

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

W. N. DOAK, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CHARLES E. BALDWIN, Acting Commissioner

BULLETIN OF THE UNITED STATES }
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS }

No. 571

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR SERIES

**WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR
IN THE FURNITURE INDUSTRY
1910 TO 1931**



NOVEMBER, 1933

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WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

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BULLETIN OF THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

NO. 571

WASHINGTON

NOVEMBER, 1932

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE FURNITURE INDUSTRY, 1910 TO 1931

This report presents the results of the study made in 1931 by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics of hours and earnings and other wage conditions in the furniture industry in the United States. Studies of this industry were also made in each of the years 1910 to 1913 and in 1915 and 1929.

TREND OF HOURS AND EARNINGS, 1910 TO 1931

Summaries of earnings per hour and average full-time hours and earnings per week for 1931 and for each of the years from 1910 to 1929 in which studies have been made by the bureau are presented in Table 1. Averages for the industry and index numbers therefor, with the 1913 average as the base or 100 per cent, are given at the beginning of the table. Similar figures follow for the wage earners in each of the important occupations in the industry. The group of "other employees" near the end of the table includes wage earners in all occupations other than those referred to as important occupations, because no occupation in the group had a sufficient number of wage earners to warrant the tabulation of averages and index numbers for it.

Full-time hours per week for the 30,659 wage earners included in the 1931 study of the industry averaged 51.8 in that year, as compared with 51.9 in 1929, or a decrease of 0.2 per cent. Earnings per hour averaged 41.1 cents in 1931, as against 49.0 cents in 1929, or a decrease of 16.1 per cent, while full-time earnings per week averaged \$21.29 in 1931, as against \$25.43 in 1929, a decrease of 16.3 per cent.

Average earnings per hour for males in each of the 19 occupations shown in Table 1 and in the group of "other employees" were less in 1931 than in 1929. Those for females were less in 12 occupations and the group of "other employees" and more in 3 occupations in 1931 than in 1929. Average earnings per hour of males ranged, by occupations, in 1929 from 30.4 cents for helpers to 95.6 cents for hand carvers and in 1931 from 23.1 cents for helpers to 74.5 cents for hand carvers, and of females ranged in 1929 from 22.4 cents for helpers to 47.5 cents for spring setters and in 1931 from 19.5 cents for helpers to 40.5 cents for spring setters.

The industry averages in the table for each of the years 1910 to 1913 and 1915 are for a combination of the wage earners in *selected occupations* only and are directly comparable one year with another.

Those for 1915, 1929, and 1931 are for a combination of the wage earners in *all occupations* in the industry and likewise are comparable one year with another. The latter figures, however, should not be compared with those for the years 1910 to 1915.

The index numbers in Table 1 are for the purpose of making the figures for one year comparable with another over the entire period from 1910 to 1931. The index for any year from 1910 to 1913 and 1915 for the selected occupations is the per cent that the average for the year is of the average for 1913. Those for all occupations for 1929 or 1931 were computed by increasing or decreasing the 1915 index for selected occupations in proportion to the increase or decrease in the averages for 1929 or in 1931 as compared with the averages for all occupations in 1915.

Thus it will be seen that average full-time hours per week for the industry increased from an index of 101.4 in 1910 to 101.7 in 1911, then decreased to 101.4 in 1912, and continued to drop to an index of 89.8 in 1931. Average earnings per hour decreased from an index of 98.6 in 1910 to 97.3 in 1912, increased to 100.0 in 1913, to 103.2 in 1915, and to 236.3 in 1929, then dropped to 198.2 in 1931. Although it is noted that average full-time earnings per week followed the same general trend as earnings per hour, they did not increase or decrease in the same proportion because of the changes from year to year in full-time hours per week.

TABLE 1.—Average hours and earnings, with index numbers, 1910 to 1931, by occupation, sex, and year

THE INDUSTRY							Index numbers (1913=100)		
Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
Selected occupations only.....	1910	128	8,288	58.2	\$9.217	\$12.58	101.4	98.8	99.8
	1911	189	12,799	58.4	9.216	12.59	101.7	98.2	99.4
	1912	231	16,390	58.2	9.214	12.41	101.4	97.3	98.8
	1913	233	16,723	57.4	9.220	12.53	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1915	240	16,691	57.1	9.227	12.58	99.5	103.2	102.4
	1915	249	25,576	57.4	9.214	12.24			
All occupations.....	1929	312	44,870	61.9	9.490	25.43	89.9	236.3	212.5
	1931	299	38,659	51.6	9.411	21.28	89.8	198.2	178.1
	BY OCCUPATIONS								
	Assemblers and cabinetmakers:								
Male ¹									
1910	112	1,966	58.0	\$9.228	\$13.22	101.4	100.4	101.6	
1911	160	2,682	58.3	9.230	13.41	101.9	101.3	103.3	
1912	189	3,392	58.1	9.223	12.96	101.6	98.2	99.8	
1913	171	3,373	57.2	9.227	12.98	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1915	203	3,787	57.1	9.235	13.42	99.8	103.5	103.4	
1929	302	4,735	62.1	9.560	29.18	91.1	246.7	224.8	
1931	280	4,207	51.9	9.445	23.10	90.7	196.0	178.0	
Female.....									
1929	13	84	50.7	9.317	16.97				
1931	16	82	49.7	9.283	14.07				

¹ Two sets of averages are shown for this year—1 for selected occupations and 1 for all occupations in the industry. The 1910 to 1915 averages for selected occupations are comparable 1 year with another, as are those for all occupations 1 year with another for 1914, 1929, and 1931.

² In reports prior to 1929 data were published separately for "cabinetmakers" and "chair assemblers." In this report the figures are for the 2 occupations combined because of the similarity of the work and the failure of some factories to make a clear-cut distinction between the work of a cabinetmaker and of an assembler.

FURNITURE INDUSTRY, 1910 TO 1931

TABLE 1.—Average hours and earnings, with index numbers, 1910 to 1931, by occupation, sex, and year—Continued

BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Index numbers (1913=100)		
							Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
Carvers, hand:									
Male.....	1910	65	315	56.1	\$0.313	\$17.36	101.8	98.7	100.2
	1911	76	367	56.2	.312	17.28	101.8	98.4	99.8
	1912	62	350	53.2	.313	17.44	102.0	98.7	100.7
	1913	80	352	55.2	.317	17.32	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1915	97	321	55.5	.322	17.78	100.5	101.6	102.4
	1929	91	255	48.6	.956	48.46	88.0	301.6	268.2
	1931	75	161	49.7	.745	37.63	90.0	235.0	213.8
Carvers, machine:									
Male.....	1915	55	91	55.6	.286	16.12			
	1929	138	394	51.1	.765	39.09			
	1931	140	342	51.7	.576	29.78			
Craters and packers:									
Male.....	1929	268	1,031	52.8	.485	22.97			
	1931	249	1,242	52.4	.365	19.12			
Female.....	1929	34	182	50.3	.331	16.65			
	1931	29	95	50.6	.252	12.76			
Cushion and pad makers:									
Male.....	1929	68	184	50.0	.571	28.55			
	1931	66	126	49.8	.514	25.60			
Female.....	1929	17	87	50.6	.863	40.86			
	1931	20	47	49.1	.334	16.40			
Cutters, upholstering materials:									
Male.....	1929	72	253	50.0	.647	32.36			
	1931	67	178	50.8	.560	28.47			
Female.....	1929	42	135	50.1	.409	20.40			
	1931	30	111	49.6	.333	16.00			
Finishers:									
Male.....	1910	128	3,122	58.5	.195	11.40	102.1	94.7	96.7
	1911	192	4,407	58.5	.194	11.31	102.1	94.2	95.9
	1912	226	5,200	58.2	.197	11.44	101.6	95.5	97.0
	1913	219	3,132	57.3	.200	11.79	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1915	238	5,300	56.0	.208	11.90	99.8	101.0	100.1
	1929	337	2,164	52.0	.505	26.26	90.8	245.1	222.7
	1931	269	2,191	51.6	.414	21.35	90.1	201.0	181.2
Female.....	1929	39	251	56.5	.371	18.74			
	1931	32	90	56.2	.319	16.01			
Glusers, rough stock:									
Male.....	1929	206	583	52.5	.490	24.15			
	1931	178	364	52.8	.379	19.82			
Helpers, excluding apprentices:									
Male.....	1929	258	3,658	52.4	.304	15.98			
	1931	236	2,822	52.6	.231	12.15			
Female.....	1929	30	153	52.0	.324	17.05			
	1931	16	72	51.2	.193	9.98			
Laborers:									
Male.....	1929	281	2,693	52.2	.378	19.78			
	1931	234	1,505	52.2	.317	16.55			
Machine hands:									
Male.....	1910	131	3,151	58.7	.212	12.39	101.8	97.7	99.2
	1911	192	4,545	58.8	.211	12.35	101.7	97.3	98.9
	1912	226	6,212	58.5	.211	12.30	101.2	97.2	98.5
	1913	223	6,636	57.8	.217	12.49	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1915	232	8,817	57.5	.223	12.74	99.5	102.3	102.0
	1916	296	6,867	52.4	.512	26.63	90.7	235.0	214.8
	1929	254	6,355	52.1	.428	22.30	90.1	197.2	178.5
Female.....	1929	13	30	51.1	.293	14.97			
	1931	8	16	52.4	.310	16.24			
Polishers and rubbers:									
Male.....	1929	247	1,297	52.7	.507	26.72			
	1931	206	1,194	52.8	.403	21.28			
Female.....	1929	14	33	52.5	.300	15.75			
	1931	11	31	50.0	.259	13.18			
Sanders, hand:									
Male.....	1929	249	2,283	52.5	.410	22.00			
	1931	199	1,180	52.8	.331	17.48			
Female.....	1929	61	553	51.6	.268	13.63			
	1931	45	301	50.1	.236	11.32			

* Included with finishers, 1910 to 1913, inclusive.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

TABLE 1.—Average hours and earnings, with index numbers, 1910 to 1931, by occupation, sex, and year—Continued

BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Index numbers (1913=100)		
							Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
Sewers:									
Male.....	1929	19	46	49.3	\$0.670	\$33.03			
	1931	16	27	50.5	.578	29.19			
Female.....	1929	100	932	49.4	.408	20.16			
	1931	92	681	49.0	.374	18.33			
Sprayers:²									
Male.....	1929	270	1,155	52.8	.527	27.83			
	1931	235	813	52.4	.445	23.32			
Female.....	1929	10	22	52.0	.386	20.07			
	1931	10	16	48.2	.324	15.02			
Spring setters:									
Male.....	1929	71	557	50.0	.507	25.35			
	1931	67	396	50.2	.444	22.29			
Female.....	1929	5	57	49.7	.475	23.61			
	1931	6	42	50.1	.405	20.29			
Trimmers:									
Male.....	1929	215	991	52.2	.506	26.41			
	1931	176	610	51.9	.432	22.42			
Female.....	1929	18	89	50.9	.314	15.98			
	1931	7	19	52.1	.205	10.08			
Upholsterers:									
Male.....	1910	38	501	55.0	.297	15.20	97.9	100.7	98.4
	1911	49	558	55.8	.300	16.55	99.3	101.7	100.5
	1912	54	583	56.4	.291	16.33	100.4	98.6	99.2
	1913	43	493	56.2	.295	16.46	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1915	62	755	55.3	.312	17.12	98.4	105.8	104.0
	1929	151	2,523	50.1	.724	36.27	89.1	245.4	220.4
	1931	138	2,119	50.3	.538	27.06	89.5	182.4	164.4
Female.....	1929	13	49	50.3	.483	20.27			
	1931	16	71	52.2	.296	15.45			
Veneerers:									
Male.....	1910	58	333	58.8	.200	11.75	102.6	92.2	94.5
	1911	94	430	58.7	.206	12.10	102.4	94.0	97.3
	1912	123	563	58.3	.213	12.36	101.7	98.2	99.4
	1913	117	687	57.3	.217	12.43	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1915	124	640	57.0	.218	12.34	99.5	100.5	99.3
	1929	145	1,165	52.5	.454	23.84	91.6	209.2	191.8
	1931	135	729	52.5	.376	19.74	91.6	173.3	158.8
Female.....	1929	22	107	51.5	.290	14.94			
	1931	18	41	50.4	.296	14.92			
Other employees:									
Male.....	1915	240	3,550	58.2	.191	11.14			
	1929	292	3,844	51.6	.516	26.63			
	1931	281	2,806	51.5	.489	25.18			
Female.....	1915	33	325	54.1	.145	7.83			
	1929	53	204	50.3	.343	17.25			
	1931	33	98	50.1	.207	14.88			

²Included with finishers, 1910 to 1915, inclusive.

HOURS AND EARNINGS, 1929 AND 1931, BY SEX AND STATE

Table 2 shows average full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and full-time earnings per week for the wage earners included in the studies of the industry in 1929 and 1931. The averages are for males and females separately, also for both sexes combined, in each State and in all States, or the industry.

Average full-time hours per week of males ranged by States in 1929 from a low of 47.0 to a high of 56.9, and in 1931 from 47.4 to

55.0; those of females ranged in 1929 from 45.4 to 55.0 and in 1931 from 44.8 to 55.0; and those of both sexes combined, or the industry, ranged in 1929 from 46.9 to 57.0, and in 1931 from 47.2 to 55.0. The average for all males in all the States was 52.1 in 1929 and 51.9 in 1931; and for females, 50.5 in 1929 and 49.8 in 1931.

Average earnings per hour of males ranged by States in 1929 from 29.0 to 64.6 cents, and in 1931 from 23.6 to 59.4 cents; those of females ranged in 1929 from 14.5 to 49.2 cents, and in 1931 from 14.1 to 47.0 cents. The average for males in all States was 49.9 cents in 1929 and 41.6 cents in 1931; and for females, 34.5 cents in 1929 and 31.4 cents in 1931. The 1931 average for males in each State and for females, except in two States, was less than the 1929 average. The 1931 average for males in all States was 16.6 per cent, and for females 9 per cent, less than the 1929 average.

TABLE 2.—Average hours and earnings in the furniture industry, 1929 and 1931, by sex and State

Sex and State	Number of establishments		Number of wage earners		Average full-time hours per week		Average earnings per hour		Average full-time earnings per week	
	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931
Males:										
California.....	15	15	1,006	1,264	47.0	47.4	\$0.599	\$0.528	\$28.15	\$24.89
Georgia.....	5	5	643	722	55.1	55.9	.290	.244	15.98	13.42
Illinois.....	30	30	4,947	3,207	50.0	50.1	.608	.498	30.40	24.98
Indiana.....	39	31	4,701	3,125	52.6	51.8	.443	.399	23.30	20.59
Kentucky.....	4	5	708	516	56.9	54.3	.453	.389	25.78	21.12
Maryland.....	12	11	763	498	51.1	49.6	.516	.482	26.37	23.66
Massachusetts.....	18	16	1,004	1,151	48.3	46.6	.646	.504	31.20	28.87
Michigan.....	23	22	5,158	2,856	51.2	51.0	.555	.481	28.42	23.61
Missouri.....	13	13	642	476	51.9	50.8	.477	.432	24.76	21.65
New Jersey.....	6	5	509	511	49.0	49.0	.619	.569	30.33	28.86
New York.....	56	55	6,536	3,917	51.4	51.3	.566	.475	29.09	24.37
North Carolina.....	17	17	3,951	2,306	55.0	54.2	.333	.288	18.32	15.61
Ohio.....	24	23	2,266	1,381	53.6	53.8	.493	.435	25.42	23.40
Pennsylvania.....	26	25	2,978	2,026	53.2	53.8	.474	.418	25.22	22.28
Tennessee.....	4	4	716	423	54.4	52.7	.349	.289	15.93	15.23
Virginia.....	8	8	1,351	1,605	55.0	55.0	.298	.236	16.39	12.98
Wisconsin.....	13	13	2,543	1,902	53.7	53.6	.459	.439	24.65	23.05
Total.....	312	299	41,912	28,376	52.1	51.9	.499	.416	26.00	21.59
Females:										
California.....	10	11	132	99	45.4	44.8	.492	.470	22.34	21.06
Georgia.....	1	3	(¹)	65	(¹)	55.0	(¹)	.208	(¹)	11.44
Illinois.....	12	8	482	319	50.0	50.1	.427	.375	21.35	18.70
Indiana.....	21	16	255	131	52.9	51.1	.272	.233	14.39	11.91
Kentucky.....	1	4	(¹)	24	(¹)	52.0	(¹)	.232	(¹)	12.27
Maryland.....	9	8	71	47	50.0	49.0	.387	.350	19.35	17.15
Massachusetts.....	15	14	201	115	47.7	46.4	.356	.436	16.96	20.23
Michigan.....	17	17	563	256	51.4	51.8	.340	.295	17.48	15.28
Missouri.....	8	8	49	25	50.0	49.8	.319	.277	15.95	13.79
New Jersey.....	3	3	11	28	46.2	45.5	.404	.434	18.66	19.75
New York.....	32	28	326	187	48.8	46.6	.389	.336	18.98	16.33
North Carolina.....	5	5	54	52	55.0	49.4	.189	.176	10.40	8.29
Ohio.....	14	18	184	121	49.8	49.7	.374	.314	18.63	15.61
Pennsylvania.....	16	9	101	58	50.8	50.6	.363	.241	18.44	12.19
Tennessee.....	3	2	185	89	55.0	50.7	.161	.141	8.88	7.15
Virginia.....	2		26		55.0		.145		7.58	
Wisconsin.....	11	13	333	177	50.0	50.0	.315	.297	15.75	14.85
Total.....	180	162	2,958	1,763	50.5	49.8	.345	.314	17.42	15.64
Males and females:										
California.....	15	15	1,738	1,363	46.9	47.2	.591	.531	27.72	24.59
Georgia.....	5	5	663	787	55.1	55.0	.289	.241	15.92	13.26
Illinois.....	30	30	5,409	3,616	50.0	50.1	.563	.458	29.65	24.45
Indiana.....	39	31	4,956	3,246	52.6	51.8	.434	.394	22.83	20.29
Kentucky.....	4	5	713	540	57.0	54.2	.453	.383	25.82	20.76

¹ Data included in total.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

TABLE 2.—Average hours and earnings in the furniture industry, 1929 and 1931, by sex and State—Continued

Sex and State	Number of establishments		Number of wage earners		Average full-time hours per week		Average earnings per hour		Average full-time earnings per week	
	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931	1929	1931
Males and females—Continued.										
Maryland.....	12	11	834	645	51.0	49.5	\$0.805	\$0.471	\$25.76	\$23.31
Massachusetts.....	18	16	2,105	1,266	48.2	48.4	.620	.581	29.88	28.12
Michigan.....	23	23	5,721	3,112	51.2	51.0	.535	.449	27.39	22.00
Missouri.....	13	13	691	601	51.8	50.8	.467	.425	24.19	21.59
New Jersey.....	6	5	520	639	48.9	48.8	.615	.580	30.07	28.30
New York.....	55	55	6,852	4,104	51.2	51.2	.558	.469	28.57	24.01
North Carolina.....	17	17	4,005	2,258	55.0	54.1	.331	.266	18.21	15.47
Ohio.....	24	23	2,450	1,502	53.3	53.5	.485	.425	25.85	22.74
Pennsylvania.....	26	25	3,079	2,084	53.1	53.2	.471	.413	25.01	21.97
Tennessee.....	4	4	881	512	54.5	52.3	.313	.266	17.06	13.91
Virginia.....	8	8	1,377	1,605	55.0	55.0	.296	.236	16.23	12.98
Wisconsin.....	13	13	2,876	2,079	53.3	53.3	.445	.420	23.72	22.39
Total.....	312	299	44,870	30,659	51.9	51.8	.490	.411	25.43	21.29

AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED EARNINGS PER HOUR, 1929 AND 1931, BY OCCUPATION

Table 3 shows average earnings per hour and the per cent of wage earners at each classified group of such earnings for males and for females in each of seven representative occupations in 1929 and 1931. The percentage distribution of the wage earners in these occupations illustrates the spread and the high and low average earnings per hour of the wage earners in all occupations in the industry. Average earnings per hour and the number of wage earners at each classified group of such averages are shown in Table B (p. 35), by States, for the wage earners covered in these occupations in 1931.

In 1929 the 22,210 males employed in these occupations represent 53 per cent of the males in all occupations; the 1,858 females, 63 per cent of the females; and the 24,068 for both sexes combined, 54 per cent of the wage earners included in the study in that year. In 1931 the 15,820 males covered in these occupations represent 55 per cent of the males; the 1,193 females, 67 per cent of the females; and the 17,013 for both sexes combined, 55 per cent of the total of all wage earners included in the study in that year.

In the occupation of assemblers and cabinetmakers the males earned an average of 56.0 cents per hour in 1929 and 44.5 cents in 1931, and the females an average of 31.7 cents per hour in 1929 and 28.3 cents in 1931. The percentage distribution of these wage earners, by average earnings, shows that there was no change in the high average from one year to the other for either sex, but that the low average dropped from 14 and under 16 cents in 1929 to 12 and under 14 cents in 1931 for males, and from 16 and under 18 cents in 1929 to under 12 cents in 1931 for females.

CLASSIFIED EARNINGS PER HOUR, 1931, BY SEX

Table 4 shows the number and the per cent of male laborers, of males and of females separately, and of both sexes combined in all occupations, found in the study of the industry in 1931, at each classified group of average earnings per hour.

For the 1,505 male laborers, average earnings per hour ranged by classified groups from 10 and under 11 cents to \$1 and under \$1.10 per hour. Of this number 167, or 11.1 per cent, earned less than 20 cents per hour and 24, or 1.6 per cent, earned 60 cents or more per hour. The largest number in any one group was 200, or 13 per cent, at 35 and under 37½ cents.

The average earnings per hour of the 28,876 males in all occupations ranged by classified groups from 5 and under 6 cents to \$2 and under \$2.25. Of this number, 1,682, or 5.8 per cent, earned less than 20 cents per hour and 4,399, or 15.2 per cent, earned 60 cents or more per hour. The largest number in any one group was 2,911, or 10 per cent, at 50 and under 55 cents per hour.

