85	18	63.3	15.06
Georgia.....	22	26	64.1	13.27	25	64.0	13.55
Louisiana.....	23	62	61.0	16.35	65	60.8	17.12
Maine.....	19	33	62.0	17.46	35	61.7	17.90
Michigan.....	30	75	60.0	15.64	77	60.0	16.05
Minnesota.....	7	60	60.0	19.14	60	60.0	19.70
Mississippi.....	16	36	64.0	14.00	37	60.0	13.53
North Carolina.....	23	35	62.2	10.87	35	62.2	11.09
Oregon.....	6	12	59.9	22.25	10	60.0	23.10
Pennsylvania.....	19	25	61.9	15.89	25	61.4	16.30
South Carolina.....	9	20	61.8	13.35	19	61.9	13.26
Tennessee.....	29	34	60.6	13.42	36	60.9	14.15
Texas.....	12	33	60.1	15.78	30	60.0	16.19
Virginia.....	23	35	63.0	12.32	39	62.9	12.74
Washington.....	25	33	60.0	21.59	32	60.0	22.63
West Virginia.....	20	31	61.9	17.32	31	62.0	17.76
Wisconsin.....	19	77	60.0	16.35	72	60.0	16.72
Total.....	361	751	61.2	15.97	754	61.0	16.28

LABORERS.

Alabama.....	14	1,574	65.4	\$7.84	1,038	65.2	\$8.09
Arkansas.....	19	2,141	60.6	9.35	2,205	60.0	9.33
California.....	14	1,311	60.1	12.12	1,389	60.1	12.45
Florida.....	12	1,208	63.5	8.44	1,072	63.3	8.59
Georgia.....	22	1,529	64.0	8.06	1,379	63.9	8.33
Louisiana.....	23	2,519	61.0	9.84	2,368	60.9	9.92
Maine.....	19	865	61.9	11.41	1,000	61.8	11.44
Michigan.....	30	2,001	60.0	10.55	2,080	60.0	10.76
Minnesota.....	7	1,337	60.0	13.22	1,418	60.0	14.24
Mississippi.....	16	1,730	64.6	8.41	1,587	60.2	8.59

TABLE VII.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

LABORERS—Concluded.

State.	Number of establishments.	1912			1913		
		Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average full-time weekly earnings.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average full-time weekly earnings.
North Carolina.....	23	1,732	61.7	\$7.56	1,868	61.7	\$7.85
Oregon.....	6	767	59.9	13.52	842	60.0	14.11
Pennsylvania.....	19	834	61.8	11.67	751	61.5	12.14
South Carolina.....	9	1,037	61.4	7.09	957	61.3	7.04
Tennessee.....	29	992	60.7	8.88	1,002	61.1	9.10
Texas.....	12	1,380	60.1	9.97	1,362	60.1	10.32
Virginia.....	23	1,289	63.0	8.47	1,434	63.2	8.66
Washington.....	25	2,594	60.0	12.74	2,211	60.0	13.73
West Virginia.....	20	907	62.2	11.97	882	62.2	12.18
Wisconsin.....	19	1,618	60.0	11.11	1,990	60.0	11.49
Total.....	361	29,365	61.5	10.03	28,835	61.1	10.40

MACHINE FEEDERS, PLANING MILL.

Alabama.....	12	77	65.9	\$8.64	75	65.8	\$8.72
Arkansas.....	18	205	60.4	10.24	197	59.7	10.11
California.....	9	36	60.0	13.67	45	60.0	13.73
Florida.....	11	45	63.5	10.36	45	63.6	9.85
Georgia.....	16	60	64.1	8.98	68	63.9	9.32
Louisiana.....	22	169	60.9	10.75	193	60.8	10.98
Maine.....	15	34	63.0	13.42	34	63.0	13.44
Michigan.....	10	117	60.0	11.38	83	60.0	11.58
Minnesota.....	5	59	60.0	13.54	47	60.0	14.51
Mississippi.....	16	92	64.4	9.24	104	60.0	9.25
North Carolina.....	19	120	61.2	8.73	120	61.5	9.09
Oregon.....	6	53	59.9	16.33	66	60.0	16.84
Pennsylvania.....	9	16	63.4	14.18	16	62.3	14.47
South Carolina.....	7	35	63.3	8.56	40	62.7	8.54
Tennessee.....	6	17	62.5	9.90	15	64.5	12.01
Texas.....	12	99	60.1	10.54	93	60.0	11.02
Virginia.....	13	52	63.8	9.38	47	63.6	9.78
Washington.....	23	160	60.0	14.06	133	60.0	15.45
West Virginia.....	13	36	61.9	13.13	34	62.5	12.93
Wisconsin.....	11	66	60.0	11.59	76	60.0	12.05
Total.....	253	1,548	61.4	11.07	1,531	61.1	11.34

SAWYERS, BAND.

Alabama.....	6	7	65.1	\$35.27	7	65.1	\$37.00
Arkansas.....	17	33	60.9	39.44	33	60.1	39.79
California.....	11	26	60.0	31.87	26	60.0	32.21
Florida.....	6	12	63.0	38.50	12	63.0	39.00
Georgia.....	11	16	62.9	35.83	17	63.1	36.22
Louisiana.....	17	35	60.8	40.34	36	60.6	41.67
Maine.....	13	27	61.5	31.50	28	61.2	31.64
Michigan.....	28	62	60.0	30.29	59	60.0	30.59
Minnesota.....	7	45	60.0	43.60	45	60.0	43.87
Mississippi.....	9	18	64.0	36.50	18	60.0	35.67
North Carolina.....	17	27	62.9	30.49	27	62.9	30.66
Oregon.....	5	8	59.9	36.75	8	60.0	38.44
Pennsylvania.....	16	23	62.1	23.78	23	61.6	24.18
South Carolina.....	8	17	61.9	36.18	17	61.9	36.35
Tennessee.....	29	35	60.4	25.74	35	60.6	25.95
Texas.....	10	21	60.1	36.49	20	59.9	36.89
Virginia.....	22	35	63.0	29.49	35	63.0	29.45
Washington.....	17	33	60.0	33.81	30	60.0	34.90
West Virginia.....	20	31	62.1	27.77	31	62.2	27.56
Wisconsin.....	19	50	60.0	31.03	47	60.0	33.53
Total.....	288	561	61.1	33.47	554	60.9	33.90

TABLE VII.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

SAWIERS, CIRCULAR.

State.	Number of establishments.	1912			1913		
		Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average full-time weekly earnings.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average full-time weekly earnings.
Alabama.....	10	14	65.1	\$32.57	14	65.1	\$31.66
Arkansas.....	2	2	60.0	32.60	2	59.3	32.65
California.....	3	3	62.0	33.42	3	62.0	32.42
Florida.....	6	9	64.0	34.22	9	64.0	34.05
Georgia.....	11	13	66.0	26.77	14	66.3	29.84
Louisiana.....	9	9	61.2	36.17	10	61.0	36.33
Maine.....	6	6	64.3	27.56	6	64.3	27.31
Michigan.....	6	17	60.0	31.24	16	60.0	32.19
Mississippi.....	7	10	64.8	33.60	10	60.0	33.30
North Carolina.....	7	8	60.0	19.50	8	60.0	21.30
Oregon.....	2	2	59.8	48.00	3	60.0	44.00
Pennsylvania.....	4	5	60.6	20.70	5	60.6	21.00
Texas.....	4	5	60.0	33.00	5	60.0	33.60
Washington.....	11	12	60.0	34.50	13	60.0	35.77
Wisconsin.....	2	2	60.0	32.25	2	60.0	32.25
Other States.....	2	2	61.5	29.25	3	61.0	30.00
Total.....	92	119	62.4	31.03	123	62.0	31.71

SAWIERS, GANG.

Alabama.....	6	8	66.1	\$14.44	8	66.1	\$15.19
Arkansas.....	8	8	60.0	19.84	8	59.6	19.46
California.....	2	2	60.0	17.25	2	60.0	17.25
Florida.....	5	5	64.8	17.70	6	65.0	17.85
Georgia.....	4	4	64.5	16.13	4	64.5	15.95
Louisiana.....	9	9	60.6	22.22	9	60.4	22.38
Michigan.....	3	3	60.0	15.50	3	60.0	16.00
Minnesota.....	3	5	60.0	22.02	5	60.0	22.02
Mississippi.....	6	6	63.0	16.20	6	60.0	16.10
Oregon.....	4	4	60.0	21.00	4	60.0	21.38
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	62.5	17.70	2	59.5	17.70
Texas.....	3	3	60.3	26.63	3	60.3	26.63
Virginia.....	2	2	66.0	21.75	2	66.0	21.75
Washington.....	2	2	60.0	20.25	2	60.0	19.50
Wisconsin.....	8	11	60.0	18.14	11	60.0	18.63
Other States.....	4	5	60.0	18.30	5	61.2	18.90
Total.....	71	79	61.7	18.86	80	61.4	19.02

SAWIERS, RESAW.

Arkansas.....	3	4	61.5	\$14.70	4	60.0	\$14.70
California.....	7	13	60.0	14.31	14	60.0	14.89
Florida.....	2	2	60.0	12.00	2	60.0	13.50
Georgia.....	2	2	62.8	13.52	2	62.8	13.50
Louisiana.....	4	4	63.0	13.87	4	63.0	13.12
Maine.....	5	6	60.8	14.25	7	60.6	14.53
Michigan.....	20	30	60.0	14.75	25	60.0	15.26
Minnesota.....	5	13	60.0	16.50	13	60.0	16.96
Mississippi.....	2	2	65.0	12.75	2	60.0	13.05
North Carolina.....	11	11	62.6	11.15	11	62.6	11.73
Oregon.....	6	10	60.0	19.50	11	60.0	18.82
Pennsylvania.....	5	9	63.0	14.83	8	62.8	14.44
South Carolina.....	6	7	61.1	12.43	7	61.1	13.07
Tennessee.....	5	6	60.0	13.25	6	60.0	14.00
Virginia.....	11	12	62.6	11.60	14	62.6	12.06

TABLE VII.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Concluded.**SAWYERS, RESAW—Concluded.**

State.	Number of establishments.	1912			1913		
		Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average full-time weekly earnings.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average full-time weekly earnings.
Washington.....	23	32	60.0	\$19.43	31	60.0	\$20.32
West Virginia.....	7	7	61.7	17.57	7	61.6	16.50
Wisconsin.....	13	26	60.0	15.39	23	60.0	15.99
Other States.....	1	1	60.0	15.00	1	60.0	15.00
Total.....	138	197	60.7	15.41	192	60.7	15.77

SETTERS.

Alabama.....	14	21	65.1	\$12.04	21	65.1	\$12.64
Arkansas.....	19	35	60.9	15.19	35	60.0	15.12
California.....	14	29	60.2	16.02	29	60.2	16.39
Florida.....	12	21	63.4	13.70	21	63.4	13.52
Georgia.....	22	31	64.5	12.52	31	64.5	12.59
Louisiana.....	23	55	61.1	15.89	54	61.0	15.66
Maine.....	19	42	61.6	16.88	44	61.4	17.17
Michigan.....	30	81	60.0	16.12	77	60.0	16.69
Minnesota.....	7	78	60.0	19.70	88	60.0	20.75
Mississippi.....	16	33	64.4	13.49	32	60.0	13.31
North Carolina.....	23	42	62.1	10.94	41	62.0	11.49
Oregon.....	6	10	59.9	17.10	12	60.0	17.88
Pennsylvania.....	19	32	61.6	14.97	32	61.2	15.81
South Carolina.....	9	19	62.2	11.92	19	62.2	12.39
Tennessee.....	29	36	60.6	12.44	38	60.8	12.69
Texas.....	12	32	60.1	15.06	28	59.9	15.34
Virginia.....	23	37	62.9	12.35	37	62.9	12.76
Washington.....	25	51	60.0	16.85	48	60.0	17.41
West Virginia.....	20	35	62.0	15.92	35	62.1	16.19
Wisconsin.....	19	60	60.0	16.59	60	60.0	16.48
Total.....	361	780	61.3	15.29	782	61.0	15.71

TRIMMER OPERATORS.

Alabama.....	14	17	64.8	\$9.32	17	64.5	\$9.44
Arkansas.....	19	26	60.7	10.92	27	59.9	11.23
California.....	14	27	60.2	16.02	26	60.2	16.07
Florida.....	12	16	64.1	9.85	16	64.1	9.79
Georgia.....	20	21	64.0	9.77	21	64.0	9.93
Louisiana.....	23	31	61.1	13.05	30	61.0	13.33
Maine.....	8	20	60.5	11.44	23	60.0	11.28
Michigan.....	30	61	60.0	12.75	58	60.0	13.19
Minnesota.....	7	26	60.0	15.87	49	60.0	15.64
Mississippi.....	16	21	64.3	10.27	21	60.0	10.29
North Carolina.....	23	28	62.2	9.26	28	62.2	9.58
Oregon.....	6	12	60.0	18.75	13	60.0	19.15
Pennsylvania.....	19	26	61.5	13.24	26	61.3	14.03
South Carolina.....	9	13	61.7	10.81	13	61.7	11.31
Tennessee.....	29	29	60.3	10.81	31	60.6	11.13
Texas.....	12	18	60.1	11.60	17	60.0	12.96
Virginia.....	23	25	62.5	11.27	26	62.6	11.42
Washington.....	23	36	60.0	18.49	37	60.0	19.35
West Virginia.....	20	21	62.2	14.87	22	62.6	15.14
Wisconsin.....	19	37	60.0	12.94	37	60.0	13.71
Total.....	346	511	61.2	12.73	538	61.0	13.20

MILLWORK (SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, FRAMES, FIXTURES, AND TRIM).

SUMMARY.

This report, based on information obtained from representative establishments, shows the full-time weekly earnings, the full-time hours of labor per week, and the rates of wages per hour in the principal occupations of the millwork industry of the United States. Figures relating to full-time hours of labor per week, and rates of wages per hour are presented for the years 1907 to 1913, inclusive, and for full-time weekly earnings for the years 1910 to 1913, inclusive.

Earlier reports¹ of this Bureau have presented wages and hours of labor in the industry from 1890 to 1912.

Full-time hours of labor per week in this industry in 1913 were 0.4 per cent lower than in 1912 and 0.9 per cent lower than in each of the years 1910 and 1911. Rates of wages per hour in 1913 were 2.4 per cent higher than in 1912, 4.9 per cent higher than in 1911, and 6.2 per cent higher than in 1910, while the full-time weekly earnings were 2 per cent higher in 1913 than in 1912, 4 per cent higher than in 1911, and 5.4 per cent higher than in 1910. The slight reduction in full-time hours of labor makes the changes in rates of wages per hour somewhat different from the changes in full-time weekly earnings.

The most significant facts concerning the several occupations covered by this report are summarized in the table below. The data for the years 1907 to 1911 were secured in 1911. Owing to the difficulty of finding establishments having records extending back for a period of years and also owing to the amount of work involved, data for 1907 to 1909 were secured from a smaller number of establishments, some of them perhaps less representative than those that have furnished data for the later years.

According to the plan of the table, direct comparisons, which are indicated by the grouping of the years within braces, can be made properly only between two or more successive years where the data are for identical establishments.

¹ Previous reports of wages and hours of labor in the millwork (sash, doors, blinds, frames, fixtures, and trim) industry have been published by the Bureau, as follows: Nineteenth Annual Report, covering 1890 to 1903; Bulletin No. 59 (July, 1905), covering 1903 and 1904; Bulletin No. 65 (July, 1906), covering 1904 and 1905; Bulletin No. 71 (July, 1907), covering 1905 and 1906; Bulletin No. 77 (July, 1908), covering 1906 and 1907; and Bulletin 129 (August, 1913), covering 1907 to 1912.

AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK AND RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN THE MILL-WORK INDUSTRY, 1907 TO 1913.

[The figures set opposite each bracketed group of years are for identical establishments.]

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Per cent of employees whose full-time hours per week were—				Average rate of wages per hour.	Per cent of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.				Average full-time weekly earnings.	
				48 and under.	Over 48 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 60		60	Under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.		18 cts. and over.
Laborers:														
60 establishments.	(1907	1,578	58.5	3.6	3.9	7.5	14.4	70.6	\$.1555	29.2	26.4	31.4	13.1	(1)
	(1908	1,300	58.2	5.2	3.5	9.4	15.8	66.1	.1550	33.7	24.1	26.3	16.0	(1)
	(1909	1,451	58.0	5.5	3.3	10.1	16.1	64.9	.1589	31.4	20.4	29.4	18.8	(1)
	(1910	1,522	58.3	4.2	4.8	9.2	15.7	66.1	.1613	29.1	17.0	32.3	21.6	(2)
223 establishments	(1910	4,885	57.6	4.4	6.1	12.6	21.4	55.5	.1705	16.4	20.2	32.8	30.5	\$9.73
	(1911	4,762	57.6	5.0	4.7	12.5	21.4	56.4	.1712	16.0	19.7	33.0	31.3	9.79
253 establishments	(1911	4,456	57.6	4.5	3.8	14.4	20.8	² 56.5	.1722	14.1	20.2	33.5	32.1	9.86
	(1912	4,121	57.4	4.4	6.8	17.1	17.2	54.5	.1781	10.1	17.0	36.3	36.6	10.15
319 establishments	(1912	4,641	57.0	5.7	7.9	18.1	20.8	47.4	.1793	7.9	17.2	36.7	38.3	10.15
	(1913	5,144	56.7	6.3	10.9	17.1	19.9	45.7	.1859	5.6	10.8	35.5	48.2	10.47
										Under 20 cts.	20 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 cts. and over.	
Bench hands:														
62 establishments.	(1907	1,076	55.6	13.3	7.2	26.3	12.7	40.5	.2976	9.0	49.4	27.3	14.2	(1)
	(1908	945	55.6	13.9	6.2	28.1	10.1	41.6	.2945	9.4	48.9	27.7	14.0	(1)
	(1909	1,041	55.7	12.6	7.2	28.6	10.0	41.6	.2944	8.5	50.6	27.5	13.6	(1)
	(1910	1,083	55.5	11.9	10.6	25.7	10.6	41.2	.3047	7.6	44.3	33.9	14.3	(1)
226 establishments	(1910	3,695	55.1	12.4	10.1	28.6	21.1	27.8	.3072	5.5	44.0	39.0	11.5	16.51
	(1911	3,553	55.2	13.8	8.6	28.0	20.7	28.9	.3085	5.3	42.1	41.1	11.4	16.74
267 establishments	(1911	4,131	55.1	13.6	10.7	29.4	18.3	³ 27.9	.3096	5.8	40.1	42.9	11.3	16.76
	(1912	4,148	54.8	14.8	16.2	23.5	17.2	28.3	.3107	6.7	38.0	43.6	11.5	16.74
343 establishments	(1912	4,947	54.6	16.9	14.7	24.0	20.0	24.4	.3108	6.2	36.9	44.9	12.0	16.68
	(1913	5,033	54.5	16.8	17.0	22.4	20.7	23.1	.3153	5.1	37.2	37.3	20.5	16.90
Machine hands:														
62 establishments.	(1907	1,508	56.9	11.6	2.5	19.7	11.4	54.8	.2527	27.1	50.4	14.8	7.7	(1)
	(1908	1,372	57.1	10.8	2.4	19.9	9.9	57.0	.2494	30.0	48.4	13.9	7.7	(1)
	(1909	1,488	57.2	10.3	2.5	18.5	10.5	58.3	.2514	27.9	49.8	14.8	7.4	(1)
	(1910	1,580	57.3	9.7	2.5	18.6	9.7	59.6	.2570	25.3	49.3	17.7	7.9	(1)
232 establishments	(1910	5,438	57.0	6.4	6.8	18.3	18.6	49.9	.2551	27.5	44.5	22.1	5.9	14.28
	(1911	5,363	56.8	9.5	6.2	15.8	19.1	49.4	.2605	24.7	44.8	23.7	6.8	14.55
268 establishments	(1911	5,615	56.7	9.6	6.2	16.6	19.3	⁴ 48.2	.2625	24.9	43.3	24.8	7.0	14.63
	(1912	5,054	56.2	11.6	9.7	16.4	19.0	43.1	.2698	20.8	42.8	28.5	8.0	14.88
342 establishments	(1912	5,970	55.8	14.2	10.0	17.2	21.4	37.2	.2731	18.8	41.7	31.8	7.8	14.97
	(1913	6,074	55.5	14.4	12.2	17.9	22.6	33.0	.2856	15.0	42.2	30.9	11.9	15.57

¹ Not computed.

² Including 0.1 per cent working over 60 hours.

³ Including 0.9 per cent working over 60 hours.

⁴ Including 0.2 per cent working over 60 hours.

The data are for one pay-roll period in each year, the period ending nearest May 15 being selected, except in a very few establishments in which conditions in May were abnormal.

The figures for the years from 1907 to the first presentation for 1912 are reproduced from Bulletin No. 129, except the average full-time weekly earnings for 1910 to 1912, which figures have been computed for this Bulletin from data gathered for those years. The average full-time weekly earnings have not been computed for the period 1907 to 1910, owing to the lack of funds. It will be observed that the average full-time weekly earnings generally are not exactly the same as the product of the average rate of wages per hour and the average full-time hours per week. This difference is explained and illustrated on page 16.

In 1913 the average full-time weekly earnings in the three occupations were: Laborers, \$10.47; bench hands, \$16.90; and machine hands, \$15.57. The full-time hours of labor per week in 1913 varied in the several establishments from less than 48 to 60, the average being for laborers, 56.7; for bench hands, 54.5; and for machine hands, 55.5 hours per week.

All of the employees for whom figures are given in this report are males.

Wages and hours of labor vary materially in different establishments, hence the inclusion or exclusion of an establishment in a group, if it differs greatly from the average, may raise or lower the average for the group. Thus, referring to the table on page 81, it is seen that the average full-time weekly earnings of bench hands in 267 establishments decreased from \$16.76 in 1911 to \$16.74 in 1912. In 343 establishments there was an increase from \$16.68 in 1912 to \$16.90 in 1913. The inclusion of 76 more establishments, therefore, changed the average weekly earnings for 1912 from \$16.74 to \$16.68. Consequently it would not be a correct comparison to state that the increase was only from \$16.76 in 1911 to \$16.90 in 1913. The movement from one year to another is indicated with a greater degree of certainty by the figures for identical establishments. The difference between \$16.76 and \$16.74 represents the change between 1911 and 1912 and the difference between \$16.68 and \$16.90 represents the increase from 1912 to 1913, as nearly as can be determined from the data available. In the table the comparable data for identical establishments are bracketed together.

Owing to the change in the number of establishments from year to year, it is difficult to make a comparison of the actual data over a period of several years, or to get an exact measure of the changes. To aid in the making of such a comparison, relative (or index) numbers have been computed from the averages in the preceding table, for full-time hours per week, rates of wages per hour, and full-time weekly earnings for each occupation for the years 1910 to 1913, inclusive. These relative or index numbers are simply percentages in which the figures for 1913 are taken as the base, or 100 per cent. The relative for

each year is the per cent that the average in that year is of the average for 1913, as determined by the method explained on page 18. Thus in the table below the full-time weekly earnings of bench hands in 1910 were 97.5 per cent of the full-time weekly earnings in 1913.

It will be observed that the general tendency of each occupation is toward a reduction of working hours and an increase in rates of wages per hour and of earnings per full week. No data are available to show the amount of work afforded employees each year or the variation from year to year. The relative full-time hours per week indicate the change in the hours of labor of employees working full time, but do not reflect in any way the greater or less amount of full-time work afforded. This point is further discussed on page 15.

RELATIVE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN THE MILLWORK INDUSTRY, 1910 TO 1913.

(1913=100.0.)

Year.	Bench hands.			Laborers.			Machine hands.		
	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.
1910.....	100.6	97.8	97.5	100.9	92.9	93.6	101.8	91.1	92.8
1911.....	100.7	98.2	98.8	100.9	93.3	94.2	101.4	93.0	94.5
1912.....	100.2	98.6	98.7	100.5	96.5	96.9	100.5	95.6	96.2
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A like table of relative numbers is next shown for the industry as a whole, as determined by a combination of the data for the several occupations. Data were obtained for the principal occupations of the industry but not for all occupations. The method of computing this table is explained on page 19.

RELATIVE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE MILLWORK INDUSTRY, 1910 TO 1913.

(1913=100.0.)

Year.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.
1910.....	100.9	94.2	94.9
1911.....	100.9	95.3	96.2
1912.....	100.4	97.7	98.0
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the table it is seen that the relative or index number for full-time hours per week decreased from 100.9 in 1910 to 100 in 1913, or, in other words, full-time hours per week in 1910 were 100.9 per cent of what they were in 1913. The relative or index

number for rates of wages per hour increased from 94.2 in 1910 to 100 in 1913. Owing to the reduction of hours, the increase in full-time weekly earnings was slightly less than the increase in wages per hour, the increase being from an index of 94.9 in 1910 to 100 in 1913.

In examining the relative or index numbers for the several occupations, and for the industry as a whole in the two tables above, it will be observed that they have been computed with 1913 taken as the base, or 100 per cent. In the preceding reports of the Bureau relating to this industry, relative numbers for rates of wages per hour and for hours of labor per week were presented back to 1890 and the base, or 100 per cent, was not the average rate of wages per hour or the average full-time hours per week in any one year, but the average rate of wages per hour and the average full-time hours per week for the 10-year period 1890-1899. The table of such relative numbers for the years 1890 to 1912 appears on page 156.

The reasons for changing the base of the relative numbers to the most recent year are stated on pages 11 and 16. The relative numbers for the occupations shown in the new series here presented differ from those of the old series shown in preceding reports because of the change of the base, but the ratio existing between any two years is the same in both series. The relative numbers for the industry as a whole have likewise been recomputed with 1913 as the base.

In addition to making a change of the base year, a change has also been made in the method of computing the industry relatives, and because of this change the relatives here presented not only differ from the relatives computed by the old method, but shows a slightly different ratio of change from year to year. In Bulletin No. 129, the relative numbers for the industry were averages of the relative numbers of the several occupations. For each year, for example, the relative rate of wages per hour of each occupation was multiplied (weighted) by the number of employees in that occupation, the products thus computed for the several occupations were added, and the sum of the products for all occupations divided by the total employees in all occupations.

In computing the relative numbers from 1910 to 1913 for the industry as a whole as presented in this Bulletin, a combination was made, not of the relative numbers for the several occupations, but of the actual hours and wages of the several occupations. For each year the average hours and wages were computed for all employees in all occupations, and the average for each preceding year was compared with the average for 1913 to determine the index. It was deemed necessary to make this change in method because a change

in the industry is not always reflected by the relative computed by averaging the occupation relatives. This reason is more fully explained on page 19.

In addition to the relative numbers shown for the several occupations and for the industry, three tables are here presented showing the per cent of increase or decrease in the full-time hours of labor per week, rates of wages per hour, and full-time weekly earnings in 1913 as compared with each preceding year back to 1910. The figures of these tables are computed from the relative numbers shown on page 83, and simply reverse the method of comparison. Each of these tables also shows the per cent of increase or decrease in 1912 as compared with 1911, and in 1911 as compared with 1910. Referring to the first line of the first table, it is seen that the full-time hours of bench hands in 1913 were 0.2 per cent lower than in 1912, 0.7 per cent lower than in 1911, and 0.6 per cent lower than in 1910. Further, it is seen that the full-time hours of labor in this occupation were 0.5 per cent lower in 1912 than in 1911, and 0.1 per cent higher in 1911 than in 1910. The figures of the several tables are read in like manner.

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR, AND FULL TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, 1913 COMPARED WITH EACH OF THE THREE YEARS PRECEDING, 1912 COMPARED WITH 1911, AND 1911 COMPARED WITH 1910.

FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK.

Occupation.	Per cent higher (+) or lower (-) in 1913 than in—			Per cent higher (+) or lower (-) in—	
	1910	1911	1912	1912 than in 1911	1911 than in 1910
Bench hands.....	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.5	+0.1
Laborers.....	-.9	-.9	-.5	-.4	(¹)
Machine hands.....	-1.8	-1.4	-.5	-.9	-.4
The industry.....	-.9	-.9	-.4	-.5	(¹)

RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR.

Bench hands.....	+2.2	+1.8	+1.4	+0.4	+0.4
Laborers.....	+7.6	+7.2	+3.6	+3.4	+ .4
Machine hands.....	+9.8	+7.5	+4.6	+2.8	+2.1
The industry.....	+6.2	+4.9	+2.4	+2.5	+1.2

FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS.

Bench hands.....	+2.6	+1.2	+1.3	-0.1	+1.3
Laborers.....	+6.8	+6.2	+3.2	+2.9	+ .6
Machine hands.....	+7.8	+5.8	+4.0	+1.8	+1.8
The industry.....	+5.4	+4.0	+2.0	+1.9	+1.4

¹ No change.

EXPLANATION OF SCOPE AND METHOD.

This report on millwork includes establishments engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, frames, fixtures, and building trim. The information was secured from pay rolls of the various establishments by the agents of the Bureau. The number of establishments from which data were secured has varied considerably during the period included in this report, as follows:

1907 to 1910.....	62 identical establishments.
1910 and 1911.....	232 identical establishments.
1911 and 1912.....	269 identical establishments.
1912 and 1913.....	344 identical establishments.

The data for 1907 to 1911 were secured in 1911 and the number of establishments included in the full period from 1907 to 1910, inclusive, was limited owing to the difficulty of finding establishments that had preserved records for those years, and also to the large amount of work involved. The establishments vary from year to year, as establishments go out of business or cease to be representative, and new establishments must be substituted in the wage study. Occasionally occupations are dispensed with in a mill, or new occupations are introduced, and sometimes data are not available for all occupations desired from a mill.

Data for a group of establishments in any year will not be precisely the same as for a different group of establishments in the same year, even though most of the establishments may be identical in both groups. In using the actual figures in this report, comparison from year to year should be made only between data coming from identical establishments. In the tables the data from identical establishments are bracketed together. Data from an establishment are not included in the report unless the information covers at least two years.

In selecting establishments from which to secure data, the Bureau undertook to represent all States in which millwork is of material importance, the measure of importance being the number of employees as reported by the United States Census of Manufactures. The table which follows shows by States the number of employees in this industry as reported by the United States Census Office for 1910; the total number on the pay roll in the establishments from which the Bureau secured data for 1913; and the number in the selected occupations for whom data for 1913 are shown.

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE MILLWORK INDUSTRY AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN ESTABLISHMENTS FOR WHICH DATA ARE SHOWN FOR 1913.

State	Number of employees reported by United States census of 1910. ¹	Establishments for which data are shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1913.		
		Number of establishments.	Number of employees—	
			On pay roll.	For whom data are shown.
New York.....	15,126	62	4,167	2,913
Pennsylvania.....	9,267	86	3,112	1,977
Illinois.....	8,710	36	2,443	1,718
Ohio.....	5,846	38	2,005	1,388
Michigan.....	6,793	33	1,803	1,130
California.....	6,341	19	1,996	1,242
Wisconsin.....	6,673	15	4,173	2,702
Georgia.....	3,410	12	1,110	666
Massachusetts.....	3,296	21	1,015	724
Minnesota.....	3,154	9	981	684
Iowa.....	3,440	13	1,811	1,107
Other States ²	40,336			
Total.....	112,392	344	24,616	16,251

¹ The designation used by the United States census is "Lumber, planing mill products," including sash, doors, and blinds.

² Including States having less than 3,000 each.

According to the census of 1910, more than 64 per cent of the total number of employees in the industry are found in the States in which the establishments furnishing information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics are located. The number of employees in the establishments from which the Bureau secured 1913 data was equal to 21.9 per cent of the total in the industry in 1910, and the number for which the Bureau presents detailed information for 1913 was equal to 14.5 per cent of the total in the industry in 1910. The pay rolls copied were for one week, half month, or a month, according to the custom of the establishment, and for the pay-roll period nearest May 15, except in a few establishments where abnormal conditions made it necessary to take a pay roll for some other time of the year.

The full-time hours of labor per week shown in the tables of the report are the regular hours of work of the occupations under normal conditions in the establishments. The working time is the hours on duty, including intervals of waiting for work. The full-time hours per week and the relatives based thereon do not in any way indicate the extent of unemployment. Employees may work overtime, broken time, or be laid off, or a temporary reduction may be made in working hours without such change affecting the full-time hours per week as presented in this Bulletin.

The rates of wages per hour appearing in the tables are the wages of time workers; no pieceworkers were found in the establishments

visited. The time rates by the day or week have been reduced to rates per hour in order to place all rates on a uniform basis.

The full-time weekly earnings are the earnings per week of employees working full time, or they are the earnings of broken time converted into assumed earnings for a full week. In considering changes in full-time earnings per week notice should also be taken of full-time hours of labor per week.

The averages of full-time hours per week, rates of wages per hour, and full-time weekly earnings are computed by adding the data for each individual employee and dividing the total by the number of employees.

In studying the tables, it will be observed that the average full-time weekly earnings are not exactly the same as the result that would be obtained by multiplying the average rate per hour by the average hours per week, owing to the change in the relative weight of the items. This point is illustrated on page 16.

The change in the basis of comparison in computing the relative numbers from the average of 1890-1899 to 1913 is referred to on page 11. A more extended explanation is also given on pages 16 to 18. The relative rates of wages per hour and the relative full-time hours per week from 1890 to 1912 on the basis of 1890-1899 equals 100, published in Bulletin No. 129, are reproduced in this Bulletin on page 156.

The method used in computing the relative or index numbers for the several occupations can best be explained by an illustration. Such an illustration is given on page 18.

A word of caution is given as to the use of relative numbers. The per cent of increase or decrease from one year to another is not the difference between the relative numbers for the years. Thus, as shown in the table on page 83, the relative full-time weekly earnings in the millwork industry increased from 94.9 in 1910 to 98 in 1912, an increase of 3.1 in the relative for 1912 over the relative for 1910, which number (3.1) is 3.3 per cent of 94.9, thus making the increase in full-time earnings per week of 3.3 per cent in 1912 over 1910.

The base for the computation of the relative numbers of the several occupations, as stated above, has been changed from the average of 1890-1899 to 1913. The same change of base has been made in computing the relative numbers for the industry as a whole. In addition to the change of base in computing the relative numbers for the industry, a change has been made in the method of computation. The relative numbers for the industry here presented, covering 1910 to 1913, are computed directly from the average hours of labor, rates of wages per hour, and weekly earnings of all employees in all occupations combined. In other words, the relatives for the industry as a whole have been computed for this report in the same manner as the

relatives for each occupation. This change of method is explained and illustrated on pages 18 to 23.

In addition to the text tables presented in the summary, seven general tables are given, namely:

Table I.—Average and classified rates of wages per hour in the United States, by years, 1907 to 1913.

Table II.—Average and classified rates of wages per hour in each year, by States, 1912 and 1913.

Table III.—Average and classified rates of wages per hour in each State, by years, 1912 and 1913.

Table IV.—Average and classified full-time hours of work per week in the United States, by years, 1907 to 1913.

Table V.—Average and classified full-time hours of work per week in each year, by States, 1912 and 1913.

Table VI.—Average and classified full-time hours of work per week in each State, by years, 1912 and 1913.

Table VII.—Average full-time hours of work per week and average full-time weekly earnings, by States, 1912 and 1913.

In Tables I and IV, in addition to actual data, percentages computed therefrom are given. The data from these two tables are summarized in the text table on page 81.

Tables III and VI repeat the data for the several States given in Tables II and V, rearranged for the convenience of the reader.

DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTIVE OCCUPATIONS.

This industry as used in this report includes establishments engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, window frames, doorframes, moldings, stair material, newels, mantels, store fixtures, and all kinds of builders' trim or finish.

A large number of the establishments are comparatively small and confine their operations wholly to custom work. Many of them are operated in connection with a retail lumber business. Some are run by contractors who carry on large building operations, and manufacture trim mostly for their own use. Some custom mills in the larger cities are quite extensive and employ a large number of workmen.

A few establishments manufacture for the general market. Such establishments, as a rule, employ a larger number of workmen than the custom mills or factories, have their work better systematized, and pay somewhat lower wages. The latter fact may be accounted for by the greater division of labor whereby an employee, while being expert in the operation of a particular machine or in perform-

ing certain work, is not a skilled workman generally, and so can not command as high wages as an all-round skilled mechanic.

There is hardly such a thing as a typical factory in this industry in the sense that there is a typical sawmill or cotton factory. The work may be done in a part of a building, the power being rented with the room; or the factory may consist of one or more large buildings with so much machinery that a considerable force of machinists will be regularly employed to keep the machines in order. Neither is there any regular or established ratio between the number of employees in different occupations. One establishment may have an approximately equal number of benchmen, machine woodworkers, and laborers; another will have three or four times as many benchmen as machine men; and in another the proportion will be reversed, depending on the particular class of work the factory turns out. The arrangement of the factory and machines will depend upon the class of work done, the space at the disposal of the management, and the latter's ideas as to convenience and economy. The differences that are found are between establishments rather than between different sections of the country or different localities.

The work in these factories resolves itself into three general classes, bench work, common labor, and machine work, and the occupational terms used in this report are bench hands, laborers, and machine hands. The work is practically all done by males. A few females are employed in a limited number of establishments, but the extent of their work is so insignificant that data relating to females are omitted from this report. A brief description of the terms used follows.

BENCH HANDS.

The men engaged in this occupation are known also as benchmen, bench carpenters, shop carpenters, inside carpenters, and cabinet-makers. Most of the work is done at a bench, as distinguished from building or outside carpentering work. These employees make doors, sash, blinds, window frames, cabinets, etc., fitting and putting together the parts that have previously been prepared by machine hands. They also shape and form such articles as can not be made by machines. In some shops work is done by hand that in other establishments is done by machinery. In some establishments men are employed who are able to work interchangeably at the bench and at the machines. Carpenters or bench hands differ greatly in ability, some being able to do all kinds of difficult work, while others can do only the simpler kinds of work or, perhaps, only one or, at most, a few kinds. As a rule, the more skilled mechanics who can do all kinds of work are found in the smaller establishments.

LABORERS.

The work of those engaged in this occupation about the factory is of a miscellaneous character, such as handling lumber, material, and the finished product, and assisting other workmen, particularly machine hands. They bring material to the machines and take it away after it has been worked, assemble parts that are to be put together, pack goods in storehouse or load on wagons or in cars for shipment, and do any other common or unskilled work about the factory or yard. The number of laborers as compared with the other employees is usually larger in establishments employing a large number of machine hands.

MACHINE HANDS.

By the use of various machines, employees in this occupation plane the lumber, saw it into lengths, widths, and shapes, mortise and tenon the parts of doors, sash, blinds, etc., make moldings, turn spindles, posts, and balusters, sandpaper or smooth material or finished product, etc. A first-class machine hand is able to operate any of the machines usually found in a factory, and is supposed also to be able to keep his machines in order. In the smaller establishments, and in the shops doing a high grade of work, the machine hands often, if not generally, actually use different machines, as the character of their work may require, one man doing all the machine work on a given piece of work. In larger establishments, when there is a greater division of labor, a man will be employed continuously on one machine and may know nothing about the operation of any other. It has been found impracticable to separate these two classes of machine hands.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1913.

[The figures set opposite each bracketed group of years are for identical establishments.]

NUMBER.

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.														60 cts. and over.
					9 and under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.				
Bench hands:																			
62 establishments.	1907	1,076	55.6	\$0.2976	.....	.....	.....	14	64	19	196	336	294	42	108	3			
	1908	945	55.6	.2945	.....	.....	.....	10	54	25	185	277	262	46	80	.....		
	1909	1,041	55.7	.2944	.....	.....	.....	7	50	31	212	314	286	63	78	.....		
	1910	1,083	55.5	.3047	.....	.....	.....	5	42	35	188	291	367	74	79	2			
226 establishments.	1910	3,695	55.1	.3072	.....	.....	.....	15	118	72	718	908	1,440	233	162	29			
	1911	3,553	55.2	.3085	.....	.....	.....	12	115	65	653	842	1,461	262	119	24			
267 establishments.	1911	4,131	55.1	.3096	.....	.....	.....	15	149	74	730	924	1,772	297	146	24			
	1912	4,148	54.8	.3107	.....	3	2	26	159	92	710	867	1,808	304	175	2			
343 establishments.	1912	4,947	54.6	.3108	.....	3	5	29	176	96	828	999	2,219	395	195	2			
	1913	5,033	54.5	.3153	.....	.....	.....	2	17	140	97	872	1,875	782	242	7			
Laborers:																			
60 establishments.	1907	1,578	58.5	.1555	.....	158	303	416	495	67	99	20	20	.....	.....	.....
	1908	1,300	58.2	.1550	.....	173	265	313	342	70	84	28	25	.....	.....	.....
	1909	1,451	58.0	.1589	.....	163	293	296	427	110	94	29	39	.....	.....	.....
	1910	1,522	58.3	.1613	.....	129	313	259	491	136	140	25	29	.....	.....	.....
223 establishments.	1910	4,885	57.6	.1705	.....	281	520	988	1,604	476	721	231	64	.....	.....	.....
	1911	4,762	57.6	.1712	.....	221	542	936	1,571	467	739	231	55	.....	.....	.....
253 establishments.	1911	4,456	57.6	.1722	.....	201	429	898	1,493	492	675	201	67	.....	.....	.....
	1912	4,121	57.4	.1781	3	115	302	700	1,494	510	663	257	69	8	.....	.....	
319 establishments.	1912	4,641	57.0	.1793	3	106	256	797	1,701	642	790	266	72	8	.....	.....	
	1913	5,144	56.7	.1859	.....	88	198	557	1,824	719	1,342	318	83	15	.....	.....	
Machine hands:																			
62 establishments.	1907	1,508	56.9	.2527	.....	.....	.....	6	101	235	66	382	378	223	38	71	8		
	1908	1,372	57.1	.2494	.....	.....	.....	6	98	218	90	320	344	191	41	55	9		
	1909	1,488	57.2	.2514	.....	.....	.....	9	81	210	116	377	364	220	45	57	9		
	1910	1,580	57.3	.2570	.....	.....	.....	8	69	197	125	397	382	279	53	61	9		
232 establishments.	1910	5,438	57.0	.2551	.....	5	28	230	839	397	1,259	1,159	1,204	199	89	29			
	1911	5,363	56.8	.2605	.....	6	29	229	755	305	1,264	1,135	1,272	242	98	28			
268 establishments.	1911	5,615	56.7	.2625	.....	6	28	240	808	313	1,282	1,149	1,394	253	108	34			
	1912	5,054	56.2	.2698	.....	3	21	199	559	268	1,116	1,045	1,438	257	112	36			
342 establishments.	1912	5,970	55.8	.2731	.....	3	26	214	592	286	1,279	1,208	1,897	306	121	38			
	1913	6,074	55.5	.2856	.....	.....	.....	22	125	426	340	1,243	1,319	1,874	553	136	36		

PER CENT.

Bench hands:																			
62 establishments.	1907	1,076	55.6	\$0.2976	.....	.....	.....	1.3	5.9	1.8	18.2	31.2	27.3	3.9	10.0	0.3			
	1908	945	55.6	.2945	.....	.....	.....	1.1	5.7	2.6	19.6	29.3	27.7	4.9	9.1	.....		
	1909	1,041	55.7	.2944	.....	.....	.....	.7	4.8	3.0	20.4	30.2	27.5	6.1	7.5	.....		
	1910	1,083	55.5	.3047	.....	.....	.....	.5	3.9	3.2	17.4	26.9	33.9	6.8	7.3	.2			
226 establishments.	1910	3,695	55.1	.3072	.....	.....	.....	.4	3.2	1.9	19.4	24.6	39.0	6.3	4.4	.8			
	1911	3,553	55.2	.3085	.....	.....	.....	.3	3.2	1.8	18.4	23.7	41.1	7.4	3.3	.7			
267 establishments.	1911	4,131	55.1	.3096	.....	.....	.....	.4	3.6	1.8	17.7	22.4	42.9	7.2	3.5	.6			
	1912	4,148	54.8	.3107	.....	0.1	(1)	.6	3.8	2.2	17.1	20.9	43.6	7.3	4.2	(1)			
343 establishments.	1912	4,947	54.6	.3108	.....	.1	0.1	.6	3.6	1.9	16.7	20.2	44.9	8.0	3.9	(1)			
	1913	5,033	54.5	.3153	.....	.....	(1)	.3	2.8	1.9	17.3	19.8	37.3	15.5	4.8	.1			
Laborers:																			
60 establishments.	1907	1,578	58.5	.1555	.....	10.0	19.2	26.4	31.4	4.2	6.3	1.3	1.3	.....	.....	.....
	1908	1,300	58.2	.1550	.....	13.3	20.4	24.1	26.3	5.4	6.5	2.2	1.9	.....	.....	.....
	1909	1,451	58.0	.1589	.....	11.2	20.2	20.4	29.4	7.6	6.5	2.0	2.7	.....	.....	.....
	1910	1,522	58.3	.1613	.....	8.5	20.6	17.0	32.3	8.9	9.2	1.6	1.9	.....	.....	.....

1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1913—Concluded.

PER CENT—Concluded.

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.											
					9 and under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.
Laborers—Concl'd. 223 establishments.	1910 1911	4,885 4,762	57.6 57.6	\$0.1705 .1712	.... ....	5.8 4.6	10.6 11.4	20.2 19.7	32.8 33.0	9.7 9.8	14.8 15.5	4.7 4.9	1.3 1.2	........	........	........
253 establishments.	1911 1912	4,456 4,121	57.6 57.4	.1722 .1781	.... (¹)	4.5 2.8	9.6 7.3	20.2 17.0	33.5 36.3	11.0 12.4	15.1 16.1	4.5 6.2	1.5 1.7	.... 0.2	........	........
319 establishments.	1912 1913	4,641 5,144	57.0 56.7	.1759 .1893	0.1	2.3 1.7	5.5 3.8	17.2 10.8	36.7 35.5	17.0 14.0	17.0 26.1	5.7 6.2	1.6 1.6	.2 .3	........	........
Machine hands:																
62 establishments.	1907 1908 1909 1910	1,508 1,372 1,488 1,580	56.9 57.1 57.2 57.3	.2527 .2494 .2514 .2570	................	................	.4 4.7 6.5 5.4	6.7 7.1 5.4 4.4	15.6 15.9 14.1 12.5	4.4 6.6 7.8 7.9	25.3 23.3 24.5 25.1	25.1 25.1 24.5 24.2	14.8 13.9 14.8 17.7	2.5 3.0 3.0 3.4	4.7 4.0 3.8 3.9	0.5 .7 3.8 3.6
232 establishments.	1910 1911	5,438 5,363	57.0 56.8	.2551 .2605	........	.1 .1	.5 .5	4.2 4.3	15.4 14.1	7.3 5.7	23.2 23.6	21.3 21.2	22.1 23.7	3.7 4.5	1.6 1.8	.5 .5
268 establishments.	1911 1912	5,615 5,054	56.7 56.2	.2625 .2698	........	.1 .1	.5 .4	4.3 3.9	14.4 11.1	5.6 5.3	22.8 22.1	20.5 20.7	24.8 28.5	4.5 5.1	1.9 2.2	.6 .7
342 establishments.	1912 1913	5,970 6,074	55.8 55.5	.2371 .2856	........	.1....	.4 .4	3.6 2.1	9.9 7.0	4.8 5.6	21.4 20.5	20.2 21.7	31.8 30.9	5.1 9.1	2.0 2.2	.6 .6

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913.

BENCH HANDS.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.											
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.
1912.																
California.....	18	316	51.2	\$0.4322							5	11	134	75	90	1
Georgia.....	12	160	58.0	.2493		3	1	2	6		41	73	34			
Illinois.....	36	675	54.1	.3647							16	75	515	68	1	
Iowa.....	13	248	57.9	.2650					5	14	70	76	82	1		
Massachusetts.....	21	256	51.2	.3427					4	4	30	38	101	72	7	
Michigan.....	33	353	55.1	.3043				1	8	6	42	73	200	22	1	
Minnesota.....	9	174	59.2	.2583					3	1	63	69	36	2		
New York.....	62	1,092	52.6	.3229			3	3	10	3	184	197	507	89	95	1
Ohio.....	38	406	55.1	.2893					1	1	56	147	194	7		
Pennsylvania.....	86	846	53.9	.2956			1	9	28	21	173	160	394	59		
Wisconsin.....	15	421	60.0	.2107				14	111	46	148	80	22			
Total.....	343	4,947	54.6	.3108		3	5	29	176	96	828	999	2,219	395	195	2
1913.																
California.....	18	350	50.7	.4660								7	133	40	167	3
Georgia.....	12	178	57.7	.2623				2	7		37	84	48			
Illinois.....	36	639	53.2	.3697							25	72	97	440	2	3
Iowa.....	13	283	57.9	.2609					17	7	87	72	99	1		
Massachusetts.....	21	250	51.0	.3411					2	6	27	42	106	62	5	
Michigan.....	33	351	54.8	.3217					6	7	33	65	162	76	2	
Minnesota.....	9	176	59.8	.2623				2	1	1	61	68	43			
New York.....	62	1,066	52.7	.3154			2	2	3	6	207	169	555	56	65	1
Ohio.....	38	451	54.8	.2984						3	40	164	223	21		
Pennsylvania.....	86	824	54.1	.3006				8	26	19	162	145	377	86	1	
Wisconsin.....	15	465	59.8	.2241				3	78	48	193	111	32			
Total.....	343	5,033	54.5	.3153			2	17	140	97	872	999	1,875	782	242	7

LABORERS.

1912.																
California.....	19	441	53.6	\$0.2513					19	16	142	186	70	8		
Georgia.....	12	231	57.6	.1198		3	94	119	14	1						
Illinois.....	33	434	56.3	.1860					8	192	124	105	5			
Iowa.....	13	284	58.5	.1797					39	137	48	60				
Massachusetts.....	19	161	51.5	.1943			1	16	34	50	40	19	1			
Michigan.....	32	359	57.6	.1775			10	44	157	59	84	5				
Minnesota.....	9	166	59.6	.1818			1	21	66	12	66					
New York.....	60	697	55.5	.1798		8	30	172	229	60	146	51	1			
Ohio.....	38	325	55.5	.1766		1	9	49	117	94	55					
Pennsylvania.....	69	377	55.9	.1721		3	21	89	128	84	52					
Wisconsin.....	15	1,166	60.0	.1621			65	345	621	95	40					
Total.....	319	4,641	57.0	.1793	3	106	256	797	1,701	642	790	266	72	8		
1913.																
California.....	19	470	52.8	.2587					4	10	148	210	83	15		
Georgia.....	12	251	57.1	.1234		81	134	34	2							
Illinois.....	33	541	55.5	.1899				18	206	104	194	19				
Iowa.....	13	399	58.7	.1803				45	181	78	94	1				
Massachusetts.....	19	174	51.0	.1925			5	24	31	40	61	13				
Michigan.....	32	351	57.4	.1893			4	14	125	36	159	13				
Minnesota.....	9	261	59.7	.1868				28	99	22	106	6				
New York.....	60	686	54.5	.1879		1	10	100	185	122	224	44				
Ohio.....	38	368	54.8	.1957			6	13	85	60	197	7				
Pennsylvania.....	69	365	55.8	.1791		2	18	47	138	73	84	3				
Wisconsin.....	15	1,278	59.9	.1676		4	21	234	768	174	75	2				
Total.....	319	5,144	56.7	.1859	88	198	557	1,824	719	1,342	318	83	15			

TABLE II.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Concluded.