For the 1,783 females in all occupations, average earnings per hour ranged by classified groups from 7 and under 8 cents to \$1.40 and under \$1.50 per hour. Of this number, 261, or 14.6 per cent, earned less than 20 cents per hour and 66, or 3.7 per cent, earned 60 cents or more. The largest number in any one group was 194, or 10.9 per cent, at 25 and under 27½ cents per hour.

TABLE 4.—Number and per cent of male laborers, of males and of females in all occupations, and of both sexes combined, at each classified group of earnings per hour in 1931

Classified earnings per hour	Number			Per cent				
	Laborers, male	Employees in all occupations—			Laborers, male	Employees in all occupations—		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
5 and under 6 cents.....		1		1	(1)		(1)	
6 and under 7 cents.....		1		1	(1)		(1)	
7 and under 8 cents.....		18	1	19	(1)	(1)	(1)	
8 and under 9 cents.....		15	10	25	(1)	1	(1)	
9 and under 10 cents.....		2	5	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	
10 and under 11 cents.....	3	109	57	166	(1)	3	1	
11 and under 12 cents.....	1	21	6	27	(1)	(1)	(1)	
12 and under 13 cents.....	4	140	37	177	(1)	2	1	
13 and under 14 cents.....		34	4	38	(1)	(1)	(1)	
14 and under 15 cents.....	2	39	9	46	(1)	1	(1)	
15 and under 16 cents.....	54	445	17	462	4	1	2	
16 and under 17 cents.....	11	122	20	142	1	1	1	
17 and under 18 cents.....	38	382	22	404	3	1	1	
18 and under 19 cents.....	34	230	48	278	2	3	1	
19 and under 20 cents.....	20	123	25	148	(1)	1	1	
20 and under 21 cents.....	104	598	92	690	7	5	3	
21 and under 22 cents.....	9	132	52	184	1	3	1	
22 and under 23 cents.....	66	618	46	664	4	9	2	
23 and under 24 cents.....	10	169	31	200	1	2	1	
24 and under 25 cents.....	13	203	40	243	1	2	1	
25 and under 27½ cents.....	153	1,735	194	1,929	10	11	6	
27½ and under 30 cents.....	43	970	161	1,131	3	9	4	
30 and under 32½ cents.....	167	1,993	164	2,157	11	9	7	
32½ and under 35 cents.....	54	1,316	124	1,440	4	7	5	
35 and under 37½ cents.....	200	2,148	113	2,261	13	6	7	
37½ and under 40 cents.....	72	1,415	76	1,491	5	4	5	
40 and under 42½ cents.....	195	2,480	92	2,572	13	5	8	
42½ and under 45 cents.....	23	1,192	66	1,258	2	4	4	

1 Less than 1 per cent.

TABLE 4.—Number and per cent of male laborers, of males and of females in all occupations, and of both sexes combined, at each classified group of earnings per hour in 1931—Continued

Classified earnings per hour	Number				Per cent			
	Laborers, male	Employees in all occupations—			Laborers, male	Employees in all occupations—		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
45 and under 47½ cents	73	1,869	60	1,929	8	6	3	5
47½ and under 50 cents	23	1,014	40	1,054	2	4	2	3
50 and under 55 cents	53	2,911	76	2,987	6	10	4	10
55 and under 60 cents	16	1,732	29	1,761	1	6	2	6
60 and under 65 cents	9	1,537	42	1,579	1	5	1	5
65 and under 70 cents	6	878	11	889	(1)	3	(1)	3
70 and under 75 cents	4	568	3	572	(1)	2	(1)	2
75 and under 80 cents	3	402	3	405	(1)	(1)	(1)	1
80 and under 85 cents	—	298	2	301	—	1	(1)	1
85 and under 90 cents	—	146	3	149	—	1	(1)	1
90 and under 95 cents	—	185	—	185	—	1	(1)	1
95 cents and under \$1.00	—	57	—	57	—	(1)	—	(1)
\$1.00 and under \$1.10	2	125	—	125	(1)	(1)	—	(1)
\$1.10 and under \$1.20	—	112	—	112	—	(1)	—	(1)
\$1.20 and under \$1.30	—	21	—	21	—	(1)	—	(1)
\$1.30 and under \$1.40	—	35	—	35	—	(1)	—	(1)
\$1.40 and under \$1.50	—	16	1	17	—	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1.50 and under \$1.60	—	12	—	12	—	(1)	—	(1)
\$1.60 and under \$1.70	—	4	—	4	—	(1)	—	(1)
\$1.80 and under \$2.00	—	1	—	1	—	(1)	—	(1)
\$2.00 and under \$2.25	—	1	—	1	—	(1)	—	(1)
Total	1,505	28,876	1,783	30,659	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 Less than 1 per cent.

AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, 1910 TO 1931, BY OCCUPATION

The regular or customary full-time hours per week of an establishment, or of an employee, are the hours of elapsed time between the regular time of beginning and of quitting work on each day of the week, less the regular time off duty for meals, and with no overtime and no short time from any cause. Full-time hours per week do not indicate the amount of employment or unemployment in any week. They are the hours that would have been worked had each wage earner in each occupation worked no more nor less than his established full-time hours in the week, for which figures are shown in this report.

Table 5 shows average full-time hours per week and the per cent of wage earners of each sex at each specified number or group of hours per week in each of seven representative occupations in the industry for each of the specified years, 1910 to 1931, in which studies have been made by the bureau. For a similar classification, by number, of the wage earners in each of these occupations in each State in 1931, see Table C (p. 41).

Average full-time hours per week of assemblers and cabinetmakers, males, as shown at the beginning of the table, increased from 58.0 in 1910 to 58.3 in 1911 and then decreased from year to year to 51.9 per week in 1931.

The percentage distribution of assemblers and cabinetmakers, males, by full-time hours per week, shows that the hours of only 6

per cent of those covered in 1910, 1911, 1912, of 4 per cent in 1913, and of 7 per cent in 1915 were less than 54 per week, as compared with 54 per cent in 1929 and 55 per cent in 1931; also that those at 60 or more hours per week decreased from 57 per cent in 1911 to 52 per cent in 1912, to 41 per cent in 1913, to 40 per cent in 1915, to 1 per cent in 1929, and to less than 1 per cent in 1931.

For female assemblers and cabinetmakers, full-time hours per week averaged 50.7 in 1929 and 49.7 in 1931, and for all except 9 per cent in 1929 and 2 per cent in 1931 were less than 52½ per week. No figures are shown in the table for females for any year prior to 1929.

TABLE 5.—Average full-time hours per week and per cent of employees at each classified number of hours, in seven specified occupations, 1910 to 1931, by sex and year

Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Per cent of wage earners whose full-time hours per week were—														
					Under 44	44	Over 44, under 48	48	Over 48, under 49½	49½	50	Over 50, under 52½	52½	Over 52½, under 54	54	Over 54, under 55	55	55, under 57	57, under 60	60 and over
Assemblers and cabinetmakers:																			
Male																			
1910	112	1,066	58.0															16	57
1911	169	2,682	58.3															4	19
1912	190	3,392	58.1															3	20
1913	171	3,373	57.2															14	19
1915	203	3,767	57.1															24	17
1929	202	5,735	52.1		3	1	6	(¹)	4	34	1	5	(²)	1	30	3		0	2
1931	289	4,207	51.9	(³)	4	2	6	(³)	4	34	1	4	(³)	0	34	3		0	(³)
Female																			
1929	13	54	50.7																
1931	16	52	49.7	4	2	2	2		6	71	12								
Machine hands:																			
Male																			
1910	121	3,151	56.7																
1911	192	4,855	58.8																
1912	226	6,212	58.5																
1913	228	6,686	57.8																
1915	232	5,817	57.5																
1929	296	6,567	52.4		1	1	5	(¹)	4	34	1	5	1	32	4			21	26
1931	394	6,365	52.1	(³)	3	2	5	(³)	4	(³)	(³)	(³)	1	1	38	3		15	19
Female																			
1929	13	30	51.1			3				60	7	3	3	15	10				15
1931	8	16	52.4							31	6	12		44	6				1
Polishers and rubbers:																			
Male																			
1929	247	1,897	52.7		2	1	4	(¹)	3	20	1	4	(¹)	14	1	34	4	3	1
1931	208	1,194	52.8		1	1	4	(¹)	2	27	2	4	(¹)	11	1	44	3		(³)
Female																			
1929	14	33	52.5			3	3		3	27		6		48		6			3
1931	11	31	50.9				10		13	48				39					
Banders, hand:																			
Male																			
1929	249	2,283	52.5		1	(¹)	7	(¹)	2	30	1	9	(¹)	9	1	33	4	2	1
1931	199	1,189	52.8	1	1	1	4	(¹)	2	24	1	5	(¹)	8	1	45	4		1
Female																			
1929	51	553	51.6			2	4		7	48	2		(¹)	12		20	5		
1931	45	301	50.1			(¹)	9		2	62	1	2	(¹)	7		8			
Sewers:																			
Male																			
1929	19	40	49.3		13	15	3		3	50					3	13	3		4
1931	15	27	50.5		4	7				56	7				4	15	4		4
Female																			
1929	100	932	49.4	1	8	4	21	3	15	36	1	5		3	5	2			
1931	82	681	48.0		16	4	16	1	15	34		5		1	6	1			

¹ Grouped as "under 54" in previous reports.

² Grouped as "over 54 and under 57" in previous reports.

³ Less than 1 per cent.

TABLE 5.—Average full-time hours per week and per cent of employees at each classified number of hours, in seven specified occupations, 1910 to 1931, by sex and year—Continued

Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Per cent of wage earners whose full-time hours per week were—															
					Under 44	44	Over 44, under 48	48	Over 48, under 49½	49½	50	Over 50, under 52½	52½	Over 52½, under 54	54	Over 54, under 55	55	55, under 57	57, under 60	60 and over
Upholsterers:																				
Male.....	1910	88	501	55.0									115	43	16				7	20
	1911	49	558	55.8									19	42	12				18	20
	1912	54	583	56.4									17	32	15				31	15
	1913	43	493	56.2									18	34	11				31	16
	1915	62	755	55.3									18	47	16				16	13
	1929	151	2,523	50.1		7	5	15	2	8	36	(1)	7	1	(1)	15	1		(1)	
	1931	138	2,119	50.3		6	5	18	2	5	40	1	7	(1)	15	1			(1)	
Female.....	1929	13	49	50.3		2		20		29	24	4		10			10			
	1931	16	71	52.2		3	6	6		14	7			42		18	4			
Veneers:																				
Male.....	1910	58	333	58.8															20	59
	1911	94	430	58.7															23	56
	1912	123	563	58.3										12	1				17	53
	1913	117	687	57.3										11	32	9			14	43
	1915	124	640	57.0										12	34	12			16	37
	1929	145	1,165	52.5		(1)		1	(1)	2	41	1	4	0	1	34	8		1	(1)
	1931	135	726	52.5		1	1	2		2	37	(1)	4	8	3	39	8		3	(1)
Female.....	1929	22	107	51.5						2	63	5	2	13	5		11			
	1931	18	41	50.4						12	76	2		7		2				

¹ Grouped as "under 54" in previous reports.

² Grouped as "over 54 and under 57" in previous reports.

³ Less than 1 per cent.

The full-time hours per week and per day, Monday to Friday, and on Saturday, as shown in Table 6, were the regular or customary hours of the wage earners in the 299 establishments covered in 1931. In a few establishments in which there was a variation of hours as between different groups of wage earners or occupations, the prevailing hours (those of the majority of the wage earners) of such establishments were used in compiling this table.

Hours per week ranged from 43½ in 1 establishment to 60 in another. In 19 establishments the hours were 44 per week; in 27, 48; in 90, or 30 per cent, 50; in 79, or 26 per cent, 55; and in 10, over 55 per week.

Hours per day, Monday to Friday, ranged from 8 to 10½. The 10-hour day, Monday to Friday, was in effect in 89, or 30 per cent, of the 299 establishments covered by the study in 1931. Hours on Saturday in the 292 establishments that were on the 6-day-week basis ranged from 4 to 10 per day. Seven establishments were on the 5-day-week basis with no work on Saturday.

TABLE 6.—Number of establishments in each State in which the full-time hours per week and per day of the wage earners were as specified, 1931

Full-time hours per week	Full-time hours per day		Number of establishments in—													Total				
	Monday to Friday	Saturday	California	Georgia	Illinois	Indiana	Kentucky	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Missouri	New Jersey	New York	North Carolina	Ohio		Pennsylvania	Tennessee	Virginia	Wisconsin
43½	8½	0				1		2		2	1	1								1
44	8	4	7			1							1							10
45	8	5			1	1							1							3
45½	8	0				1														1
46	8	0						1												1
47	8½	4½	1		2								1							2
47½	8½	5																		1
	8½	0																		1
	8½	8	1																	1
	8½	4½																		1
48	8½	4½	3		1			1		1	2	7		1	1					17
	8½	4½								1										1
	8½	4½										1								1
49	9	4										1								1
49½	9	4½			2	1		1							1					14
	9	5			21	12	1	4	10	18	2	1	5		1	3	1		4	85
50	9½	4½																		1
	9½	4½										2								2
	10	0				1							1							2
50½	10	5				1														1
50¾	10	5																		1
51	10	5																		1
51½	10	5																		1
52	10	5																		1
52½	10½	5			3			1				2		4	5	1				18
53	9	5									1			1						2
	9	5									3		10	2						15
54	9½	5										2	2							3
	9½	4½										0		1						10
54½	9½	5				1														1
	9½	5																		1
55	10	5						4	1		5	2	3	14	9	10	2	8	9	79
55½	10	5½	5																	1
56	10	5½													1	3				5
56½	10	6																		1
56¾	10½	6																		1
57	10½	6½																		1
57½	10½	6½																		1
60	10	10													1					1
Total			16	5	30	31	5	11	16	23	13	8	55	17	25	25	4	8	13	299

1 8 months of year.
2 4 months of year.

3 Friday, 8½ hours.
4 Thursday, 8½ hours.

CHANGES IN FULL-TIME HOURS PER DAY AND PER WEEK

Between July 1, 1929, and the period of the 1931 study, only 10 of the 299 factories included in the report made changes in regular or customary full-time hours.

Table 7 shows for each of the factories in which changes were made the hours per day, Monday to Friday, Saturday, and per week before and after the change, the wage earners affected, and the date of the change. It will be noted that there were reductions in hours per week in each factory, which in nine factories affected all wage earners and in one factory males only.

The hours of one factory were changed from 10½ Monday to Friday and 5½ Saturday, or 58 per week, to 10 Monday to Friday, with no work on Saturday, or 50 per week. In another factory the hours were changed from 9 on five days and 4½ on Saturday, or 49½ per week, to 9½ Monday to Friday, with no work on Saturday, or 47½ per week.

TABLE 7.—Changes in full-time hours per day and per week between July 1, 1929, and the period of the 1931 study

Number of establishments	Change in hours—						Wage earners affected	Date of change
	From—			To—				
	Monday to Friday	Saturday	Per week	Monday to Friday	Saturday	Per week		
1	10½	5½	58	10	0	50	All.....	February, 1930.
1	10½	5	55½	9½	5	50½	.....do.....	May, 1930.
1	10	5	55	8	5	45	.....do.....	March, 1930.
1	10	5	55	8	4	44	.....do.....	April, 1930.
1	9½	4½	54	9	4½	49½	.....do.....	November, 1929.
1	9½	5	53½	9½	5	52½	.....do.....	March, 1931.
1	9	4½	48½	8½	4½	48	.....do.....	Do.
1	9	4½	48½	8½	0	47½	.....do.....	April, 1930.
1	8½	4½	48	8	4	44	.....do.....	June, 1930.
1	9½	5	52½	9	5	50	Males.....	January, 1931.

CHANGES IN WAGE RATES

The 1931 study covered 299 furniture factories. Between July 1, 1929, and the period of the 1931 study wage rates were reduced one or more times in all but 62 factories.

Rates were reduced once only in each of 148 factories; twice in 73; three times in 9; four times in 1 factory; in 1 factory were reduced 10 per cent, increased 5 per cent, and then reduced twice—10 and 10 per cent; and in 5 factories the number of changes was not definitely reported. In those factories in which one change only was made reductions ranged from 5 to 40 per cent; in those in which two changes were made they ranged from 5 and 5 per cent to 10 and 33½ per cent; in those in which three were made, from 10, 10, and 10 per cent to 10, 10, and 25 per cent; and in one the reductions were 10, 5, 12, and 12 per cent. The most frequent change was 10 per cent.

The increase reported affected all wage earners in one factory only, while the decreases affected all the wage earners in 212 factories and a certain part (such as time workers, piece workers, those in specified occupations, or those earning more or less than a specified amount per week) in 25 factories.

The number of changes in rates by years were 4 in 1929, 96 in 1930, and 195 in 1931, with 7 not definitely reported as to years.

Table 8 shows the number of factories in which wage rates were changed, the wage earners affected, and the amount of the change.

TABLE 8.—Changes in wage rates between July 1, 1929, and period of the 1931 study

Number of establishments	Wage earners affected by the decreases	Amount of decreases
5	All	5 per cent.
1	do.	5 to 10 per cent.
3	do.	5 and 5 per cent.
1	do.	5 and 5.5 per cent.
1	do.	5 and 5 per cent.
2	do.	7 and 7 per cent.
2	do.	7.5 per cent.
1	do.	7.5 and 7.5 per cent.
2	do.	8 and 8 per cent.
1	do.	8 and 7 per cent.
1	do.	8 and 8 per cent.
1	do.	9 per cent.
73	do.	10 per cent.
1	do.	10 per cent, a slight change by readjustment, and 5 per cent.
4	do.	10 and 5 per cent.
1	do.	10 and 8.5 per cent.
28	do.	10 and 10 per cent.
6	do.	10, 10, and 10 per cent.
1	do.	10, 5, 10, and 10 per cent.
1	do.	10, 5, 12, and 12 per cent.
1	do.	10, 10, and 12 per cent.
1	do.	10, 10, and 13 per cent.
1	do.	10, 10, and 28 per cent.
1	do.	10 and 13 per cent.
3	do.	10 and 15 per cent.
8	do.	10 and 20 per cent.
1	do.	10 and 35.5 per cent.
1	do.	10 per cent and 25 cents per day.
1	do.	10 per cent and bonus eliminated.
3	do.	12 per cent.
1	do.	12 and 10 per cent.
1	do.	12 and 20 per cent.
1	do.	12, 5 and 10 per cent.
1	do.	12.5 and 12.5 per cent.
1	do.	14 and 10 per cent.
1	do.	15 and 10 per cent.
16	do.	15 per cent.
1	do.	15.8 per cent.
11	do.	20 per cent.
9	do.	25 per cent.
1	do.	25 and 10 per cent.
2	do.	30 per cent.
1	do.	40 per cent.
2	do.	5 cents per hour twice.
1	do.	Premium eliminated.
1	All piece workers	5 and 12.5 per cent.
1	All time workers	5 and 10 per cent.
1	Those at under \$20 per week	10 and 3 per cent.
1	Those at \$20 and under \$30 per week	10 and 5 per cent.
1	Those over \$30 per week	10 and 7.5 per cent.
1	All except piece workers and those at 35 cents and over per hour	10 per cent.
1	All piece workers, and those at 35 cents and over per hour	10 and 9 per cent.
1	All except piece workers and those at over 60 cents per hour	10 per cent.
1	All piece workers, and those at over 60 cents per hour	10 and 10 per cent.
1	All except piece workers	10 per cent.
1	Piece workers	10 and 10 per cent.
1	All except those earning 50 cents or more per hour	10 per cent.
1	Those earning 50 cents and over per hour	10 and 10 per cent.
1	All except cabinetmakers, machine operators, and finishers	10 per cent.
1	Cabinetmakers, machine operators and finishers	10 per cent; and changed from time-work to piece-work rates.

↑ Increase.

TABLE 8.—Changes in wage rates between July 1, 1929, and period of the 1931 study—Continued

Number of establishments	Wage earners affected by the decreases	Amount of decreases
	{All except those in the finishing department.....	12 per cent.
1	{Piece workers in finishing department.....	12, 12.5, and 15 per cent.
	{All except piece workers in finishing department.	12 and 15 per cent.
1	{11 per cent of wage earners.....	10 per cent.
1	{20 per cent of wage earners.....	Do.
1	{25 per cent of wage earners.....	Do.
1	{43 per cent of wage earners.....	25 per cent.
1	{60 per cent of wage earners.....	8 per cent.
2	{75 per cent of wage earners.....	10 per cent.
1	{80 per cent of wage earners.....	Do.
1	{95 per cent of wage earners.....	Do.
1	{do.....	5 per cent.
1	{Hourly workers.....	10 per cent.
	{Hourly workers at 32½ to 35 cents, inclusive.....	5 and 10 per cent.
1	{Hourly workers at 35 cents and over.....	10 and 10 per cent.
	{All except hourly workers at 32½ cents per hour or more.	10 per cent.
4	{Hourly workers.....	20 per cent.
1	{Piece workers.....	25 per cent.
1	{do.....	10 per cent.
1	{do.....	17 per cent.
1	{Hourly workers.....	8 per cent.
1	{Piece workers.....	20 per cent.
1	{Hourly workers.....	10 per cent.
1	{Weekly salaried workers.....	10 and 10 per cent.
1	{Piece workers.....	20 per cent.
1	{Hourly workers.....	10 per cent.
1	{Monthly salaried employees.....	\$20 per month.
1	{All except working foremen.....	20 per cent.
2	{do.....	10 per cent.
	{Cabinetmakers, packers, porters, apprentices, and finishers.	12.5 per cent.
1	{Cutters, sewing-machine operators, and cushion stuffers.	6 per cent.
1	{Upholsterers.....	5.5 to 12.5 per cent.
1	{Finishers.....	20 per cent.
1	{Machine and cabinet-room workers.....	10 per cent.
1	{All except machine and cabinet-room workers.	Do.
1	{Machine workers.....	3.75 per cent.
1	{7 per cent of machine department.....	10 per cent.
1	{80 per cent of machine hands and cabinet-makers.	Do.
1	{Upholsterers.....	33 per cent.
1	{do.....	35 per cent.
1	{One working supervisor-finisher.....	12.5 per cent.
1	{50 per cent of upholsterers.....	6¼ per cent.
1	{Piece workers in upholstery department.....	20 per cent.
1	{Those in sewing and cutting department.....	10 per cent from hourly base rates and piece work abolished.