MACHINE HANDS.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.												
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.	
1912.																	
California.....	19	432	51.6	\$0.3985					5		20	37	197	62	74	37	
Georgia.....	12	232	57.7	.2147		3	15	31	30	5	62	61	25				
Illinois.....	36	509	55.0	.3404						2	53	85	286	83			
Iowa.....	13	363	58.7	.2359				5	42	34	125	108	49				
Massachusetts.....	21	309	51.2	.3221					2	10	52	53	120	70	2		
Michigan.....	33	422	56.9	.2599			1	17	40	34	95	89	132	14			
Minnesota.....	9	255	59.6	.2412				9	16	12	93	87	38				
New York.....	62	1,109	53.7	.2960			3	8	26	12	230	244	500	43	42	1	
Ohio.....	38	495	55.1	.2835					4	9	94	166	215	7			
Pennsylvania.....	84	822	54.6	.2750			7	17	55	29	183	185	316	27	3		
Wisconsin.....	15	1,022	60.0	.1805				127	372	139	272	93	19				
Total.....	342	5,970	55.8	.2731		3	26	214	592	286	1,279	1,208	1,897	306	121	38	
1913.																	
California.....	19	422	51.5	.4036							21	42	167	72	86	34	
Georgia.....	12	237	57.3	.2274			12	24	28	6	54	77	36				
Illinois.....	36	538	54.0	.3523					1		57	78	110	290	2		
Iowa.....	13	425	58.6	.2380				6	42	34	144	139	58	2			
Massachusetts.....	21	300	50.6	.3271					5	9	39	56	119	68	4		
Michigan.....	33	428	56.6	.2749			1	11	36	24	85	89	148	34			
Minnesota.....	9	247	59.8	.2460				9	13	9	85	91	40				
New York.....	62	1,161	53.1	.3037			2	5	21	16	201	254	583	40	37	2	
Ohio.....	38	569	54.9	.3051				11	23	6	83	155	274	16	1		
Pennsylvania.....	84	788	54.6	.2818			3	14	46	23	149	207	309	31	6		
Wisconsin.....	15	959	59.9	.2033			4	45	211	213	325	131	30				
Total.....	342	6,074	55.5	.2856			22	125	426	340	1,243	1,319	1,874	553	136	36	

TABLE III.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913.

[The figures set opposite each bracketed group of years are for identical establishments.]

BENCH HANDS.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.											
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.
California:																
18 establish-	(1912	316	51.2	\$0.4322							5	11	134	75	90	1
ments.	(1913	350	50.7	.4660								7	133	40	167	3
Georgia:																
12 establish-	(1912	160	58.0	.2493		3	1	2	6		41	73	34			
ments.	(1913	178	57.7	.2623				2	7		37	84	48			
Illinois:																
36 establish-	(1912	675	54.1	.3647							16	75	515	68	1	
ments.	(1913	639	53.2	.3697							25	72	97	440	2	3
Iowa:																
13 establish-	(1912	248	57.9	.2650					5	14	70	76	82	1		
ments.	(1913	283	57.9	.2609					17	7	87	72	99	1		
Massachusetts:																
21 establish-	(1912	256	51.2	.3427					4	4	30	38	101	72	7	
ments.	(1913	250	51.0	.3411					2	6	27	42	106	62	5	
Michigan:																
33 establish-	(1912	353	55.1	.3043				1	8	6	42	73	200	22	1	
ments.	(1913	351	54.8	.3217					6	7	33	65	162	76	2	
Minnesota:																
9 establish-	(1912	174	59.2	.2583					3	1	63	69	36	2		
ments.	(1913	176	59.8	.2623				2	1	1	61	68	43			
New York:																
62 establish-	(1912	1,092	52.6	.3229			3	3	10	3	184	197	507	89	95	1
ments.	(1913	1,066	52.7	.3154			2	2	3	6	207	169	555	56	65	1
Ohio:																
38 establish-	(1912	406	55.1	.2893					1	1	56	147	194	7		
ments.	(1913	451	54.8	.2984						3	40	164	223	21		
Pennsylvania:																
86 establish-	(1912	846	53.9	.2956			1	9	28	21	173	160	394	59	1	
ments.	(1913	824	54.1	.3006				8	26	19	162	145	377	86	1	
Wisconsin:																
15 establish-	(1912	421	60.0	.2107				14	111	46	148	80	22			
ments.	(1913	465	59.8	.2241				3	78	48	193	111	32			

LABORERS.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.											
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.
California:																
19 establish-	(1912	441	53.6	\$0.2513						19	16	142	186	70	8	
ments.	(1913	470	52.8	.2587						4	10	148	210	83	15	
Georgia:																
12 establish-	(1912	231	57.6	.1198	3	94	119	14	1							
ments.	(1913	251	57.1	.1234		81	134	34	2							
Illinois:																
33 establish-	(1912	434	56.3	.1860				8	192	124	105	5				
ments.	(1913	541	55.5	.1899				18	206	104	194	19				
Iowa:																
13 establish-	(1912	284	58.5	.1797				39	137	48	60					
ments.	(1913	399	58.7	.1803				45	181	78	94	1				
Massachusetts:																
19 establish-	(1912	161	51.5	.1943			1	16	34	50	40	19	1			
ments.	(1913	174	51.0	.1923			5	24	31	40	61	13				
Michigan:																
32 establish-	(1912	359	57.6	.1775			10	44	157	59	84	5				
ments.	(1913	351	57.4	.1893			4	14	125	36	159	13				
Minnesota:																
9 establish-	(1912	166	59.6	.1818			1	21	66	12	66					
ments.	(1913	261	59.7	.1868				28	99	22	106	6				
New York:																
60 establish-	(1912	697	55.5	.1798		8	30	172	229	60	146	51	1			
ments.	(1913	686	54.5	.1879		1	10	100	185	122	224	44				
Ohio:																
38 establish-	(1912	325	55.5	.1766		1	9	49	117	94	55					
ments.	(1913	368	54.8	.1957			6	13	85	60	197	7				

TABLE III.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913—Concluded.

LABORERS—Concluded.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.											
					Under 10 cts.	10 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 60 cts.	60 cts. and over.
Pennsylvania: 69 establishments.	1912	377	55.9	\$0.1721	....	3	21	89	128	84	52	....	....	....	....	....
	1913	365	55.8	.1791	....	2	18	47	138	73	84	3	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin: 15 establishments.	1912	1,166	60.0	.1621	....	....	65	345	621	95	40	....	....	....	....	....
	1913	1,278	59.9	.1676	....	4	21	234	768	174	75	2	....	....	....	....

MACHINE HANDS.

California: 19 establishments.	1912	432	51.6	\$0.3985	....	....	....	....	5	....	20	37	197	62	74	37
	1913	422	51.5	.4036	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	42	167	72	86	34
Georgia: 12 establishments.	1912	232	57.7	.2147	....	3	15	31	30	5	62	61	25	....	....	....
	1913	237	57.3	.2274	....	....	12	24	28	6	54	77	36	....	....	....
Illinois: 36 establishments.	1912	509	55.0	.3404	....	....	....	....	....	2	53	85	286	83	....	....
	1913	538	54.0	.3523	....	....	....	....	1	....	57	78	110	290	2	....
Iowa: 13 establishments.	1912	363	58.7	.2359	....	....	....	5	42	34	125	108	49	....	....	....
	1913	425	58.6	.2380	....	....	....	6	42	34	144	139	58	2	....	....
Massachusetts: 21 establishments.	1912	309	51.2	.3221	....	....	....	....	2	10	52	53	120	70	2	....
	1913	300	50.6	.3271	....	....	....	....	5	9	39	56	119	68	4	....
Michigan: 33 establishments.	1912	422	56.9	.2599	....	1	17	40	34	95	89	132	14	....	....	....
	1913	428	56.6	.2749	....	1	11	36	24	85	89	148	34	....	....	....
Minnesota: 9 establishments.	1912	255	59.6	.2412	....	....	9	16	12	93	87	38	....	....	....	....
	1913	247	59.8	.2460	....	....	9	13	9	85	91	40	....	....	....	....
New York: 62 establishments.	1912	1,109	53.7	.2960	....	3	8	26	12	230	244	500	43	42	1	....
	1913	1,161	53.1	.3037	....	2	5	21	16	201	254	583	40	37	2	....
Ohio: 38 establishments.	1912	495	55.1	.2835	....	....	....	4	9	94	166	215	7	....	....	....
	1913	569	54.9	.3051	....	....	11	23	6	83	155	274	16	1	....	....
Pennsylvania: 84 establishments.	1912	822	54.6	.2750	....	7	17	55	29	183	185	316	27	3	....	....
	1913	788	54.6	.2818	....	3	14	46	23	149	207	309	31	6	....	....
Wisconsin: 15 establishments.	1912	1,022	60.0	.1805	....	....	127	372	139	272	93	19	....	....	....	....
	1913	959	59.9	.2033	....	4	45	211	213	325	131	30	....	....	....	....

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1913.

[The figures set opposite each bracketed group of years are for identical establishments.]

NUMBER.													
Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Employees whose full-time hours per week were—									
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60	
Bench hands:													
62 establishments	1907	1,076	55.6	82	61	78	.....	283	21	115	436	.....
	1908	945	55.6	72	60	59	.....	266	.....	95	393	.....
	1909	1,041	55.7	69	62	75	.....	298	.....	104	433	.....
	1910	1,083	55.5	75	54	104	11	278	16	99	446	.....
226 establishments....	1910	3,695	55.1	164	294	289	86	1,056	339	441	1,026	.....
	1911	3,553	55.2	127	363	192	113	996	292	443	1,027	.....
267 establishments...	1911	4,131	55.1	123	438	332	113	1,215	285	471	1,115	39	
	1912	4,148	54.8	153	459	254	419	975	333	382	1,173	.....
343 establishments...	1912	4,947	54.6	168	670	324	405	1,185	475	515	1,205	.....
	1913	5,033	54.5	104	743	344	512	1,127	438	603	1,162	.....
Laborers:													
60 establishments	1907	1,578	58.5	3	53	48	14	118	.....	228	1,114	.....
	1908	1,300	58.2	3	65	32	13	122	.....	206	859	.....
	1909	1,451	58.0	5	76	31	18	147	.....	233	941	.....
	1910	1,522	58.3	7	57	38	35	140	.....	239	1,006	.....
223 establishments...	1910	4,885	57.6	10	206	236	64	615	376	667	2,711	.....
	1911	4,762	57.6	10	230	164	59	593	388	632	2,686	.....
253 establishments...	1911	4,456	57.6	4	197	80	88	642	371	557	2,514	3	
	1912	4,121	57.4	5	176	93	186	704	323	388	2,246	.....
319 establishments...	1912	4,641	57.0	.....	265	126	240	842	377	590	2,201	.....
	1913	5,144	56.7	.....	325	210	353	881	392	631	2,352	.....
Machine hands:													
62 establishments	1907	1,508	56.9	51	124	38	.....	297	15	157	826	.....
	1908	1,372	57.1	40	108	33	.....	273	.....	136	782	.....
	1909	1,488	57.2	40	113	37	.....	275	.....	156	867	.....
	1910	1,580	57.3	42	110	33	7	294	.....	153	941	.....
232 establishments...	1910	5,438	57.0	52	296	289	79	993	392	621	2,716	.....
	1911	5,363	56.8	39	472	229	100	850	384	639	2,650	.....
268 establishments...	1911	5,615	56.7	39	502	249	99	934	459	626	2,693	14	
	1912	5,054	56.2	57	531	193	298	831	462	502	2,180	.....
342 establishments...	1912	5,970	55.8	48	798	315	284	1,028	546	732	2,219	.....
	1913	6,074	55.5	48	824	339	400	1,088	581	791	2,003	.....

PER CENT.

Bench hands:													
62 establishments...	1907	1,076	55.6	7.6	5.7	7.2	.....	26.3	2.0	10.7	40.5	.....
	1908	945	55.6	7.6	6.3	6.2	.....	28.1	.....	10.1	41.6	.....
	1909	1,041	55.7	6.6	6.0	7.2	.....	28.6	.....	10.0	41.6	.....
	1910	1,083	55.5	6.9	5.0	9.6	1.0	25.7	1.5	9.1	41.2	.....
226 establishments...	1910	3,695	55.1	4.4	8.0	7.8	2.3	28.6	9.2	11.9	27.8	.....
	1911	3,553	55.2	3.6	10.2	5.4	3.2	28.0	8.2	12.5	28.9	.....
267 establishments...	1911	4,131	55.1	3.0	10.6	8.0	2.7	29.4	6.9	11.4	27.0	0.9	
	1912	4,148	54.8	3.7	11.1	6.1	10.1	23.5	8.0	9.2	28.3	.....
343 establishments...	1912	4,947	54.6	3.4	13.5	6.5	8.2	24.0	9.6	10.4	24.4	.....
	1913	5,033	54.5	2.1	14.8	6.8	10.2	22.4	8.7	12.0	23.1	.....
Laborers:													
60 establishments...	1907	1,578	58.5	.2	3.4	3.0	.9	7.5	.....	14.4	70.6	.....
	1908	1,300	58.2	.2	5.0	2.5	1.0	9.4	.....	15.8	66.1	.....
	1909	1,451	58.0	.3	5.2	2.1	1.2	10.1	.....	16.1	64.9	.....
	1910	1,522	58.3	.5	3.7	2.5	2.3	9.2	.....	15.7	66.1	.....

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1913—Concluded.

PER CENT—Concluded.

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Employees whose full-time hours per week were—									
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60	
Laborers—Concluded.													
223 establishments...	1910	4,885	57.6	0.2	4.2	4.8	1.3	12.6	7.7	13.7	55.5	.....
	1911	4,762	57.6	.2	4.8	3.4	1.2	12.5	8.1	13.3	56.4	.....
253 establishments...	1911	4,456	57.6	.1	4.4	1.8	2.0	14.4	8.3	12.5	56.4	0.1	
	1912	4,121	57.4	.1	4.3	2.3	4.5	17.1	7.8	9.4	54.5	.....
319 establishments...	1912	4,641	57.0	.....	5.7	2.7	5.2	18.1	8.1	12.7	47.4	.....
	1913	5,144	56.7	.....	6.3	4.1	6.9	17.1	7.6	12.3	45.7	.....
Machine hands:													
62 establishments...	1907	1,508	56.9	3.4	8.2	2.5	.....	19.7	1.0	10.4	54.8	.....
	1908	1,372	57.1	2.9	7.9	2.4	.....	19.9	.....	9.9	57.0	.....
	1909	1,488	57.2	2.7	7.6	2.5	.....	18.5	.....	10.5	58.3	.....
	1910	1,580	57.3	2.7	7.0	2.1	.4	18.6	.....	9.7	59.6	.....
232 establishments...	1910	5,438	57.0	1.0	5.4	5.3	1.5	18.3	7.2	11.4	49.9	.....
	1911	5,363	56.8	.7	8.8	4.3	1.9	15.8	7.2	11.9	49.4	.....
268 establishments...	1911	5,615	56.7	.7	8.9	4.4	1.8	16.6	8.2	11.1	48.0	.2	
	1912	5,054	56.2	1.1	10.5	3.8	5.9	16.4	9.1	9.9	43.1	.....
342 establishments...	1912	5,970	55.8	.8	13.4	5.3	4.8	17.2	9.1	12.3	37.2	.....
	1913	6,074	55.5	.8	13.6	5.6	6.6	17.9	9.6	13.0	33.0	.....

TABLE V.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913.

BENCH HANDS.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—							
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	Over 60
1912.											
California.....	18	316	51.2	.....	160	12	.....	121	.....	.....	23
Georgia.....	12	160	58.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	38	.....	99
Illinois.....	36	675	54.1	.....	.....	27	327	206	4	28	83
Iowa.....	13	248	57.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	71	102
Massachusetts.....	21	256	51.2	.....	67	90	.....	56	43	.....	.....
Michigan.....	33	353	55.1	.....	.....	71	.....	83	91	31	77
Minnesota.....	9	174	59.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	140
New York.....	62	1,092	52.6	168	328	41	.....	94	54	251	156
Ohio.....	38	406	55.1	.....	8	13	24	204	60	54	43
Pennsylvania.....	86	846	53.9	.....	107	70	54	323	151	67	74
Wisconsin.....	15	421	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	408
Total.....	343	4,947	54.6	168	670	324	405	1,185	475	515	1,205
1913.											
California.....	18	350	50.7	.....	195	29	.....	105	.....	.....	21
Georgia.....	12	178	57.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	45	.....	102
Illinois.....	36	639	53.2	.....	.....	37	363	130	.....	81	28
Iowa.....	13	283	57.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	86	117
Massachusetts.....	21	250	51.0	.....	65	81	23	81	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	33	351	54.8	.....	.....	80	.....	73	107	34	57
Minnesota.....	9	176	59.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	143
New York.....	62	1,066	52.7	104	373	40	.....	109	64	247	129
Ohio.....	38	451	54.8	.....	.....	26	71	206	57	38	53
Pennsylvania.....	86	824	54.1	.....	110	51	55	312	149	71	76
Wisconsin.....	15	465	59.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	13	436
Total.....	343	5,033	54.5	104	743	344	512	1,127	438	603	1,162

LABORERS.

1912.											
California.....	19	441	53.6	.....	98	16	.....	248	.....	.....	79
Georgia.....	12	231	57.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	89	.....	125
Illinois.....	33	434	56.3	.....	.....	12	113	89	1	116	103
Iowa.....	13	284	58.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	94	137
Massachusetts.....	19	161	51.5	.....	43	37	4	61	16	.....	.....
Michigan.....	32	359	57.6	.....	.....	8	.....	52	64	100	135
Minnesota.....	9	166	59.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	150
New York.....	60	697	55.5	.....	105	4	89	99	64	186	150
Ohio.....	38	325	55.5	.....	14	22	26	109	40	53	61
Pennsylvania.....	69	377	55.9	.....	5	27	8	114	87	33	103
Wisconsin.....	15	1,166	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,158
Total.....	319	4,641	57.0	.....	265	126	240	842	377	590	2,201
1913.											
California.....	19	470	52.8	.....	148	17	.....	237	.....	.....	68
Georgia.....	12	251	57.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	96	.....	115
Illinois.....	33	541	55.5	.....	.....	31	183	69	.....	151	107
Iowa.....	13	399	58.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	87	239
Massachusetts.....	19	174	51.0	.....	44	61	5	64	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	32	351	57.4	.....	.....	7	.....	47	86	99	112
Minnesota.....	9	261	59.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	199
New York.....	60	686	54.5	.....	131	26	100	112	57	149	111
Ohio.....	38	368	54.8	.....	.....	43	56	120	53	42	54
Pennsylvania.....	69	365	55.8	.....	2	25	9	119	86	35	89
Wisconsin.....	15	1,278	59.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	6	1,258
Total.....	319	5,144	56.7	.....	325	210	353	881	392	631	2,352

TABLE V.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Concluded.

MACHINE HANDS.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—									
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60	
1912.													
California.....	19	432	51.6	.....	221	32	.....	110	.....	.....	69	.....
Georgia.....	12	232	57.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	68	.....	131	.....
Illinois.....	36	509	55.0	.....	.....	13	175	170	6	74	71	.....
Iowa.....	13	363	58.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	104	195	.....
Massachusetts..	21	309	51.2	.....	83	110	.....	44	72	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	33	422	56.9	.....	.....	38	.....	60	90	91	143	.....
Minnesota.....	9	255	59.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	231	.....
New York.....	62	1,109	53.7	48	404	26	.....	82	64	275	210	.....
Ohio.....	38	495	55.1	.....	18	40	63	170	50	82	72	.....
Pennsylvania..	84	822	54.6	.....	72	56	46	295	172	95	86	.....
Wisconsin.....	15	1,022	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1,011	.....
Total.....	342	5,970	55.8	48	798	315	284	1,028	546	732	2,219	.....
1913.													
California.....	19	422	51.5	.....	222	19	.....	124	.....	.....	57	.....
Georgia.....	12	237	57.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	69	.....	117	.....
Illinois.....	36	538	54.0	.....	.....	20	255	125	.....	102	36	.....
Iowa.....	13	425	58.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	138	215	.....
Massachusetts..	21	300	50.6	.....	89	111	21	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	33	428	56.6	.....	.....	41	.....	56	115	89	127	.....
Minnesota.....	9	247	59.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	202	.....
New York.....	62	1,161	53.1	48	448	45	11	103	91	257	158	.....
Ohio.....	38	569	54.9	.....	.....	58	71	184	116	61	79	.....
Pennsylvania..	84	788	54.6	.....	65	45	42	294	172	88	82	.....
Wisconsin.....	15	959	59.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	11	930	.....
Total.....	342	6,074	55.5	48	824	339	400	1,088	581	791	2,003	.....

TABLE VI.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913.

[The figures set opposite each bracketed group of years are for identical establishments.]

BENCH HANDS.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—									
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60	
California:													
18 establishments.....	[1912	316	51.2	.....	160	12	.....	121	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
	[1913	350	50.7	.....	195	29	.....	105	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Georgia:													
12 establishments.....	[1912	160	58.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	99	.....	.....
	[1913	178	57.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	38	.....	102	.....	.....
Illinois:													
36 establishments.....	[1912	675	54.1	.....	.....	27	327	206	4	28	83	.....	.....
	[1913	639	53.2	.....	.....	37	363	130	.....	81	28	.....	.....
Iowa:													
13 establishments.....	[1912	248	57.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	71	102	.....	.....
	[1913	283	57.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	86	117	.....	.....
Massachusetts:													
21 establishments.....	[1912	256	51.2	.....	67	90	.....	56	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
	[1913	250	51.0	.....	65	81	23	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan:													
33 establishments.....	[1912	353	55.1	.....	.....	71	.....	83	91	31	77	.....	.....
	[1913	351	54.8	.....	.....	80	.....	73	107	34	57	.....	.....
Minnesota:													
9 establishments.....	[1912	174	59.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	140	.....	.....
	[1913	176	59.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	143	.....	.....
New York:													
62 establishments.....	[1912	1,092	52.6	168	328	41	.....	94	54	251	156	.....	.....
	[1913	1,066	52.7	104	373	40	.....	109	64	247	129	.....	.....
Ohio:													
38 establishments.....	[1912	406	55.1	.....	8	13	24	204	60	54	43	.....	.....
	[1913	451	54.8	.....	.....	26	71	206	57	38	53	.....	.....
Pennsylvania:													
86 establishments.....	[1912	846	53.9	.....	107	70	54	323	151	67	74	.....	.....
	[1913	824	54.1	.....	110	51	55	312	149	71	76	.....	.....
Wisconsin:													
15 establishments.....	[1912	421	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	408	.....	.....
	[1913	465	59.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	13	436	.....	.....

LABORERS.

California:													
19 establishments.....	[1912	441	53.6	.....	98	16	.....	248	.....	.....	79	.....	.....
	[1913	470	52.8	.....	148	17	.....	237	.....	.....	68	.....	.....
Georgia:													
12 establishments.....	[1912	231	57.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	89	.....	125	.....	.....
	[1913	251	57.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	96	.....	115	.....	.....
Illinois:													
33 establishments.....	[1912	434	56.3	.....	.....	12	113	89	1	116	103	.....	.....
	[1913	541	55.5	.....	.....	31	183	69	.....	151	107	.....	.....
Iowa:													
13 establishments.....	[1912	284	58.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	94	137	.....	.....
	[1913	399	58.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	87	239	.....	.....
Massachusetts:													
19 establishments.....	[1912	161	51.5	.....	43	37	4	61	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
	[1913	174	51.0	.....	44	61	5	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan:													
32 establishments.....	[1912	359	57.6	.....	.....	8	.....	52	64	100	135	.....	.....
	[1913	351	57.4	.....	.....	7	.....	47	86	99	112	.....	.....
Minnesota:													
9 establishments.....	[1912	166	59.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	150	.....	.....
	[1913	261	59.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	199	.....	.....
New York:													
60 establishments.....	[1912	697	55.5	.....	105	4	89	99	64	186	150	.....	.....
	[1913	686	54.5	.....	131	26	100	112	57	149	111	.....	.....
Ohio:													
38 establishments.....	[1912	325	55.5	.....	14	22	26	109	40	53	61	.....	.....
	[1913	368	54.8	.....	.....	43	56	120	53	42	54	.....	.....

TABLE VI.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913—Concluded.

LABORERS—Concluded.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—								
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60
Pennsylvania:												
69 establishments.....	1912	377	55.9	.....	5	27	8	114	87	33	103	.....
	1913	365	55.8	.....	2	25	9	119	86	35	89	.....
Wisconsin:												
15 establishments.....	1912	1,166	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,158	.....
	1913	1,278	59.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	6	1,258	.....

MACHINE HANDS.