PAY FOR OVERTIME

Overtime is any time worked before or after the regular established time of beginning and of quitting work on each day of the week (including Sunday and holidays for those whose schedules provide for work on those days) or any time worked during the regular established time for meals regardless of the rate of pay or amount of time credited for such extra work. Work on Sunday or on holidays is overtime when done by employees who are not expected to work regularly on those days.

Part of the employees in 191 of the 299 establishments covered in the study worked some overtime during the week for which figures are shown in this report, and part of those in 34 establishments did some work on Sunday and holidays. The same rate was paid for overtime as for regular working time in 176 of the 191 establishments

TABLE 10.—*Bonus systems of 39 establishments in the furniture industry, 1931*

Number of establishments	Kind of bonus	Wage earners entitled	Amount of bonus	Bonus earned or penalty assessed
1	Production.	Productive workers.....	All of time saved at basic rates.	Bonus earned by saving time by completion of specified unit of work in less than the time allotted to it.
2	do.....	Productive workers on time rates.	do.....	Do.
1	do.....	Productive workers in machine, cabinet, finishing, rubbing, upholstering, and packing departments.	do.....	Do.
1	do.....	All except laborers, craters, and packers.	do.....	Do.
1	do.....	All except laborers, polishers and rubbers, stockmen, inspectors, millwrights, and elevator operators.	do.....	Do.
1	do.....	All except maintenance, veneer, carving and composition departments, unskilled laborers, foreman, and craters and packers.	do.....	Do.
1	do.....	Assemblers and cabinetmakers, machine carvers, craters and packers, finishers, heavy-stock gluers, helpers, machine hands, polishers and rubbers, hand sanders, sewers, sprayers, trimmers, upholsterers, hand scrapers, and chair cleaners.	do.....	Do.
1	do.....	Assemblers and cabinetmakers, craters and packers, stainers, fillers, heavy-stock gluers, machine helpers, machine hands, rubbers, hand sanders, sprayers, and veneers, when on time rates.	do.....	Do.
1	do.....	Assemblers and cabinetmakers, craters and packers, finishers, heavy-stock gluers, helpers, machine hands, polishers and rubbers, hand sanders, and sprayers.	do.....	Do.
1	do.....	Assemblers, machine carvers, finishers, heavy-stock gluers, helpers, machine hands, hand sanders, and sprayers.	do.....	Do.
1	do.....	Production workers in cabinet and machine departments.	do.....	Do.
1	do.....	Cabinetmakers and machine hands.	do.....	Do.
1	do.....	Machine operators, off-bearers, and rough gluers.	do.....	Do.
1	do.....	Machine operators and machine off-bearers.	do.....	Do.
1	do.....	Craters and packers, rubbers and trimmers.	do.....	Do.
1	do.....	Assemblers and cabinetmakers, craters and packers, finishers, gluers, helpers, lumber-yard men, machine hands, polishers and rubbers, hand sanders, and sprayers.	One-half of time saved at basic rates.	Do.
1	do.....	Assemblers and cabinetmakers, hand sanders, sprayers and their helpers, craters, trimmers, and rip-saw and cut-off operators and their helpers.	do.....	Do.

TABLE 10.—*Bonus systems of 30 establishments in the furniture industry, 1931—*
Continued

Number of establishments	Kind of bonus	Wage earners entitled	Amount of bonus	Bonus earned or penalty assessed
1	Production.	Finishing and shipping departments, stockman, and a part of the cabinet department.	One-half of time saved at basic rates.	Bonus earned by saving time by completion of specified unit of work in less than the time allotted to it.
1	do.	Machine hands and upholsterers.	do.	Do.
1	do.	Productive workers.	Not reported.	Do.
1	do.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers, machine carvers, craters, and packers, finishers, heavy-stock gluers, helpers, machine hands, polishers and rubbers, hand sanders, sprayers, trimmers, veneers, veneer driers, and glassers.	Three-fourths of time saved at basic rates.	Do.
1	do.	Heavy-stock gluers, machine hands, and machine helpers, when on time rates.	do.	Do.
1	do.	All except laborers, upfitters, and cabinet patchers.	All of time saved at basic rates.	Do.
1	do.	All for whom time studies can be made.	do.	Do.
	Economy.	Stock sawyers.	Value of lumber saved, distributed among sawyers according to earnings.	Bonus earned by saving lumber in reducing waste in cutting below a predetermined standard.
1	Production.	Productive workers.	Bonus: All of time saved at basic rates. Penalty: All of time lost at basic rates.	Bonus earned by saving time by completion of specified unit of work in less than the time allotted to it. Penalty assessed for loss of time by completion of specified unit of work in more than the time allotted to it.
1	do.	All except inspectors and working foremen.	do.	Do.
1	do.	All except working foremen and unskilled labor.	do.	Do.
1	do.	All except foremen, shipping clerks, craters, rubbers, and lumber stackers.	do.	Do.
1	do.	All except foremen and working foremen, cushion and pad makers, sewers, spring setters, and upholsterers, when on piece work; cutters, laborers, 3 assemblers and cabinetmakers, and 1 stockman.	do.	Do.
1	do.	All except hand and machine carvers, maintenance inspectors, foremen, straw bosses, cabinet patchers, strippers, patternmakers, stock keepers, and unskilled labor.	do.	Do.
1	do.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers, machine carvers, craters and packers, finishers, heavy-stock gluers, machine helpers, machine hands, polishers and rubbers, hand sanders, sprayers, trimmers, and veneers.	do.	Do.
1	do.	Assemblers, machine hands, machine helpers, and upholsterers, on time rates.	do.	Do.
1	do.	Assemblers, cabinetmakers, and machine hands.	do.	Do.

TABLE 10.—*Bonus systems of 39 establishments in the furniture industry, 1931—*
Continued

Number of establishments	Kind of bonus	Wage earners entitled	Amount of bonus	Bonus earned or penalty assessed
1	Production..	Machine operators and machine helpers.	Bonus: All of time saved at basic rates. Penalty: All of time lost at basic rates.	Bonus earned by saving time by completion of specified unit of work in less than the time allotted to it. Penalty assessed for loss of time by completion of specified unit of work in more than the time allotted to it.
1	do.....	Polishers and rubbers, craters and packers, and upholsterers.	do.....	Do.
1	do.....	Machine, packing, veneer, and hand-carving departments.	do.....	Do.
1	Labor cost..	Milling department. All except unskilled labor and miscellaneous workers.	Bonus: One-half of the standard labor cost saved prorated among workers in proportion to their individual basic earnings. Penalty: All labor cost above standard deducted from earnings of workers in proportion to earnings at basic rates.	Bonus earned when labor cost of job or quantity of work for time worked at basic rates is less than standard of cost set for the job or work. Penalty assessed when labor cost at basic rates exceeds standard of cost set for job or quantity of work.
1	do.....	Packers.....	Bonus: All labor cost saved divided among workers in proportion to their individual basic earnings. Penalty: All labor cost above standard deducted from earnings of workers in proportion to earnings at basic rates.	Bonus earned when labor cost of job or quantity of work for time worked at basic rates is less than standard of cost set for the job or work. Penalty assessed when labor cost at basic rates exceeds standard of cost set for job or quantity of work.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND OF PAY ROLLS, 1923 TO 1931

Index numbers of employment and of pay rolls in the furniture industry are presented in Table 11 for each month and year, January, 1923, to December, 1931. These numbers were computed from the number of employees and the amount of the pay rolls for each month and the average for each year, with the 1926 average taken as the base, or 100 per cent, and are as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its monthly reports on "Trend of employment."

It will be noted from Table 11 that both monthly and yearly employment and pay rolls were lowest in 1931. The index numbers for monthly employment were highest (104.8) in November, 1925, and lowest (56.9) in December, 1931, and for pay rolls were highest (111.5) in October, 1929, and lowest (38.6) in December, 1931. By years the index numbers show that employment was highest (100.4) in 1923 and lowest (61.0) in 1931, and that pay rolls were highest (100.0) in 1926 and lowest (46.6) in 1931.

TABLE 11.—Index numbers of employment and of pay rolls, January, 1925, to December, 1931, by month and year

[Average for 1925=100]

Month	Employment										Pay-roll totals									
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931		
January.....	99.8	96.5	100.4	100.9	97.4	92.4	94.2	85.5	82.7	89.7	88.6	93.5	96.8	96.1	89.1	92.0	78.4	48.4		
February.....	101.4	99.0	102.1	102.6	97.7	93.2	95.4	83.3	83.7	92.4	96.0	98.5	102.4	101.0	95.5	97.0	77.2	52.2		
March.....	101.8	99.1	102.0	102.4	97.3	93.5	94.0	81.7	83.4	94.8	95.0	99.5	102.5	101.5	94.8	96.7	75.3	52.4		
April.....	101.1	97.2	99.2	100.3	94.8	90.7	92.9	78.7	82.2	95.1	93.5	93.4	99.2	98.3	88.9	94.9	70.8	49.7		
May.....	100.4	93.7	95.4	96.3	92.7	87.7	91.7	75.6	81.5	94.8	88.2	90.4	94.1	95.0	85.6	93.0	68.2	48.7		
June.....	99.2	89.8	93.1	94.4	92.0	87.1	92.0	74.4	80.4	93.1	88.9	87.6	93.1	93.0	87.1	92.9	65.6	45.8		
July.....	99.4	88.3	92.8	93.9	92.0	87.8	94.3	70.7	75.8	92.1	77.4	83.9	98.4	90.1	83.4	90.0	58.7	43.8		
August.....	100.5	89.5	95.3	96.8	94.5	90.5	96.2	71.0	80.5	92.1	84.4	91.0	98.0	96.3	90.4	100.0	62.7	45.6		
September.....	99.4	93.1	98.3	101.0	97.5	94.1	102.1	71.0	81.4	93.5	88.5	94.3	101.7	99.5	96.3	105.6	64.5	46.9		
October.....	100.8	96.7	102.2	104.7	100.1	97.7	104.3	72.8	81.5	98.0	95.0	103.7	108.4	104.6	103.3	111.5	66.0	46.3		
November.....	101.1	98.5	104.8	104.1	100.1	98.4	96.9	70.0	85.9	98.1	96.3	106.4	100.8	103.1	103.6	101.1	58.0	40.8		
December.....	99.6	101.2	103.7	102.6	96.6	97.5	91.7	66.2	76.6	99.1	100.8	105.4	107.3	99.5	90.8	88.4	53.6	38.6		
Average....	100.4	95.2	99.1	100.0	98.1	92.5	95.0	75.2	81.0	94.2	90.7	95.6	100.0	98.2	93.2	97.0	66.6	46.6		

IMPORTANCE OF THE INDUSTRY

The basic figures in Table 12 were drawn from the United States Census of Manufactures, 1929, and show the importance of the furniture industry in the United States as a whole in each of the specified years from 1919 to 1929 in numbers of establishments, average number of wage earners, amount paid in wages, cost of materials, value of products, and in value added by manufacture. Like figures are also shown in the table for each of the 17 principal furniture manufacturing States and for "All other States." Averages per wage earner for each item and each year, and the per cent that wages were of the value added by manufacture, computed by the bureau from the basic figures, are also presented in the table.

Average annual wages of employees in all States combined increased from \$1,021 to \$1,159, or \$138, between 1919 and 1921; from \$1,159 to \$1,217, or \$58, between 1921 and 1923; from \$1,217 to \$1,245, or \$28, between 1923 and 1925; from \$1,245 to \$1,267,¹ or \$22, between 1925 and 1927; and decreased from \$1,266¹ to \$1,256, or \$10, between 1927 and 1929. Averages ranged by States in 1927 from \$775 to \$1,572, and in 1929 from \$791 to \$1,647.

Wages formed 45.6 per cent of the value added by manufacture in 1919; 48.6 per cent in 1921; 47.1 per cent in 1923; 46.6 per cent in 1925; 48.2 per cent in 1927; and 46.6 per cent in 1929. The per cent that wages were of the value added by manufacture ranged by States in 1929 from 38.1 to 52.1 per cent.

¹ See footnote 1, Table 12, p. 22.

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TABLE 12.—Number of establishments, wage earners, wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture in the furniture industry, 1919 to 1929

State and year	Number of establishments	Average number of wage earners	Amount paid in wages	Cost of materials, fuel, and purchased electric energy ¹	Value of products	Value added by manufacture	Annual wages per wage earner	Cost of material per wage earner	Value of products per wage earner	Value added by manufacture per wage earner	Per cent wages are of value added
United States:											
1919.....	3,279	140,262	\$143,152,217	\$265,725,010	\$579,906,396	\$314,181,386	\$1,021	\$1,895	\$4,135	\$2,240	45.6
1921.....	3,038	124,362	144,148,061	253,706,187	550,413,020	290,706,833	1,159	2,040	4,426	2,386	48.6
1923.....	3,047	168,157	204,666,063	342,442,630	776,846,732	434,404,202	1,217	2,036	4,620	2,683	47.1
1925.....	3,239	181,016	225,297,743	384,875,068	868,719,971	483,844,903	1,245	2,126	4,799	2,873	46.6
1927.....	3,222	186,302	236,109,313	389,399,695	879,706,306	490,316,711	1,267	2,090	4,722	2,432	48.2
1927 ¹	3,228	188,143	238,240,167	392,068,619	885,304,300	493,166,781	1,266	2,084	4,705	2,621	48.3
1929 ¹	3,778	193,399	242,832,096	426,464,169	948,116,368	521,662,189	1,266	2,205	4,902	2,697	46.6
1929¹:											
California.....	339	7,631	12,165,336	20,135,828	44,996,183	24,860,355	1,534	2,539	5,673	3,135	48.9
Georgia.....	43	2,307	1,824,235	3,816,297	7,611,219	3,794,922	791	1,654	3,299	1,645	48.1
Illinois.....	375	23,767	32,463,867	58,781,026	130,635,112	71,754,066	1,366	2,473	5,492	3,019	45.2
Indiana.....	199	18,700	20,344,735	41,167,483	88,495,716	42,328,233	1,088	2,201	4,465	2,264	48.1
Kentucky.....	39	2,490	2,934,773	5,269,141	11,624,491	6,235,350	1,016	1,830	3,988	2,158	47.0
Maryland.....	64	2,409	2,804,551	6,138,614	12,206,890	6,068,276	1,164	2,548	5,067	2,519	46.2
Massachusetts.....	217	8,898	11,926,867	19,929,630	41,921,677	22,891,647	1,397	2,213	4,876	2,662	52.1
Michigan.....	209	20,941	27,908,837	38,939,939	99,714,641	60,724,702	1,333	1,862	4,762	2,900	46.0
Missouri.....	96	3,117	4,134,838	7,265,116	16,179,064	8,913,938	1,327	2,831	5,191	2,860	46.4
New Jersey.....	82	2,569	4,009,902	5,970,187	14,439,179	8,468,992	1,561	2,325	5,623	3,298	47.3
New York.....	773	26,220	41,638,136	67,973,232	159,771,094	91,798,762	1,647	2,695	6,335	3,640	45.2
North Carolina.....	146	15,809	12,822,798	29,724,868	66,737,489	27,012,621	822	1,904	3,635	1,731	47.5
Ohio.....	211	10,707	14,067,942	26,268,180	60,676,681	34,308,501	1,314	2,463	5,658	3,204	41.0
Pennsylvania.....	265	12,159	16,622,933	24,746,416	55,511,926	30,765,510	1,285	2,035	4,566	2,530	50.8
Tennessee.....	60	3,410	2,723,445	4,673,691	10,164,720	5,491,129	799	1,371	2,981	1,610	49.6
Virginia.....	64	6,285	5,309,999	14,299,501	28,221,183	13,921,682	945	2,275	4,460	2,215	39.1
Wisconsin.....	111	8,714	9,836,423	15,163,368	36,639,762	21,466,394	1,129	1,739	4,205	2,466	45.8
All other States.....	504	18,067	30,402,471	37,081,752	77,868,541	40,836,789	1,129	2,050	4,310	2,260	50.0

¹ This heading used has been revised from the previous heading, "Cost of materials" (see U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 626, p. 17, Table 11), for the purpose of more clearly enumerating the composition of the totals used. Reference: Biennial Census of Manufactures, 1927, U. S. Department of Commerce, p. 621, Table 1, note 2.

² The United States totals for the year 1927 have been adjusted for comparison with 1929 by adding the figures for "sewing-machine cases, cabinets, and tables," figures for which data are not included in this study, but it was impracticable to add them for earlier years. (See U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, "Manufactures: 1929," Furniture, p. 1, paragraph 4, "Comparison with earlier years.")

SCOPE AND METHOD

The wage figures used in compiling this bulletin were obtained from representative furniture factories in 17 States. The principal products of the factories were wooden household furniture, including bedroom, dining-room, sitting-room, and parlor suites, library and hall pieces, tables, chairs, radio cabinets, and office furniture, such as desks, tables, chairs, etc. Data were not taken from factories whose principal products were metallic, reed, or fiber furniture, mattresses, bed springs, refrigerators, furniture for schools, churches, theaters, etc., nor from those engaged in the manufacture of expensive made-to-order pieces of furniture.

The figures were for one representative pay period in the fall of 1931, mainly in August, September, and October, and were taken directly from pay rolls or other records of the factories by agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Both large and small plants were included in the study. A few of the large factories are represented in the report by only a part of their total number of wage earners, as the inclusion of data for all would have tended to overweight and possibly impair the representative character of the averages for the States in which such large factories are located.

On the whole, the data for 1931 are from the same establishments as in 1929. There were a few of the establishments included in the 1929 study, however, that were permanently out of business in 1931. For each establishment so lost, a new one, as nearly comparable in product and as near the same general locality as possible, was covered.

Wage figures are presented in this bulletin for each occupation in the furniture industry in which wage earners are of enough importance in number to warrant showing separately. Wage figures for employees in other occupations have been combined and are included in the miscellaneous group of "other employees." The occupations as published in the tables in this bulletin are as follows:

Assemblers and cabinetmakers.	Machine hands.
Carvers, hand.	Polishers and rubbers.
Carvers, machine.	Sanders, hand.
Craters and packers.	Sewers.
Cushion and pad makers.	Sprayers.
Cutters (upholstering materials).	Spring setters.
Finishers.	Trimmers.
Gluers, rough stock.	Upholsterers.
Helpers (excluding apprentices).	Veneerers.
Laborers.	

All occupations found in the industry are defined in the Appendix (p. 47).

A very large per cent of the factories in the industry pay employees every week. Data for those that pay every two weeks or half month were so taken as to make it possible to show wage figures for all employees in all factories for one week.

The average earnings per hour for employees in each occupation were computed by dividing the total earnings of all employees in the occupation, during the period covered in the study, by the total hours worked by such employees.

Average full-time hours per week for employees in each occupation were computed by dividing the total full-time hours per week of all

employees in the occupation by the total employees in the occupation during the pay period covered.

Average full-time earnings per week for employees in each occupation were computed by multiplying the average earnings per hour of all employees in the occupation by the average full-time hours per week. It is assumed that the earnings for full time would have been at the same average rate per hour as for the time that was actually worked in the week covered by this study.

Table 13 shows the number of wage earners in the furniture industry in each State in 1929, as reported by the Census of Manufactures, and the number for which 1931 wages and hours of labor are presented in this study. Based on the 1929 census figures, the wage earners in the 17 States represent 90.7 per cent of the total number in the industry in that year. The 30,659 wage earners included in the 1931 study represent 17.5 per cent of the total number employed in the 17 States, and 15.9 per cent of the total in the United States.

TABLE 13.—Number of wage earners in the furniture industry in 1929 and number of establishments and wage earners for which 1931 data are shown, by States

State	Number of wage earners reported by United States Census Bureau for 1929	Establishments and wage earners for which 1931 data are shown in this report		State	Number of wage earners reported by United States Census Bureau for 1929	Establishments and wage earners for which 1931 data are shown in this report	
		Number of establishments	Number of wage earners			Number of establishments	Number of wage earners
California.....	7, 031	15	1, 363	New York.....	25, 220	55	4, 104
Georgia.....	2, 307	5	787	North Carolina.....	15, 609	17	3, 258
Illinois.....	23, 767	30	3, 616	Ohio.....	10, 707	23	1, 502
Indiana.....	18, 700	31	3, 246	Pennsylvania.....	12, 159	26	2, 684
Kentucky.....	2, 890	5	540	Tennessee.....	3, 410	4	512
Maryland.....	2, 409	11	545	Virginia.....	6, 265	8	1, 605
Massachusetts.....	8, 593	16	1, 266	Wisconsin.....	8, 714	13	2, 079
Michigan.....	20, 941	23	3, 112	Other States.....	18, 067		
Missouri.....	3, 117	13	501				
New Jersey.....	2, 568	5	539	Total.....	193, 399	299	30, 659

GENERAL TABLES

In addition to the text tables already shown, wage figures are also presented by occupation, sex, and State in three general tables as follows:

Table A shows the average number of days on which wage earners worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1931, by occupation, sex, and State.

The 510 male assemblers and cabinetmakers of the 30 establishments in Illinois for which data are shown on the third line in this table worked an average of 4.6 days or parts of days in one week in 1931. Their average full-time hours per week were 50. In one week they actually worked an average of 34.5 hours, or 69 per cent of their average full-time hours per week. They earned an average of 52.8 cents per hour and \$18.18 in one week. Had they worked their full time of 50 hours per week at the same average earnings per hour as

were earned in the 34.5 hours, they would have earned \$26.40 in the week. This explanation applies to all data in this and other occupations for males and for females in this and other States.

Average full-time hours per week and average hours actually worked in one week are shown in parallel columns in the table, thus making easy comparison of the hours that were worked in one week with those that would have been worked in the week had all employees in the occupation and State worked no more nor less than full time in the week.

Table B shows the average and classified earnings per hour of employees in seven specified occupations, by sex and State.

Table C shows, by sex and State, the average and classified full-time hours per week in seven specified occupations. (See definitions, p. 47.)

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which wage earners worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1931, by occupation, sex, and State

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average days on which wage earners worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Per cent of full-time hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in 1 week
Assemblers and cabinetmakers, male:									
California.....	18	160	5.5	45.9	43.1	91.9	\$0.559	\$26.22	\$24.05
Georgia.....	5	71	5.0	55.0	42.6	77.5	.257	14.14	10.95
Illinois.....	30	510	4.5	30.0	34.5	69.0	.528	26.40	18.18
Indiana.....	29	505	4.5	51.7	41.1	79.5	.429	22.18	17.62
Kentucky.....	5	97	4.9	53.8	41.4	77.0	.411	22.11	17.05
Maryland.....	10	56	5.5	49.5	47.3	94.8	.500	24.90	23.59
Massachusetts.....	13	191	5.1	48.4	38.9	80.4	.660	31.94	25.60
Michigan.....	23	409	5.2	51.1	42.5	83.2	.455	23.25	19.34
Missouri.....	13	92	5.2	51.2	41.2	80.5	.465	33.51	19.15
New Jersey.....	5	60	3.9	49.1	31.8	64.8	.618	30.34	19.62
New York.....	54	569	4.8	52.0	41.7	80.2	.492	25.54	20.51
North Carolina.....	17	391	5.2	54.0	45.9	85.0	.534	18.04	15.35
Ohio.....	21	212	3.2	53.9	43.9	81.4	.435	23.45	19.10
Pennsylvania.....	24	332	5.4	53.4	48.4	90.6	.422	22.63	20.41
Tennessee.....	4	51	5.5	52.5	49.6	94.5	.278	14.60	13.79
Virginia.....	5	180	5.7	55.0	52.0	94.5	.275	15.13	14.30
Wisconsin.....	13	297	4.8	53.5	38.3	71.5	.425	22.78	16.27
Total.....	289	4,207	5.0	51.9	42.0	80.9	.445	23.10	18.68
Assemblers and cabinetmakers, female:									
California.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indiana.....	2	3	2.5	48.9	15.3	31.3	.220	10.76	3.37
Kentucky.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Michigan.....	2	4	4.0	50.0	33.0	66.0	.351	17.55	11.57
New York.....	4	10	3.5	48.8	28.7	58.8	.340	16.59	9.79
Ohio.....	1	16	5.8	50.0	48.7	97.4	.298	14.90	14.62
Pennsylvania.....	1	7	5.6	50.0	47.3	94.6	.208	10.40	9.83
Tennessee.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wisconsin.....	3	8	3.8	50.0	26.5	53.2	.291	14.55	7.72
Total.....	16	52	4.5	49.7	37.2	74.8	.283	14.07	10.53
Carvers, hand, male:									
California.....	3	6	5.5	48.0	45.3	94.4	.728	34.94	32.94
Georgia.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Illinois.....	18	23	4.7	49.6	30.5	73.6	.750	37.20	27.37
Indiana.....	5	11	5.2	48.9	44.3	90.6	.573	28.02	25.37
Kentucky.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maryland.....	2	2	3.5	49.0	28.7	58.6	.596	34.10	19.94
Massachusetts.....	5	16	3.0	45.5	24.4	53.6	1.269	57.74	30.92
Michigan.....	11	23	5.7	50.9	46.0	90.4	.685	36.36	31.93
Missouri.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ For less than 3 wage earners in 1 establishment, data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which wage earners worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1931, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average days on which wage earners worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Per cent of full-time hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in week
Carvers, hand, male—Contd.									
New York.....	14	28	4.8	49.2	34.6	70.3	\$0.824	\$40.54	\$28.50
Ohio.....	2	2	2.5	56.3	19.9	35.3	.809	45.55	16.10
Pennsylvania.....	10	13	4.8	53.7	42.3	78.8	.591	31.74	24.99
Wisconsin.....	2	3	5.3	55.0	46.3	84.2	.590	30.26	25.48
Total.....	75	161	4.7	49.7	38.0	76.6	.745	37.03	28.33
Carvers, machine, male:									
California.....	11	15	5.4	48.0	45.5	94.8	.801	38.45	36.41
Georgia.....	1	6	4.0	55.0	30.3	55.1	.585	31.08	17.13
Illinois.....	23	35	4.7	50.0	39.6	79.2	.639	31.95	25.33
Indiana.....	14	39	5.5	51.7	49.0	94.8	.531	27.45	26.00
Kentucky.....	2	3	2.7	55.0	22.0	40.0	.607	33.39	13.35
Maryland.....	4	7	5.9	49.9	50.4	101.0	.656	34.23	34.60
Massachusetts.....	4	4	5.0	47.7	35.4	74.2	.920	43.83	32.60
Michigan.....	13	50	5.8	51.3	44.4	86.5	.565	28.98	25.06
Missouri.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York.....	17	40	5.0	51.9	44.3	85.4	.641	33.27	28.41
North Carolina.....	11	18	5.6	55.0	54.7	99.5	.400	22.09	21.89
Ohio.....	9	18	5.0	54.3	39.2	72.2	.625	28.51	20.56
Pennsylvania.....	14	23	5.3	52.3	48.3	92.4	.472	24.69	22.83
Tennessee.....	2	2	5.5	52.5	48.5	92.4	.423	22.21	20.50
Virginia.....	6	13	5.5	55.0	53.0	96.4	.340	18.70	18.02
Wisconsin.....	8	16	5.3	54.1	42.2	78.0	.622	33.65	26.21
Total.....	140	342	5.1	51.7	44.1	85.3	.576	29.78	25.40
Craters and packers, male:									
California.....	12	23	5.7	48.1	45.8	95.3	.503	23.19	22.04
Georgia.....	4	36	5.8	55.0	48.0	87.3	.202	11.11	9.68
Illinois.....	23	104	4.6	50.3	32.1	63.8	.500	25.15	16.06
Indiana.....	26	147	4.6	51.3	36.9	71.9	.393	20.16	14.49
Kentucky.....	5	27	4.6	54.3	40.9	75.3	.353	19.17	14.43
Maryland.....	7	19	5.0	50.1	49.2	98.2	.373	18.69	18.36
Massachusetts.....	13	41	5.5	49.2	42.9	87.2	.471	23.17	20.28
Michigan.....	23	117	5.1	51.2	40.2	78.5	.415	21.25	16.66
Missouri.....	8	19	5.6	51.8	48.6	93.8	.356	18.44	17.30
New Jersey.....	3	18	4.3	49.4	35.2	71.3	.547	27.02	19.26
New York.....	48	160	4.9	51.9	42.5	81.9	.454	23.56	19.29
North Carolina.....	17	176	5.6	54.4	48.3	88.8	.279	15.01	13.31
Ohio.....	13	48	5.4	54.8	44.5	81.2	.361	19.78	16.08
Pennsylvania.....	23	97	5.1	53.5	43.2	80.7	.376	20.12	16.33
Tennessee.....	4	30	5.3	52.5	45.5	86.7	.232	12.18	10.55
Virginia.....	8	104	5.7	55.0	52.1	94.7	.219	12.06	11.43
Wisconsin.....	12	77	4.7	53.1	33.5	63.1	.401	21.29	13.43
Total.....	249	1,242	5.1	52.4	42.3	80.7	.365	19.13	15.44
Craters and packers, female:									
Georgia.....	2	9	5.4	55.0	36.1	65.6	.165	9.08	5.94
Illinois.....	3	6	3.5	52.0	24.8	47.7	.293	15.24	7.26
Indiana.....	3	10	4.9	49.5	38.2	77.2	.200	9.90	7.65
Massachusetts.....	3	7	5.1	48.0	39.2	81.7	.338	16.22	13.26
Michigan.....	2	8	5.8	54.0	43.4	80.4	.203	10.96	8.90
Missouri.....	2	4	4.8	53.9	36.4	67.7	.334	17.97	12.15
New York.....	3	7	5.6	48.3	44.5	92.1	.232	11.21	10.34
North Carolina.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ohio.....	3	5	4.2	50.0	36.2	72.4	.356	17.80	12.88
Pennsylvania.....	2	10	5.7	50.0	41.5	83.0	.250	12.50	11.12
Tennessee.....	1	3	5.0	50.0	45.0	90.0	.100	5.00	4.50
Wisconsin.....	4	24	4.1	50.0	26.2	52.4	.317	15.85	8.32
Total.....	29	95	4.9	50.6	35.8	70.8	.252	12.75	9.1
Cushion and pad makers, male:									
California.....	8	18	5.6	46.7	44.8	96.0	.451	21.06	20.22
Georgia.....	2	7	5.0	55.0	35.6	64.7	.297	16.34	10.57
Illinois.....	7	31	5.5	49.9	39.3	78.8	.617	30.79	24.20
Indiana.....	4	7	4.0	50.6	30.6	60.5	.426	21.56	13.03

1 For less than 3 wage earners in 1 establishment, data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which wage earners worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1931, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average days on which wage earners worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Per cent of full-time hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in week
Cushion and pad makers, male—Continued.									
Kentucky.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maryland.....	7	11	5.4	49.2	44.1	89.6	\$0.416	\$20.47	\$18.34
Massachusetts.....	4	8	8.0	49.5	51.8	104.6	.653	32.32	33.54
Michigan.....	2	2	8.0	50.0	41.5	83.0	.487	24.35	20.23
New Jersey.....	2	7	8.9	47.0	50.6	107.7	.610	29.67	\$36.86
New York.....	10	16	8.7	48.6	26.6	54.7	.587	28.33	16.63
North Carolina.....	3	4	8.2	51.3	51.3	100.0	.322	16.50	16.50
Ohio.....	4	9	8.9	52.3	50.3	96.2	.458	23.95	23.06
Pennsylvania.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wisconsin.....	3	4	8.3	52.5	38.1	68.8	.472	24.78	17.01
Total.....	58	126	8.2	49.8	40.7	81.7	.514	25.60	20.93
Cushion and pad makers, female:									
California.....	3	6	8.3	44.0	34.0	77.3	.510	22.44	17.37
Georgia.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Illinois.....	2	(1)	3.6	30.5	25.1	82.7	.324	16.36	8.14
Maryland.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts.....	2	3	4.7	48.0	36.0	75.0	.269	12.91	9.67
Michigan.....	2	6	8.3	52.4	30.6	58.4	.307	16.09	9.40
Missouri.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York.....	4	10	4.3	48.4	34.3	70.9	.360	17.42	12.32
Pennsylvania.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tennessee.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wisconsin.....	2	6	8.0	50.0	34.3	68.6	.275	13.80	9.46
Total.....	20	47	4.4	49.1	32.0	65.2	.334	16.40	10.70
Cutters (upholstering materials), male:									
California.....	7	16	8.6	47.5	44.5	93.7	.631	28.22	23.61
Georgia.....	3	5	8.0	55.0	45.1	82.0	.321	17.66	14.49
Illinois.....	8	51	8.0	50.1	34.8	69.3	.656	27.86	19.36
Indiana.....	5	12	8.0	51.7	41.8	80.9	.386	19.96	16.13
Kentucky.....	1	4	8.0	55.0	39.0	69.1	.449	24.70	17.06
Maryland.....	5	12	8.4	48.7	45.8	94.0	.666	27.86	26.92
Massachusetts.....	6	10	8.8	49.2	47.7	97.0	.947	46.80	45.12
Michigan.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Missouri.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Jersey.....	2	2	4.5	48.8	37.7	77.3	.524	40.21	31.03
New York.....	12	34	8.7	49.1	28.0	57.0	.658	32.31	18.44
North Carolina.....	4	8	8.6	54.4	54.1	99.4	.228	17.84	17.73
Ohio.....	5	11	4.8	52.5	50.8	77.7	.672	30.03	23.34
Pennsylvania.....	4	4	8.3	50.6	40.0	79.1	.609	30.31	23.95
Wisconsin.....	3	6	4.7	51.7	37.4	72.3	.479	24.76	17.90
Total.....	67	178	4.9	50.3	38.2	73.0	.566	26.47	21.64
Cutters (upholstering materials), female:									
California.....	8	14	8.1	44.0	37.0	84.1	.494	21.74	18.28
Georgia.....	2	5	8.4	55.0	38.3	69.6	.232	12.76	8.87
Illinois.....	2	40	8.4	50.0	33.7	67.4	.394	19.70	13.29
Indiana.....	3	7	4.4	51.4	31.6	61.5	.298	15.32	9.41
Maryland.....	2	3	4.0	51.0	28.5	55.9	.403	20.55	11.49
Massachusetts.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Michigan.....	4	12	8.3	41.0	42.8	104.4	.391	19.94	16.78
New Jersey.....	2	3	8.3	45.3	40.5	89.4	.424	19.21	17.15
New York.....	4	9	8.1	49.3	44.3	89.0	.362	18.03	16.06
Ohio.....	3	7	8.1	50.0	42.3	84.5	.298	14.90	12.43
Tennessee.....	1	3	8.0	50.6	44.0	88.0	.375	18.76	16.50
Wisconsin.....	1	4	4.0	50.0	21.4	42.8	.304	13.20	6.64
Total.....	30	111	8.2	49.6	36.8	74.3	.363	19.00	14.10

¹ For less than 3 wage earners in 1 establishment, data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which wage earners worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1931, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued.

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average days on which wage earners worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Per cent of full-time hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in week
Finishers, male:									
California.....	13	71	5.3	47.0	41.5	88.3	\$0.523	\$24.82	\$21.89
Georgia.....	5	45	5.0	55.0	45.1	82.0	.475	9.63	7.90
Illinois.....	29	197	4.3	49.8	34.2	68.7	.484	21.10	15.57
Indiana.....	25	194	4.7	51.1	39.0	76.3	.395	29.18	15.40
Kentucky.....	4	37	5.5	54.2	43.7	80.6	.381	20.65	16.62
Maryland.....	8	18	4.9	49.8	42.3	84.9	.563	28.04	23.80
Massachusetts.....	15	88	5.1	47.5	38.1	80.2	.652	30.97	24.85
Michigan.....	22	281	4.9	50.4	37.0	73.4	.465	23.44	17.22
Missouri.....	12	51	5.2	52.3	42.8	81.8	.413	21.60	17.88
New Jersey.....	4	69	4.5	49.0	36.4	74.3	.593	29.06	21.63
New York.....	49	374	4.9	51.9	43.0	82.9	.458	23.77	19.69
North Carolina.....	17	254	5.4	52.2	48.7	93.3	.269	14.04	13.11
Ohio.....	17	73	4.7	54.4	39.0	71.7	.423	23.29	16.70
Pennsylvania.....	25	181	5.2	52.9	46.1	87.1	.422	22.85	19.94
Tennessee.....	4	31	5.3	53.5	48.5	90.7	.221	11.82	10.69
Virginia.....	7	103	5.6	55.0	50.1	91.1	.250	13.75	12.51
Wisconsin.....	13	123	5.1	54.1	39.8	73.6	.416	22.51	16.88
Total.....	289	2,191	5.0	51.5	41.7	80.8	.414	21.36	17.26
Finishers, female:									
California.....	1	5	5.8	48.0	44.7	93.1	.486	23.33	21.73
Georgia.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indiana.....	3	5	4.6	49.1	34.2	69.7	.238	11.69	8.13
Kentucky.....	1	3	4.7	55.0	27.0	49.1	.341	13.26	6.50
Massachusetts.....	3	5	5.0	48.0	39.5	82.3	.532	25.61	21.02
Michigan.....	7	26	4.7	51.5	36.4	70.7	.362	18.64	13.17
Missouri.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Jersey.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York.....	4	5	3.6	48.0	24.0	50.0	.449	21.55	10.78
Ohio.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania.....	4	10	5.6	50.0	48.5	97.0	.227	11.35	10.99
Tennessee.....	1	9	4.8	50.0	37.8	75.6	.107	5.35	4.04
Wisconsin.....	4	16	4.9	50.0	41.5	83.0	.309	15.45	12.93
Total.....	32	90	4.9	50.2	39.3	76.3	.319	16.01	12.22
Glueers, rough-stock, male:									
California.....	10	17	5.6	48.2	44.4	92.1	.472	22.75	20.95
Georgia.....	5	10	5.3	55.0	45.7	83.1	.258	14.19	11.80
Illinois.....	9	16	4.8	49.9	32.6	65.3	.652	27.64	17.98
Indiana.....	23	44	4.7	51.9	41.2	79.4	.348	18.06	14.33
Kentucky.....	3	3	5.3	53.3	48.5	90.6	.328	17.48	15.86
Maryland.....	3	4	5.8	51.0	51.3	100.6	.352	17.95	19.04
Massachusetts.....	10	16	5.0	48.1	38.0	79.0	.511	24.58	19.42
Michigan.....	20	41	5.2	51.2	40.9	79.9	.440	22.53	17.98
Missouri.....	7	8	4.9	51.5	40.1	77.7	.411	21.21	16.47
New York.....	30	56	4.7	51.3	37.6	73.3	.465	23.85	17.47
North Carolina.....	15	48	5.4	54.8	52.2	95.3	.255	13.97	13.34
Ohio.....	9	19	5.3	54.2	43.5	80.3	.414	22.44	18.02
Pennsylvania.....	12	19	4.7	52.9	42.3	80.0	.374	19.78	16.82
Tennessee.....	4	12	4.9	52.7	44.6	85.0	.254	13.39	11.36
Virginia.....	6	19	5.8	55.0	54.6	99.3	.270	14.35	14.74
Wisconsin.....	12	34	4.4	54.0	34.5	63.9	.416	22.46	14.34
Total.....	178	364	5.0	52.3	42.3	80.9	.379	19.82	16.02
Helpers, male:									
California.....	10	86	5.4	48.7	45.1	92.6	.331	16.12	14.93
Georgia.....	5	64	4.9	55.0	41.3	75.1	.136	6.93	5.22
Illinois.....	24	167	4.5	50.0	36.0	72.0	.265	14.25	10.25
Indiana.....	28	279	4.4	51.2	37.8	73.8	.241	12.34	9.13
Kentucky.....	4	30	4.9	54.3	42.0	77.3	.250	13.58	10.48
Maryland.....	9	40	5.0	49.6	43.6	87.9	.250	12.40	10.90
Massachusetts.....	9	55	5.4	48.3	42.8	87.7	.278	13.57	11.91
Michigan.....	23	204	4.9	51.3	38.1	74.3	.274	14.06	10.42
Missouri.....	10	25	5.0	51.3	39.0	76.0	.240	14.55	11.33
New Jersey.....	4	33	4.0	49.1	31.8	64.8	.378	18.56	12.00
New York.....	35	216	4.9	52.7	42.4	80.5	.263	14.91	12.01

1 For less than 3 wage earners in 1 establishment, data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which wage earners worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1931, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average days on which wage earners worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Per cent of full-time hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in week
Helpers, male—Continued.									
North Carolina.....	17	435	5.4	54.0	47.9	88.7	\$3.176	\$9.50	\$8.45
Ohio.....	13	88	5.0	54.7	40.6	74.2	.267	14.60	10.52
Pennsylvania.....	21	143	5.1	53.5	43.9	82.1	.249	13.32	10.95
Tennessee.....	4	49	4.8	53.1	42.9	80.8	.168	8.92	7.23
Virginia.....	8	282	5.5	55.0	50.1	91.1	.161	8.86	8.07
Wisconsin.....	12	119	4.7	53.4	35.4	66.3	.262	15.59	10.33
Total.....	236	2,322	5.0	52.6	42.5	80.8	.231	12.15	9.82
Helpers, female:									
Indiana.....	2	8	3.7	50.0	32.2	64.4	.168	9.40	6.05
Kentucky.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Michigan.....	6	21	5.3	52.1	39.5	75.8	.237	12.35	9.38
Missouri.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ohio.....	2	16	5.6	56.0	45.7	81.4	.275	13.75	12.86
Pennsylvania.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tennessee.....	2	25	4.8	51.2	40.7	79.5	.099	5.07	4.01
Total.....	16	72	5.0	51.2	40.7	79.5	.195	9.98	7.93
Laborers, male:									
California.....	11	48	5.3	48.1	43.3	90.0	.389	18.28	16.42
Georgia.....	5	44	5.0	55.0	41.3	75.1	.178	9.79	7.34
Illinois.....	25	182	4.8	50.1	37.2	74.3	.363	19.09	14.61
Indiana.....	27	206	4.2	51.3	34.9	68.0	.320	16.42	11.47
Kentucky.....	4	32	5.2	55.2	44.9	81.3	.310	17.11	13.94
Maryland.....	3	11	4.8	49.1	39.5	80.4	.296	14.53	11.72
Massachusetts.....	11	60	5.3	48.9	43.2	88.3	.391	19.12	16.87
Michigan.....	21	142	5.1	50.8	39.6	78.0	.355	18.03	14.09
Missouri.....	8	19	4.9	50.0	41.1	82.2	.321	16.06	13.20
New Jersey.....	2	30	5.2	49.5	44.3	89.5	.445	22.08	19.71
New York.....	36	138	4.9	51.2	40.9	80.0	.430	21.50	17.18
North Carolina.....	16	228	5.5	54.5	48.6	89.2	.224	12.21	10.86
Ohio.....	13	67	5.0	54.7	43.1	78.8	.349	19.09	15.05
Pennsylvania.....	18	79	5.2	52.9	44.5	84.1	.329	17.40	14.64
Tennessee.....	4	29	4.7	52.6	40.8	77.5	.196	9.99	7.75
Virginia.....	8	94	5.5	55.0	49.7	90.4	.183	10.07	9.10
Wisconsin.....	12	128	4.7	53.4	35.3	66.1	.360	19.22	12.70
Total.....	224	1,505	5.0	52.2	41.4	79.3	.317	16.55	13.13
Machine hands, male:									
California.....	13	239	5.4	48.5	43.5	89.7	.548	26.48	23.79
Georgia.....	3	158	5.1	55.0	42.5	77.3	.264	14.52	11.23
Illinois.....	29	673	4.5	50.2	33.3	66.3	.524	26.30	17.44
Indiana.....	30	651	4.7	51.6	39.7	76.9	.408	21.05	16.18
Kentucky.....	9	93	5.0	54.1	43.7	80.8	.415	22.45	18.13
Maryland.....	5	77	5.7	50.1	49.0	97.8	.479	24.00	23.40
Massachusetts.....	14	243	5.2	48.9	41.1	84.0	.564	27.58	23.15
Michigan.....	23	648	5.0	51.2	39.4	77.0	.474	24.27	18.67
Missouri.....	11	116	5.9	50.6	40.3	79.6	.433	21.91	17.43
New Jersey.....	5	128	4.0	49.1	31.8	64.8	.601	29.51	19.09
New York.....	52	903	4.8	50.9	40.2	79.0	.479	24.35	19.22
North Carolina.....	17	718	5.4	54.2	48.2	88.9	.316	17.13	15.23
Ohio.....	21	337	5.0	54.6	42.0	76.9	.445	24.35	18.75
Pennsylvania.....	23	479	5.4	53.4	47.1	88.2	.417	22.37	19.62
Tennessee.....	4	96	5.0	52.4	43.7	83.4	.328	17.19	14.33
Virginia.....	6	335	5.6	55.0	51.3	93.3	.269	14.80	13.81
Wisconsin.....	13	460	4.8	53.8	37.8	70.3	.430	23.13	16.26
Total.....	254	3,355	5.0	52.1	41.5	79.7	.428	22.30	17.77
Machine hands, female:									
Indiana.....	3	5	4.2	50.2	34.8	69.9	.325	16.32	11.26
Michigan.....	2	7	5.7	54.0	40.0	74.1	.269	13.99	10.37