California:												
19 establishments.....	1912	432	51.6	.....	221	32	.....	110	.....	.....	69	.....
	1913	422	51.5	.....	222	19	.....	124	.....	.....	57	.....
Georgia:												
12 establishments.....	1912	232	57.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	68	.....	131	.....
	1913	237	57.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	69	.....	117	.....
Illinois:												
36 establishments.....	1912	509	55.0	.....	.....	13	175	170	6	74	71	.....
	1913	538	54.0	.....	.....	20	255	125	.....	102	36	.....
Iowa:												
13 establishments.....	1912	363	58.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	104	195	.....
	1913	425	58.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	138	215	.....
Massachusetts:												
21 establishments.....	1912	309	51.2	.....	83	110	.....	44	72	.....	.....	.....
	1913	300	50.6	.....	89	111	21	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan:												
33 establishments.....	1912	422	56.9	.....	.....	38	.....	60	90	91	143	.....
	1913	428	56.6	.....	.....	41	.....	56	115	89	127	.....
Minnesota:												
9 establishments.....	1912	255	59.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	231	.....
	1913	247	59.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	202	.....
New York:												
62 establishments.....	1912	1,109	53.7	48	404	26	.....	82	64	275	210	.....
	1913	1,161	53.1	48	448	45	11	103	91	257	158	.....
Ohio:												
38 establishments.....	1912	495	55.1	.....	18	40	63	170	50	82	72	.....
	1913	569	54.9	.....	.....	53	71	184	116	61	79	.....
Pennsylvania:												
84 establishments.....	1912	822	54.6	.....	72	56	46	295	172	95	86	.....
	1913	788	54.6	.....	65	45	42	294	172	88	82	.....
Wisconsin:												
15 establishments.....	1912	1,022	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1,011	.....
	1913	959	59.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	11	930	.....

TABLE VII.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913.

BENCH HANDS.

State.	Number of establishments.	1912			1913		
		Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average full-time weekly earnings.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average full-time weekly earnings.
California.....	18	316	51.2	\$21.88	350	50.7	\$23.35
Georgia.....	12	160	58.0	14.44	178	57.7	15.12
Illinois.....	36	675	54.1	19.61	639	53.2	19.52
Iowa.....	13	248	57.9	15.26	283	57.9	15.03
Massachusetts.....	21	256	51.2	17.39	250	51.0	17.27
Michigan.....	33	353	55.1	16.63	351	54.8	17.45
Minnesota.....	9	174	59.2	15.29	176	59.8	15.68
New York.....	62	1,092	52.6	16.57	1,066	52.7	16.32
Ohio.....	38	406	55.1	15.90	451	54.8	16.31
Pennsylvania.....	86	846	53.9	15.85	824	54.1	16.14
Wisconsin.....	15	421	60.0	12.63	465	59.8	13.39
Total.....	343	4,947	54.6	16.68	5,033	54.5	16.90

LABORERS.

California.....	19	441	53.6	\$13.36	470	52.8	\$13.54
Georgia.....	12	231	57.6	6.91	251	57.1	7.05
Illinois.....	33	434	56.3	10.46	541	55.5	10.51
Iowa.....	13	284	58.5	10.50	399	58.7	10.55
Massachusetts.....	19	161	51.5	9.97	174	51.0	9.78
Michigan.....	32	359	57.6	10.14	351	57.4	10.83
Minnesota.....	9	166	59.6	10.84	261	59.7	11.15
New York.....	60	697	55.5	9.95	686	54.5	10.18
Ohio.....	38	325	55.5	9.77	368	54.8	10.71
Pennsylvania.....	69	377	55.9	9.62	365	55.8	10.00
Wisconsin.....	15	1,166	60.0	9.73	1,278	59.9	10.05
Total.....	319	4,641	57.0	10.15	5,144	56.7	10.47

MACHINE HANDS.

California.....	19	432	51.6	\$20.24	422	51.5	\$20.42
Georgia.....	12	232	57.7	12.41	237	57.3	13.04
Illinois.....	36	509	55.0	18.55	538	54.0	18.85
Iowa.....	13	363	58.7	13.79	425	58.6	13.89
Massachusetts.....	21	309	51.2	16.37	300	50.6	16.44
Michigan.....	33	422	56.9	14.63	428	56.6	15.41
Minnesota.....	9	255	59.6	14.38	247	59.8	14.70
New York.....	62	1,109	53.7	15.60	1,161	53.1	15.85
Ohio.....	38	495	55.1	15.74	509	54.9	16.72
Pennsylvania.....	84	822	54.6	14.89	788	54.6	15.29
Wisconsin.....	15	1,022	60.0	10.83	959	59.9	12.17
Total.....	342	5,970	55.8	14.97	6,074	55.5	15.57

FURNITURE MANUFACTURING.

SUMMARY. .

This report, based on information obtained from representative establishments, shows the full-time weekly earnings, the full-time hours of labor per week, and the rate of wages (or earnings) per hour in the principal occupations of the furniture industry of the United States. Figures relating to full-time hours of labor per week, and rates of wages (or earnings) per hour are presented for the years 1907 to 1913, inclusive, and for full-time weekly earnings for the years 1910 to 1913, inclusive.

Earlier reports¹ of this Bureau have presented wages and hours of labor in the industry from 1890 to 1912.

Full-time hours of labor per week in this industry in 1913 were 1.6 per cent lower than in 1912, 2.1 per cent lower than in 1911, and 2.7 per cent lower than in 1910. Rates of wages per hour in 1913 were 3.6 per cent higher than in 1912, 5.8 per cent higher than in 1911, and 7.9 per cent higher than in 1910, while the full-time weekly earnings were 1.8 per cent higher in 1913 than in 1912, 2.8 per cent higher than in 1911, and 4.1 per cent higher than in 1910.

The reduction in full-time hours of labor makes the changes in rates of wages per hour somewhat different from the changes in full-time weekly earnings.

The most significant facts concerning the several occupations covered by this report are summarized in the table below. The data for the years 1907 to 1911 were secured in 1911. Owing to the difficulty of finding establishments having records extending back for a period of years and also owing to the amount of work involved, data for 1907 to 1909 were secured from a smaller number of establishments, some of them perhaps less representative than those that have furnished data for the later years.

According to the plan of the table, direct comparisons, which are indicated by the grouping of the years within braces, can be made properly only between two or more successive years where the data are for identical establishments.

¹ Previous reports of wages and hours of labor in furniture manufacturing have been published by the Bureau as follows: Nineteenth Annual Report, covering 1890 to 1903; Bulletin No. 59 (July, 1905), covering 1903 and 1904; Bulletin No. 65 (July, 1906), covering 1904 and 1905; Bulletin No. 71 (July, 1907), covering 1905 and 1906; Bulletin No. 77 (July, 1908), covering 1906 and 1907; Bulletin No. 129 (Aug., 1913), covering 1907 to 1912.

The data are for one pay-roll period in each year, the period ending nearest May 15 being selected, except in a very few establishments in which conditions in May were abnormal.

The figures for the years from 1907 to the first presentation for 1912 are reproduced from Bulletin No. 129, except the average full-time weekly earnings for 1910 to 1912, which figures have been computed for this Bulletin from data gathered for those years. The average full-time weekly earnings have not been computed for the period 1907 to 1910, owing to the lack of funds. It will be observed that the average full-time weekly earnings are not exactly the same as the product of the average rate of wages per hour and the average full-time hours per week. This difference is explained and illustrated on page 16.

In 1913 the average full-time weekly earnings in the seven principal occupations were: Cabinetmakers, \$13.30; carvers, \$17.41; chair assemblers, \$11.32; finishers, \$11.81; machine hands, \$12.50; upholsterers, \$16.42; veneerers, \$12.45. The average full-time hours of labor per week in 1913 in the various establishments were: For cabinetmakers, 57.2; for carvers, 55.1; for chair assemblers, 57.3; for finishers, 57.2; for machine hands, 57.6; for upholsterers, 55.8; for veneerers, 57.2.

All employees for whom figures are given in this report are males.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK, RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN FURNITURE MANUFACTURING, 1907 TO 1913.

[The figures set opposite each bracketed group of years are for identical establishments.]

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Average full-time weekly earnings.
Cabinetmakers:					
50 establishments.....	{ 1907 1908 1909 1910	890 632 771 862	56.7 57.1 56.9 56.7	\$0.2350 .2285 .2279 .2374	(1) (1) (1) (1)
112 establishments.....	{ 1910 1911	1,801 1,846	58.0 57.7	.2310 .2324	\$13.28 13.29
169 establishments.....	{ 1911 1912	2,455 2,427	58.3 58.1	.2327 .2324	13.46 13.43
199 establishments.....	{ 1912 1913	2,939 3,184	58.1 57.2	.2284 .2339	13.20 13.30
Carvers, hand:					
25 establishments.....	{ 1907 1908 1909 1910	169 127 151 148	54.2 54.5 53.0 52.7	.3111 .3139 .3264 .3380	(1) (1) (1) (1)
65 establishments.....	{ 1910 1911	315 345	56.1 55.5	.3133 .3222	17.36 17.57
76 establishments.....	{ 1911 1912	367 334	56.2 56.3	.3120 .3152	17.28 17.52
82 establishments.....	{ 1912 1913	350 355	56.3 55.1	.3133 .3195	17.44 17.41

¹ Not computed.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK, RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN FURNITURE MANUFACTURING, 1907 TO 1913—Concluded.

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Average full-time weekly earnings.
Chair assemblers:					
6 establishments.....	{ 1910 1911	{ 165 141	{ 57.7 58.0	{ \$0.1932 .2022	{ \$11.16 11.73
15 establishments.....	{ 1911 1912	{ 227 237	{ 58.3 57.8	{ .2023 .2062	{ 11.77 11.86
23 establishments.....	{ 1912 1913	{ 453 519	{ 57.8 57.3	{ .1927 .1985	{ 11.10 11.32
Finishers:					
52 establishments.....	{ 1907 1908 1909 1910	{ 1,217 927 1,127 1,164	{ 57.3 57.5 57.3 57.3	{ .1966 .2007 .1949 .1989	{ (1) (1) (1) (1)
128 establishments.....	{ 1910 1911	{ 3,132 3,206	{ 58.5 58.0	{ .1955 .1978	{ 11.40 11.43
192 establishments.....	{ 1911 1912	{ 4,407 4,357	{ 58.5 58.1	{ .1937 .1995	{ 11.31 11.55
228 establishments.....	{ 1912 1913	{ 5,290 5,287	{ 58.2 57.2	{ .1973 .2073	{ 11.44 11.81
Machine hands:					
51 establishments.....	{ 1907 1908 1909 1910	{ 1,347 1,047 1,153 1,239	{ 58.2 58.1 57.9 57.4	{ .2114 .2116 .2138 .2189	{ (1) (1) (1) (1)
121 establishments.....	{ 1910 1911	{ 3,151 3,107	{ 58.7 58.3	{ .2118 .2161	{ 12.39 12.55
192 establishments.....	{ 1911 1912	{ 4,855 4,797	{ 58.8 58.4	{ .2108 .2164	{ 12.35 12.39
226 establishments.....	{ 1912 1913	{ 6,212 6,700	{ 58.5 57.6	{ .2111 .2181	{ 12.30 12.50
Upholsterers:					
19 establishments.....	{ 1907 1908 1909 1910	{ 383 310 307 325	{ 53.6 53.5 53.8 53.8	{ .3004 .2976 .2962 .3110	{ (1) (1) (1) (1)
38 establishments.....	{ 1910 1911	{ 501 518	{ 55.0 54.7	{ .2971 .3123	{ 16.20 16.90
49 establishments.....	{ 1911 1912	{ 558 552	{ 55.8 55.5	{ .2996 .3068	{ 16.55 16.85
54 establishments.....	{ 1912 1913	{ 583 635	{ 56.4 55.8	{ .2913 .2961	{ 16.33 16.42
Veneerers:					
53 establishments.....	{ 1910 1911	{ 333 317	{ 58.8 58.4	{ .1999 .2024	{ 11.75 11.81
94 establishments.....	{ 1911 1912	{ 430 407	{ 58.7 58.3	{ .2063 .2190	{ 12.10 12.74
123 establishments.....	{ 1912 1913	{ 563 698	{ 58.3 57.2	{ .2125 .2184	{ 12.36 12.45

¹ Not computed.

Wages and hours of labor vary materially in different establishments, hence the inclusion or exclusion of an establishment in a group, if it differs greatly from the average, may raise or lower the average for the group. Thus, referring to the table above, it is seen that the average full-time weekly earnings of cabinetmakers in 169 establishments decreased from \$13.46 in 1911 to \$13.43 in 1912. In 199 establishments there was an increase from \$13.20 in 1912 to \$13.30

in 1913. The inclusion of the 30 additional establishments, therefore, changed the average weekly earnings for 1912 from \$13.43 to \$13.20. Consequently it would not be a correct comparison to state that the decrease was from \$13.46 in 1911 to \$13.30 in 1913. The movement from one year to another is indicated with the greatest degree of certainty by the figures for identical establishments. The difference between \$13.46 and \$13.43 represents the decrease from 1911 to 1912, and the difference between \$13.20 and \$13.30 represents the increase from 1912 to 1913, as nearly as can be determined from the data available. In the table the comparable data for identical establishments are bracketed.

Owing to the change in the number of establishments from year to year it is difficult to make a comparison of the actual data over a period of several years, or to get an exact measure of the changes. To aid in the making of such a comparison, relative (or index) numbers have been computed from the averages in the preceding table for full-time hours per week, rates of wages per hour, and full-time weekly earnings for each occupation for the years 1910 to 1913, inclusive. These relative numbers are simply percentages in which the figures for 1913 are taken as the base, or 100 per cent. The relative for each year is the per cent that the average in that year is of the average for 1913, as determined by the method explained on page 18. Thus in the table below the full-time weekly earnings of cabinetmakers in 1910 were 99.4 per cent of the full-time weekly earnings in 1913.

RELATIVE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN FURNITURE MANUFACTURING, 1910 TO 1913.

(1913=100.0.)

Year.	Cabinetmakers.			Carvers, hand.			Chair assemblers.			Finishers.		
	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.
1910..	102.5	97.2	99.4	103.1	94.4	97.6	101.2	91.0	92.6	103.3	91.3	94.6
1911..	101.9	97.8	99.5	102.0	97.1	98.8	101.7	95.2	97.3	102.5	92.4	94.9
1912..	101.6	97.7	99.3	102.2	98.1	100.2	100.9	97.1	98.1	101.8	95.2	96.9
1913..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Machine hands.			Upholsterers.			Veneers.					
	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.
1910..	103.0	92.4	96.8	102.2	91.4	93.6	103.3	90.5	93.8	.....	.....	.....
1911..	102.3	94.3	98.1	101.6	96.1	97.7	102.6	91.7	94.3	.....	.....	.....
1912..	101.6	96.8	98.4	101.1	98.4	99.5	101.9	97.3	99.3	.....	.....	.....
1913..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....

It will be observed that the general tendency of each occupation is toward a reduction of working hours and an increase in rates of wages per hour and of earnings per full week. No data are available to show the amount of work afforded employees each year or the variation from year to year. The relative full-time hours per week indicate the change in the hours of labor of employees working full time, but do not reflect in any way the greater or less amount of full-time work afforded. This point is further discussed on page 15.

A like table of relative numbers is next shown for the industry as a whole, as determined by a combination of the data for the several occupations. Data were obtained for the principal occupations of the industry but not for all occupations. The method of computing this table is explained on page 19.

RELATIVE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN FURNITURE MANUFACTURING, 1910 TO 1913.

(1913=100.0.)

Year.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rates of wages per hour.	Relative full-time weekly earnings.
1910.....	102.8	92.7	96.1
1911.....	102.1	94.5	97.3
1912.....	101.6	96.5	98.2
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the table it is seen that the relative or index number for full-time hours per week decreased from 102.8 in 1910 to 100 in 1913, or, in other words, full-time hours per week in 1910 were 102.8 per cent of what they were in 1913. The relative or index number for rates of wages per hour increased from 92.7 in 1910 to 100 in 1913. Owing to the reduction of hours, the increase in full-time weekly earnings was somewhat less than the increase in wages per hour, the increase being from an index of 96.1 in 1910 to 100 in 1913.

In examining the relative or index numbers for the several occupations, and for the industry as a whole in the two tables above, it will be observed that they have been computed with 1913 taken as the base, or 100 per cent. In the preceding reports of the Bureau relating to this industry, relative numbers for rates of wages per hour and for hours of labor per week were presented back to 1890 and the base, or 100 per cent, was not the average rate of wages per hour or the average full-time hours per week in any one year, but the average rate of wages per hour and the average full-time hours per week for the 10-year period 1890-1899. The table of such relative numbers for the years 1890 to 1912 appears on page 158.

The reasons for changing the base of the relative numbers to the most recent year are stated on pages 11 and 16. The relative num-

bers for the occupations shown in the new series here presented differ from those of the old series shown in preceding reports because of the change of the base, but the ratio existing between any two years is the same in both series. The relative numbers for the industry as a whole have likewise been recomputed with 1913 as the base.

In addition to making a change in the base period, a change has also been made in the method of computing the industry relatives, and because of this change the relatives here presented not only differ from the relatives computed by the old method, but show a slightly different ratio of change from year to year. In Bulletin No. 129, relative numbers for this industry were averages of the relative numbers of the several occupations. For each year, for example, the relative rate of wages per hour for each occupation was multiplied (weighted) by the number of employees in that occupation, the products thus computed for the several occupations were added, and the sum of the products for all occupations divided by the total employees in all occupations.

In computing the relative numbers from 1910 to 1913 for the industry as a whole as presented in this Bulletin, a combination was made, not of the relative numbers for the several occupations, but of the actual hours and wages of the several occupations. For each year the average hours and wages were computed for all employees in all occupations and the average for each preceding year was compared with the average for 1913 to determine the index. It was deemed necessary to make this change in method because a change in the industry is not always reflected by the relative computed by averaging the occupation relatives. This reason is more fully explained on page 19.

In addition to the relative numbers shown for the several occupations and for the industry, three tables are here presented stating the per cent of increase or decrease in the full-time hours of labor per week, rates of wages per hour, and full-time weekly earnings in 1913 as compared with each preceding year back to 1910. The figures of these tables are computed from the relative numbers shown on pages 108 and 109, and simply reverse the method of comparison. Each of these tables also shows the increase or decrease in 1912 as compared with 1911, and in 1911 as compared with 1910. Referring to the first line of the first table, it is seen that the full-time hours of cabinetmakers in 1913 were 1.6 per cent lower than in 1912, 1.9 per cent lower than in 1911, and 2.4 per cent lower than in 1910. Further, it is seen that the full-time hours of labor in this occupation were 0.3 per cent lower in 1912 than in 1911 and 0.6 per cent lower in 1911 than in 1910. The figures of the several tables are read in like manner.

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, 1913 COMPARED WITH EACH OF THE 3 YEARS PRECEDING, 1912 COMPARED WITH 1911, AND 1911, COMPARED WITH 1910.

FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK.

Occupation.	Per cent higher (+) or lower (—) in 1913 than in—			Per cent higher (+) or lower (—) in—	
	1910	1911	1912	1912 than in 1911	1911 than in 1910
Cabinetmakers.....	- 2.4	-1.9	-1.6	-0.3	-0.6
Carvers, hand.....	- 3.0	-2.0	-2.2	+ .2	-1.1
Chair assemblers.....	- 1.2	-1.7	- .9	- .8	+ .5
Finishers.....	- 3.2	-2.4	-1.8	- .7	- .8
Machine hands.....	- 2.9	-2.2	-1.6	- .7	- .7
Upholsterers.....	- 2.2	-1.6	-1.1	- .5	- .6
Veneerers.....	- 3.2	-2.5	-1.9	- .7	- .7
The industry.....	- 2.7	-2.1	-1.6	- .5	- .7

RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR.

Cabinetmakers.....	+ 2.9	+2.2	+2.4	-0.2	+0.7
Carvers, hand.....	+ 5.9	+3.0	+1.9	+1.0	+2.9
Chair assemblers.....	+ 9.9	+5.0	+3.0	+2.0	+4.6
Finishers.....	+ 9.5	+8.2	+5.0	+3.0	+1.2
Machine hands.....	+ 8.2	+6.0	+3.3	+2.7	+2.1
Upholsterers.....	+ 9.4	+4.1	+1.6	+2.4	+5.1
Veneerers.....	+10.5	+9.1	+2.8	+6.1	+1.3
The industry.....	+ 7.9	+5.8	+3.6	+2.1	+1.9

FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS.

Cabinetmakers.....	+ 0.6	+0.5	+0.7	-0.2	+0.1
Carvers, hand.....	+ 2.5	+1.2	-0.2	+1.4	+1.2
Chair assemblers.....	+ 5.0	+2.8	+1.9	+ .8	+5.1
Finishers.....	+ 8.7	+5.4	+3.2	+2.1	+ .3
Machine hands.....	+ 3.3	+1.9	+1.6	+ .3	+1.3
Upholsterers.....	+ 6.8	+2.4	+ .5	+1.8	+4.4
Veneerers.....	+ 6.6	+6.0	+ .7	+5.3	+ .5
The industry.....	+ 4.1	+2.8	+1.8	+ .9	+1.2

EXPLANATION OF SCOPE AND METHOD.

This report includes establishments engaged in manufacturing household and office furniture. All information was secured from pay rolls of the various establishments by the agents of the Bureau. The number of establishments from which data were secured has varied considerably during the period in this report, as follows:

1907 to 1910.....	52 identical establishments.
1910 and 1911.....	128 identical establishments.
1911 and 1912.....	199 identical establishments.
1912 and 1913.....	231 identical establishments.

The data for 1907 to 1911 were secured in 1911, and the number of establishments included in the full period from 1907 to 1910, inclusive, was limited, owing to the difficulty of finding establishments

that had preserved records for those years and also to the amount of work involved. The establishments vary from year to year, as establishments go out of business or cease to be representative and new establishments must be substituted in the wage study. Occasionally occupations are dispensed with in a factory or new occupations are introduced, and sometimes data are not available for all occupations in a factory.

Data for a group of establishments in any year will not be precisely the same as for a different group of establishments in the same year, even though nearly all of the establishments may be common to both groups. In using the actual figures in this report, comparison from year to year should be made only between data coming from identical establishments. In the tables the data from identical establishments are bracketed. Data from an establishment are not included in the report unless the information for at least two years is available.

In selecting establishments from which to secure data the Bureau undertook to represent all States in which furniture manufacturing is of material importance, the measure of importance being the number of employees as reported by the United States Census of Manufactures. The table which follows shows by States the number of employees in this industry as reported by the United States Census Office for 1910; the total number on the pay roll in the establishments from which the Bureau secured data for 1913; and the number in selected occupations for whom data for 1913 are shown.

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FURNITURE MANUFACTURING AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN ESTABLISHMENTS FOR WHICH DATA ARE SHOWN FOR 1913.

State.	Number of employees reported by United States census of 1910.	Establishments for which data are shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1913.		
		Number of establishments.	Number of employees—	
			On pay roll.	For whom data are shown.
New York.....	19,619	44	4,814	2,932
Michigan.....	15,171	20	4,818	2,751
Illinois.....	13,310	23	3,427	2,169
Indiana.....	10,745	25	3,486	1,826
Wisconsin.....	10,583	16	3,089	1,629
Ohio.....	8,019	27	1,991	1,241
Pennsylvania.....	9,733	28	3,287	1,838
Massachusetts.....	7,148	12	2,878	994
North Carolina.....	5,533	13	1,393	834
Missouri.....	3,368	9	658	439
Tennessee.....	2,303	6	601	313
Maryland.....	1,856	8	803	412
Other States ¹	16,038			
Total.....	123,426	231	31,245	17,378

¹ Including States having less than 1,700 each in 1910.

According to the census of 1910, more than 87 per cent of the total number of employees in the industry are found in the States in which the establishments furnishing information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics are located. The number of employees in the establishments from which the Bureau secured 1913 data was equal to 25.3 per cent of the total in the industry in 1910, and the number for which the Bureau presents detailed information for 1913 was equal to 14.1 per cent of the total in the industry in 1910. The pay rolls copied were for one week, half month, or a month, according to the custom of the establishment. The pay roll taken each year was that nearest May 15, except in a very few establishments where abnormal conditions made it necessary to take a pay roll for some other time of the year.

The full-time hours of labor per week shown in the tables of the report are the regular hours of work in the occupations under normal conditions in the establishments. The working time is the hours on duty, including intervals of waiting for work. The full-time hours per week and the relatives based thereon do not in any way indicate the extent of unemployment. Employees may work overtime, broken time, or be laid off, or a temporary reduction may be made in working hours without such change affecting the full-time hours per week as presented in this Bulletin.

The rates of wages per hour appearing in the tables include the wages of time workers and the earnings of pieceworkers. All time rates by the day or week have been reduced to rates per hour, and the earnings of pieceworkers or of persons working at both time and piece rates have been reduced to earnings per hour by dividing the earnings by the hours worked. The time workers and pieceworkers of each occupation are combined as one group. For the majority of the establishments the pay-roll records were in such shape that it was possible to secure data in such detail that classified rates of wages could be shown, but for a part of the establishments included this was not possible.

A change in the earnings per hour of pieceworkers does not of necessity indicate a change in piece rates. Without a change in piece rates a change in methods or of machinery, a speeding up or more steady work resulting from greater volume of business may increase the hourly earnings; or, on the other hand, changes in methods, a slowing down in speed, or a lull in business may reduce hourly earnings. Varying intervals of waiting for work while on duty may also affect hourly earnings.

The full-time weekly earnings are the earnings per week of employees working full time, or the earnings on broken time reduced to equivalent earnings for a full week. In considering changes in full-time earnings per week, notice should also be taken of changes in

full-time hours of labor per week. A reduction in the hours of a pieceworker may reduce his earnings in a week and leave his earnings per hour unchanged, while a reduction of hours for a week worker will, if his weekly rate remains the same, increase his rate per hour.

The averages of full-time hours per week, rates of wages per hour, and full-time weekly earnings are computed by adding the data for the several employees and dividing the total by the number of employees.

In studying the tables it will be observed that the average full-time weekly earnings are not exactly the same as the result that would be obtained by multiplying the average rate per hour by the average hours per week, owing to the change in the relative weight of the items. This point is illustrated on page 16.