¹ For less than 3 wage earners in 1 establishment, data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which wage earners worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1931, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average days on which wage earners worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours worked per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Per cent of full-time hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in week
Machine hands, female—Con.									
Missouri.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wisconsin.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total.....	8	16	4.9	52.4	37.2	71.0	\$0.310	\$16.24	\$11.53
Polishers and rubbers, male:									
California.....	6	31	5.5	47.4	43.0	90.7	.511	24.22	21.95
Georgia.....	4	12	5.9	55.0	50.8	92.4	.196	10.78	9.96
Illinois.....	22	106	4.0	50.3	29.1	57.9	.469	23.54	13.62
Indiana.....	22	83	4.4	52.5	35.3	67.2	.367	19.27	12.95
Kentucky.....	4	32	5.6	54.5	41.0	75.2	.405	22.07	16.62
Maryland.....	2	6	5.7	51.7	47.5	91.9	.493	25.49	23.42
Massachusetts.....	12	42	5.5	48.7	43.3	88.9	.550	26.79	23.84
Michigan.....	23	156	5.2	50.6	38.1	75.3	.463	23.45	17.67
Missouri.....	6	11	4.6	53.1	39.2	73.8	.386	20.50	15.14
New York.....	40	201	4.8	52.7	40.4	76.7	.496	26.14	20.03
North Carolina.....	14	174	5.3	55.0	45.7	83.1	.305	16.78	13.85
Ohio.....	10	39	4.5	54.5	39.7	67.3	.462	25.18	16.95
Pennsylvania.....	24	111	4.7	53.6	40.7	75.9	.423	22.67	17.20
Tennessee.....	3	17	4.4	54.4	40.9	75.2	.253	13.76	10.35
Virginia.....	8	113	5.3	55.0	47.7	86.7	.229	12.60	10.91
Wisconsin.....	8	60	5.0	54.3	36.2	66.7	.465	25.30	16.85
Total.....	208	1,194	4.9	52.8	40.2	76.1	.403	21.23	16.21
Polishers and rubbers, female:									
Indiana.....	1	4	3.0	50.0	19.0	38.0	.275	13.75	5.23
Massachusetts.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Michigan.....	3	9	5.2	54.0	41.5	76.9	.215	11.81	8.92
Missouri.....	1	4	5.3	49.5	42.8	86.5	.221	10.94	9.43
New York.....	2	4	3.0	49.0	21.1	43.1	.409	20.04	9.62
Ohio.....	1	3	6.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	.316	15.82	15.82
Wisconsin.....	2	6	4.8	50.0	42.5	85.0	.256	12.80	10.88
Total.....	11	31	4.6	50.9	36.7	72.1	.259	13.18	9.53
Sanders, hand, male:									
California.....	11	62	5.3	47.3	41.1	86.9	.430	20.34	17.65
Georgia.....	5	46	4.4	55.0	40.6	73.8	.152	8.36	6.17
Illinois.....	21	74	4.2	60.3	31.9	63.4	.452	22.74	14.42
Indiana.....	22	154	5.0	52.1	41.6	79.8	.308	16.05	12.82
Kentucky.....	3	24	5.5	55.0	44.7	81.3	.341	18.76	15.25
Maryland.....	4	12	5.0	52.0	42.3	81.3	.366	19.03	15.49
Massachusetts.....	8	32	5.5	49.8	41.1	82.5	.481	23.95	19.74
Michigan.....	19	89	4.8	51.0	37.2	72.9	.370	18.87	13.76
Missouri.....	5	8	5.3	52.2	41.3	79.1	.430	22.45	17.76
New York.....	36	187	4.8	52.1	41.5	79.7	.392	20.42	16.23
North Carolina.....	14	175	5.4	55.0	47.6	86.5	.288	14.74	12.78
Ohio.....	13	64	5.1	54.5	41.7	76.5	.386	21.04	16.07
Pennsylvania.....	19	100	5.0	53.7	44.1	82.1	.349	18.74	15.38
Tennessee.....	4	19	5.0	53.3	45.5	85.4	.227	12.10	10.33
Virginia.....	8	107	5.5	55.0	49.8	90.5	.218	11.99	10.86
Wisconsin.....	7	36	5.0	54.2	37.2	68.6	.385	20.87	14.33
Total.....	199	1,189	5.0	52.8	42.4	80.3	.331	17.48	14.03
Sanders, hand, female:									
Illinois.....	1	5	3.8	49.5	28.4	57.4	.464	22.97	13.19
Indiana.....	3	22	4.0	50.1	34.2	68.3	.203	10.17	6.93
Kentucky.....	1	10	5.8	50.0	47.8	95.6	.183	9.15	8.73
Massachusetts.....	2	2	5.5	48.0	42.0	87.5	.331	15.89	13.92
Michigan.....	12	72	4.7	50.9	32.9	64.6	.252	12.83	8.50
Missouri.....	2	4	5.8	54.5	49.0	89.9	.225	12.15	10.90
New York.....	6	27	5.2	48.1	42.6	88.4	.270	12.99	11.45
North Carolina.....	2	36	5.6	48.0	43.9	91.5	.119	5.71	5.25
Ohio.....	2	6	5.3	50.0	38.6	77.2	.304	15.20	11.73

¹ For less than 3 wage earners in 1 establishment, data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which wage earners worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1931, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average days on which wage earners worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Average actual hours worked in 1 week	Per cent of full-time hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in week
Sanders, hand, female—Contd.									
Pennsylvania.....	4	22	5.6	51.5	48.3	93.8	\$0.215	\$11.07	\$10.36
Tennessee.....	3	26	4.7	51.3	42.8	83.4	.121	6.21	5.18
Wisconsin.....	7	69	4.7	50.0	34.4	68.8	.296	14.80	10.18
Total.....	45	301	4.0	50.1	38.3	76.4	.226	11.82	8.67
Sewers, male:									
California.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Illinois.....	1	8	4.6	50.0	33.2	66.4	.647	32.35	21.46
Indiana.....	3	3	4.7	53.2	30.9	58.1	.871	19.74	11.43
Maryland.....	2	3	5.0	47.8	43.7	91.4	.445	21.27	19.45
Massachusetts.....	1	3	6.0	50.0	57.3	114.6	.794	39.70	45.46
New Jersey.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
North Carolina.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ohio.....	2	2	4.0	52.5	34.5	65.7	.631	27.38	18.31
Pennsylvania.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tennessee.....	1	2	4.5	55.0	42.5	77.3	.658	36.19	27.98
Wisconsin.....	2	2	4.5	55.0	42.5	77.3	.658	36.19	27.98
Total.....	16	27	4.7	50.5	38.8	76.8	.578	29.19	22.40
Sewers, female:									
California.....	10	64	5.3	44.8	39.6	88.4	.470	21.06	18.60
Georgia.....	2	23	5.3	55.0	39.3	71.5	.221	12.16	8.69
Illinois.....	8	230	4.5	50.1	32.3	64.6	.365	18.29	11.79
Indiana.....	6	29	4.4	51.8	31.8	61.4	.275	14.25	9.76
Kentucky.....	1	5	4.4	55.0	35.2	64.0	.345	18.98	12.15
Maryland.....	8	40	5.1	49.2	40.9	83.1	.363	17.86	14.84
Massachusetts.....	8	75	5.3	45.7	39.2	85.8	.470	21.48	18.40
Michigan.....	8	23	4.9	51.6	38.7	75.0	.363	18.73	14.07
Missouri.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Jersey.....	3	20	5.3	44.5	39.3	88.3	.437	19.45	17.15
New York.....	13	85	4.1	48.4	31.6	65.3	.351	16.99	11.12
North Carolina.....	3	14	5.8	53.9	53.7	99.6	.300	16.17	16.13
Ohio.....	9	45	4.8	49.3	38.6	78.3	.333	16.42	12.84
Pennsylvania.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tennessee.....	1	6	4.2	50.0	36.2	72.4	.235	11.78	8.49
Wisconsin.....	5	19	4.6	50.0	30.8	61.6	.303	15.15	9.33
Total.....	92	681	4.8	49.0	35.6	72.7	.374	18.33	13.32
Sprayers, male:									
California.....	11	36	5.5	47.2	43.1	91.3	.598	28.23	25.78
Georgia.....	5	14	4.9	55.0	42.3	76.9	.235	12.93	9.93
Illinois.....	21	46	4.8	49.9	35.1	70.3	.602	25.05	17.63
Indiana.....	29	103	4.8	51.4	39.5	76.8	.440	22.62	17.37
Kentucky.....	5	16	5.4	54.4	44.6	82.0	.374	20.35	16.71
Maryland.....	4	8	6.0	51.8	53.8	107.7	.567	29.37	31.66
Massachusetts.....	10	17	5.5	49.4	42.3	85.6	.568	28.06	24.00
Michigan.....	22	64	4.9	51.3	37.9	73.9	.479	24.57	18.16
Missouri.....	9	21	5.6	52.1	46.9	90.0	.450	23.45	21.09
New Jersey.....	3	17	4.1	49.2	32.8	66.7	.660	32.47	21.65
New York.....	38	115	4.9	52.3	44.4	84.9	.508	26.87	22.56
North Carolina.....	17	102	5.6	54.2	49.4	91.1	.352	19.08	17.39
Ohio.....	14	45	5.2	54.7	42.4	77.5	.438	23.96	18.60
Pennsylvania.....	23	63	5.4	53.3	45.5	85.4	.437	23.29	19.91
Tennessee.....	4	17	5.1	52.4	46.6	88.9	.293	15.35	13.65
Virginia.....	8	39	5.6	55.0	51.6	93.8	.278	15.29	14.36
Wisconsin.....	12	65	5.0	53.8	40.5	75.3	.479	25.77	19.38
Total.....	235	813	5.1	52.4	43.0	82.1	.445	23.32	19.13
Sprayers, female:									
Indiana.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Michigan.....	2	2	4.5	52.0	33.4	64.2	.401	20.85	13.39
Missouri.....	2	5	5.2	44.0	38.4	87.3	.287	12.63	11.03
Ohio.....	2	4	5.5	50.0	42.5	85.0	.378	18.90	16.07
Pennsylvania.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tennessee.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wisconsin.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total.....	10	16	5.2	48.2	39.9	82.8	.324	15.62	12.92

1 For less than 3 wage earners in 1 establishment, data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which wage earners worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1931, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average days on which wage earners worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Per cent of full-time hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in week
Spring setters, male:									
California.....	10	35	6.0	46.3	37.4	80.8	\$0.500	\$23.57	\$19.06
Georgia.....	2	9	5.2	55.0	39.8	72.4	.359	19.75	14.30
Illinois.....	6	117	5.1	50.0	37.0	74.0	.414	20.70	15.31
Indiana.....	7	31	4.5	51.5	32.7	63.5	.294	15.14	9.61
Kentucky.....	1	4	5.0	55.0	40.0	72.7	.518	28.49	20.71
Maryland.....	6	21	5.2	49.1	36.5	74.3	.556	27.30	20.28
Massachusetts.....	5	29	5.0	49.8	41.5	83.9	.562	27.99	23.45
Michigan.....	2	3	5.3	51.7	31.4	60.7	.385	19.90	12.10
New Jersey.....	2	4	4.8	48.0	36.2	75.4	.395	42.96	32.40
New York.....	16	72	3.2	49.0	20.2	41.2	.529	25.92	10.72
North Carolina.....	2	8	5.5	55.0	49.7	90.4	.292	16.06	14.49
Ohio.....	4	35	4.8	52.4	40.4	77.1	.416	21.80	16.81
Wisconsin.....	4	27	4.4	53.0	28.9	54.5	.317	16.80	9.17
Total.....	67	396	4.6	50.3	34.0	67.7	.444	22.29	15.11
Spring setters, female:									
California.....	1	3	6.0	44.0	38.7	88.0	.494	21.74	19.09
Illinois.....	2	27	5.3	50.0	30.2	60.4	.444	22.20	13.40
Michigan.....	1	6	6.0	54.0	41.8	77.4	.255	13.77	10.69
New York.....	1	6	4.2	49.5	33.2	67.3	.386	19.11	12.86
Total.....	5	42	5.3	50.1	32.9	65.7	.405	20.29	13.34
Trimmers, male:									
California.....	9	35	5.3	45.3	41.5	91.6	.602	27.27	24.95
Georgia.....	3	9	4.9	55.0	47.7	86.7	.195	10.73	9.81
Illinois.....	19	64	4.3	49.5	33.0	66.7	.493	24.40	16.27
Indiana.....	22	87	4.7	51.5	38.6	75.0	.412	21.22	15.88
Kentucky.....	3	19	4.2	54.7	31.8	57.3	.332	18.16	10.88
Massachusetts.....	4	9	5.1	45.3	39.6	87.4	.938	42.49	37.13
Michigan.....	19	58	4.9	50.7	36.0	71.0	.467	23.63	16.84
Missouri.....	5	18	3.0	48.9	23.9	48.9	.586	28.66	14.00
New Jersey.....	1	11	5.0	49.4	43.1	87.2	.552	27.27	22.80
New York.....	36	86	4.3	52.3	40.5	77.4	.490	25.63	19.53
North Carolina.....	14	64	5.5	54.8	48.2	88.0	.315	17.26	15.16
Ohio.....	9	30	5.5	54.6	50.0	91.6	.465	25.39	23.25
Pennsylvania.....	15	34	4.8	53.0	42.8	80.8	.434	23.00	18.68
Tennessee.....	3	8	5.5	52.5	50.2	95.6	.261	13.70	13.11
Virginia.....	6	39	5.7	55.0	52.6	95.6	.247	13.59	13.00
Wisconsin.....	3	27	5.0	53.9	37.7	69.9	.451	24.31	17.01
Total.....	178	610	4.9	51.9	40.6	78.2	.432	22.42	17.32
Trimmers, female:									
Indiana.....	3	12	3.9	52.8	34.5	65.5	.184	9.72	6.35
Kentucky.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Michigan.....	2	5	3.0	60.0	24.2	40.4	.246	12.30	6.95
Total.....	7	19	3.5	52.1	29.1	55.9	.205	10.63	5.98
Upholsterers, male:									
California.....	10	214	5.1	48.4	38.1	82.1	.576	28.73	21.97
Georgia.....	4	95	4.7	55.0	35.0	63.6	.405	22.28	14.17
Illinois.....	19	501	4.9	50.4	32.4	64.3	.470	23.69	15.23
Indiana.....	10	131	4.5	51.3	30.6	59.6	.410	21.03	12.56
Kentucky.....	1	15	5.0	55.0	39.8	72.4	.424	22.32	16.86
Maryland.....	8	153	4.7	48.9	35.8	73.2	.601	29.39	21.48
Massachusetts.....	10	156	5.3	49.2	44.7	90.9	.721	35.47	32.23
Michigan.....	9	79	5.2	50.5	37.7	74.7	.625	31.56	23.59
Missouri.....	4	17	3.1	48.1	23.1	48.0	.720	34.63	18.62
New Jersey.....	4	32	4.9	48.2	37.1	77.0	.793	38.22	29.46
New York.....	22	307	3.2	49.0	22.2	45.3	.651	31.00	14.44
North Carolina.....	8	107	5.3	53.9	49.5	91.8	.363	19.57	17.99
Ohio.....	10	150	4.7	51.8	36.8	71.0	.536	27.76	19.74
Pennsylvania.....	9	52	5.3	52.0	42.4	81.5	.548	28.50	23.23
Tennessee.....	2	14	5.1	50.4	43.8	86.9	.407	20.51	17.64

1 For less than 2 wage earners in 1 establishment, data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which wage earners worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1931, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average days on which wage earners worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Per cent of full-time hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in week
Upholsterers, male—Contd.									
Virginia.....	2	3	3.0	55.0	53.3	96.9	\$0.409	\$22.50	\$21.84
Wisconsin.....	6	93	4.3	52.4	32.9	62.8	.474	24.84	15.62
Total.....	138	2,110	4.7	50.3	34.5	68.6	.538	27.06	18.53
Upholsterers, female:									
California.....	2	6	4.3	44.2	37.6	85.3	.310	14.13	8.81
Georgia.....	2	12	4.3	55.0	26.4	48.0	.189	10.40	4.98
Indiana.....	2	3	3.3	53.3	38.3	71.9	.273	18.10	10.45
Kentucky.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts.....	2	4	4.5	45.0	31.8	70.7	.251	12.05	7.99
Michigan.....	4	31	5.8	53.9	42.9	79.8	.329	17.73	14.10
New York.....	1	10	4.9	49.5	36.6	73.9	.300	14.85	10.67
Tennessee.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wisconsin.....	1	3	6.0	50.0	30.8	61.6	.241	12.05	7.41
Total.....	18	71	5.1	52.2	36.4	69.7	.296	15.45	10.78
Veneers, male:									
California.....	2	3	3.3	48.0	49.2	102.5	.430	20.64	21.16
Illinois.....	19	35	4.3	50.0	37.3	74.6	.436	21.80	16.26
Indiana.....	16	90	4.2	52.0	36.8	70.8	.331	17.21	12.18
Kentucky.....	3	22	5.3	53.7	54.7	101.9	.388	20.73	21.15
Maryland.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts.....	1	4	4.5	45.0	17.3	37.8	.028	42.00	16.06
Michigan.....	16	131	5.2	50.6	39.0	77.1	.470	23.78	18.33
Missouri.....	2	5	3.4	52.8	43.8	83.0	.368	21.01	17.42
New Jersey.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York.....	23	102	5.1	52.4	45.5	87.0	.428	22.43	16.83
North Carolina.....	10	70	3.3	55.0	45.7	83.1	.291	16.01	13.31
Ohio.....	3	21	4.0	54.3	43.3	79.7	.403	21.88	17.42
Pennsylvania.....	17	88	3.7	53.5	52.6	98.3	.363	19.42	19.10
Tennessee.....	2	2	3.5	52.5	62.0	118.1	.350	18.38	21.79
Virginia.....	7	72	3.7	55.0	51.8	93.8	.230	12.65	11.89
Wisconsin.....	3	26	5.1	55.0	38.8	70.2	.390	21.45	15.07
Total.....	135	729	5.1	52.5	43.4	82.7	.376	19.74	16.32
Veneers, female:									
Illinois.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indiana.....	4	7	3.3	52.6	36.5	69.0	.172	9.05	5.25
Michigan.....	7	13	3.3	50.0	35.5	71.0	.310	15.50	10.99
New Jersey.....	1	3	3.0	49.5	24.0	48.5	.400	19.80	9.80
Ohio.....	2	3	3.3	50.0	40.2	80.4	.317	15.85	12.79
Pennsylvania.....	1	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wisconsin.....	2	3	3.5	50.0	45.4	90.8	.283	14.15	12.86
Total.....	18	41	4.3	50.4	37.0	73.4	.296	14.92	10.93
Other employees, male:									
California.....	15	142	3.3	47.5	45.8	96.4	.546	25.94	25.00
Georgia.....	5	33	3.4	55.0	48.0	87.3	.244	13.42	11.71
Illinois.....	20	267	3.3	50.0	38.7	77.4	.584	29.20	22.61
Indiana.....	31	343	3.1	51.5	43.8	85.0	.526	27.00	23.06
Kentucky.....	3	42	3.3	54.6	50.1	91.8	.461	25.17	23.09
Maryland.....	9	37	3.3	49.0	43.9	89.6	.320	15.86	14.04
Massachusetts.....	16	134	3.3	48.2	42.8	88.8	.573	27.62	24.82
Michigan.....	22	337	3.3	53.9	44.1	81.6	.546	27.70	24.03
Missouri.....	13	37	3.3	49.5	42.7	86.3	.441	21.88	18.86
New Jersey.....	5	66	3.0	48.7	40.5	83.2	.578	28.15	23.40
New York.....	48	311	4.7	49.9	38.6	77.4	.495	24.70	19.10
North Carolina.....	17	230	3.3	54.7	50.1	91.6	.352	19.25	17.63
Ohio.....	17	108	3.5	50.6	45.8	90.5	.489	24.74	22.40
Pennsylvania.....	35	203	3.0	53.0	49.7	93.8	.534	29.36	27.61
Tennessee.....	4	46	3.7	52.6	51.8	98.6	.467	24.56	24.16
Virginia.....	3	96	3.7	55.0	52.4	95.3	.286	15.73	14.06
Wisconsin.....	12	289	3.1	53.8	41.0	76.2	.491	26.42	20.17
Total.....	281	3,806	3.3	51.5	44.2	85.8	.489	23.18	21.57
Other employees, female:									
Georgia.....	3	11	3.5	55.0	19.8	36.0	.214	11.77	4.94
Indiana.....	4	6	3.7	52.1	18.4	37.2	.219	11.41	4.25
Kentucky.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

* For less than 3 wage earners in 1 establishment, data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which wage earners worked, average full time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1931, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average days on which wage earners worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Per cent of full-time hours actually worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	* Average actual earnings in week
Other employees, female—Con.									
Maryland.....	1	4	4.3	46.7	37.9	81.2	\$0.231	\$10.79	\$8.71
Massachusetts.....	5	14	5.4	47.4	42.1	88.8	.345	16.35	14.51
Michigan.....	6	14	4.5	51.4	35.1	68.3	.277	14.34	9.71
Missouri.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York.....	2	13	3.7	45.2	28.9	64.0	.415	20.00	11.98
Ohio.....	5	11	5.0	49.8	38.2	76.7	.308	15.34	11.74
Tennessee.....	1	11	2.8	50.0	22.7	44.4	.198	9.90	4.44
Wisconsin.....	5	12	3.1	50.0	37.1	74.2	.304	15.20	11.22
Total.....	33	98	4.2	50.1	32.0	63.9	.297	14.88	9.51
All occupations, male:									
California.....	15	1,294	5.4	47.4	42.5	89.7	.525	34.89	22.35
Georgia.....	5	722	5.0	55.0	42.4	77.1	.244	13.42	10.34
Illinois.....	30	3,297	4.7	50.1	34.5	68.9	.498	24.95	17.15
Indiana.....	31	3,125	4.7	51.0	36.2	70.0	.399	20.59	15.65
Kentucky.....	5	516	5.1	54.3	43.4	79.9	.389	21.12	16.54
Maryland.....	11	498	5.2	49.5	42.6	86.1	.482	23.86	20.52
Massachusetts.....	16	1,151	5.2	48.6	41.3	85.0	.564	28.87	24.54
Michigan.....	23	2,858	5.1	51.0	39.9	78.2	.461	23.51	18.43
Missouri.....	13	476	5.0	50.8	40.5	79.7	.432	21.95	17.48
New Jersey.....	5	511	4.4	49.0	35.4	72.2	.589	28.86	20.83
New York.....	55	3,917	4.6	51.3	39.1	76.2	.475	24.37	18.56
North Carolina.....	17	3,206	5.4	54.2	48.1	88.7	.288	15.61	13.82
Ohio.....	23	1,381	5.0	53.8	41.9	77.9	.435	23.40	18.23
Pennsylvania.....	26	2,026	5.3	53.3	46.4	87.1	.418	22.29	19.34
Tennessee.....	4	423	5.1	52.7	45.8	86.9	.289	15.23	13.23
Virginia.....	8	1,605	5.8	55.0	50.9	92.5	.256	12.98	11.98
Wisconsin.....	13	1,902	4.8	53.6	37.7	70.3	.430	23.05	16.19
Total.....	299	28,876	5.0	51.9	41.4	79.8	.416	21.59	17.22
All occupations, female:									
California.....	11	99	5.3	44.8	38.4	85.7	.470	21.06	18.04
Georgia.....	3	65	4.8	55.0	32.7	59.5	.208	11.44	8.79
Illinois.....	8	319	4.7	50.1	31.9	63.7	.375	18.79	11.95
Indiana.....	16	121	4.1	51.1	32.1	62.8	.233	11.91	7.47
Kentucky.....	4	24	4.8	52.9	37.3	70.8	.232	12.27	8.68
Maryland.....	8	47	5.0	49.0	40.3	82.2	.350	17.15	14.08
Massachusetts.....	14	115	6.2	46.4	38.9	83.8	.436	20.23	16.97
Michigan.....	17	256	6.0	51.8	37.2	71.8	.295	15.28	10.95
Missouri.....	8	25	4.7	49.8	37.2	74.7	.277	13.79	10.28
New Jersey.....	3	28	4.9	45.5	37.2	81.8	.434	19.75	16.15
New York.....	28	187	4.3	48.6	34.0	70.0	.336	16.33	11.42
North Carolina.....	5	52	5.6	49.4	46.3	93.7	.178	8.69	8.18
Ohio.....	13	121	5.2	49.7	41.5	83.5	.314	15.61	13.05
Pennsylvania.....	9	58	5.8	50.6	46.0	92.7	.241	12.19	11.30
Tennessee.....	3	89	4.5	50.7	38.8	76.5	.141	7.15	5.46
Wisconsin.....	13	177	4.6	50.0	33.6	67.2	.297	14.85	9.98
Total.....	163	1,783	4.9	49.8	36.3	72.9	.314	15.64	11.40
All occupations, male and female:									
California.....	15	1,363	5.4	47.2	42.2	89.4	.521	34.59	22.01
Georgia.....	5	787	5.0	55.0	41.6	75.6	.241	13.28	10.04
Illinois.....	30	3,618	4.7	50.1	34.2	68.3	.488	24.45	18.72
Indiana.....	31	3,246	4.7	51.5	36.0	75.7	.394	20.29	15.34
Kentucky.....	5	540	5.1	54.2	43.1	79.5	.383	20.76	16.53
Maryland.....	11	545	5.1	49.5	42.4	85.7	.471	23.31	19.99
Massachusetts.....	16	1,266	5.2	48.4	41.1	84.9	.531	28.12	23.87
Michigan.....	23	3,112	5.1	51.0	39.7	77.8	.449	22.90	17.82
Missouri.....	13	501	5.0	50.8	40.3	79.3	.425	21.90	17.12
New Jersey.....	5	539	4.4	48.8	35.5	72.7	.530	28.30	20.69
New York.....	55	4,104	4.6	51.2	38.9	76.0	.469	24.01	18.23
North Carolina.....	17	3,288	5.4	54.1	48.0	88.7	.286	15.47	13.76
Ohio.....	23	1,502	5.0	53.5	41.9	78.1	.425	22.74	17.82
Pennsylvania.....	25	2,084	5.3	53.2	46.4	87.2	.413	21.97	19.13
Tennessee.....	4	512	5.0	52.3	44.6	85.3	.266	13.91	11.88
Virginia.....	8	1,605	5.8	55.0	50.9	92.5	.236	12.98	11.98
Wisconsin.....	13	2,079	4.8	53.3	37.3	70.0	.420	22.39	15.66
Total.....	299	30,659	5.0	51.8	41.1	79.3	.411	21.29	16.88

* For less than 2 wage earners in 1 establishment, data included in total.

TABLE B.—Average and classified earnings per hour in seven specified occupations, 1931, by sex and State

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average earnings per hour	Number of wage earners whose earnings per hour were—																																			
				Under 12 cents	12 and under 14 cents	14 and under 16 cents	16 and under 18 cents	18 and under 20 cents	20 and under 25 cents	25 and under 30 cents	30 and under 35 cents	35 and under 40 cents	40 and under 45 cents	45 and under 50 cents	50 and under 60 cents	60 and under 70 cents	70 and under 80 cents	80 and under 90 cents	90 cents and under \$1	\$1 and under \$1.20	\$1.20 and under \$1.40	\$1.40 and over																	
Assemblers and cabinetmakers, male:																																							
California.....	15	160	\$0.559							4	11	16	15	15	47	21	10	7	10	4																			
Georgia.....	5	71	.267	1	1	12	1	13	19	17	6	1																											
Illinois.....	30	510	.528			1		6	13	33	42	52	65	140	88	45	14	3	5	1	2																		
Indiana.....	29	505	.429					4	30	67	102	134	40	70	34	11	6				1																		
Kentucky.....	5	97	.411					1	11	13	19	18	15	19	1																								
Maryland.....	10	55	.500					1	1	6	8	9	6	10	6	4	4			1																			
Massachusetts.....	13	191	.660						1	1	9	22	26	38	22	9	11	5	35	3	2																		
Michigan.....	23	409	.455					2	25	39	34	83	67	115	41	3																							
Missouri.....	12	82	.465					3	7	3	12	18	12	14	7	3	1	2																					
New Jersey.....	5	89	.618								1			22	59	6	1																						
New York.....	54	568	.492		1	4	4	10	23	27	46	62	101	176	68	23	14	2			1																		
North Carolina.....	17	391	.334		1	8	3	49	72	76	85	51	34	11	1																								
Ohio.....	21	212	.435					4	11	31	33	53	20	35	17	7																							
Pennsylvania.....	24	332	.422		1	2	2	9	17	47	79	61	38	42	30	4																							
Tennessee.....	4	51	.278					7	9	14	14	4		2	1																								
Virginia.....	8	186	.275		1	2	6	1	49	57	48	10	7	3	2																								
Wisconsin.....	13	297	.425		4	2	3	2	10	22	18	40	53	48	71	16	3																						
Total.....	299	4,207	.445		6	7	33	13	168	322	458	556	648	490	814	412	138	58	27	47	4	6																	
Assemblers and cabinetmakers, female:																																							
California.....	1	(1)	(1)									(1)																											
Indiana.....	2	3	.220				1	2																															
Kentucky.....	1	(1)	(1)							(1)																													
Michigan.....	2	4	.351					1		1			1	1																									
New York.....	4	10	.340					1	3	2	2		1	1																									
Ohio.....	1	16	.298					2	5	5	3																												
Pennsylvania.....	1	7	.208				4	2	1																														
Tennessee.....	1	(1)	(1)		(1)																																		
Wisconsin.....	3	6	.291						6	2																													
Total.....	16	52	.283		2			6	9	16	10	5	2	2	1																								

1 For less than 3 wage earners in 1 establishment, data included in total.

TABLE B.—Average and classified earnings per hour in seven specified occupations, 1931, by sex and State—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average earnings per hour	Number of wage earners whose earnings per hour were—																		
				Under 12 cents	12 and under 14 cents	14 and under 16 cents	16 and under 18 cents	18 and under 20 cents	20 and under 25 cents	25 and under 30 cents	30 and under 35 cents	35 and under 40 cents	40 and under 45 cents	45 and under 50 cents	50 and under 60 cents	60 and under 70 cents	70 and under 80 cents	80 and under 90 cents	90 cents and under \$1	\$1 and under \$1.20	\$1.20 and under \$1.40	\$1.40 and over
Sanders, hand, female—Contd.																						
Michigan.....	12	72	\$0.252			1	2	4	31	24	7	2		1								
Missouri.....	2	4	.223						1	2												
New York.....	6	27	.270	4	2	2			1	1	4	8	4	2								
North Carolina.....	2	35	.119	10	25	1																
Ohio.....	2	6	.304							4	1	1										
Pennsylvania.....	4	22	.215	2	8	1	2	5	2	1	5	1										
Tennessee.....	3	26	.121	21					3													
Wisconsin.....	7	69	.296					1	8		27	10	12	1	1							
Total.....	45	301	.226	37	30	5	9	21	63	64	41	23	3	3	2							
Sewers, male:																						
California.....	1	(1)	(1)									(1)										
Illinois.....	1	8	.647							1			1				4			2		
Indiana.....	3	3	.371							1												
Maryland.....	2	3	.445							1			1									
Massachusetts.....	1	3	.794										1									
New Jersey.....	1	(1)	(1)												(1)							
New York.....	1	(1)	(1)																	(1)		
North Carolina.....	1	(1)	(1)								(1)											
Ohio.....	2	2	.531											1			1					
Pennsylvania.....	1	(1)	(1)										(1)									
Wisconsin.....	2	2	.658										1							1		
Total.....	16	27	.578							3	1	2	6	1	1	6	3	3		1		
Sewers, female:																						
California.....	10	64	.470							4	5	9	15	8	15	5	1	2				
Georgia.....	2	23	.221		1	1	2	4	9	4	2											
Illinois.....	8	230	.365		1		3	4	20	51	44	30	27	20	21	9						
Indiana.....	6	29	.275			1		2	6	9	4	5	1									
Kentucky.....	1	5	.345								3	2	5									
Maryland.....	8	40	.303			2	1		10	3	5	5	5	1	5	2	1					

TABLE C.—Average and classified full-time hours per week in seven specified occupations, 1931, by sex and State

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Number of wage earners whose full-time hours per week were—																	
				Under 44	44	Over 44, under 48	48	Over 48, under 49½	49½	50	Over 50, under 52½	52½	Over 52½, under 54	54	Over 54, under 55	55	Over 55, under 57	57, under 60	60, and over		
Assemblers and cabinetmakers, male:																					
California.....	18	160	48.9		43	3	114														
Georgia.....	5	71	55.0																71		
Illinois.....	30	510	50.0			20	5		45	405		35									
Indiana.....	29	505	51.7			25			7	259	16				40	102	56				
Kentucky.....	5	97	53.8						7	23									74	7	
Maryland.....	10	56	49.8			8	9	3		28		1									
Massachusetts.....	13	191	48.4		35		47			109											
Michigan.....	23	409	51.1							321									88		
Missouri.....	12	82	51.2		13	7			12	3			5	27					16		
New Jersey.....	5	89	49.1		2		17		68	2											
New York.....	54	568	52.0	6	27	3	57		16	98		13		280					59		
North Carolina.....	17	391	54.0		16	19				2									354		
Ohio.....	21	212	53.9		15		1		8	7			18	7	9				113	21	
Pennsylvania.....	24	332	53.4			3			7	51	9		81						138	43	
Tennessee.....	4	51	52.5							22			8						21		
Virginia.....	8	186	55.0																156		
Wisconsin.....	13	297	53.6							86									211		
Total.....	289	4,207	51.9	6	151	81	257	3	163	1,418	25	186	12	325	40	1,439	120			13	
Assemblers and cabinetmakers, female:																					
California.....	1	(1)	(1)		(1)																
Indiana.....	2	3	48.9			1						2									
Kentucky.....	1	(1)	(1)																(1)		
Michigan.....	2	4	50.0							4											
New York.....	4	10	48.8		2				1		3										
Ohio.....	4	16	50.0							16		4									
Pennsylvania.....	1	7	50.0							7											
Tennessee.....	1	(1)	(1)							(1)											
Wisconsin.....	3	8	50.0							8											
Total.....	16	52	49.7	2	1	1	1		3	37	6								1		

1 For less than 3 wage earners in 1 establishment, data included in total.

FURNITURE INDUSTRY, 1910 TO 1931

Massachusetts	12	42	48.7		7		10			19	8								
Michigan	23	156	50.6							138							18		
Missouri	6	11	53.1						1			1	6						
New York	40	201	52.7		3	1	12		4	37		4	117				23		
North Carolina	14	174	55.0														174		
Ohio	10	39	54.5						6			2	1	4			21		5
Pennsylvania	24	111	53.6			1			4	14	2	19					53	17	5
Tennessee	3	17	54.4									4					13		
Virginia	8	118	55.0														113		
Wisconsin	8	60	54.3							9							51		
Total	206	1,194	52.8		15	10	40		21	326	19	50	2	127	9	526	35		5
Polishers and rubbers, female:																			
Indiana	1	4	50.0							4									
Massachusetts	1	(1)	(1)			(1)													
Michigan	3	9	54.0										9						
Missouri	1	4	49.5																
New York	2	4	49.0				2		4										
Ohio	1	3	50.0							2		3							
Wisconsin	2	6	50.0							6									
Total	11	31	50.9				2		4	15				9					
Sanders, hand, male:																			
California	11	62	47.3		10	1	51												
Georgia	5	46	55.0														46		
Illinois	21	74	50.3						8	48		15							
Indiana	22	154	52.1			3	1			39	3			8		30	26		
Kentucky	3	24	55.0														24		
Maryland	4	12	52.0					1		6							6		
Massachusetts	8	32	49.8				3			29									
Michigan	19	89	51.0							71							18		
Missouri	5	8	52.2						3			1	4						
New York	36	187	52.1		8	1	4	20	4	29		7	1	4	90		24		
North Carolina	14	175	55.0														175		
Ohio	13	64	54.5						10			3	1	2			33	9	5
Pennsylvania	19	100	53.7						1	10	4	30					38	17	
Tennessee	4	19	53.3							2		9					8		
Virginia	8	107	55.0														107		
Wisconsin	7	36	54.2							6							0		
Total	199	1,189	52.8		8	11	9	74	1	26	287	7	64	2	96	8	538	52	5

¹For less than 3 wage earners in 1 establishment, data included in total.

Maryland.....	8	40	49.2		9	4	8	1	13		6						
Massachusetts.....	8	76	45.7	43	32												
Michigan.....	8	23	51.6						14			9					
Missouri.....	1	(1)	(1)		(1)												
New Jersey.....	2	20	44.5	18	1												
New York.....	18	85	48.4	1	8	40	24	2		1							
North Carolina.....	2	14	53.9		1				1							12	
Ohio.....	9	45	49.3	2		6		1	35								
Pennsylvania.....	1	(1)	(1)		(1)												
Tennessee.....	1	6	50.0						6								
Wisconsin.....	5	19	50.0						19								
Total.....	92	661	49.0	109	26	111	8	103	229	36	9	42	8				
Upholsterers, male:																	
California.....	10	214	46.4	83		131											
Georgia.....	4	96	55.0													95	
Illinois.....	19	501	50.4		11	8		43	389		50						
Indiana.....	10	131	51.3		13			15	54	1			3		19	20	
Kentucky.....	1	18	56.0												15		
Maryland.....	8	153	48.9		42	7	37	3	83		11						
Massachusetts.....	10	186	49.2	15		19			122								
Michigan.....	9	79	50.5						71						8		
Missouri.....	4	17	48.1	1		14		1			1						
New Jersey.....	4	32	48.2			28		2	2								
New York.....	22	307	49.0	15	28	136		35	55		12	26					
North Carolina.....	8	107	53.9		7				10							90	
Ohio.....	10	150	51.8	6		25		7	31		42				32		7
Pennsylvania.....	9	52	52.0		2	4			4	10	28				9		
Tennessee.....	2	14	50.4						13						1		
Virginia.....	2	8	55.0												8		
Wisconsin.....	6	98	52.4						48						45		
Total.....	126	2,119	50.3	120	103	372	37	106	852	11	138	1	26	3	317	26	7
Upholsterers, female:																	
California.....	2	8	44.3	2	4												
Georgia.....	2	12	55.0													12	
Indiana.....	2	3	55.3													3	
Kentucky.....	1	(1)	(1)												(1)		
Massachusetts.....	2	4	48.0			4											
Michigan.....	4	31	53.9						1			30					
New York.....	1	10	49.5					10									
Tennessee.....	1	(1)	(1)						(1)								
Wisconsin.....	1	3	50.0						3								
Total.....	16	71	52.2	2	4	4		10	5		30				13	3	

* For less than 3 wage earners in 1 establishment, data included in total.

TABLE C.—Average and classified full-time hours per week in seven specified occupations, 1931, by sex and State—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Number of wage earners whose full-time hours per week were—														
				Under 44	44	Over 44, under 48	48	Over 48, under 49½	49½	50	Over 50, under 52½	52½	Over 52½, under 54	54	Over 54, under 55	55	Over 55, under 57	57, under 60	60, and over
Veneers, male:																		
California.....	2	8	48.0			8												
Illinois.....	19	86	50.0			1			0	75		3						
Indiana.....	16	90	52.0			6				38	8			21	9	13		
Kentucky.....	2	23	53.7							0					17			
Maryland.....	1	(1)	(1)							(1)								
Massachusetts.....	2	4	46.0		2		2											
Michigan.....	16	181	50.0							114					17			
Missouri.....	2	5	52.8						2						8			
New Jersey.....	1	(1)	(1)						(1)									
New York.....	43	192	52.4		5		8		1	25				58	10			
North Carolina.....	10	70	55.0												70			
Ohio.....	8	21	54.3						2			2		3	13			1
Pennsylvania.....	17	88	53.5						4	11		22			48	8		
Tennessee.....	2	2	52.5							1					1			
Virginia.....	7	72	55.0												72			
Wisconsin.....	5	26	55.0												20			
Total.....	185	720	52.5		7	7	13		10	271	8	27		61	21	281	21	1
Veneers, female:																		
Illinois.....	1	(1)	(1)						(1)									
Indiana.....	4	7	52.6							2	1			3		1		
Michigan.....	7	13	50.0							13								
New Jersey.....	1	3	49.6						3									
Ohio.....	2	6	50.0							0								
Pennsylvania.....	1	(1)	(1)							(1)								
Wisconsin.....	2	8	50.0							8								
Total.....	18	41	50.4						5	31	1			3		1		

1 For less than 3 wage earners in 1 establishment, data included in total.

APPENDIX

FACTORY TERMS OF OCCUPATIONS, WITH DEFINITIONS, AND CLASSIFICATION BY BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Factory term	Definition	Classified by bureau under—
Adzer operator	(See Scooping-machine operator).	Machine hands.
Antiquer	Uses a hand brush or spray gun, to apply stains in a special process to produce on new furniture shadings which would appear on antiques.	Finishers.
Apprentice	Learns the work of a particular occupation or trade under a contract to serve a specified number of years.	Other employees.
Assembler and cabinetmaker.	Assembles various parts of wood, which have been cut and dressed in the machine department, to form sections or completed units of furniture. The joints of the various pieces are usually coated with hot glue, driven up tightly and clamped to hold in place until dry. Nails and screws are also used to fasten the joints. The term also includes those who fit and adjust uneven joints and repair broken or damaged parts.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Assembler, backs	(See Back maker).	Do.
Assembler, chairs	(See Chair assembler).	Do.
Back assembler	(See Back maker).	Do.
Back driver	do.	Do.
Back maker	Assembles parts to form backs of chairs or of other pieces of furniture. Coats joints with hot glue, drives them up tightly, and uses nails, screws, or clamps to hold them in place.	Do.
Band sawyer	Operates a band saw in the form of a narrow endless steel belt running over pulleys, which may be used to make curved or angle cuts. It is faster than a jig saw.	Machine hands.
Band-saw marker	Uses pencil or other device, with or without a pattern, to mark, trace, or describe work to be done by band sawyer. Tracings, etc., are usually made on stock which is to be cut.	Other employees.
Bed maker	Assembles by gluing, nailing, or screwing together the various parts to form sections or complete beds. Includes head, end, and rail makers of wooden beds.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Belt fixer	(See Belt repairer).	Other employees.
Belt repairer	Fits, adjusts, replaces, and repairs belting of factory machinery. This work is sometimes done by the millwright.	Do.
Belt sander	(See Sander, machine).	Machine hands.
Bench hand	Works at bench to assemble by gluing, nailing, or screwing together various pieces to form a section or complete unit of furniture.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Bender, hand	Bends by hand to desired form light pieces of wood, such as are used for backs of chairs. The pieces, which have previously been steamed to soften the fiber and give flexibility, are placed in clamps to dry, thus giving them permanent form.	Other employees.
Bender, machine	Operates machine or power press to bend pieces of wood, such as are used for backs of chairs or other bent work. The pieces, which have previously been steamed to soften the fiber and give flexibility, are placed in clamps and when dry retain the curved form.	Machine hands.
Bit sharpener	(See Machinist; also Tool grinder).	Other employees.
Blacksmith	Does light or medium forging and general anvil repair work on wagons, trucks, or other equipment around factory, and often some tool making.	Do.
Blender	Paints color designs of blended shades on pieces of furniture by hand, using a brush.	Finishers.
Blocker	Applies glue with a brush to surface of pieces of lumber which are used to build up blocks or sections to approximate size of desired parts, such as table legs, pedestals, etc., and places them in clamps until glue dries. The built-up sections are later converted into pedestals, etc., by lathe turners.	Glazers, rough-stock.
Boring-machine operator.	Operates wood-boring machines of either single or multiple type to cut holes in stock parts for the reception of screws, bolts, etc., used in fastening parts together.	Machine hands.
Box maker	Joins together with hammer and nails parts which form boxes used in shipping the product.	Other employees.
Box nailer	Uses hammer and nails to fasten covers on boxes which have been packed for shipment.	Do.
Bradder, carvings	(See Carving glaze or tacker).	Trimmers.
Bricklayer	Uses brick and mortar to repair or construct walls, flues, foundations, etc., about the plant.	Other employees.