The change in the basis of comparison in computing the relative numbers from the average of 1890-1899 to 1913 is referred to on page 11. A more extended explanation is also given on pages 16 to 18. The relative rates of wages per hour and the relative full-time hours per week from 1890 to 1912 on the basis of 1890-1899 equals 100, published in Bulletin No. 129, are reproduced in this Bulletin on page 158.

The method used in computing the relative or index numbers for the several occupations can best be explained by an illustration. Such an illustration is given on page 18.

A word of caution is given as to the use of relative numbers. The per cent of increase or decrease from one year to another is not the difference between the relative numbers for the year. Thus, as shown in the table on page 109, the relative full-time weekly earnings in the furniture industry increased from 96.1 in 1910 to 98.2 in 1912, an increase of 2.1 in the relative for 1912 over the relative for 1910, which number (2.1) is 2.2 per cent of 96.1, thus making an increase in 1912 of 2.2 per cent for 1910.

The base for the computation of the relative numbers of the several occupations, as stated above, has been changed from the average of 1890-1899 to 1913. The same change of base has been made in computing the relative numbers for the industry as a whole. In addition to the change of base in computing the relative numbers for the industry, a change has been made in the method of computation. The relative numbers for the industry here presented, covering 1910 to 1913, are computed directly from the average hours of labor, rates of wages per hour, and weekly earnings of all employees in all occupations combined. In other words, the relatives for the industry as a whole have been computed for this report in the same manner as the relatives for each occupation. This change of method is explained and illustrated on pages 18 to 23.

In addition to the text tables presented in the summary, seven general tables are given, namely:

Table I.—Average and classified rates of wages per hour in the United States, by years, 1907 to 1913.

Table II.—Average and classified rates of wages per hour in each year, by States, 1912 and 1913.

Table III.—Average and classified rates of wages per hour in each State, by years, 1912 and 1913.

Table IV.—Average and classified full-time hours of work per week in the United States, by years, 1907 to 1913.

Table V.—Average and classified full-time hours of work per week in each year, by States, 1912 and 1913.

Table VI.—Average and classified full-time hours of work per week in each State, by years, 1912 and 1913.

Table VII.—Average full-time hours of work per week and average full-time weekly earnings, by States, 1912 and 1913.

In Tables I and IV, in addition to actual data, percentages computed therefrom are given. The data from these two tables are summarized in the text table on page 106.

When sufficient data for a State are available to warrant presentation, such data are presented by States in Tables II, III, V, and VI. Tables III and VI repeat the data for the several States given in Tables II and V, rearranged for the convenience of the reader.

DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTIVE OCCUPATIONS.

This report includes only data from establishments manufacturing household furniture, including bedroom, dining-room, and parlor suites, library and hall pieces, tables, chairs, etc., and in a few instances from those making office desks, tables, and chairs. Establishments manufacturing metallic furniture and those which make a specialty of expensive made-to-order articles have not been included.

Apart from the varying character of the output, which is influenced to some extent by local conditions as to timber and labor supply as well as by local market demands, few differences are found in furniture-manufacturing establishments in different sections of the country. Much the same processes and much the same kinds of machinery are employed everywhere. A workman from a furniture factory in one of the North Atlantic or North Central States would find little difficulty in adapting himself to conditions in a similar establishment located in a South Central or South Atlantic State, and vice versa. The occupation terms and the operations embraced under such terms are practically identical in all sections.

The work of furniture making, as observed everywhere, falls roughly into three principal divisions—machine work, cabinet-making, and finishing. Upholstering forms another division of work in many establishments, while the increasing amount of veneered furniture being turned out has led to the creation of distinct veneer departments in some of the larger plants.

In the machine department the rough lumber is cut and dressed and the various parts which enter into the completed piece are fashioned. Employees in this department are classed either as machine hands or helpers, in many cases the line of demarcation between the two classes being a very vague one, since it is often the practice gradually to promote helpers to positions as machine operators as they develop sufficient skill for the work. In addition to the helpers on machines there are usually a number of common laborers, whose work consists in handling heavy materials, sweeping floors, and making themselves generally useful. Regarding the pay of machine woodworkers it has been observed that length of service with the establishment and general proficiency are usually more important factors in determining the wages of a workman than is the mere fact that he happens to be operating a particular kind of machine. For this reason a classification of machine hands according to machines operated would be of little, if any, value.

In the cabinetmaking department the pieces of furniture are assembled or set up. This is often designated as "bench work." It is necessarily done by hand, though in some cases clamps or other devices are used for forcing joints up tight. In some lines of product, as in the manufacture of extension tables of the cheaper grades, the work of the cabinetmaker is quite simple and requires little skill, consisting merely in fitting together the parts of tops, pedestals, etc. Men engaged in this kind of work, while not cabinetmakers in the strict sense of the term, are generally so designated in the trade. In some localities the term "case fitters" is applied to men doing cabinet-work. In chair factories the duties of the chair assembler correspond in a general way to those of the cabinetmaker in case-goods establishments. This work consists in gluing and fitting together the different parts of the chair, a frame being used to hold the parts in proper shape until the glue is dry. A variety of terms, such as "framers," "stoolers," "chair makers," "drivers up," etc., is used to describe this class of workmen in different establishments. In many factories, particularly those making the heavier and more expensive grades of chairs, as at Grand Rapids, the designation cabinetmakers, instead of chair assemblers, is in common use. It should be emphasized in this connection that few all-round skilled cabinetmakers, as the term was formerly employed, are now found in furniture-manufacturing establishments, the introduction of improved

labor-saving machinery and the modern tendency toward specialization in industry, with the desire to effect a lowering of the cost of production, having caused such to be replaced in large measure by a cheaper type of labor.

The finishing department, as the term implies, is where the assembled piece of furniture is given its final treatment before being packed for shipment. The finishing process includes staining, filling, sanding, varnishing, and, in furniture of the better grades, rubbing and polishing. In a few establishments there has been noticed a tendency to restrict the term "finisher" to the men doing varnish work only, but in the vast majority of furniture plants it is now used to include all persons in the finishing department except those classed as "common labor." In several factories located in the North Central States women and girls have been found among the workers in the varnishing room, but in other sections this work is usually performed by males exclusively.

The work of the other occupations is practically all done by males. So few females are employed that data relating to females are omitted from this report.

The Bureau has compiled data as to full-time hours per week, rates of wages per hour, and full-time weekly earnings for seven occupations. Brief descriptions of these occupations and processes follow:

CABINETMAKERS.

These men assemble the parts that have been cut and dressed in the machine department. Their work is necessarily done by hand and often requires considerable skill, though in some establishments, as table factories, the work is simple and admits of much specialization. As has already been stated, few all-round cabinetmakers, in the sense in which the term was formerly used, are found in the modern furniture factory, owing to the extent to which specialization is now carried. In general, the work consists merely in fitting together the parts that form the complete piece of furniture. In a few establishments the term "bench hands," "case fitters," or "carpenters," instead of "cabinetmakers," is used.

CARVERS, HAND.

This occupation is being largely superseded by machine carving, though in establishments producing high-grade furniture many hand carvers are still employed. It requires a high degree of skill and some artistic ability. It consists in carving or fashioning designs in wood for ornamental purposes, as the arms and backs of chairs, the posts and headboards of beds, the feet of cabinets, panels in sideboards, etc. The work is done with highly tempered steel tools or knives. Carved work is often roughed out on the machine and finished by hand. Hand carvers usually command good wages.

CHAIR ASSEMBLERS.

In the manufacture of chairs the work of the chair assembler corresponds in a general way to that of the cabinetmaker in case goods. In many of the factories producing the finer grades of chairs this work is called cabinetmaking, and such employees have been so classified in this report. "Chair assembling," as applied to lower grade chairs, is an appropriate term to indicate the kind of work done, although this term is not in common use. Most of the shaping operations on the different parts of the chair are performed in the machine department. The chair assembler, however, usually does some machine work, as boxing, mortising, etc., the amount of which depends on the extent to which division of labor is carried. Ordinarily chair assembling is done by a group of several men working together. When all parts of the chair have been finally shaped and fitted, the dowel pins are glued in and the different pieces are put together and placed in a press or clamp, which holds them firmly in place until the glue has had time to harden. In the case of flush joints the chair assembler shaves or trims the parts forming the joint until it is quite smooth. Frame makers, who may be included with chair assemblers, fit up and put together the frames for chair seats. Much of their work, as sawing, boring, mortising, etc., is done on machines.

FINISHERS.

The term "finisher," as used in this report, includes all classes of skilled or semiskilled workmen in the finishing department. Ordinarily the first operation in finishing is staining, which is done by dipping the piece in a vat of stain or, if the piece is large, rubbing the stain in with a brush or rag. The piece is next filled to close up the pores. This is done by rubbing in the mineral filling with a rag. Staining and filling are usually regarded as semiskilled occupations, although in many establishments the work is done largely by unskilled help. After filling, the article is sanded to make it smooth. This is generally done by boys or unskilled men. It is next treated with shellac and then sanded again, after which it is ready for the varnisher. Usually from one to three coats of varnish are applied, depending on the degree of "finish" desired. Between coats of varnish it is rubbed with oil or water and rotten stone, or is sandpapered. Polishers or rubbers who do the final finishing are often highly skilled men and are well paid. In some establishments rubbing of flat surfaces is done by machines. The rubbing or polishing device has a rapid back-and-forth movement and may be shifted at will by the operator. It makes the work much easier than when done by hand. Spraying machines for applying varnish by means of compressed air have been found in use in a few fac-

tories. The above operations, with some variations, comprise the finishing work in all furniture establishments. In the treatment of chairs and tables of the cheaper grades the varnish is usually applied by dipping. Enamelers and gilders, found in a few establishments, are classed with varnishers. Grain printing, which may be considered a finishing process, is done by running the piece to be grained, if it is flat, between two rollers, one of which is made of gelatin, with its surface so prepared that it prints an imitation grain upon the part coming in contact with it. Irregular surfaces and edges are grained by being held against the roller. An inking device keeps the gelatin roller constantly inked. Usually the parts that have been grained are shellacked and allowed to dry thoroughly before being put together. Hand sanders and all other unskilled employees have been excluded from finishers in the present report.

MACHINE HANDS.

These men operate various types of power-driven machines and often shift from one machine to another, according to the exigencies of their work. The principal machines used in furniture manufacture are the boring machine, carver, dovetailer, jointer or facer, molding machine, mortiser, planer, router, sander (belt or drum), saw (band, cut-off, jig, miter, rip, etc.), scraper, shaper, sticker, tenoner, and turning lathe. A machine called the "universal woodworker," built on the plan of a planer or jointer, is used in some factories. This machine is adapted to a number of different uses, as grooving, rabbeting, crosscutting, ripping, dadoing, routing, panel raising, etc.

In the collection of data on the wages and hours of labor of machine hands for inclusion in the present report care was taken to confine the information entirely to men engaged in the actual operation of machines; persons classed as helpers, learners, unskilled laborers, etc., being omitted in all cases.

UPHOLSTERERS.

There is much specialization in this occupation at the present time, and few all-round upholsterers are now found. In many establishments the work is divided into processes, all more or less simple, in which much unskilled labor can be employed. Thus, spring setting, pad making, sewing, etc., represent distinct subdivisions of upholstering in many chair and lounge factories. The persons doing this work, usually boys or women, can not be regarded as upholsterers in the strict sense of the term and are not included as such in this report. The all-round upholsterer cuts the materials, puts in the springs and fillings, makes the tufts, and performs all the other operations of upholstering. He is usually assisted by one or more

helpers. Only men of this class rank as regular upholsterers. In many lounge factories a tufting device is now used which enables this work to be done much more quickly and easily than by hand.

VENEERERS.

The work of veneering is that of overlaying or facing wood of a less expensive quality with a thin piece of a finer or more beautiful kind.

The processes in the veneer department include the cutting, matching, and jointing of the veneer, the spreading of the glue either by hand or by machine (usually a roller of gelatin revolving in a glue tank) on the piece, the laying on of the veneer, and the placing of the veneered pieces in a press which forces the veneer down tight against the solid wood, and finally the shifting of the press load to a retainer where it is left until the glue is thoroughly dried. Owing to the growing scarcity of woods and the improvement in methods of veneering, this occupation is becoming a very important one in the furniture industry. Many establishments now have distinct veneering departments, employing a considerable number of men at good wages. Cutting and matching the veneer is considered highly skilled work and is usually done by a man who does nothing else. Common laborers employed solely to handle materials are not regarded as veneerers and have not been included.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1913—Continued.

NUMBER—Continued.

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.									
					8 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 70 cts.
CHAIR ASSEMBLERS.														
Establishments showing complete data:														
5 establishments	1910 1911	140 125	59.6 58.0	\$0.1826 .1940	1 ...	11 8	33 14	37 32	13 13	29 39	14 17	2 2	........	........
13 establishments	1911 1912	201 213	58.3 57.8	.1962 .2034	3 5	20 16	27 23	34 30	17 33	61 60	32 31	7 13	.... 2	........
20 establishments	1912 1913	419 480	57.7 57.2	.1906 .1955	8 5	29 38	65 65	94 106	60 53	104 138	43 51	15 23	1 1	........
All establishments reported:														
6 establishments	1910 1911	165 141	57.7 58.0	.1932 .2022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 establishments	1911 1912	227 237	58.3 57.8	.2023 .2062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 establishments	1912 1913	453 519	57.8 57.3	.1927 .1985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FINISHERS.														
Establishments showing complete data:														
41 establishments	1907 1908 1909 1910	1,056 786 968 992	57.1 57.2 57.0 57.0	.1957 .2003 .1933 .1984	24 20 36 52	100 44 81 65	126 98 134 108	179 139 159 160	143 92 115 133	311 249 282 284	124 106 116 121	49 38 45 69	................	................
102 establishments	1910 1911	2,598 2,724	58.3 57.7	.1901 .1936	104 93	172 159	335 319	482 515	478 460	732 835	214 230	81 111	.... 2	........
150 establishments	1911 1912	3,614 3,521	58.4 57.8	.1880 .1932	139 124	207 173	566 446	743 679	582 529	1,061 1,170	229 296	86 104	1...	........
200 establishments	1912 1913	4,703 4,707	58.1 57.0	.1938 .2041	142 73	219 162	644 461	920 783	683 654	1,517 1,726	431 665	147 177	.... 6	........
All establishments reported:														
52 establishments	1907 1908 1909 1910	1,217 927 1,127 1,164	57.3 57.5 57.3 57.3	.1966 .2007 .1949 .1989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128 establishments	1910 1911	3,132 3,206	58.5 58.0	.1955 .1978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
192 establishments	1911 1912	4,407 4,357	58.5 58.1	.1937 .1995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
228 establishments	1912 1913	5,290 5,287	58.2 57.2	.1973 .2073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MACHINE HANDS.														
Establishments showing complete data:														
40 establishments	1907 1908 1909 1910	1,066 817 912 994	57.9 57.8 57.7 57.7	.2147 .2160 .2173 .2231	19 28 19 14	45 39 54 50	97 69 75 83	161 104 110 101	92 69 77 75	356 272 309 325	195 147 162 216	89 80 96 117	10 9 9 13	2 1
96 establishments	1910 1911	2,508 2,467	58.5 58.0	.2102 .2142	39 27	150 127	242 239	340 339	197 191	895 839	453 500	178 188	14 15	.... 2
167 establishments	1911 1912	4,196 4,148	58.7 58.3	.2089 .2151	47 23	219 194	447 384	640 597	331 351	1,463 1,399	797 878	234 297	16 23	2 2
225 establishments	1912 1913	6,208 6,694	58.5 57.6	.2111 .2181	31 35	270 197	703 667	1,013 955	495 494	2,064 2,267	1,203 1,491	400 561	26 26	3 1

TABLE I.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1913—Continued.

PER CENT.¹

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employ-ees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.										
					8 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 70 cts.	
Cabinetmakers:															
40 establishments	1907	783	56.3	\$0.2357	2.2	3.6	5.4	8.3	7.7	36.9	16.9	15.2	4.0	....
	1908	542	56.7	.2314	2.6	3.7	7.9	11.8	5.4	33.6	15.3	15.5	4.2	....
	1909	674	56.5	.2297	1.5	4.6	6.1	8.6	7.3	37.5	17.2	14.5	2.7	....
	1910	756	56.4	.2392	.4	4.2	7.7	8.2	6.3	33.5	20.5	13.0	6.2	....
88 establishments	1910	1,509	57.7	.2277	.6	6.3	7.0	8.9	6.4	38.0	19.5	10.1	3.2	....
	1911	1,518	57.3	.2303	.8	4.1	8.0	8.8	4.3	39.4	21.1	10.0	3.5	....
120 establishments	1911	1,804	57.8	.2305	.7	4.1	9.6	10.8	5.4	37.3	20.6	8.5	3.0	....
	1912	1,781	57.7	.2291	.2	2.7	8.4	10.6	5.5	37.0	24.9	8.8	2.0	....
145 establishments	1912	2,248	57.8	.2244	.1	2.6	7.9	12.8	7.4	37.7	21.8	8.0	1.8	....
	1913	2,467	56.9	.2293	.2	2.9	8.3	11.8	7.4	33.0	25.3	9.9	1.1	(²)	
Carvers, hand:															
22 establishments	1907	155	53.7	.3176	....	....	1.3	1.3	1.9	9.0	21.3	48.4	12.3	4.5	
	1908	113	53.8	.3203	....	....	.9	1.8	1.8	8.8	29.2	38.9	11.5	7.1	
	1909	138	52.4	.3311	....	....	1.4	1.4	9.4	21.7	43.5	18.1	4.3	....
	1910	136	52.1	.3420	....	....	2.2	....	....	8.1	18.4	50.0	14.7	6.6	
53 establishments	1910	277	55.6	.3190	....	....	....	1.1	1.4	12.6	16.6	56.7	8.3	3.2	
	1911	304	54.9	.3292	....	....	....	.7	2.0	12.8	13.8	53.3	10.2	7.2	
58 establishments	1911	306	55.8	.3207	....	....	.7	1.3	.7	12.7	13.7	55.6	5.2	7.1	
	1912	277	55.8	.3217	....	....	....	.7	.4	9.7	22.0	56.3	5.4	5.4	
66 establishments	1912	296	55.9	.3190	....	....	....	.7	.3	9.8	23.0	56.4	4.7	5.1	
	1913	302	54.5	.3256	....	....	....	.3	....	8.3	16.6	65.6	6.6	2.6	
Chair assemblers:															
5 establishments	1910	140	59.6	.1826	.7	7.9	23.6	26.4	9.3	20.7	10.0	1.4	....	....
	1911	125	58.0	.1940	....	6.4	11.2	25.6	10.4	31.2	13.6	1.6	....	....
13 establishments	1911	201	58.3	.1962	1.5	10.0	13.4	16.9	8.5	30.3	15.9	3.5	....	....
	1912	213	57.8	.2034	2.3	7.5	10.8	14.1	15.5	28.2	14.6	6.1	.9	....
20 establishments	1912	419	57.7	.1906	1.9	6.9	15.5	22.4	14.3	24.8	10.3	3.6	.2	....
	1913	480	57.2	.1955	1.0	7.9	13.5	22.1	11.0	28.7	10.6	4.8	.2	....
Finishers:															
41 establishments	1907	1,056	57.1	.1957	2.3	9.5	11.9	17.0	13.5	29.5	11.7	4.6	....	....
	1908	786	57.2	.2003	2.5	5.6	12.5	17.7	11.7	31.7	13.5	4.8	....	....
	1909	968	57.0	.1933	3.7	8.4	13.8	16.4	11.9	29.1	12.0	4.6	....	....
	1910	992	57.0	.1984	5.2	6.6	10.9	16.1	13.4	28.6	12.2	7.0	....	....
102 establishments	1910	2,598	58.3	.1901	4.0	6.6	12.9	18.6	18.4	28.2	8.2	3.1	....	....
	1911	2,724	57.7	.1936	3.4	5.8	11.7	18.9	16.9	30.7	8.4	4.1	.1	....
150 establishments	1911	3,614	58.4	.1880	3.8	5.7	15.7	20.6	16.1	29.4	6.3	2.4	(²)	....
	1912	3,521	57.8	.1932	3.5	4.9	12.7	19.3	15.0	33.2	8.4	3.0	....	....
200 establishments	1912	4,703	58.1	.1938	3.0	4.7	13.7	19.6	14.5	32.3	9.2	3.1	....	....
	1913	4,707	57.0	.2041	1.6	3.4	9.8	16.6	13.9	36.7	14.1	3.8	.1	....
Machine hands:															
40 establishments	1907	1,066	57.9	.2147	1.8	4.2	9.1	15.1	8.6	33.4	18.3	8.3	.9	.2	
	1908	817	57.8	.2160	3.4	4.8	8.4	12.7	8.4	33.3	18.0	9.8	1.1	....
	1909	912	57.7	.2173	2.1	5.9	8.2	12.1	8.4	33.9	17.8	10.5	1.0	.1	
	1910	994	57.7	.2231	1.4	5.0	8.4	10.2	7.5	32.7	21.7	11.8	1.3	....
96 establishments	1910	2,508	58.5	.2102	1.6	6.0	9.6	13.6	7.9	35.7	18.1	7.1	.6	....
	1911	2,467	58.0	.2142	1.1	5.1	9.7	13.7	7.7	34.0	20.3	7.6	.6	.1	
167 establishments	1911	4,196	58.7	.2089	1.1	5.2	10.7	15.3	7.9	34.9	19.0	5.6	.4	(²)	
	1912	4,148	58.3	.2151	.6	4.7	9.3	14.4	8.5	33.7	21.2	7.2	.6	(²)	
225 establishments	1912	6,208	58.5	.2111	.5	4.3	11.3	16.3	8.0	33.2	19.4	6.4	.4	(²)	
	1913	6,094	57.6	.2181	.5	2.9	10.0	14.3	7.4	33.9	22.3	8.4	.4	(²)	

¹ This section of the table includes only those employees whose rates of wages per hour could be classified in the section of this table appearing on pages 121-123. See also explanation on page 113.² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1913—Concluded.

PER CENT—Concluded.

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.									
					8 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 70 cts.
Upholsterers:														
15 establishments.....	1907	336	53.0	\$0.3082	....	....	0.9	2.4	2.1	17.0	31.8	35.4	5.4	5.1
	1908	271	53.0	.3029	....	....	4.1	2.6	1.8	12.5	27.7	41.7	7.0	2.6
	1909	272	53.2	.2996	....	....	.4	2.6	5.1	9.9	31.6	41.9	5.9	2.6
	1910	279	53.4	.3172	....	....	.4	1.4	2.9	14.0	26.5	38.7	13.6	2.5
32 establishments.....	1910	433	55.0	.2989	0.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	3.5	15.0	28.4	37.2	9.0	1.6
	1911	454	54.5	.3157	....	.6	1.3	1.5	1.8	11.2	28.9	38.8	13.7	2.2
35 establishments.....	1911	384	55.6	.3054	....	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.3	12.8	28.6	41.4	8.3	2.6
	1912	394	54.7	.3164	....	.5	.5	2.3	2.3	12.9	25.6	38.8	15.0	2.0
37 establishments.....	1912	300	56.1	.2886	.3	.3	1.0	4.3	4.7	17.0	27.3	37.3	7.7	....
	1913	331	55.4	.2955	....	.3	2.1	3.9	3.6	17.8	23.6	37.2	11.5	....
Veneers:														
44 establishments.....	1910	289	58.7	.1973	.7	6.2	9.0	19.0	12.1	42.9	6.9	3.1	....	....
	1911	267	58.2	.2002	....	5.6	9.0	19.5	11.6	40.1	11.2	3.0	....	....
79 establishments.....	1911	369	58.5	.2066	....	3.5	8.1	16.5	10.6	42.8	15.2	3.3	....	....
	1912	343	58.0	.2181	....	....	4.4	14.0	9.3	48.1	19.0	5.2	....	....
122 establishments.....	1912	551	58.3	.2123	....	....	10.2	14.2	10.2	43.7	16.5	5.1	.2	....
	1913	685	57.2	.2182	....	.3	9.3	13.1	10.2	39.1	21.8	6.0	.1	....

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE II.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

CHAIR ASSEMBLERS.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.									
					8 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 70 cts.
1912.														
Massachusetts.....	4	138	57.1	\$0.1911	...	6	11	38	22	49	7	4	1	...
Michigan.....	4	127	57.1	.2150	...	...	6	25	24	39	26	7	...	...
New York.....	3	63	58.0	.1879	1	2	22	17	1	7	9	4	...	...
North Carolina.....	3	28	59.2	.1356	6	14	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	2	10	59.7	.1375	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All establishments reported.....	3	20	59.9	.1631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin.....	3	52	59.3	.1709	...	3	19	10	11	9	...	...	...	...
Other States:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	1	1	54.0	.2685	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
All establishments reported.....	3	25	57.6	.2330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total establishments showing complete data.....	20	419	57.7	.1906	8	29	65	94	60	104	43	15	1	...
Total establishments reported.....	23	453	57.8	.1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1913.														
Massachusetts.....	4	161	57.1	.1906	...	5	18	38	19	72	6	3	...	...
Michigan.....	4	126	55.2	.2323	...	...	2	14	22	39	34	14	1	...
New York.....	3	84	58.3	.1886	...	13	17	24	7	8	9	6	...	...
North Carolina.....	3	36	57.3	.1406	3	15	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	2	10	59.6	.1315	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All establishments reported.....	3	19	59.8	.1659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin.....	3	62	59.5	.1839	...	...	14	23	5	19	1	...	...	...
Other States:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	1	1	54.0	.2778	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
All establishments reported.....	3	31	57.7	.2452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total establishments showing complete data.....	20	480	57.2	.1955	5	38	65	106	53	138	51	23	1	...
Total establishments reported.....	23	519	57.3	.1985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FINISHERS.