Factory terms of occupations, with definitions, and classification by Bureau of Labor Statistics—Continued

Factory term	Definition	Classified by bureau under—
Brushman.....	Uses a hand brush to apply stain, varnish, shellac, etc., to surface of furniture parts in process of finishing.	Finishers.
Bull worker.....	Carries frames or pieces of furniture from one department to another; handles bales of excelsior, hair, moss, etc., and does other heavy work about factory.	Laborers.
Burlaper.....	Fastens burlap over cushion springs, using hammer and tacks, when this work is not done by spring setters.	Other employees.
Burner-in.....	Uses a torch to burn decorative design for the purpose of finishing certain classes of furniture.	Do.
Cabinet gluer.....	(See Gluer, cabinets)	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Cabinetmaker.....	Assembles parts that have been cut and dressed in machine department. Sometimes designated as "bench hand," "case fitter," etc. Work consists in fitting together parts that form sections or complete units of furniture. Hot glue is applied with a brush to joints, and clamps or other devices are used for forcing them up tight and holding them in place until glue hardens. Bolts, screws, and nails are also used to fasten parts together.	Do.
Car loader.....	Assists in loading and properly arranging the various boxes or crates of furniture in railroad cars or trucks for transportation.	Laborers.
Carpenter.....	Does general carpentry repair work around factory and yard.	Other employees.
Carpenter's helper.....	Does unskilled work under supervision of carpenter.	Do.
Carver, hand.....	Uses highly tempered steel chisels and gouges by hand to carve and fashion ornamental designs on such parts as arms and backs of chairs, panels, table legs, feet, etc. Machine-carved pieces are usually finished by hand carvers.	Carvers, hand.
Carver, machine.....	Runs wood-carving machine which usually holds several new pieces and the pattern. Operator traces the pattern with an attachment of the machine, thus reproducing several carved pieces of the same design with one operation of the machine. Spindle-wood carving is done one piece at a time by free hand tracing of the marked patterns.	Carvers, machine.
Carving gluer or tacker.....	Uses hot glue or hammer and nails to fasten thin compe or carved parts to doors, drawers, panels, or other parts of furniture for decorative purposes.	Trimmers.
Case-clamp man.....	Applies hot glue with hand brush to parts which are to be united to form a section or case, forces these parts together, and fixes clamps to hold in proper place until dry. (See Cleaner, sanding)	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Case cleaner (before finishing).....		Sanders, hand.
Case fitter.....	Shaves or trims the uneven stock parts which are to be assembled so that when united the joints will fit properly.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Case gluer.....	(See Cabinetmaker)	Do.
Case maker.....	(See Case-clamp man)	Do.
Caul-board scraper.....	(See Cleaner, caul boards)	Other employees.
Chair assembler.....	Assembles and puts together various parts to form complete chair, the parts having already been shaped and fitted in the machine department; dips dowel pins and other end parts in hot glue, drives them up, and then places them in a press or clamp which holds them in position until glue sets firmly. Screws and bolts may also be used to fasten these parts together. Flush joints are trimmed or sanded smooth.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Chair blocker.....	(See Chair assembler)	Do.
Chair cleaner, sanding.....	(See Cleaner, sanding)	Sanders, hand.
Chair driver.....	(See Chair assembler)	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Chair paperer.....	(See Wrapper)	Craters, packers, and wrappers.
Chaser, stock.....	(See Stock chaser)	Other employees.
Checker.....	Makes comparison of order with that of materials or parts to ascertain if specified quantity is in each order.	Do.
Chopper, veneer.....	(See Cutter, veneer)	Veneerers.
Chucking-machine operator.....	Operates machine which cuts dowel on end of a stock part, instead of using dowel as a separate piece.	Machine hands.
Clamp man.....	(See Case-clamp man)	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Clamp remover.....	Loosens clamps and removes them from around veneer piles, cases, or other pieces of furniture on which they were used to hold parts together until glue hardened.	Laborers.
Clean-up worker.....	(See Sweeper)	Do.

Factory terms of occupations, with definitions, and classification by Bureau of Labor Statistics—Continued

Factory term	Definition	Classified by bureau under—
Cleaner, caul boards	Uses a dull instrument by hand to scrape from caul boards accumulated glue which was squeezed out of veneered panels in the press. Boards are used between veneered panels to prevent sticking and to distribute pressure in the press properly. After scraping, cauls are coated with a mixture of soap and water, allowed to dry, and are then ready for use again.	Other employees.
Cleaner, floors	(See Sweeper)	Laborers.
Cleaner, sanding	Uses blunt knife to remove excess glue, or emery paper to smooth rough joints or surfaces.	Sanders, hand.
Cleater	Nails or screws cleats (extra pieces) on crates or furniture where necessary, for added strength and protection during shipment.	Craters, packers, and wrappers.
Clipper, veneer	(See Cutter, veneer)	Veneerers.
Coater	Applies with a hand brush any of the various coats of filler, stain, lacquer, or varnish in the process of finishing furniture.	Finishers.
Color mixer	Prepares paints, stains, and lacquers with specific quantities of pigments, oil, etc., which are used for finishing processes on furniture.	Other employees.
Compo gluer or tacker	(See Carving gluer or tacker)	Trimmers.
Compo moulder	do	Do.
Compo tacker	do	Do.
Compo worker	(See Composition worker)	Other employees.
Composition worker	Presses into molds pastelike mixture of glue and other materials to form designs of carvings, which when dry are known as "overlays" or "compo carving."	Do.
Conveyor man	Works at mechanical conveyor, places materials or parts on, or takes them off, at specified places in the factory. System is used to replace trucks.	Do.
Core patcher, veneer	(See Repairer, veneer)	Veneerers.
Crate builder	Uses hammer and nails to build crates around pieces of furniture for shipment.	Craters, packers, and wrappers.
Crate marker	(See Marker, shipping crates)	Other employees.
Crater, packer, and wrapper	Assembles and nails together parts which form crates about pieces of furniture and arranges burlap, excelsior, or paper around them for shipment; also may wrap and pack small parts or pieces in boxes for transportation.	Craters, packers, and wrappers.
Crating sawyer	Operates power saw to trim boards to specified dimensions. These pieces are used for building crates.	Machine hands.
Cushion and pad maker	Stuffs moss, hair, or other filling into various pads and cushions used in upholstered furniture. May also sew by hand or machine the seams which form these pads and cushions.	Cushion and pad makers.
Cushion filler	(See Cushion and pad maker)	Do.
Cushion sewer	(See Sewer)	Sewers.
Cushion stuffer	(See Cushion and pad maker)	Cushion and pad makers.
Cut-off sawyer	Passes material over saw table with grain at right angles to saw, gauging one end at each cut.	Machine hands.
Cutter, glass	(See Glass cutter)	Other employees.
Cutter, upholstering materials	Cuts by hand or machine leather or fabric materials which are used for making cushions, pads, etc., and for upholstering furniture.	Cutters (upholstering materials).
Cutter, veneer	Uses hand shears or hand or circular saw to cut pieces of veneer to specified lengths or widths.	Veneerers.
Deck hand	Handles furniture on loading platform and assists in placing it on trucks or freight cars for shipment.	Laborers.
Decorator, fastens	(See Carving gluer or tacker)	Trimmers.
Decorator, paints	Paints with a hand brush floral or other designs on special pieces of furniture.	Finishers.
Dipper	Dips low-grade chairs and other small pieces into a vat or tank of paint, stain, or varnish for finishing coat.	Do.
Disk sander	(See Sander, machine)	Machine hands.
Door fitter	Uses a plane by hand to shave or smooth the edges of doors or door posts, and makes other adjustments to permit the doors to open and close easily.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Door framer	(See Door maker)	Do.
Door hanger	Fits and puts on hinges and locks, and makes adjustments of doors so they will open and close easily.	Do.
Door maker	Assembles various parts to form a complete door. Uses hand brush to apply coat of hot glue to parts which are to be joined, drives them up tightly, and adjusts clamps to hold them securely until dry. The doors may be reinforced with screws or nails.	Do.
Dovetailer operator	Feeds stock parts into woodworking machine which makes cuts for a dovetail joint on each.	Machine hands.
Dowel driver	Dips point of dowel in hot glue and drives it into dowel socket or hole. A dowel is a small round piece of wood used to join two other pieces and may be used as a substitute for mortise and tenon.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.

Factory terms of occupations, with definitions, and classification by Bureau of Labor Statistics—Continued

Factory term	Definition	Classified by bureau under—
Dowel-machine operator.	Feeds square stock into dowel-making machine which cuts it into round rods of desired diameter.	Machine hands.
Drawer fitter.....	Uses hand plane or scraper to smooth edges, to true up angles, and otherwise to adjust the drawers so that they slide easily.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Drawer liner.....	Glues velveteen, or other lining material, to inside bottoms and sometimes to entire inside, of buffet, bureau, or dresser drawers which are to be used for storage of silver, etc. Hot glue is applied with a hand brush and the lining pressed down smoothly over it.	Trimmers.
Drawer maker.....	Assembles various parts to form a complete drawer, applies hot glue with a brush to parts which are to be united, forces joints up tightly, using nails or screws to reinforce these parts; also uses clamps when necessary to hold parts in place until glue hardens.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Drier, veneer.....	Veneer is redried to eliminate any moisture which may have accumulated while waiting to be used. Sheets of veneer are placed one at a time between steam-heated metal plates of drying machine, which is mechanically operated. This process is to prevent veneer from checking.	Other employees.
Driver-up.....	(See Cabinetmaker).	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Drum sander.....	Operates machine having a cylinder covered with sandpaper. Stock parts are fed one at a time under the cylinder or are held by hand over the top of it to produce a smooth surface.	Machine hands.
Dry-house tender	(See Dry-kiln boss)	Other employees.
Dry-kiln boss.....	Supervises loading of lumber on kiln trucks, placing of trucks into dry kiln, removal of contents when dry, and also watches temperature of kiln.	Do.
Dry-kiln laborer.....	Stacks lumber on trucks, so arranging it as to leave air spaces between the pieces, pushes trucks into drying kilns, and removes lumber when dry. All work is directed by kiln boss.	Laborers.
Dry-kiln man.....	(See Dry-kiln laborer)	Do.
Duller.....	Surfaces of pieces of furniture on which dull effect is desired are gone over with a rag and crude oil, or ordinary wax may be applied by hand with fine sandpaper to produce the effect. This work is done as a final operation.	Finishers.
Edge roller.....	Uses cotton or other stuffing material over which pieces of canvas or burlap are pulled and tacked in place to form arm rests for chairs, sofas, davenport, etc. These parts are later covered with upholstery.	Cushion and pad makers.
Electrician.....	Repairs defects or makes necessary changes in wiring of lights or ignition about the factory.	Other employees.
Electrician's helper.....	Works under supervision of electrician.	Do.
Elevator operator.....	Operates an elevator for hoisting or lowering employees or materials from one floor to another.	Do.
End-clamp man.....	(See Case-clamp man)	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
End maker.....	Assembles and fits together parts to form a section of a piece of furniture, and uses nails, screws, or glue with clamps to fasten them securely.	Do.
Equalizing sawyer.....	Passes material over saw table with grain at right angles to two saws running at the same speed. Used for making large lots of short pieces of specified lengths.	Machine hands.
Feeder, glue spreader (veneer).	(See Glue spreader, veneer)	Veneers.
Fiber picker.....	(See Moss picker)	Other employees.
Filler.....	(See Saw filler)	Do.
Filler.....	Uses hand brush to apply a solution of pyrite, rottenstone, or pulverized lava and burnt oil or other mineral filling, and before "setting" rubs it with soft shavings or burlap crosswise of the grain, removing the surplus filler; then rubs it lengthwise with a felt or soft cloth until the surface is entirely clean.	Finishers.
Filler wiper.....	After filler has been applied, always with a surplus, and is about to "set," the wiper uses soft wood shavings, rags, waste, etc., to wipe off the surplus and rubs surface until clean.	Do.
Finisher.....	Applies with hand brush filler, varnish, lacquer, and stains of various kinds to finished surface of parts or completed pieces; also does high lighting, dull finishing, graining, dipping, etc.	Do.
Fitter, cases.....	(See Case fitter)	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Fitter, doors.....	(See Door fitter)	Do.
Fitter, drawers.....	(See Drawer fitter)	Do.

Factory terms of occupations, with definitions, and classification by Bureau of Labor Statistics—Continued

Factory term	Definition	Classified by bureau under—
Fitter, glass.....	(See Glass fitter).....	Trimmers.
Fitter-up.....	(See Upfitter).....	Do.
Fluting-machine operator.	Operates a woodworking machine which cuts either channels or beads parallel and lengthwise, such as are seen on table and chair legs, columns, and bed posts. This operation can be and often is done on an upright molder.	Machine hands.
Frame maker.....	Assembles skeleton or frame of a case, door, mirror, or chair or other piece. Uses a brush to coat ends or joints with hot glue, drives them up tightly, and fastens in place with nails, screws, or clamps.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Framer.....	(See Frame maker).....	Do.
Furniture mover.....	Transfers, by hand truck, furniture to any part of the factory where needed.	Laborers.
Gimp tacker.....	Uses hammer and small nails to fasten a narrow strip of leather or cloth tape over the raw edge where the upholstering materials join.	Trimmers.
Glass cutter.....	Uses a diamond or other glass-cutting device to cut such glass parts as are used for mirrors, cabinets, china closets, etc., which are not of stock size.	Other employees.
Glass fitter.....	Fits, adjusts, and fastens glass into china closets or other cabinets, mirrors into frames, and also attaches hardware which unites the mirror frame to its frame holders.	Trimmers.
Glass setter.	(See Glass fitter).....	Do.
Glue-machine feeder, veneer.	(See Glue spreader, veneer).....	Veneers.
Glue mixer.....	Prepares glue for use. Heated glue is almost universally used in furniture making, and is bought in either flake, chip, thin cakes, or powder. This is usually soaked in cold water for about 20 minutes and then heated in a double boiler or glue pot, after hot water has been added. Amount of hot water varies with desired consistency.	Other employees.
Glue sizer.....	Applies coat of glue with a hand brush to designated parts which are later to be covered by pasting on cloth, leather, or paper.	Do.
Glue spreader, rough-stock.	(See Gluer, rough-stock).....	Gluers, rough-stock.
Glue spreader, veneer.	Feeds pieces of veneer into machine between two revolving rollers set one above the other, the lower roller revolving in a pan of glue, thus coating one side of each piece as it passes through the machine.	Veneers.
Glue-wheel hand.....	Spreads hot glue with a hand brush on the edge of each board which has already been planed to fit. These boards are then placed edge to edge in the clamps of the slowly revolving glue wheel to form wide sections, such as are used for table and desk tops or other similar parts. Glue hardens sufficiently in one revolution of wheel so that when it is full a dry section is taken off and replaced with a wet one. These replacements are repeated. The face of the wheel is several feet wide and each set of pieces is spokewise from the "hub."	Gluers, rough-stock.
Gluer, blocks.....	Applies hot glue with a hand brush to small blocks of wood and sticks these on inside corners of bureaus, tables, etc., to give added strength and support; also glues on drawer guides or slides.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Gluer, cabinets.....	Applies hot glue with a hand brush to joints of various parts or sections which form a cabinet, drives them up, and clamps or nails them in place.	Do.
Gluer, carvings.	(See Carving gluer or tacker).....	Trimmers.
Gluer, cases.....	(See Gluer, cabinets).....	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Gluer, clamps.....	(See Glue-wheel hand).....	Gluers, rough-stock.
Gluer, compe.....	(See Carving gluer or tacker).....	Trimmers.
Gluer, heavy-stock.....	(See Gluer, rough-stock).....	Gluers, rough-stock.
Gluer, joints.....	(See Gluer, cabinets).....	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Gluer, overlays.....	(See Carving gluer or tacker).....	Trimmers.
Gluer, rough-stock.....	Spreads hot glue with a brush on edges of boards or parts which are to be joined and draws them tightly together with clamps in which they are left until dry.	Gluers, rough-stock.
Gluer, small parts.....	Works at bench, using a hand brush to apply hot glue to joints of small parts or sections which are to be assembled, and presses them firmly together and, if necessary, uses clamps to hold them until dry.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Gluer, veneer.....	(See Glue spreader, veneer).....	Veneers.
Grader, lumber.....	(See Lumber grader).....	Other employees.

Factory terms of occupations, with definitions, and classification by Bureau of Labor Statistics—Continued

Factory term	Definition	Classified by bureau under—
Grainer, hand.....	Applies with a brush a coat of stain (usually lighter than previous color) and while still wet draws simulation of grain of wood on surface with a tool called a graining comb; then blends these colors by brushing gently with the tip of a soft, clean brush; or permits undercoat to dry, then covers it with a darker color, draws false grain free hand with a folded cloth, and finishes it by brushing it lightly. Sometimes a rubber roller containing the grain pattern is used.	Finishers.
Grainer, machine.....	Feeds pieces which are to be grained into machine consisting of 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.	Do.
Grinder, knife.....	(See Knife grinder).....	Other employees.
Grinder, tools.....	(See Tool grinder).....	Do.
Groove-machine operator.	Feeds, adjusts, and controls machine which cuts grooves of desired width and depth, with grain of wood, such as may be seen in sides of a bureau drawer where the bottom is placed.	Machine hands.
Hair picker.....	Takes hair from bales and feeds it into machine which tears or pulls it apart and removes any sticks, burrs, or other foreign substances that would cause unevenness in cushions or upholstered parts.	Other employees.
Hand gluer.....	(See Gluer, cabinets).....	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Hand-press operator, veneer.	(See Pressman, veneer).....	Veneerers.
Handy man.....	An employee of some degree of skill who has no regular specified duties, but does work in various positions as required, often substituting for absentees.	Other employees.
Heavy-stock gluer.....	(See Gluer, rough-stock).....	Gluers, rough-stock.
Helper.....	Assists in spray booth or around machines by passing materials to operator or removing parts from machines. Includes such workers as oil-bearers, tall boys, and other general helpers throughout factory, handling parts of product. (Does not include real apprentices or laborers.)	Helpers.
High-lighter.....	Uses steel wool, cloth, or other material to scrape or reduce color in specified sections of freshly stained pieces of furniture which are to receive this process. Removal of part of the stain is done without showing sharp contrast, thus creating a shadowy or clouded finish. Shadows are thus produced when the next coat of transparent stain or varnish is applied. Another method is to spray portions of light-colored wood with dark stains to produce the desired color tones.	Finishers.
Hog-machine feeder.....	Feeds waste lumber into machine which grinds it into small pieces for fuel purposes.	Laborers.
Hole filler.....	(See Putty man).....	Finishers.
Inspector.....	Examines parts at various stages of manufacture, and also assembled and finished product to see that proper material has been used, parts assembled correctly, drawers slide easily, doors open and shut without binding, and that various coats of finish are up to specifications.	Other employees.
Instructor.....	Teaches new employees in the performance of their duties, especially the operation of machines.	Do.
Jig sawyer.....	Operates very narrow, thin, vertical saw which works rapidly up and down through table of machines. It is used for cutting thin material, may cut patterns of scroll, and makes curves and sharp angles without binding the saw.	Machine hands.
Joiner, veneer.....	(See Taper, veneer).....	Veneerers.
Joint gluer.....	(See Gluer, cabinets).....	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Jointer operator.....	Feeds boards or other pieces of lumber into machine which dresses or cuts edge of each to a straight even surface so that any two pieces placed together will fit evenly.	Machine hands.
Knife grinder.....	Operates grinding devices, such as emery or sandstone wheels, and may use oilstones to sharpen blades and cutting tools of various woodworking machines.	Other employees.
Laborer.....	Performs common unskilled work about plant or yard, such as trucking or carrying materials, loading and unloading cars, sweeping, etc.	Laborers.
Lacer, springs.....	(See Spring tier).....	Spring setters.
Lacquer mixer.....	(See Color mixer).....	Other employees.
Lacquerer, brush work.	Applies lacquer with a hand brush to finished surface of parts of completed pieces.	Finishers.
Lacquerer, spray.....	(See Sprayer).....	Sprayers.
Lathe sander.....	(See Sander, machine).....	Machine hands.