1912.														
Illinois:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	16	461	57.8	\$0.2256	1	1	24	41	60	171	134	29	....	....
All establishments reported.....	23	672	58.5	.2316	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE II.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

FINISHERS—Continued.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.										
					8 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 70 cts.	
1912—Concluded.															
Indiana:															
Establishments showing complete data.....	19	410	58.7	\$0.1998	1	6	73	88	47	124	54	17	.....	
All establishments reported.....	25	502	58.8	.2003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	8	139	58.8	.1669	10	10	43	27	19	26	4	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	12	223	54.0	.2314	.....	9	25	24	21	58	37	49	.....	
Michigan.....	20	1,064	57.8	.1963	.....	.....	62	221	246	500	35	.....	.....
Missouri:															
Establishments showing complete data.....	7	96	60.0	.1929	.....	4	18	20	7	38	8	1	.....	
All establishments reported.....	9	126	60.0	.1939	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York:															
Establishments showing complete data.....	36	718	56.8	.2140	2	18	54	130	81	277	110	46	.....	
All establishments reported.....	44	864	56.8	.2152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	12	244	59.4	.1275	108	62	48	15	6	5	.....	.....	.....
Ohio:															
Establishments showing complete data.....	25	292	59.3	.1821	2	21	48	65	55	87	12	2	.....	
All establishments reported.....	27	358	59.5	.1857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania:															
Establishments showing complete data.....	25	545	58.6	.1810	1	31	141	137	71	131	30	3	.....	
All establishments reported.....	26	571	58.6	.1834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	6	80	59.4	.1489	14	26	13	9	5	10	3	.....	.....
Wisconsin:															
Establishments showing complete data.....	14	431	59.6	.1735	3	31	95	143	65	90	4	.....	.....
All establishments reported.....	16	447	59.6	.1768	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total establishments showing complete data.....	200	4,703	58.1	.1938	142	219	644	920	683	1,517	431	147	.....	
Total establishments reported.....	228	5,290	58.2	.1973	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913.															
Illinois:															
Establishments showing complete data.....	16	492	57.6	.2328	.....	1	9	47	61	185	140	49	.....	
All establishments reported.....	23	702	58.3	.2366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana:															
Establishments showing complete data.....	19	436	57.8	.2067	.....	11	75	77	45	140	60	26	2	.....
All establishments reported.....	25	535	57.8	.2091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	8	129	57.1	.1826	.....	4	32	24	23	43	2	1	.....	
Massachusetts.....	12	190	54.5	.2330	.....	.....	5	33	16	64	40	30	2	.....

TABLE II.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

FINISHERS—Concluded.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.									
					8 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 70 cts.
1913—Concluded.														
Michigan.....	20	931	54.2	\$0.2143	.....	.....	6	54	174	562	130	5	.....	.....
Missouri:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	7	103	60.0	.2000	2	.....	11	18	15	44	12	1	.....	.....
All establishments reported.....	9	133	60.0	.2005	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	36	784	55.6	.2241	.....	6	37	106	115	259	202	58	1	.....
All establishments reported.....	44	909	55.8	.2263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	12	240	59.0	.1341	66	80	54	32	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	25	314	59.2	.1919	.....	14	38	68	58	105	27	4	.....	.....
All establishments reported.....	27	380	59.1	.1954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	25	579	58.2	.1896	1	10	108	159	65	186	46	3	1	.....
All establishments reported.....	26	610	58.2	.1922	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	6	91	59.6	.1564	4	29	20	19	2	15	2	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	14	418	59.6	.1816	.....	7	66	146	75	120	4	.....	.....	.....
All establishments reported.....	16	437	59.5	.1844	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total establishments showing complete data.....	200	4,707	57.0	.2041	73	162	461	783	654	1,726	665	177	6	.....
Total establishments reported.....	228	5,287	57.2	.2073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MACHINE HANDS.

1912.														
Illinois.....	21	584	59.0	\$0.2506	.....	.....	1	28	19	216	222	94	4	.....
Indiana.....	25	780	58.8	.2097	1	4	48	144	77	365	107	31	1	2
Maryland.....	8	175	59.1	.1843	1	13	39	53	9	39	17	4	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	12	434	56.5	.2136	.....	9	58	113	32	121	43	43	14	1
Michigan.....	20	749	57.4	.2472	.....	.....	2	27	48	286	273	110	3	.....
Missouri.....	9	206	59.6	.2155	.....	.....	10	37	26	87	37	9	.....	.....
New York:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	42	950	57.2	.2210	.....	10	66	132	98	345	255	42	2	.....
All establishments reported.....	43	954	57.2	.2211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	13	329	59.5	.1496	26	113	93	47	19	24	6	1	.....	.....

TABLE II.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

UPHOLSTERERS—Continued.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.									
					8 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 70 cts.
1912—Concluded.														
Michigan:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	6	35	58.5	\$0.2743	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5	13	13	.....	.....
All establishments reported.....	7	41	57.8	.3001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	5	34	54.7	.3031	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	18	1	.....
All establishments reported.....	10	108	57.0	.2980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	4	30	58.5	.2564	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	4	34	57.2	.2774	.....	.....	1	1	3	4	11	14	.....	.....
All establishments reported.....	5	41	57.3	.2740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	8	75	57.9	.2503	.....	1	2	9	4	19	23	16	1	.....
Other States:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	14	26	59.5	.2334	1	.....	.....	1	4	8	9	3	.....	.....
All establishments reported.....	3	17	59.2	.2261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total establishments showing complete data.....	37	300	56.1	.2886	1	1	3	13	14	51	82	112	23	.....
Total establishments reported.....	54	583	56.4	.2913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913.														
Illinois:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	6	74	53.5	.3332	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	16	39	11	.....
All establishments reported.....	8	212	54.2	.3113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	4	35	57.4	.2743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	4	25	50.0	.3996	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	17	.....
All establishments reported.....	5	26	50.3	.3946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	6	44	54.5	.2941	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	15	23	.....	.....
All establishments reported.....	7	52	54.4	.3160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	5	42	55.0	.3093	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7	7	20	6	.....
All establishments reported.....	10	136	56.8	.3033	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	4	32	58.4	.2598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	4	28	57.1	.2897	.....	.....	1	3	1	5	6	9	3	.....
All establishments reported.....	5	34	57.2	.2869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Including 1 establishment in a State shown above.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

UPHOLSTERERS—Concluded.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.									
					8 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 70 cts.
1913—Concluded.														
Wisconsin.....	8	83	58.0	\$0.2511	.....	.....	4	7	4	24	21	22	1	.....
Other States:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	14	35	57.5	.2366	.....	1	2	2	3	11	13	3	.....	.....
All establishments reported.....	3	25	56.6	.2237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total establishments showing complete data.....	37	331	55.4	.2955	.....	1	7	13	12	59	78	123	38	.....
Total establishments reported.....	54	635	55.8	.2961	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

VENEERERS.

1912.														
Illinois.....	17	69	59.5	\$0.2279	.....	.....	2	1	7	38	15	6	.....	.....
Indiana.....	14	45	59.1	.2102	.....	.....	5	4	5	19	10	2	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	3	6	51.4	.2800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....
Michigan.....	15	158	57.1	.2259	.....	.....	.....	13	10	97	31	7	.....	.....
Missouri.....	3	7	60.0	.2190	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	25	72	56.6	.2202	.....	.....	2	8	15	26	20	1	.....	.....
Ohio.....	13	54	59.5	.2040	.....	.....	5	10	6	26	6	1	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	17	62	59.1	.2054	.....	.....	3	22	6	21	3	6	1	.....
Tennessee.....	3	8	60.0	.1811	.....	.....	1	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin:														
Establishments showing complete data.....	11	69	59.6	.1672	.....	.....	38	14	6	8	2	1	.....	.....
All establishments reported.....	12	81	59.3	.1751	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other States.....	1	1	60.0	.3333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total establishments showing complete data.....	122	551	58.3	.2123	.....	.....	56	78	56	241	91	28	1	.....
Total establishments reported.....	123	563	58.3	.2125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913.														
Illinois.....	17	103	59.4	.2342	.....	.....	2	2	2	63	28	6	.....	.....
Indiana.....	14	60	58.4	.2117	.....	.....	4	10	6	27	9	4	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	3	10	50.8	.2860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....
Michigan.....	15	170	54.1	.2365	.....	.....	.....	9	16	76	59	10	.....	.....
Missouri.....	3	7	60.0	.2252	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	25	89	55.5	.2262	.....	.....	3	8	19	30	24	5	.....	.....

¹ Including 1 establishment in a State shown above.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913.

[The figures set opposite each bracketed group of years are for identical establishments.]

CABINETMAKERS.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.									
					8 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 70 cts.
Illinois:														
8 establishments showing complete data.....	1912	125	56.0	\$0.2689	.....	.....	.....	5	5	35	37	41	2	.....
	1913	154	56.3	.2587	.....	.....	.....	5	10	58	39	38	4	.....
21 establishments reported.	1912	368	58.4	.2654	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	384	58.2	.2680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana:														
12 establishments showing complete data.....	1912	196	59.1	.2108	.....	2	6	44	27	80	26	10	1	.....
	1913	203	59.0	.2157	.....	1	8	45	19	85	33	12	.....	.....
25 establishments reported.	1912	350	59.0	.2181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	360	58.3	.2305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland:														
4 establishments showing complete data.....	1912	50	58.3	.1785	.....	3	12	18	2	14	1	.....	.....	.....
	1913	52	57.0	.1939	.....	.....	11	12	6	15	8	.....	.....	.....
5 establishments reported.	1912	61	58.6	.1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	64	56.6	.2028	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts:														
8 establishments.....	1912	152	49.9	.3124	.....	.....	.....	1	12	28	25	53	33	.....
	1913	146	50.4	.3054	.....	.....	.....	1	6	28	36	56	18	1
Michigan:														
16 establishments.....	1912	475	57.8	.2423	.....	.....	.....	5	13	235	193	29	.....	.....
	1913	485	54.2	.2568	.....	.....	.....	3	20	171	222	68	1	.....
Missouri:														
3 establishments showing complete data.....	1912	38	60.0	.2241	.....	.....	1	6	6	13	6	6	.....	.....
	1913	46	60.0	.2174	.....	.....	7	8	5	9	10	7	.....	.....
8 establishments reported.	1912	83	60.0	.2264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	85	60.0	.2298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York:														
30 establishments showing complete data.....	1912	355	57.2	.2356	.....	.....	7	26	28	162	107	22	3	.....
	1913	404	55.8	.2433	.....	.....	10	23	30	144	161	33	3	.....
40 establishments reported.	1912	479	57.3	.2348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	566	56.2	.2395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina:														
11 establishments.....	1912	114	59.6	.1482	.....	3	28	48	29	5	1	.....	.....	.....
	1913	167	59.9	.1484	.....	6	53	57	38	5	8	.....	.....	.....
Ohio:														
17 establishments showing complete data.....	1912	165	59.1	.2194	.....	.....	9	11	12	4	80	42	7	.....
	1913	181	59.1	.2265	.....	.....	11	5	14	7	78	49	17	.....
23 establishments reported.	1912	235	59.3	.2222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	244	59.0	.2314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania:														
19 establishments showing complete data.....	1912	300	58.7	.2002	.....	.....	5	42	75	32	111	27	7	1
	1913	308	58.3	.2199	.....	.....	1	39	75	32	111	41	9	.....
23 establishments reported.	1912	327	58.8	.2019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	347	58.3	.2195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee:														
6 establishments.....	1912	74	59.7	.1907	.....	.....	5	13	16	2	33	5	.....	.....
	1913	87	59.8	.1859	.....	.....	5	22	15	3	35	7	.....	.....
Wisconsin:														
11 establishments showing complete data.....	1912	204	59.8	.1890	.....	.....	7	37	50	31	55	20	4	.....
	1913	234	59.8	.1911	.....	.....	1	46	53	39	72	18	5	.....
13 establishments reported.	1912	221	59.7	.1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	249	59.8	.1932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

CARVERS, HAND.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.										
					8 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 70 cts.	
Illinois:															
9 establishments showing complete data.....	(1912 1913)	50 59	55.3 55.4	\$0.3280 .3231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 5	7 7	38 42	3 5	.....
17 establishments reported.....	(1912 1913)	79 83	57.0 56.7	.3116 .3123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana:															
4 establishments showing complete data.....	(1912 1913)	5 8	58.0 56.7	.2865 .2977	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 1	2 7	.....	.....
6 establishments reported.....	(1912 1913)	8 11	58.7 57.6	.2843 .3034	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts:															
5 establishments.....	(1912 1913)	28 25	45.1 45.2	.4581 .4308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 4	4 4	5 9	15 8
Michigan:															
14 establishments.....	(1912 1913)	104 108	58.0 54.0	.3128 .3343	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2	5 2	14 3	81 100	3 3	.....
New York:															
17 establishments showing complete data.....	(1912 1913)	66 64	56.1 55.8	.2927 .3058	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 10	20 16	32 36	1 2	.....
21 establishments reported.....	(1912 1913)	82 82	56.4 56.2	.2911 .2997	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio:															
4 establishments.....	(1912 1913)	7 7	59.4 59.4	.2452 .2569	.....	.....	.....	1	3 4	2 2	2 1	1 .....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania:															
9 establishments showing complete data.....	(1912 1913)	24 18	57.5 57.3	.2845 .2772	.....	.....	.....	1	2 2	13 10	7 6	1 .....	.....	.....
11 establishments reported.....	(1912 1913)	30 26	56.9 56.8	.2815 .2796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin:															
3 establishments.....	(1912 1913)	11 11	58.9 58.9	.2879 .2894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 2	5 6	2 2	1 1	.....

CHAIR ASSEMBLERS.

Massachusetts:														
4 establishments.....	(1912 1913)	138 161	57.1 57.1	\$0.1911 .1906	.....	6 5	11 18	38 38	22 19	49 72	7 6	4 3	1.....	.....
Michigan:														
4 establishments.....	(1912 1913)	127 126	57.1 55.2	.2150 .2323	.....	.....	6 2	25 14	24 22	39 39	26 34	7 14	.....	.....
New York:														
3 establishments.....	(1912 1913)	63 84	58.0 58.3	.1879 .1886	1	2 13	22 17	17 24	1 7	7 8	9 9	4 6	.....	.....
North Carolina:														
3 establishments.....	(1912 1913)	28 36	59.2 57.3	.1356 .1406	6 3	14 15	2 11	4 7	2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio:														
2 establishments showing complete data.....	(1912 1913)	10 10	59.7 59.6	.1375 .1315	1 2	4 5	5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 establishments reported.....	(1912 1913)	20 19	59.9 59.8	.1631 .1659	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin:														
3 establishments.....	(1912 1913)	52 62	59.3 59.5	.1709 .1839	.....	3	19 14	10 23	11 5	9 19	.....	1.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

FINISHERS.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.									
					8 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 70 cts.
Illinois:														
16 establishments showing complete data.....	1912	461	57.8	\$0.2256	1	1	24	41	60	171	134	29	.....	.....
	1913	492	57.6	.2328	.....	1	9	47	61	185	140	49	.....	.....
23 establishments reported.	1912	672	58.5	.2316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	702	58.3	.2366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana:														
19 establishments showing complete data.....	1912	410	58.7	.1998	1	6	73	88	47	124	54	17	.....	.....
	1913	436	57.8	.2067	.....	11	75	77	45	140	60	26	2	.....
25 establishments reported.	1912	502	58.8	.2003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	535	57.8	.2091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland:														
8 establishments.....	1912	139	58.8	.1669	10	10	43	27	19	26	4	1	.....	.....
	1913	129	57.1	.1826	.....	4	32	24	23	43	2	1	.....	.....
Massachusetts:														
12 establishments.....	1912	223	54.0	.2314	.....	9	25	24	21	58	37	49	.....	.....
	1913	190	54.5	.2330	.....	.....	5	33	16	64	40	30	2	.....
Michigan:														
20 establishments.....	1912	1,064	57.8	.1963	.....	62	221	246	500	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	931	54.2	.2143	.....	6	54	174	562	130	5	.....	.....	.....
Missouri:														
7 establishments showing complete data.....	1912	96	60.0	.1929	.....	4	18	20	7	38	8	1	.....	.....
	1913	103	60.0	.2000	2	.....	11	18	15	44	12	1	.....	.....
9 establishments reported.	1912	126	60.0	.1939	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	133	60.0	.2005	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York:														
36 establishments showing complete data.....	1912	718	56.8	.2140	2	18	54	130	81	277	110	46	.....	.....
	1913	784	55.6	.2241	.....	6	37	106	115	259	202	58	1	.....
44 establishments reported.	1912	864	56.8	.2152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	909	55.8	.2263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina:														
12 establishments.....	1912	244	59.4	.1275	108	62	48	15	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	240	59.0	.1341	66	80	54	32	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio:														
25 establishments showing complete data.....	1912	292	59.3	.1821	2	21	48	65	55	87	12	2	.....	.....
	1913	314	59.2	.1919	.....	14	38	68	58	105	27	4	.....	.....
27 establishments reported.	1912	358	59.5	.1857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	380	59.1	.1954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania:														
25 establishments showing complete data.....	1912	545	58.6	.1810	1	31	141	137	71	131	30	3	.....	.....
	1913	579	58.2	.1896	1	10	108	159	65	186	46	3	1	.....
26 establishments reported.	1912	571	58.6	.1834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	610	58.2	.1922	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee:														
6 establishments.....	1912	80	59.4	.1489	14	26	13	9	5	10	3	.....	.....	.....
	1913	91	59.6	.1564	4	29	20	19	2	15	2	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin:														
14 establishments showing complete data.....	1912	431	59.6	.1735	3	31	95	143	65	90	4	.....	.....	.....
	1913	418	59.6	.1816	.....	7	66	146	75	120	4	.....	.....	.....
16 establishments reported.	1912	447	59.6	.1768	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	437	59.5	.1844	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MACHINE HANDS.

Illinois:														
21 establishments.....	1912	584	59.0	\$0.2506	.....	.....	1	28	19	216	222	94	4	.....
	1913	684	58.7	.2556	.....	.....	11	24	17	223	207	137	5	.....
Indiana:														
25 establishments.....	1912	780	58.8	.2097	1	4	48	144	77	365	107	31	1	2
	1913	804	57.7	.2112	.....	4	61	114	65	410	120	30	.....	.....

UPHOLSTERERS—Concluded.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average rate of wages per hour.	Number of employees earning each classified rate of wages per hour.									
					8 and under 12 cts.	12 and under 14 cts.	14 and under 16 cts.	16 and under 18 cts.	18 and under 20 cts.	20 and under 25 cts.	25 and under 30 cts.	30 and under 40 cts.	40 and under 50 cts.	50 and under 70 cts.
Pennsylvania:														
4 establishments showing complete data.....	1912	34	57.2	\$0.2774	.....	.....	1	1	3	4	11	14	.....	.....
	1913	28	57.1	.2897	.....	.....	1	3	1	5	6	9	3	.....
5 establishments reported..	1912	41	57.3	.2740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1913	34	57.2	.2869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin:														
8 establishments.....	1912	75	57.9	.2503	.....	1	2	9	4	19	23	16	1	.....
	1913	83	58.0	.2511	.....	.....	4	7	4	24	21	22	1	.....

[illegible]

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1913.

[The figures set opposite each bracketed group of years are for identical establishments.]

NUMBER.

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employ-ees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Employees whose full-time hours per week were—							
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	Over 60
Cabinetmakers:											
50 establishments.....	{1907	890	56.7	58	.....	53	27	156	102	77	417
	{1908	632	57.1	30	.....	42	11	99	45	130	275
	{1909	771	56.9	25	.....	75	5	121	85	138	322
	{1910	862	56.7	43	.....	42	7	154	140	155	321
112 establishments.....	{1910	1,801	58.0	43	.....	74	7	161	209	271	1,019
	{1911	1,846	57.7	45	.....	68	30	114	302	381	882
169 establishments.....	{1911	2,455	58.3	45	.....	80	19	108	296	478	1,405
	{1912	2,427	58.1	26	.....	72	36	106	481	331	1,352
199 establishments.....	{1912	2,939	58.1	26	.....	125	36	106	537	489	1,597
	{1913	3,184	57.2	14	.....	127	58	801	272	588	1,304
Carvers, hand:											
25 establishments.....	{1907	169	54.2	22	.....	26	2	49	4	26	40
	{1908	127	54.5	14	.....	20	2	33	4	32	22
	{1909	151	53.0	31	.....	21	1	48	3	30	17
	{1910	148	52.7	25	.....	31	2	48	4	22	16
65 establishments.....	{1910	315	56.1	25	.....	31	2	52	27	61	116
	{1911	345	55.5	38	.....	34	5	45	45	62	115
76 establishments.....	{1911	367	56.2	38	.....	5	5	64	45	69	140
	{1912	334	56.3	25	.....	6	29	40	64	38	131
82 establishments.....	{1912	350	56.3	25	.....	6	30	40	65	55	129
	{1913	355	55.1	22	.....	5	19	180	10	64	55
Chair assemblers:											
6 establishments.....	{1910	165	57.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	40	40
	{1911	141	58.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	31	46
15 establishments.....	{1911	227	58.3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	71	41	110
	{1912	237	57.8	.....	.....	5	11	.....	81	41	99
23 establishments.....	{1912	453	57.8	.....	.....	22	11	1	91	201	127
	{1913	519	57.3	.....	.....	20	.....	73	76	293	57
Finishers:											
52 establishments.....	{1907	1,217	57.3	21	.....	21	6	256	201	223	489
	{1908	927	57.5	19	.....	14	3	164	159	200	368
	{1909	1,127	57.3	16	.....	27	.....	200	220	230	434
	{1910	1,164	57.3	19	.....	22	.....	210	210	284	419
128 establishments.....	{1910	3,132	58.5	19	.....	45	.....	214	442	584	1,787
	{1911	3,206	58.0	17	.....	51	23	224	662	718	1,473
192 establishments.....	{1911	4,407	58.5	17	.....	48	19	202	647	884	2,552
	{1912	4,357	58.1	17	.....	49	94	207	1,054	646	2,253
228 establishments.....	{1912	5,290	58.2	17	.....	83	97	193	1,088	1,164	2,611
	{1913	5,287	57.2	6	.....	68	49	1,536	554	1,273	1,772
Machine hands:											
51 establishments.....	{1907	1,347	58.2	10	.....	34	7	135	192	246	723
	{1908	1,047	58.1	9	.....	36	8	97	116	273	508
	{1909	1,153	57.9	10	.....	38	3	117	149	299	537
	{1910	1,239	57.4	9	.....	38	3	127	214	369	479
121 establishments.....	{1910	3,151	58.7	9	.....	49	3	135	422	648	1,817
	{1911	3,107	58.3	9	.....	49	35	109	525	788	1,515
192 establishments.....	{1911	4,855	58.8	9	.....	67	19	107	634	995	2,947
	{1912	4,797	58.4	7	.....	49	63	155	987	761	2,694
226 establishments.....	{1912	6,212	58.5	7	.....	93	63	168	1,062	1,589	3,149
	{1913	6,700	57.6	8	.....	82	100	1,401	665	1,844	2,542

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1913—Continued.

NUMBER—Concluded.

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employ-ees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Employees whose full-time hours per week were—								
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60
Upholsterers:												
19 establishments.....	1907	383	53.6	17	16	49	19	204	18	28	32	.....
	1908	310	53.5	7	21	37	19	163	16	37	10	.....
	1909	307	53.8	7	4	52	18	161	16	39	10	.....
	1910	325	53.8	7	2	52	14	174	28	33	15	.....
38 establishments.....	1910	501	55.0	7	2	52	14	216	79	33	98	.....
	1911	518	54.7	9	3	49	48	231	43	56	79	.....
49 establishments.....	1911	558	55.8	9	3	16	20	233	68	98	111	.....
	1912	552	55.5	8	29	15	24	192	87	97	100	.....
54 establishments.....	1912	583	56.4	.....	.....	18	24	184	88	182	87	.....
	1913	635	55.8	.....	.....	25	18	279	71	183	59	.....
Veneers:												
58 establishments.....	1910	333	58.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	67	68	186	11
	1911	317	58.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	84	76	140	16
94 establishments.....	1911	430	58.7	.....	.....	1	.....	1	89	98	225	16
	1912	407	58.3	.....	.....	1	3	2	133	49	210	9
123 establishments.....	1912	563	58.3	.....	.....	5	6	6	155	94	288	9
	1913	698	57.2	.....	.....	9	11	218	62	111	274	13

PER CENT.

Cabinetmakers:												
50 establishments.....	1907	890	56.7	6.5	.....	6.0	3.0	17.5	11.5	8.7	46.9	.....
	1908	632	57.1	4.7	.....	6.6	1.7	15.7	7.1	20.6	43.5	.....
	1909	771	56.9	3.2	.....	9.7	.6	15.7	11.0	17.9	41.8	.....
	1910	862	56.7	5.0	.....	4.9	.8	17.9	16.2	18.0	37.2	.....
115 establishments.....	1910	1,801	58.0	2.4	.....	4.1	.4	8.9	11.6	15.0	56.6	0.9
	1911	1,846	57.7	2.4	.....	3.7	1.6	6.2	16.4	20.6	47.8	1.3
169 establishments.....	1911	2,455	58.3	1.8	.....	3.3	.8	4.4	12.1	19.5	57.2	1.0
	1912	2,427	58.1	1.1	.....	3.0	1.5	4.4	19.8	13.6	55.7	.9
199 establishments.....	1912	2,939	58.1	.9	.....	4.3	1.2	3.6	18.3	16.6	54.3	.8
	1913	3,184	57.2	.4	.....	4.0	1.8	25.2	8.5	18.5	41.0	.6
Carvers, hand:												
25 establishments.....	1907	169	54.2	13.0	.....	15.4	1.2	29.0	2.4	15.4	23.7	.....
	1908	127	54.5	11.0	.....	15.7	1.6	26.0	3.1	25.2	17.3	.....
	1909	151	53.0	20.5	.....	13.9	.7	31.8	2.0	19.9	11.3	.....
	1910	148	52.7	16.9	.....	20.9	1.4	32.4	2.7	14.9	10.8	.....
65 establishments.....	1910	315	55.7	7.9	.....	9.8	.6	16.5	8.6	19.4	36.8	.3
	1911	345	55.5	11.0	.....	9.9	1.4	13.0	13.0	18.0	33.3	.3
76 establishments.....	1911	367	56.2	10.4	.....	1.4	1.4	17.4	12.3	18.8	38.1	.3
	1912	334	56.3	7.5	.....	1.8	8.7	12.0	19.2	11.4	39.2	.3
82 establishments.....	1912	350	56.3	7.1	.....	1.7	8.6	11.4	18.6	15.7	36.9	.....
	1913	355	55.1	6.2	.....	1.4	5.4	50.7	2.8	18.0	15.5	.....
Chair assemblers:												
6 establishments.....	1910	165	57.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.5	24.2	24.2	.....
	1911	141	58.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.4	22.0	32.6	.....
15 establishments.....	1911	227	58.3	.....	.....	2.2	.....	.....	31.3	18.1	48.5	.....
	1912	237	57.8	.....	.....	2.1	4.6	.....	34.2	17.3	41.8	.....
23 establishments.....	1912	453	57.8	.....	.....	4.9	2.4	.2	20.1	44.4	28.0	.....
	1913	519	57.3	.....	.....	3.9	.....	14.1	14.6	56.5	11.0	.....

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1913—Concluded.

PER CENT—Concluded.

Occupation, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Employees whose full-time hours per week were—								
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60
Finishers:												
52 establishments.....	1907	1,217	57.3	1.7	.....	1.7	0.5	21.0	16.5	18.3	40.2	.....
	1908	1,227	57.5	2.0	.....	1.5	.3	17.7	17.2	21.6	39.7	.....
	1909	1,127	57.3	1.4	.....	2.4	.....	17.7	19.5	20.4	38.5	.....
	1910	1,164	57.3	1.6	.....	1.9	.....	18.0	18.0	24.4	36.0	.....
128 establishments.....	1910	3,132	58.5	.6	.....	1.4	.....	6.8	14.1	18.6	57.1	1.3
	1911	3,206	58.0	.5	.....	1.6	.7	7.0	20.6	22.4	45.9	1.2
192 establishments.....	1911	4,407	58.5	.4	.....	1.1	.4	4.6	14.7	20.1	57.9	.9
	1912	4,357	58.1	.4	.....	1.1	2.2	4.8	24.2	14.8	51.7	.8
228 establishments.....	1912	5,290	58.2	.3	.....	1.6	1.8	3.6	20.6	22.0	49.4	.7
	1913	5,287	57.2	.1	.....	1.3	.9	29.1	10.5	24.1	33.5	.5
Machine hands:												
51 establishments.....	1907	1,347	58.2	.7	.....	2.5	.5	10.0	14.3	18.3	53.7	.....
	1908	1,047	58.1	.9	.....	3.4	.8	9.3	11.1	26.1	48.5	.....
	1909	1,153	57.9	.9	.....	3.3	.3	10.1	12.9	25.9	46.6	.....
	1910	1,239	57.4	.7	.....	3.1	.2	10.3	17.3	29.8	38.7	.....
121 establishments.....	1910	3,151	58.7	.3	.....	1.6	.1	4.3	13.4	20.6	57.7	2.2
	1911	3,107	58.3	.3	.....	1.6	1.1	3.5	16.9	25.4	48.8	2.5
192 establishments.....	1911	4,855	58.8	.2	.....	1.4	.4	2.2	13.1	20.5	60.7	1.6
	1912	4,797	58.4	.1	.....	1.0	1.3	3.2	20.6	15.9	56.2	1.7
226 establishments.....	1912	6,212	58.5	.1	.....	1.5	1.0	2.7	17.1	25.6	50.7	1.3
	1913	6,700	57.6	.1	.....	1.2	1.5	20.9	9.9	27.5	37.9	.9
Upholsterers:												
15 establishments.....	1907	383	53.6	4.4	4.2	12.8	5.0	53.3	4.7	7.3	8.4	.....
	1908	310	53.5	2.3	6.8	11.9	6.1	52.6	5.2	11.9	3.2	.....
	1909	307	53.8	2.3	1.3	16.9	5.9	52.4	5.2	12.7	3.3	.....
	1910	325	53.8	2.2	.6	16.0	4.3	53.5	8.6	10.2	4.6	.....
38 establishments.....	1910	501	55.0	1.4	.4	10.4	2.8	43.1	15.8	6.6	19.6	.....
	1911	518	54.7	1.7	.6	9.5	9.3	44.6	8.3	10.8	15.3	.....
49 establishments.....	1911	558	55.8	1.6	.5	2.9	3.6	41.8	12.2	17.6	19.9	.....
	1912	552	55.5	1.4	5.3	2.7	4.3	34.8	15.8	17.6	18.1	.....
54 establishments.....	1912	583	56.4	.....	.....	3.1	4.1	31.6	15.1	31.2	14.9	.....
	1913	635	55.8	.....	.....	3.9	2.8	43.9	11.2	28.8	9.3	.....
Veneers:												
58 establishments.....	1910	333	58.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	20.1	20.4	55.9	3.3
	1911	317	58.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	26.5	24.0	44.2	5.0
94 establishments.....	1911	430	58.7	.....	.....	.2	.....	.2	20.7	22.8	52.3	3.7
	1912	407	58.3	.....	.....	.2	.7	.5	32.7	12.0	51.6	2.2
123 establishments.....	1912	563	58.3	.....	.....	.9	1.1	1.1	27.5	16.7	51.2	1.6
	1913	698	57.2	.....	.....	1.3	1.6	31.2	8.9	15.9	39.3	1.9

TABLE V.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913.

CABINETMAKERS.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—								
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60
1912.												
Illinois.....	21	368	58.4	.....	.....	12	.....	61	.....	49	246	.....
Indiana.....	25	350	59.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	112	176	23
Maryland.....	5	61	58.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	4	36	.....
Massachusetts.....	8	152	49.9	26	.....	113	8	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Michigan.....	16	475	57.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	8	258	.....
Missouri.....	8	83	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....
New York.....	40	479	57.3	.....	.....	.....	28	45	186	85	135	.....
North Carolina.....	11	114	59.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	81	.....
Ohio.....	23	235	59.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	26	186	.....
Pennsylvania.....	23	327	58.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	122	150	.....
Tennessee.....	6	74	59.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	70	.....
Wisconsin.....	13	221	59.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	176	.....
Total.....	199	2,939	58.1	26	.....	125	36	106	537	489	1,597	23
1913.												
Illinois.....	21	384	58.2	.....	.....	14	.....	70	.....	74	226	.....
Indiana.....	25	360	58.3	.....	.....	.....	12	6	73	78	171	20
Maryland.....	5	64	56.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	15	3	22	.....
Massachusetts.....	8	146	50.4	14	.....	113	13	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Michigan.....	16	485	54.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	411	74	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	8	85	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....
New York.....	40	566	56.2	.....	.....	.....	33	290	.....	170	73	.....
North Carolina.....	11	167	59.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	152	.....
Ohio.....	23	244	59.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	65	154	.....
Pennsylvania.....	23	347	58.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	136	130	.....
Tennessee.....	6	87	59.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	83	.....
Wisconsin.....	13	249	59.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	208	.....
Total.....	199	3,184	57.2	14	.....	127	58	801	272	588	1,304	20

CARVERS, HAND.

1912.												
Illinois.....	17	79	57.0	.....	.....	5	.....	31	.....	3	40	.....
Indiana.....	6	8	58.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....
Massachusetts.....	5	28	45.1	25	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Michigan.....	14	104	58.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	6	.....	57	.....
New York.....	21	82	56.4	.....	.....	.....	29	4	10	24	15	.....
Ohio.....	4	7	59.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....
Pennsylvania.....	11	30	56.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	13	6	6	.....
Wisconsin.....	3	11	58.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	.....
Other States.....	1	1	59.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	82	350	56.3	25	.....	6	30	40	65	55	129	.....
1913.												
Illinois.....	17	83	56.7	.....	.....	4	.....	38	.....	4	37	.....
Indiana.....	6	11	57.6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	5	.....
Massachusetts.....	5	25	45.2	22	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Michigan.....	14	108	54.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	21	82	56.2	.....	.....	.....	15	29	.....	34	4	.....
Ohio.....	4	7	59.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....
Pennsylvania.....	11	26	56.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	9	2	.....
Wisconsin.....	3	11	58.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	.....
Other States.....	1	2	59.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Total.....	82	355	55.1	22	.....	5	19	180	10	64	55	.....

TABLE V.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

CHAIR ASSEMBLERS.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—							
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60
1912.											
Massachusetts.....	4	138	57.1	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	94	22
Michigan.....	4	127	57.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	36
New York.....	3	63	58.0	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	44	8
North Carolina.....	3	28	59.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	15
Ohio.....	3	20	59.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17
Wisconsin.....	3	52	59.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	29
Other States.....	3	25	57.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	24	.....
Total.....	23	453	57.8	.....	.....	22	11	1	91	201	127
1913.											
Massachusetts.....	4	161	57.1	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	141	.....
Michigan.....	4	126	55.2	.....	.....	.....	61	65	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	3	84	58.3	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	73	.....
North Carolina.....	3	36	57.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	25	.....
Ohio.....	3	19	59.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15
Wisconsin.....	3	62	59.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	42
Other States.....	3	31	57.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	30	.....
Total.....	23	519	57.3	.....	.....	20	.....	73	76	293	57

FINISHERS.

1912.											
Illinois.....	23	672	58.5	.....	.....	.....	28	92	.....	152	400
Indiana.....	25	502	58.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	189	218
Maryland.....	8	139	58.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	9	90
Massachusetts.....	12	223	54.0	17	.....	83	20	.....	.....	87	16
Michigan.....	20	1,064	57.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483	6	575
Missouri.....	9	126	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
New York.....	44	864	56.8	.....	.....	.....	49	101	394	129	191
North Carolina.....	12	244	59.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	152
Ohio.....	27	358	59.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	78	260
Pennsylvania.....	26	571	58.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	287	201
Tennessee.....	6	80	59.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	70
Wisconsin.....	16	447	59.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	312
Total.....	228	5,290	58.2	17	.....	83	97	193	1,088	1,164	2,611
1913.											
Illinois.....	23	702	58.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	.....	175	373
Indiana.....	25	535	57.8	.....	.....	.....	19	23	138	133	193
Maryland.....	8	129	57.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	40	13	46
Massachusetts.....	12	190	54.5	6	.....	68	17	.....	.....	99	.....
Michigan.....	20	931	54.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	765	166	.....	.....
Missouri.....	9	133	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
New York.....	44	909	55.8	.....	.....	.....	13	564	36	183	113
North Carolina.....	12	240	59.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	88	134
Ohio.....	27	380	59.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	132	219
Pennsylvania.....	26	610	58.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	311	180
Tennessee.....	6	91	59.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	83
Wisconsin.....	16	437	59.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	298
Total.....	228	5,287	57.2	6	.....	68	49	1,536	554	1,273	1,772

TABLE V.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

MACHINE HANDS.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—							
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60
1912.											
Illinois.....	21	584	59.0	.....	.....	8	.....	66	.....	71	439
Indiana.....	25	780	58.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	283	324
Maryland.....	8	175	59.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	11	127
Massachusetts.....	12	434	56.5	7	.....	85	16	.....	.....	267	59
Michigan.....	20	749	57.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	406	11	332
Missouri.....	9	206	59.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	152
New York.....	43	954	57.2	.....	.....	.....	47	88	384	190	245
North Carolina.....	13	329	59.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	204
Ohio.....	26	481	59.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	81	381
Pennsylvania.....	28	685	58.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	280	253
Tennessee.....	6	152	59.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	140
Wisconsin.....	15	683	59.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	413
Total.....	226	6,212	58.5	7	.....	93	63	168	1,062	1,589	3,149
1913.											
Illinois.....	21	684	58.7	.....	.....	7	.....	96	.....	139	442
Indiana.....	25	804	57.7	.....	.....	.....	45	25	205	194	277
Maryland.....	8	206	58.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	38	16	119
Massachusetts.....	12	436	56.3	8	.....	75	24	.....	.....	329	.....
Michigan.....	20	879	54.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	699	180	.....	.....
Missouri.....	9	214	59.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	200
New York.....	43	1,066	56.4	.....	.....	.....	31	534	19	309	173
North Carolina.....	13	379	59.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	69	272
Ohio.....	26	503	59.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	160	330
Pennsylvania.....	28	721	58.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	344	213
Tennessee.....	6	117	59.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	109
Wisconsin.....	15	691	59.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284	407
Total.....	226	6,700	57.6	8	.....	82	100	1,401	665	1,844	2,542

UPHOLSTERERS.

1912.											
Illinois.....	8	215	55.1	.....	.....	.....	16	143	.....	53	3
Indiana.....	4	37	56.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	23	.....
Massachusetts.....	5	19	50.5	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Michigan.....	7	41	57.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	12	7	16
New York.....	10	108	57.0	.....	.....	.....	8	17	27	48	8
Ohio.....	4	30	58.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	21
Pennsylvania.....	5	41	57.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	13	3
Wisconsin.....	8	75	57.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	32	25
Other States.....	3	17	59.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	11
Total.....	54	583	56.4	.....	.....	18	24	184	88	182	87
1913.											
Illinois.....	8	212	54.2	.....	.....	.....	18	169	.....	22	3
Indiana.....	4	35	57.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	28	.....
Massachusetts.....	5	26	50.3	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Michigan.....	7	52	54.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	10	.....	.....
New York.....	10	136	56.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	13	70	4
Ohio.....	4	32	58.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	22
Pennsylvania.....	5	34	57.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	16	.....
Wisconsin.....	8	83	58.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	34	30
Other States.....	3	25	56.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	12	.....
Total.....	54	635	55.8	.....	.....	25	18	279	71	183	59

TABLE V.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Concluded.

VENEERERS.

Year and State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employ-ees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—							
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60
1912.											
Illinois.....	17	69	59.5					5		6	58
Indiana.....	14	45	59.1						4	14	18
Massachusetts.....	3	6	51.4			5				1	
Michigan.....	15	158	57.1						96	2	60
Missouri.....	3	7	60.0								7
New York.....	25	72	56.6				6	1	44	13	8
Ohio.....	13	54	59.5						4	4	46
Pennsylvania.....	17	62	59.1						7	23	32
Tennessee.....	3	8	60.0								8
Wisconsin.....	12	81	59.3							31	50
Other States.....	1	1	60.0								1
Total.....	123	563	58.3			5	6	6	155	94	288
1913.											
Illinois.....	17	103	59.4					8		11	84
Indiana.....	14	60	58.4				6	3	2	18	18
Massachusetts.....	3	10	50.8			9				1	
Michigan.....	15	170	54.1					152	18		
Missouri.....	3	7	60.0								7
New York.....	25	89	55.5				5	55	7	5	17
Ohio.....	13	56	58.8						8	17	31
Pennsylvania.....	17	91	58.4						25	23	43
Tennessee.....	3	14	60.0								14
Wisconsin.....	12	96	59.4							36	60
Other States.....	1	2	55.0						2		
Total.....	123	698	57.2			9	11	218	62	111	274

TABLE VI.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913.

[The figures set opposite each bracketed group of years are for identical establishments.]

CABINETMAKERS.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—							
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	Over 60
Illinois:											
21 establishments.....	{ 1912	368	58.4	.....	.....	12	.....	61	.....	49	246
	{ 1913	384	58.2	.....	.....	14	.....	70	.....	74	226
Indiana:											
25 establishments.....	{ 1912	350	59.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	112	176	23
	{ 1913	360	58.3	.....	.....	.....	12	6	73	78	171
Maryland:											
5 establishments.....	{ 1912	61	58.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	4	36	.....
	{ 1913	64	56.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3	22	.....
Massachusetts:											
8 establishments.....	{ 1912	152	49.9	26	.....	113	8	.....	5	.....	.....
	{ 1913	146	50.4	14	.....	113	13	.....	6	.....	.....
Michigan:											
16 establishments.....	{ 1912	475	57.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	8	258	.....
	{ 1913	485	54.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....
Missouri:											
8 establishments.....	{ 1912	83	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....
	{ 1913	85	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....
New York:											
40 establishments.....	{ 1912	479	57.3	.....	.....	.....	28	45	186	85	135
	{ 1913	566	56.2	.....	.....	.....	33	290	.....	170	73
North Carolina:											
11 establishments.....	{ 1912	114	59.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	81	.....
	{ 1913	167	59.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	152	.....
Ohio:											
23 establishments.....	{ 1912	235	59.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	26	186	.....
	{ 1913	244	59.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	65	154	.....
Pennsylvania:											
23 establishments.....	{ 1912	327	58.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	122	150	.....
	{ 1913	347	58.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	136	130	.....
Tennessee:											
6 establishments.....	{ 1912	74	59.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	70	.....
	{ 1913	87	59.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	83	.....
Wisconsin:											
13 establishments.....	{ 1912	221	59.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	176	.....
	{ 1913	249	59.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	208	.....

CARVERS, HAND.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	Over 60
Illinois:											
17 establishments.....	{ 1912	79	57.0	.....	.....	5	.....	31	.....	3	40
	{ 1913	83	56.7	.....	.....	4	.....	38	.....	4	37
Indiana:											
6 establishments.....	{ 1912	8	58.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....
	{ 1913	11	57.6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	5	.....
Massachusetts:											
5 establishments.....	{ 1912	28	45.1	25	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	{ 1913	25	45.2	22	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Michigan:											
14 establishments.....	{ 1912	104	58.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	6	57	.....
	{ 1913	108	54.0	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York:											
21 establishments.....	{ 1912	82	56.4	.....	.....	.....	29	4	10	24	15
	{ 1913	82	56.2	.....	.....	.....	15	29	.....	34	4
Ohio:											
4 establishments.....	{ 1912	7	59.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....
	{ 1913	7	59.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....
Pennsylvania:											
11 establishments.....	{ 1912	30	56.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	13	6	6
	{ 1913	26	56.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	9	2
Wisconsin:											
3 establishments.....	{ 1912	11	58.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	.....
	{ 1913	11	58.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	.....

TABLE VI.—AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN EACH STATE, BY YEARS, 1912 AND 1913—Continued.

MACHINE HANDS.

State, and number of establishments.	Year.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—							
				Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 51	51 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	Over 60
Illinois:											
21 establishments.....	1912	584	59.0			8		66		71	439
	1913	684	58.7			7		96		139	442
Indiana:											
25 establishments.....	1912	780	58.8						92	283	324
	1913	804	57.7				45	25	205	194	277
Maryland:											
8 establishments.....	1912	175	59.1						37	11	127
	1913	206	58.1					33	38	16	119
Massachusetts:											
12 establishments.....	1912	434	56.5	7		85	16			267	59
	1913	436	56.3	8		75	24			329	
Michigan:											
20 establishments.....	1912	749	57.4						406	11	332
	1913	879	54.3					699	180		
Missouri:											
9 establishments.....	1912	206	59.6					14			192
	1913	214	59.6					14			200
New York:											
43 establishments.....	1912	954	57.2				47	88	384	190	245
	1913	1,066	56.4				31	534	19	309	173
North Carolina:											
13 establishments.....	1912	329	59.5							125	204
	1913	379	59.3						38	69	272
Ohio:											
26 establishments.....	1912	481	59.6						19	81	381
	1913	503	59.3						13	160	330
Pennsylvania:											
28 establishments.....	1912	685	58.7						112	280	253
	1913	721	58.1						164	344	213
Tennessee:											
6 establishments.....	1912	152	59.6						12		140
	1913	117	59.7						8		109
Wisconsin:											
15 establishments.....	1912	683	59.4							270	413
	1913	691	59.4							281	407

UPHOLSTERERS.

Illinois:											
8 establishments.....	1912	215	55.1				16	143		53	3
	1913	212	54.2				18	169		22	3
Indiana:											
4 establishments.....	1912	37	56.9						14	23	
	1913	35	57.4						7	28	
Massachusetts:											
5 establishments.....	1912	19	50.5			18				1	
	1913	26	50.3			25				1	
Michigan:											
7 establishments.....	1912	41	57.8					6	12	7	16
	1913	52	54.4					42	10		
New York:											
10 establishments.....	1912	108	57.0				8	17	27	48	8
	1913	136	56.8					49	13	70	4
Ohio:											
4 establishments.....	1912	30	58.5						9		21
	1913	32	58.4						10		22
Pennsylvania:											
5 establishments.....	1912	41	57.3						25	13	3
	1913	34	57.2						18	16	
Wisconsin:											
8 establishments.....	1912	75	57.9					18		32	25
	1913	83	58.0					19		34	30

TABLE VII.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913.

CABINETMAKERS.

State.	Number of establishments.	1912			1913		
		Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average full-time weekly earnings.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average full-time weekly earnings.
Illinois.....	21	368	58.4	\$15.47	384	58.2	\$15.56
Indiana.....	25	350	59.0	12.84	360	58.3	13.38
Maryland.....	5	61	58.6	10.88	64	56.6	11.41
Massachusetts.....	8	152	49.9	15.49	146	50.4	15.30
Michigan.....	16	475	57.8	14.00	485	54.2	13.91
Missouri.....	8	83	60.0	13.59	85	60.0	13.79
New York.....	40	479	57.3	13.42	566	56.2	13.44
North Carolina.....	11	114	59.6	8.84	167	59.9	8.89
Ohio.....	23	235	59.3	13.17	244	59.0	13.64
Pennsylvania.....	23	327	58.8	11.87	347	58.3	12.76
Tennessee.....	6	74	59.7	11.39	87	59.8	11.12
Wisconsin.....	13	221	59.7	11.52	249	59.8	11.54
Total.....	199	2,939	58.1	13.20	3,184	57.2	13.30

CARVERS, HAND.

Illinois.....	17	79	57.0	\$17.67	83	56.7	\$17.66
Indiana.....	6	8	58.7	16.69	11	57.6	17.48
Massachusetts.....	5	28	45.1	20.44	25	45.2	19.29
Michigan.....	14	104	58.0	18.13	108	54.0	18.05
New York.....	21	82	56.4	16.30	82	56.2	16.54
Ohio.....	4	7	59.4	14.59	7	59.4	15.28
Pennsylvania.....	11	30	56.9	16.00	26	56.8	15.86
Wisconsin.....	3	11	58.9	16.94	11	58.9	17.03
Other States.....	1	1	59.5	13.00	2	59.5	13.63
Total.....	82	350	56.3	17.44	355	55.1	17.41

CHAIR ASSEMBLERS.

Massachusetts.....	4	138	57.1	\$10.89	161	57.1	\$10.86
Michigan.....	4	127	57.1	12.29	126	55.2	12.81
New York.....	3	63	58.0	10.81	84	58.3	10.92
North Carolina.....	3	28	59.2	8.02	36	57.3	8.07
Ohio.....	3	20	59.9	9.76	19	59.8	9.92
Wisconsin.....	3	52	59.3	10.14	62	59.5	10.95
Other States.....	3	25	57.6	13.42	31	57.7	14.16
Total.....	23	453	57.8	11.10	519	57.3	11.32

FINISHERS.

Illinois.....	23	672	58.5	\$13.53	702	58.3	\$13.79
Indiana.....	25	502	58.8	11.75	535	57.8	12.06
Maryland.....	8	139	58.8	9.79	129	57.1	10.36
Massachusetts.....	12	223	54.0	12.32	190	54.5	12.56
Michigan.....	20	1,064	57.8	11.34	931	54.2	11.62
Missouri.....	9	126	60.0	11.64	133	60.0	12.03
New York.....	44	864	56.8	12.21	909	55.8	12.59
North Carolina.....	12	244	59.4	7.57	240	59.0	7.92
Ohio.....	27	358	59.5	11.03	380	59.1	11.53
Pennsylvania.....	26	571	58.6	10.74	610	58.2	11.18
Tennessee.....	6	80	59.4	8.86	91	59.6	9.33
Wisconsin.....	16	447	59.6	10.52	437	59.5	10.97
Total.....	228	5,290	58.2	11.44	5,287	57.2	11.81

TABLE VII.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, BY STATES, 1912 AND 1913—Concluded.

MACHINE HANDS.

State.	Number of establishments.	1912			1913		
		Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average full-time weekly earnings.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average full-time weekly earnings.
Illinois.....	21	584	59.0	\$14.74	684	58.7	\$14.96
Indiana.....	25	780	58.8	12.32	804	57.7	12.16
Maryland.....	8	175	59.1	10.87	206	58.1	11.08
Massachusetts.....	12	434	56.5	11.90	436	56.3	12.22
Michigan.....	20	749	57.4	14.18	879	54.3	14.21
Missouri.....	9	206	59.6	12.83	214	59.6	12.76
New York.....	43	954	57.2	12.62	1,066	56.4	12.78
North Carolina.....	13	329	59.5	8.90	379	59.3	8.89
Ohio.....	26	481	59.6	11.89	503	59.3	12.16
Pennsylvania.....	28	685	58.7	12.18	721	58.1	12.42
Tennessee.....	6	152	59.6	11.14	117	59.7	11.53
Wisconsin.....	15	683	59.4	10.44	691	59.4	10.83
Total.....	226	6,212	58.5	12.30	6,700	57.6	12.50

UPHOLSTERERS.

Illinois.....	8	215	55.1	\$16.91	212	54.2	\$16.83
Indiana.....	4	37	56.9	15.56	35	57.4	15.75
Massachusetts.....	5	19	50.5	19.48	26	50.3	19.82
Michigan.....	7	41	57.8	17.28	52	54.4	17.18
New York.....	10	108	57.0	16.95	136	56.8	17.19
Ohio.....	4	30	58.5	14.96	32	58.4	15.18
Pennsylvania.....	5	41	57.3	15.68	34	57.2	16.38
Wisconsin.....	8	75	57.9	14.42	83	58.0	14.48
Other States.....	3	17	59.2	13.40	25	56.6	12.64
Total.....	54	583	56.4	16.33	635	55.8	16.42

VENEERERS.

Illinois.....	17	69	59.5	\$13.54	103	59.4	\$13.90
Indiana.....	14	45	59.1	12.41	60	58.4	12.34
Massachusetts.....	3	6	51.4	14.28	10	50.8	14.47
Michigan.....	15	158	57.1	12.90	170	54.1	12.81
Missouri.....	3	7	60.0	13.14	7	60.0	13.51
New York.....	25	72	56.6	12.44	89	55.5	12.52
Ohio.....	13	54	59.5	12.14	56	58.8	12.75
Pennsylvania.....	17	62	59.1	12.11	91	58.4	11.82
Tennessee.....	3	8	60.0	10.86	14	60.0	11.10
Wisconsin.....	12	81	59.3	10.88	96	59.4	10.53
Other States.....	1	1	60.0	20.00	2	55.0	17.00
Total.....	123	563	58.3	12.36	698	57.2	12.45

APPENDIX.

In order that the summary figures in regard to rates of wages and hours of labor in the three industries covered in this Bulletin, heretofore published for the years 1890 to 1912, may be available for reference, the following tables are reproduced from Bulletin No. 129.

TABLE 1.—RELATIVE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK AND RELATIVE RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN LUMBER MANUFACTURING, 1890 TO 1912.

[Data are included from 56 establishments, 1890-1903; 49 establishments, 1903, 1904; 69 establishments, 1904, 1905; 68 establishments, 1905, 1906; 75 establishments, 1906, 1907; 40 establishments, 1907-1910; 245 establishments, 1910, 1911; and 301 establishments, 1911, 1912.]

Year.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.
Average, 1890-1899	100.0	100.0
1890	100.4	101.9
1891	100.2	101.4
1892	100.2	101.5
1893	100.0	99.9
1894	100.0	96.7
1895	99.9	97.0
1896	100.1	97.4
1897	99.9	97.7
1898	99.6	101.5
1899	99.8	104.5
1900	99.5	105.4
1901	99.3	108.6
1902	98.7	112.1
1903	98.3	114.2
1904	97.8	112.3
1905	97.6	116.3
1906	96.6	124.4
1907	96.4	129.6
1908	96.6	118.7
1909	96.5	121.6
1910	96.5	130.0
1911	96.5	129.9
1912	96.6	131.5

TABLE 2.—RELATIVE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK AND RELATIVE RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN LUMBER MANUFACTURING, 1890 TO 1912.

[Data are included from 56 establishments, 1890-1903; 49 establishments, 1903, 1904; 69 establishments, 1904, 1905; 68 establishments, 1905, 1906; 75 establishments, 1906, 1907; 40 establishments, 1907-1910; 245 establishments, 1910, 1911; and 301 establishments, 1911, 1912.]

Year.	Carriage men. ¹		Doggers. ²		Setters. ²		Choppers and sawyers in woods.		Edgemen.	
	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.
Average, 1890-1899..	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.4	100.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.4	98.6	100.8	104.8
1891.....	100.2	101.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.4	97.8	100.3	104.9
1892.....	100.2	102.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.0	99.3	100.3	106.1
1893.....	99.6	101.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	99.9	95.9	99.3	104.4
1894.....	99.5	98.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	99.9	94.7	99.3	97.7
1895.....	100.1	96.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	99.8	98.5	100.4	94.6
1896.....	100.1	97.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.0	98.3	100.3	97.6
1897.....	99.9	97.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	99.8	101.0	100.0	95.5
1898.....	100.0	99.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	99.6	106.5	99.8	96.2
1899.....	99.9	103.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.2	109.4	99.5	98.3
1900.....	99.6	104.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.0	109.5	99.2	102.9
1901.....	98.5	106.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	99.9	113.2	98.9	105.8
1902.....	98.1	111.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.0	115.7	98.4	105.9
1903.....	98.3	115.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	99.8	116.3	98.7	110.2
1904.....	98.0	117.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	99.4	109.9	98.2	110.5
1905.....	97.8	122.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	99.4	115.4	98.1	112.9
1906.....	96.8	128.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	99.3	120.8	97.1	117.3
1907.....	96.4	135.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	99.4	125.7	96.8	120.5
1908.....	96.6	128.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	(³)	(³)	96.8	116.8
1909.....	96.6	131.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	96.8	117.9
1910.....	96.4	136.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	96.6	125.8
1911.....	96.2	138.2	⁴ 100.0	⁴ 100.0	⁴ 100.0	⁴ 100.0	-----	-----	96.6	127.6
1912.....	-----	-----	⁴ 99.8	⁴ 100.7	⁴ 99.8	⁴ 100.5	-----	-----	96.4	127.7
	Filers.		Cant setters, gang. ⁵		Laborers. ⁶		Planer feeders.		Sawyers, band.	
Average, 1890-1899..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.5	100.6	100.2	101.3	100.3	104.8	-----	-----	100.3	101.0
1891.....	100.2	101.2	100.2	101.4	100.1	104.4	-----	-----	99.9	101.9
1892.....	100.1	100.1	100.2	101.6	100.3	103.3	-----	-----	100.1	101.5
1893.....	99.5	102.0	100.2	101.5	100.1	102.8	-----	-----	100.2	102.5
1894.....	99.4	97.6	100.2	101.4	100.2	98.1	-----	-----	100.1	97.8
1895.....	100.2	96.4	100.2	99.6	100.0	95.6	-----	-----	100.0	99.8
1896.....	100.3	98.9	100.0	95.4	100.1	96.7	-----	-----	99.9	98.6
1897.....	100.1	98.8	100.0	95.4	100.0	94.8	-----	-----	99.9	99.5
1898.....	100.0	100.4	99.4	99.2	99.4	97.9	-----	-----	99.8	98.6
1899.....	99.9	104.1	99.4	103.4	99.5	101.2	-----	-----	99.9	101.0
1900.....	99.7	107.0	99.4	104.3	99.1	102.3	-----	-----	99.5	105.0
1901.....	99.5	108.2	99.4	104.7	98.8	105.8	-----	-----	99.5	107.7
1902.....	98.8	108.2	97.8	106.7	97.5	110.6	-----	-----	98.8	114.8
1903.....	98.4	112.8	95.8	113.1	96.8	113.1	-----	-----	98.7	122.0
1904.....	98.7	114.8	96.1	113.7	97.0	113.2	-----	-----	98.0	119.9
1905.....	98.6	117.8	96.1	116.6	96.9	116.6	-----	-----	97.9	123.7
1906.....	97.6	121.0	94.7	122.1	95.5	126.1	-----	-----	97.1	129.7
1907.....	97.2	127.1	94.7	126.6	⁷ 95.2	⁷ 131.6	-----	-----	96.8	133.0
1908.....	(³)	(³)	-----	-----	95.4	119.9	-----	-----	96.8	130.4
1909.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	95.4	123.0	-----	-----	96.8	132.8
1910.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	95.2	131.9	-----	-----	96.6	135.9
1911.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	95.2	132.3	⁴ 100.0	⁴ 100.0	96.6	138.5
1912.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	95.4	133.9	⁴ 99.7	⁴ 103.2	96.6	138.7

¹ Employees reported as carriage men for 1890 to 1911 are reported as doggers or setters for subsequent years.

² The occupations doggers and setters include employees reported as carriage men for 1890 to 1911.

³ Discontinued.

⁴ Data for 1890 to 1910 not available; computed with 1911=100.0.

⁵ Employees reported in this occupation for 1890 to 1907 are reported as laborers for subsequent years.

⁶ This occupation includes employees reported as cant setters, gang, for 1890 to 1907.

⁷ Average of relatives of laborers and cant setters, gang, computed by weighting the relatives for each of those occupations according to the number of employees reported in 1907

TABLE 2.—RELATIVE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK AND RELATIVE RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN LUMBER MANUFACTURING, 1890 TO 1912—Concluded.

Year.	Sawyers, circular.		Sawyers, gang.		Sawyers, resaw.		Trimmer operators.	
	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.
Average, 1890-1899..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	100.0	100.0
1890.....	101.0	104.9	100.0	97.7	.....	.....	100.4	113.7
1891.....	100.6	105.4	100.0	97.7	.....	.....	100.3	108.9
1892.....	100.8	102.8	100.0	98.5	.....	.....	100.1	106.1
1893.....	98.6	102.9	100.2	98.3	.....	.....	100.2	107.2
1894.....	98.6	101.2	100.2	93.5	.....	.....	100.1	97.2
1895.....	100.6	100.0	100.0	95.2	.....	.....	100.1	97.4
1896.....	100.5	99.5	100.0	95.5	.....	.....	99.9	90.5
1897.....	100.1	95.0	99.9	107.0	.....	.....	99.7	88.9
1898.....	99.7	94.9	99.9	106.7	.....	.....	99.7	94.5
1899.....	99.4	93.7	99.9	110.0	.....	.....	99.7	95.5
1900.....	98.6	96.3	99.5	113.6	.....	.....	99.7	98.9
1901.....	98.2	99.6	99.5	115.4	.....	.....	99.7	99.2
1902.....	96.9	103.5	98.8	119.3	.....	.....	99.7	96.2
1903.....	96.9	107.2	99.1	122.1	.....	.....	100.7	98.1
1904.....	97.8	113.9	98.7	120.1	.....	.....	99.8	104.4
1905.....	97.7	118.0	98.8	119.7	.....	.....	99.7	106.0
1906.....	97.0	128.0	97.2	124.4	.....	.....	98.9	100.7
1907.....	96.8	126.9	96.7	129.8	.....	.....	98.9	110.2
1908.....	96.8	120.8	96.7	122.6	.....	.....	98.9	104.3
1909.....	96.8	122.4	96.7	123.8	.....	.....	98.9	104.9
1910.....	96.8	128.2	96.7	126.6	.....	.....	98.9	104.8
1911.....	97.0	128.5	97.0	123.1	¹ 100.0	¹ 100.0	98.9	105.0
1912.....	97.0	129.9	97.0	123.0	¹ 100.0	¹ 101.6	98.9	106.6

¹ Data for 1890 to 1910 not available; computed with 1911=100.0.

TABLE 3.—RELATIVE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK AND RELATIVE RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE MILLWORK INDUSTRY, 1890 TO 1912.

[Data are included from 94 establishments, 1890-1903; 112 establishments, 1903, 1904; 113 establishments, 1904, 1905; 116 establishments, 1905, 1906; 120 establishments, 1906, 1907; 62 establishments, 1907-1910; 232 establishments, 1910, 1911; and 269 establishments, 1911, 1912.]

Year.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.
Average, 1890-1899.....	100.0	100.0
1890.....	101.3	99.2
1891.....	100.6	100.4
1892.....	100.7	100.1
1893.....	100.1	100.0
1894.....	100.3	97.0
1895.....	99.7	98.1
1896.....	99.0	99.3
1897.....	99.6	100.0
1898.....	99.4	101.7
1899.....	99.2	104.1
1900.....	98.9	105.9
1901.....	98.7	108.6
1902.....	97.7	112.5
1903.....	97.2	116.5
1904.....	97.9	115.7
1905.....	98.1	116.7
1906.....	96.9	120.6
1907.....	96.7	124.5
1908.....	96.7	123.4
1909.....	96.7	124.9
1910.....	96.9	127.8
1911.....	96.8	129.0
1912.....	96.2	132.3

TABLE 4.—RELATIVE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK AND RELATIVE RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS OF THE MILLWORK INDUSTRY, 1890 TO 1912.

[Data are included from 94 establishments, 1890-1903; 112 establishments, 1903, 1904; 113 establishments, 1904, 1905; 116 establishments, 1905, 1906; 120 establishments, 1906, 1907; 62 establishments, 1907-1910; 232 establishments, 1910, 1911; and 269 establishments, 1911, 1912.]

Year.	Carpenters. ¹		Framers. ¹		Bench hands. ²		Glaziers.	
	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.
Average, 1890-1899...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	101.9	98.7	100.5	100.3	.....	.....	100.5	95.7
1891.....	101.1	100.0	100.0	101.5	.....	.....	100.5	99.0
1892.....	101.3	99.2	100.0	103.0	.....	.....	100.5	100.5
1893.....	100.2	100.2	99.8	102.3	.....	.....	100.5	104.7
1894.....	100.1	96.7	100.5	98.1	.....	.....	99.5	102.8
1895.....	99.8	98.0	99.8	97.0	.....	.....	99.6	97.7
1896.....	98.0	100.8	100.2	95.9	.....	.....	99.6	96.8
1897.....	99.1	101.1	100.2	97.6	.....	.....	99.6	100.7
1898.....	99.4	102.3	100.0	100.2	.....	.....	99.6	99.8
1899.....	99.0	102.8	98.9	104.0	.....	.....	100.0	102.4
1900.....	98.4	106.7	99.2	105.2	.....	.....	98.3	106.7
1901.....	98.2	108.0	98.6	108.6	.....	.....	98.3	105.7
1902.....	97.0	113.6	97.9	111.3	.....	.....	98.6	103.1
1903.....	96.5	119.3	97.9	114.2	.....	.....	99.1	107.0
1904.....	96.3	122.4	98.0	113.7	.....	.....	98.4	111.0
1905.....	96.3	123.4	98.2	116.2	.....	.....	98.1	113.2
1906.....	96.0	126.6	97.9	117.9	.....	.....	95.7	121.6
1907.....	95.6	131.6	97.7	119.5	95.9	130.0	96.3	129.4
1908.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.9	128.6	(⁴)	(⁴)
1909.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.1	128.6	.....	.....
1910.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.8	133.1	.....	.....
1911.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.0	133.7	.....	.....
1912.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.5	134.1	.....	.....
Average, 1890-1899...	Laborers.		Machine woodworkers. ⁵		Sawyers. ⁵		Machine hands. ⁶	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.1	102.4	101.2	98.4	101.6	99.5	.....	.....
1891.....	100.1	105.3	100.6	99.2	100.4	100.5	.....	.....
1892.....	100.1	101.5	100.6	99.7	100.4	100.7	.....	.....
1893.....	99.9	98.3	100.1	99.6	100.2	100.4	.....	.....
1894.....	100.0	94.1	100.4	97.4	101.2	97.5	.....	.....
1895.....	100.0	95.9	99.6	98.8	98.8	99.1	.....	.....
1896.....	99.8	96.5	99.4	99.7	99.4	98.9	.....	.....
1897.....	99.9	96.0	99.7	101.0	99.6	99.7	.....	.....
1898.....	100.0	101.5	99.2	102.0	99.3	100.6	.....	.....
1899.....	100.2	108.5	99.0	104.0	99.0	103.1	.....	.....
1900.....	99.9	102.8	98.9	106.6	99.8	104.0	.....	.....
1901.....	100.0	110.8	98.7	108.7	99.4	107.3	.....	.....
1902.....	100.0	110.8	97.3	113.0	98.2	111.4	.....	.....
1903.....	99.9	113.3	96.7	116.3	97.9	113.1	.....	.....
1904.....	100.4	110.4	96.7	115.7	97.2	115.0	.....	.....
1905.....	100.0	112.7	96.7	117.4	97.1	116.6	.....	.....
1906.....	97.9	117.7	95.6	121.2	96.2	120.1	.....	.....
1907.....	98.0	121.4	95.2	125.1	96.2	122.4	95.5	124.4
1908.....	97.5	121.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.8	122.8
1909.....	97.2	124.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.0	123.8
1910.....	97.7	125.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.3	126.6
1911.....	97.7	126.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.0	129.3
1912.....	97.4	130.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.2	132.9

¹ Employees reported as carpenters and framers for 1890 to 1907 are reported as bench hands for subsequent years.

² This occupation includes employees reported as carpenters and framers for 1890 to 1907.

³ Average of relatives of carpenters and framers, computed by weighting the relative for each of those occupations according to the number of employees reported in 1907.

⁴ Discontinued.

⁵ Employees reported as machine woodworkers and sawyers for 1890 to 1907 are reported as machine hands for subsequent years.

⁶ This occupation includes employees reported as machine woodworkers and sawyers for 1890 to 1907.

⁷ Average of relatives of machine woodworkers and sawyers, computed by weighting the relative for each of those occupations according to the number of employees reported in 1907.

TABLE 5.—RELATIVE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK AND RELATIVE RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN FURNITURE MANUFACTURING, 1890 TO 1912.

[Data are included from 58 establishments, 1890-1903; 61 establishments, 1903, 1904; 63 establishments, 1904, 1905; 63 establishments, 1905, 1906; 67 establishments, 1906, 1907; 52 establishments, 1907-1910; 128 establishments, 1910, 1911; and 199 establishments, 1911, 1912.]

Year.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.
Average, 1890-1899.....	100.0	100.0
1890.....	101.3	100.5
1891.....	100.7	101.5
1892.....	99.8	102.5
1893.....	99.9	101.1
1894.....	98.2	99.4
1895.....	99.8	97.9
1896.....	100.0	97.7
1897.....	99.6	100.2
1898.....	100.4	98.0
1899.....	100.3	102.0
1900.....	100.2	102.4
1901.....	99.3	107.3
1902.....	98.3	114.1
1903.....	98.1	115.2
1904.....	97.3	117.5
1905.....	96.6	121.0
1906.....	95.8	125.7
1907.....	95.7	127.3
1908.....	95.9	127.5
1909.....	95.5	126.7
1910.....	95.1	130.5
1911.....	94.5	132.1
1912.....	93.9	135.1

TABLE 6.—RELATIVE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK AND RELATIVE RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN FURNITURE MANUFACTURING, 1890 TO 1912.

[Data are included from 58 establishments, 1890-1903; 61 establishments, 1903, 1904; 63 establishments, 1904, 1905; 63 establishments, 1905, 1906; 67 establishments, 1906, 1907; 52 establishments, 1907-1910; 123 establishments, 1910, 1911; and 199 establishments, 1911, 1912.]

Year.	Cabinetmakers.		Carvers, hand.		Chair assemblers.		Finishers. ¹		Varnishers. ¹	
	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.
Average, 1890-1899..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	101.2	101.8	103.1	97.0	.....	.....	100.8	97.6	101.5	97.7
1891.....	100.5	102.3	99.8	103.2	.....	.....	100.5	104.6	100.8	99.2
1892.....	99.7	104.5	96.0	113.7	.....	.....	99.4	100.9	100.3	98.3
1893.....	99.4	103.6	102.6	97.7	.....	.....	98.8	102.1	99.8	99.2
1894.....	98.4	100.1	99.2	95.6	.....	.....	98.3	99.4	97.6	100.2
1895.....	99.8	98.2	102.2	84.6	.....	.....	98.5	96.8	100.2	97.3
1896.....	99.8	97.2	101.6	95.2	.....	.....	100.7	100.1	100.3	94.6
1897.....	99.8	98.1	99.5	101.0	.....	.....	100.5	100.3	99.3	105.5
1898.....	100.7	95.7	99.8	99.7	.....	.....	100.7	98.3	100.5	98.1
1899.....	100.4	98.6	96.4	112.3	.....	.....	101.7	99.9	99.7	109.9
1900.....	99.9	100.4	101.2	102.2	.....	.....	100.2	102.3	99.9	106.3
1901.....	98.3	107.2	99.4	112.3	.....	.....	98.0	115.8	99.5	109.7
1902.....	96.8	115.1	97.2	119.0	.....	.....	95.4	127.7	98.3	117.1
1903.....	96.7	116.9	99.8	112.7	.....	.....	94.1	141.3	98.6	112.4
1904.....	95.9	119.0	97.3	115.9	.....	.....	94.8	137.9	97.7	114.4
1905.....	95.3	122.2	97.2	116.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906.....	93.4	128.5	97.3	120.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907.....	93.7	128.5	98.4	120.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908.....	94.4	125.5	98.9	121.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909.....	94.1	124.6	96.2	126.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910.....	93.8	129.8	95.7	131.2	² 100.0	² 100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911.....	93.3	130.6	94.6	134.9	² 100.5	² 104.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912.....	93.0	130.4	94.8	136.3	² 99.6	² 106.7	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Employees reported separately as finishers and varnishers for 1890 to 1904 are reported as finishers for subsequent years.

² Data for 1890 to 1909 not available; computed with 1910=100.0.

TABLE 6.—RELATIVE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK AND RELATIVE RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN FURNITURE MANUFACTURING, 1890 TO 1912—Continued.

Year.	Finishers ¹ (including varnishers).		Machine woodworkers. ²		Sawyers, band. ³		Sawyers, circular. ⁴		Sawyers, jig.	
	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.
Average, 1890-1899..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....			101.4	100.7	101.4	105.2	100.5	101.7	100.4	92.9
1891.....			101.0	101.1	100.3	102.6	100.4	102.2	100.1	100.5
1892.....			100.0	101.4	99.5	102.7	100.3	102.6	100.1	98.6
1893.....			100.0	99.8	100.5	101.2	100.3	102.0	100.1	100.9
1894.....			98.0	98.6	96.3	99.1	96.2	97.9	100.1	100.9
1895.....			99.4	98.6	99.3	98.8	100.4	98.7	100.1	100.3
1896.....			99.9	99.2	100.8	97.7	100.3	98.0	100.1	98.6
1897.....			99.3	100.4	100.0	98.4	100.5	99.4	100.1	101.9
1898.....			100.2	99.5	100.0	97.1	100.3	98.4	100.1	100.9
1899.....			100.8	101.1	101.9	97.5	100.8	99.2	98.9	104.4
1900.....			100.8	102.1	101.3	100.5	99.9	102.9	95.7	107.6
1901.....			101.1	103.0	100.8	103.7	99.3	107.1	94.6	113.8
1902.....			100.6	108.7	100.8	104.4	98.9	111.4	93.1	124.1
1903.....			100.3	112.2	100.7	105.8	99.1	113.4	93.1	124.1
1904.....	96.4	124.6	99.7	111.1	99.6	109.5	98.5	113.9	92.3	132.5
1905.....	96.2	127.1	99.6	114.5	99.4	111.7	98.4	117.6	92.0	133.1
1906.....	95.7	130.5	99.1	119.0	99.4	114.1	98.0	122.1	91.0	131.2
1907.....	95.5	131.0	99.1	122.1						
1908.....	95.8	133.7								
1909.....	95.5	129.8								
1910.....	95.5	132.5								
1911.....	94.7	134.0								
1912.....	94.1	138.0								

¹ This occupation includes employees reported separately as finishers and varnishers for 1890 to 1904.² Employees reported as machine woodworkers for 1890 to 1907 are reported as machine hands for subsequent years.³ Employees reported as band sawyers for 1890 to 1906 are reported as sawyers for 1907 and as machine hands for subsequent years.⁴ Employees reported as circular sawyers and jig sawyers for 1890 to 1906 are reported as sawyers for 1907 and as machine hands for subsequent years.⁵ Average of relatives of finishers and varnishers, computed by weighting the relatives for each of those occupations according to the number of employees reported in 1904.

TABLE 6.—RELATIVE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK AND RELATIVE RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN FURNITURE MANUFACTURING, 1890 TO 1912—Concluded.

Year.	Sawyers. ¹		Machine hands. ²		Upholsterers.		Veneers.	
	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.	Relative full-time hours per week.	Relative rate of wages per hour.
Average, 1890-1899.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
1890.....	100.5	99.4	.....	.....
1891.....	100.3	101.4	.....	.....
1892.....	99.9	100.2	.....	.....
1893.....	100.3	98.2	.....	.....
1894.....	100.2	100.6	.....	.....
1895.....	100.1	99.9	.....	.....
1896.....	99.7	98.1	.....	.....
1897.....	99.7	97.6	.....	.....
1898.....	99.7	100.6	.....	.....
1899.....	99.6	104.0	.....	.....
1900.....	98.3	106.0	.....	.....
1901.....	94.4	121.1	.....	.....
1902.....	94.9	125.2	.....	.....
1903.....	92.1	125.3	.....	.....
1904.....	91.3	125.1	.....	.....
1905.....	91.7	126.2	.....	.....
1906.....	91.5	130.0	.....	.....
1907.....	96.0	125.6	³ 98.2	³ 123.1	91.3	131.8	.....	.....
1908.....	98.0	123.2	91.1	130.6	.....	.....
1909.....	97.7	124.5	91.6	130.0	.....	.....
1910.....	96.9	127.5	91.6	136.5	⁴ 100.0	⁴ 100.0
1911.....	96.2	130.1	91.1	143.5	⁴ 99.3	⁴ 101.3
1912.....	95.5	133.6	90.6	146.9	⁴ 98.6	⁴ 107.5

¹ This occupation includes employees reported as band sawyers, circular sawyers, and jig sawyers, 1890 to 1906.

² This occupation includes employees reported as machine woodworkers, band sawyers, circular sawyers, and jig sawyers, 1890 to 1906, and as machine woodworkers and sawyers for 1907.

³ Average of relatives of machine woodworkers and sawyers, computed by weighting the relatives for each of those occupations according to the number of employees reported in 1907.

⁴ Data for 1890 to 1909 not available; computed with 1910=100.0.