Factory terms of occupations, with definitions, and classification by Bureau of Labor Statistics—Continued

Factory term	Definition	Classified by bureau under—
Lathe turner.....	Operates wood-turning lathes. Hand turner places stock between chucks of lathe and runs it at high speed while design is worked out free hand by tilting the skew gauge or chisel over a rest. Machine turning, however, is chiefly automatic; cutting devices are set in position and stock placed in chucks of lathe which is operated at high speed while it is being pressed against the cutting knives. A another method is known as "back-knife" or full automatic, which produces a specific design by automatic control.	Machine hands.
Layout man, pattern.....	Uses specifications as guide to draw a layout, which is a pattern or design of the work to be followed by the workmen.	Other employees.
Layout man, routing.....	Lays out a plan of sequence of operations to be followed in course of manufacture, what machines are to be used to perform each operation and sometimes which workman shall perform certain operations.	Do.
Layer-on, veneer.....	Stands back of glue-spreading machine, receives each piece of glue-coated veneer as it comes from the machine, and places it on stock to which it is to be glued. The next base (cheap wood to be veneered) is then placed on top of this, ready to receive the next piece of veneer.	Veneerers.
Linderman operator.....	Operates machine known as Linderman. Pieces of wood stock are fed into the machine which cuts a lock or wedge tongue on one piece while on another is cut a matched groove. These parts are automatically coated with glue and, moving in opposite directions toward center, the tongue is slipped into the groove, thus building a wider piece. This operation is repeated to form much wider pieces.	Machine hands.
Loader.....	(See Car loader; also Truck loader)	Laborers.
Lock-machine operator.....	Runs machine which cuts out section of wood from part of drawer or cabinet into which the lock is later fitted. Sometimes a dado or mortising machine may be used, this being governed by the lock used.	Machine hands.
Lugger.....	Transfers pieces of furniture by hand or truck to various parts of factory where needed or to shipping platform.	Laborers.
Lumber grader.....	Examines lumber to determine by fixed rules its standard of quality.	Other employees.
Lumber handler.....	Performs general work about yard, such as unloading lumber from railroad cars, stacking it in yard or sheds, and getting out stocks of lumber for machine department.	Laborers.
Lumber pillar.....	(See Stacker, lumber)	Do.
Lumber scaler.....	Estimates quantity of lumber needed for various parts, finished pieces, or a given number of articles.	Other employees.
Lumber stacker.....	(See Stacker, lumber)	Laborers.
Machine carver.....	(See Carver, machine)	Carvers, machine.
Machine hand.....	Operates any of various woodworking machines used for boring, lathe turning, planing, ripping, sanding, sawing, etc., of wood parts which go into the product or into crates or boxes. Operation of each of these machines is defined and arranged alphabetically in this glossary.	Machine hands.
Machine repairman.....	Tears down, makes necessary repairs, sets up, and adjusts any machine tool needing repair.	Other employees.
Machine repairman's helper.....	A workman with some mechanical skill who helps in handling heavy tools or parts, and assists in making repairs, under supervision of repairman.	Do.
Machine sander.....	(See Sander, machine)	Machine hands.
Machine setter.....	Sets up and adjusts cutting tools, regulates guides and other parts about machines which are to be operated by other workman.	Other employees.
Machinist.....	A skilled and experienced workman who repairs, adjusts, or sets machine tools to be operated by other workman; maintains machinery in proper running order and sometimes grinds tools and files and sets saws.	Do.
Machinist's helper.....	An employee with some mechanical skill who assists in making repairs, setting up or adjusting machines, or other similar work, under supervision of machinist.	Do.
Marker, for band saw.....	(See Band-saw marker)	Do.
Marker, shipping crates.....	Prints name and address of consignee on shipping crates, using paint cup, brush, and stencil.	Do.
Marker, veneer.....	Uses a pattern to draw diagrams on pieces of rough veneer to show specified shapes or sizes into which it is to be cut.	Veneerers.
Marquetry worker.....	Inlays ornamental woods of different tints so as to form designs or shapes, these small pieces being fixed in with glue. Designs are usually built up of wide pieces veneered together, the outer edge forming the design. This is sliced off with a thin saw into many repeats of the same design.	Do.

Factory terms of occupations, with definitions, and classification by Bureau of Labor Statistics—Continued

Factory term	Definition	Classified by bureau under—
Matcher-up	Matches colors, tints, shades, and grains of various pieces or completed furniture belonging in a group or suite, or of lumber or parts which are to be united to produce a uniform appearance in the finish of completed pieces.	Other employees.
Matcher, veneer	Selects and arranges pieces of veneer so that when cut and fitted together the color and grain in the several pieces will match and form figures and designs of the wood. These designs are used on drawer fronts, panels, and tops of various pieces.	Veneerers.
Mechanic	(See Machine repairman)	Other employees.
Millwright	An experienced power-transmission man who is capable of setting up and aligning machinery under unfavorable conditions. In small plants may also set and file saws, sharpen tools, and frequently repair machines.	Do.
Millwright's helper	A person with some mechanical skill who assists in setting up and aligning machinery, repairing tools, etc., under supervision of millwright.	Do.
Mirror-frame maker	(See Frame maker)	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Miter sawyer	Operates cross-cut saw, making angles or miters on ends of lumber. Edge miters are ripped on a universal saw.	Machine hands.
Mixer, glue	(See Glue mixer)	Other employees.
Mixer, lacquer	(See Color mixer)	Do.
Mixer, paints	do	Do.
Molding-machine operator	Sticks strips of lumber, one at a time, into machine which trims its edges to designated form or shape.	Machine hands.
Mortiser	Operates machine which cuts a recess called a mortise into a piece of wood for reception of tenon of another piece.	Do.
Moss picker	Feeds moss used for cushions, pads, etc., into special ginning machine which combs it and removes dirt, leaves, sticks, and other materials that would cause unevenness in cushions or upholstered parts.	Other employees.
Mover	(See Furniture mover)	Laborers.
Multiple carver	(See Carver, machine)	Carvers, machine.
Nash sander	Operates sanding machine used for smoothing surfaces of round parts. A special device on this machine is constructed of narrow strips of sandpaper which form a brushlike mass under which the spindle or round stock is revolved at high speed; thus strips of sandpaper find and smooth the curved surfaces and beads of these parts.	Machine hands.
Off-bearer, machine	Stands back of woodworking machines, receives stock parts as they come from machine, and piles them on trucks for transfer later to other workmen.	Helpers.
Off-bearer, spray booth	Moves away from sprayer pieces of furniture which have been sprayed.	Laborers.
Oiler, finishing	(See Filler)	Finishers.
Oiler, machinery	Cleans and oils shaft bearings, pulleys, motors, and other working parts of factory power-transmission equipment, or the machines themselves.	Other employees.
Other employees	This group includes all occupations in the industry other than the classified occupations. Each occupation had too few workers in number to warrant separate tabulation, and is defined and arranged alphabetically in this glossary.	Do.
Overlay gluer or tacker	(See Carving gluer or tacker)	Trimmers.
Packer	Arranges burlap, excelsior, or paper around pieces of furniture and puts them in crates, or wraps and packs small parts or sections in boxes for shipment. May also build crates around large pieces of furniture.	Craters, packers, and wrappers.
Pad maker	(See Cushion and pad maker)	Cushion and pad makers.
Paint mixer	(See Color mixer)	Other employees.
Painter	Applies with a hand brush paint or stains to pieces of furniture.	Finishers.
Panel framer	(See Frame maker)	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Paperer, chairs	(See Wrapper)	Craters, packers, and wrappers.
Patcher, cabinet work	(See Repairer, cabinet work)	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Patcher, upholstery	(See Repairer, upholstery)	Upholsterers.
Patcher, varnish, shellac, etc.	(See Repairer, varnish, shellac, etc.)	Finishers.
Patcher, veneer	(See Repairer, veneer)	Veneerers.
Patternmaker	Operates any of the woodworking machines necessary to fashion and shape wood patterns used in cutting or assembling pieces of furniture and, when necessary, assembles parts to form patterns.	Other employees.

Factory terms of occupations, with definitions, and classification by Bureau of Labor Statistics—Continued

Factory term	Definition	Classified by bureau under—
Patternmaker's helper	Assists patternmakers in preparing and cutting patterns.	Other employees.
Piler, lumber	(See Stackler, lumber)	Laborers.
Piler, stock	(See Stock piler)	Do.
Pipe fitter	Makes necessary repairs and adjustments in gas, steam, or water supply and waste systems of factory.	Other employees.
Pipe fitter's helper	Helps in handling heavy tools and pipe, cutting and threading pipes, screwing ends, etc., as directed by pipe fitter.	Do.
Planer operator	Feeds rough lumber into machine which, with revolving knives, dresses or smooths it to an even, clean surface and specified thickness.	Machine hands.
Pleat sewer	Stitches, by hand or machine, pleats which form parts of tops or sides of cushions, pads, or other sections of upholstery.	Sewers.
Plumber	Installs and repairs gas or water supply and waste systems about factory.	Other employees.
Plumber's helper	(See Pipe fitter's helper)	Do.
Polisher and rubber	Rubs by hand or machine each coat of dry finish to smooth the surface of pieces of furniture, using a cloth, felt brush, or rottenstone with pumice and water, crude oil and pumice, or similar preparation, and, to produce desired finish, last coat is given a polish.	Polishers and rubbers.
Post gluer	(See Glue-wheel hand)	Gluers, rough-stock.
Pressman, veneer	Places piles of freshly glued veneer panels in hand or power press, closes press tightly against them, and fastens clamps to hold them in position. These clamped piles are then removed from press and stacked until thoroughly dry.	Veneerers.
Putty man	Uses fingers and putty knife to fill with putty small holes, dents, and like imperfections in the surface of parts to be finished. This treatment is closely confined to cheaper grades of furniture.	Finishers.
Rabbit operator	Runs woodworking machine which cuts recesses in the edge of pieces of stock for reception of the lip of other pieces. These pieces are fed one at a time into the machine and may be made to fit at an angle or straight.	Machine hands.
Bed maker	(See Bed maker)	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Receiving clerk	Checks materials received on invoice, noting shortages, substitutions, or any other irregularities.	Other employees.
Redrier, veneer	(See Drier, veneer)	Do.
Refinisher	Uses hand brush or spray gun to apply varnish, shellac, or other stains to refinish pieces of furniture after cabinet repair work has been done, or changes the finish by sandpapering the surface and refinishing it by applying new coats of varnish, lacquer, etc. (See also Finisher).	Finishers.
Repairer, cabinetwork	Repairs broken or defective parts rejected by inspectors and which require cabinetwork.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Repairer, machines	(See Machine repairman)	Other employees.
Repairer, upholstery	Repairs torn, damaged, or defective sections of upholstering rejected by inspectors.	Upholsterers.
Repairer, varnish, shellac, etc.	Uses hand brush or spray gun to apply varnish, shellac, or other stains for repair of defective or marred surfaces or pieces of furniture rejected by inspectors.	Finishers.
Repairer, veneer	Repairs broken, cracked, blistered, or mismatched veneered parts rejected by inspectors.	Veneerers.
Kerf sawyer	Operates thin-blade band saw filed and set to cut a narrow kerf, splitting 1-inch or heavier lumber into thin boards as it is fed on edge over the saw table between two upright rollers placed immediately before the saw so as to hold the board steady as the saw passes through.	Machine hands.
Retoucher	(See Repairer, varnish, shellac, etc.)	Finishers.
Revolving-press operator	(See Glue-wheel hand)	Gluers, rough-stock.
Rip sawyer	Feeds lumber over saw table to a saw which cuts with the grain of the wood, gauging one dimension or section at a time.	Machine hands.
Rough-stock gluer	(See Gluer, rough-stock)	Gluers, rough-stock.
Routing-machine operator	Runs woodworking machine with rapidly revolving vertical spindle and cutter, used for scooping out the surface of pieces of wood.	Machine hands.
Rubber	(See Polisher and rubber)	Polishers and rubbers.
Sample maker	Assembles with extreme care complete pieces of furniture to be used in sample rooms.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Sander, belt	(See Sander, machine)	Machine hands.
Sander, disk	do.	Do.
Sander, drum	(See Drum sander)	Do.

Factory terms of occupations, with definitions, and classification by Bureau of Labor Statistics—Continued

Factory term	Definition	Classified by bureau under—
Sander, hand.....	Uses sand or emery paper or steel wool by hand, in cabinet department, to smooth rough joints or surfaces, sanding of which has been omitted in the machine room. In finishing department, surfaces are sanded after they have been filled and stained, and sometimes after other coats, depending on the finish desired.	Sanders, hand
Sander, lathe.....	(See Sander, machine)	Machine hands.
Sander, machine.....	Operates any of the sanding machines, as belt, disk, drum, lathe, spindle, etc., used for smoothing the surface of various stock parts. These parts are fed one at a time into the machine.	Do.
Sander, spindle.....	(See Sander, machine)	Do.
Saw filer.....	Sharpens, by hand with a file, teeth of saws for various woodworking machines. Also sets cutting width of saws.	Other employees.
Saw filer's helper.....	Works under supervision of saw filer.	Do.
Sawyer, band.....	(See Band sawyer)	Machine hands.
Sawyer, cratings.....	(See Crating sawyer)	Do.
Sawyer, cut-off.....	(See Cut-off sawyer)	Do.
Sawyer, equalizing.....	(See Equalizing sawyer)	Do.
Sawyer, jig.....	(See Jig sawyer)	Do.
Sawyer, miter.....	(See Miter sawyer)	Do.
Sawyer, resaw.....	(See Resaw sawyer)	Do.
Sawyer, rip.....	(See Rip sawyer)	Do.
Sawyer, swing.....	(See Swing sawyer)	Do.
Sawyer, trimmer.....	(See Trimmer sawyer)	Do.
Sawyer, universal.....	(See Universal sawyer)	Do.
Sawyer, veneer.....	(See Cutter, veneer)	Veneerers.
Scaler, lumber.....	(See Lumber scaler)	Other employees.
Scoping-machine operator.....	Operates woodworking machine which cuts out saddle form of wooden chair seats. This scoping operation is usually completed later by hand.	Machine hands.
Scraper, caul boards.....	(See Cleaner, caul boards)	Other employees.
Scraper, hand.....	Uses special hand tool, known as "spokeshave," which consists of a curved-edge cutting knife with end handles for dressing and smoothing sharply curved parts, as chair seats, legs, etc.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers
Scraper, machine.....	(See Scoping-machine operator)	Machine hands.
Seat maker, upholstery.....	Adjusts hair, moss, or other stuffing material in place over springs to form seat, pulls leather or tapestry evenly over these materials and uses hammer and small tacks to fasten them in place.	Upholsterers.
Seat scooper, hand.....	Uses special hand tool to scoop or cut out saddle form of wooden chair seats or complete the work on seats partly scooped by machine.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Seat scooper, machine.....	(See Scoping-machine operator)	Machine hands.
Set-up man.....	(See Machine setter)	Other employees.
Setter, machine.....	Do.	Do.
Setter, springs.....	(See Spring setter)	Spring setters.
Setter, tools.....	(See Machine setter)	Other employees.
Sewer.....	Stitches, by hand or machine, seams of cushions and pads; also false pleats that form part of the fronts of various articles of upholstered furniture.	Sewers.
Sewing-machine operator.....	Runs power sewing machine to stitch seams of cushions and pads; also false pleats that form part of the fronts of various articles of upholstered furniture.	Do.
Shader.....	(See High-lighter)	Finishers.
Shaper operator.....	Runs woodworking machine, especially used for moldings and other work with curved edges, which has revolving cutting knives on the head of a spindle upright in the center of the machine bed, the work being fed by hand. This machine is often termed "variety molder."	Machine hands.
Shellacker, brush work.....	Applies shellac with a hand brush to finished surface of parts or complete pieces.	Finishers.
Shellacker, spray.....	(See Sprayer)	Sprayers.
Shipping clerk.....	Supervises shipment of finished product by truck or train, maintains records of quantity and dates of shipments, destinations, etc.	Other employees.
Shipping-crate marker.....	(See Marker, shipping crates)	Do.
Shipping laborer.....	Handles furniture in shipping room or on loading platform and assists in placing it on trucks or freight cars for shipment.	Laborers.
Side-rail maker.....	(See Bed maker)	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Slasher.....	Operates saw which cuts long boards into sizes of roughly desired lengths. This is first operation in conversion of lumber into furniture.	Machine hands.
Spindle carver.....	Object to be carved is marked and held free hand against revolving tools of high-speed spindle while the marked designs are being traced. It is highly skilled, free-hand carving.	Carvers, machine.
Spindle sander.....	(See Sander, machine)	Machine hands.

Factory terms of occupations, with definitions, and classification by Bureau of Labor Statistics—Continued

Factory term	Definition	Classified by bureau under—
Sprayer.....	Operates spray gun to apply paint, shellac, varnish, etc., to finished surface of parts or completed pieces. This work is usually done in a booth specially designed for this purpose.	Sprayers.
Spring lacer.....	(See Spring tier)	Spring setters.
Spring setter.....	Places springs in proper position in frame; uses cord, especially prepared for this purpose, to lace and tie them firmly and securely in place so that they will form an even surface. A canvas covering is then stretched over them and fastened around the edges with small tacks. The proper lacing of these springs is the most difficult part of the work.	Do.
Spring tier.....	Uses cord especially prepared for this purpose to lace and tie springs firmly and securely in place so that they will form an even surface. This work is usually done by spring setters.	Do.
Stacker, lumber.....	Unloads lumber from railroad cars or trucks and piles it in sheds under cover, or, if in open yard, arranges it with an incline so that the top of the stack will shed water. Also places cross strips for ventilation purposes between each layer of lumber. These ventilating strips are also sometimes used in storage sheds, depending on condition of lumber.	Laborers.
Stacker, veneer.....	Removes tightly clamped piles of veneered panels from presses and stacks them in a dry place until glue thoroughly hardens.	Veneerers.
Stainer.....	Dips stock pieces into a vat of stain, or uses a hand brush to apply it to finished surface of parts or completed pieces.	Finishers.
Steam fitter.....	(See Pipe fitter)	Other employees.
Sticker operator.....	Feeds strips of lumber into woodworking machine which dresses its two sides with one operation to form pieces of moldings.	Machine hands.
Switcher.....	(See Sawyer)	Sawyers.
Stock assembler.....	Gets out of storage racks or piles required number of cut parts for various jobs and brings them together for assembler, or selects stocks of lumber from storage sheds as needed for machine department.	Laborers.
Stock chaser.....	Maintains a check on orders as to number of pieces being made, stages of progress of work, and when product is expected to be finished. Also looks up delayed parts for orders.	Other employees.
Stock-clerk helper.....	Assists in handling supplies for various departments.....	Do.
Stock cutter.....	Operates swing or other saw in cutting to length or to width stock parts of specified dimensions.	Machine hands.
Stock handler.....	Piles stock parts or pieces of furniture on trucks or removes them from loaded trucks.	Laborers.
Stock mover.....	Uses truck to transfer parts or completed pieces of furniture wherever needed about the factory.	Do.
Stock piler.....	Arranges lumber or stock parts in stacks or piles, grouped by sizes, lengths, grade, kinds of lumber, etc.	Do.
Stock-room man.....	Has charge of supplies, such as paints, stains, etc., trimmings, hardware, and upholstery materials. Gives out these supplies when needed, maintains records of quantities on hand, and when and where used.	Other employees.
Stool maker.....	(See Chair assembler)	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Striper, hand.....	(See Decorator, paints)	Finishers.
Stuffer, cushions.....	(See Cushion and pad maker)	Cushion and pad makers.
Surfacing-machine operator.....	(See Planer operator)	Machine hands.
Sweeper.....	Uses a broom or brush to clean factory floors under and around machines and removes refuse.	Laborers.
Swing sawyer.....	Places material on saw table in a fixed position; the saw, which is suspended, is pulled forward by hand, cutting cross grain, either at right angles or on a miter.	Machine hands.
Table maker.....	Assembles various parts to form sections or complete tables and uses glue, screws, or nails to fasten them securely together.	Assemblers and cabinetmakers.
Tacker, carvings.....	(See Carving gluer or tacker)	Trimmers.
Tacker, compo.....	do.	Do.
Tacker, gimp.....	(See Gimp tacker)	Do.
Tacker, overlays.....	(See Carving gluer or tacker)	Do.
Tall boy.....	(See Off-bearer, machine)	Helpers.
Tallyman.....	Measures and records amount and grades of lumber stacked and taken from stacks or railroad cars.	Other employees.
Taper, veneer.....	Feeds edges of matched veneer into taping machine, which joins them with a gummed paper tape fastened to outer or face side. This gummed paper is removed after the veneer has been cemented to its base.	Veneerers.

Factory terms of occupations, with definitions, and classification by Bureau of Labor Statistics—Continued

Factory term	Definition	Classified by bureau under—
Tearer down, clamps..... Tenonner hand.....	(See Clamp remover) Runs machine which cuts tenon on end of a wood-stock part to fit into the mortise of another part.	Laborers. Machine hands.
Tool grinder.....	Operates grinding machines to sharpen cutting edges of bits, blades, cutters, etc., both for hand and machine use, throughout factory. This work is sometimes done by a machinist.	Other employees.
Tool setter..... Tow picker.....	(See Machine setter) Opens bales of tow and feeds it into a machine which loosens it to a uniform condition and removes any foreign substances that would cause unevenness in cushions or upholstered parts.	Do. Do.
Trim-table operator..... Trimmer.....	(See Trimmer sawyer) Puts on metal parts, such as handles, knobs, locks, connecting parts for beds and mirrors (which do not require wood fitting), sets glass, pastes linings in drawers, tacks gimp or leather binding on upholstering, and tacks or glues carvings, overlays, or compo parts to fronts of pieces of furniture.	Machine hands. Trimmers.
Trimmer sawyer.....	Operates saw which trims ends of boards or other pieces to a true square by feeding them on a movable table at right angles to saw.	Machine hands.
Trimmer, veneer..... Truck loader.....	(See Cutter, veneer) Places furniture, stock parts, lumber, or other materials on trucks for transfer to other parts of factory or for shipment.	Veneerers. Laborers.
Truck unloader.....	Removes furniture, stock parts, lumber, or other materials from loaded trucks and stores where needed.	Do.
Trucker, hand.....	Pushes loaded or empty trucks about factory. May also load and unload them.	Do.
Turner, automatic..... Turner, hand.....	(See Lathe turner) do.	Machine hands. Do. Do.
Universal sawyer.....	Operates a saw which, with slight adjustments, may be used to rip, crosscut, miter, groove, or otherwise cut stock parts.	Do.
Universal woodwork- ing-machine opera- tor.....	Operates machine known as "Universal," which will saw crosscut or rip, joint, shape, bore, or straight mortise stock parts. These operations may be performed singly by a lone operator or several at a time by as many operators.	Do.
Unloader, trucks..... Upfitter.....	(See Truck unloader) Puts on metal parts, such as handles, knobs, connecting parts for beds, mirrors, etc., which do not require any cutting or fitting to wood parts.	Laborers. Trimmers.
Upholsterer.....	Adjusts hair, moss, or other materials in place over springs which have already been set in the frame and covered with canvas, or over arms, backs, etc.; pulls leather or tapestry evenly over these materials and uses a hammer and small tacks to fasten them in place. Some upholsterers specialize on certain parts, as arms or backs of chairs.	Upholsterers.
Utility man..... Variety molder..... Varnisher, brushwork.....	(See Handy man) (See Shaper operator) Applies varnish with a hand brush to finished surface of parts or complete pieces.	Other employees. Machine hands. Finishers.
Varnisher, spray..... Veneer cutter..... Veneer drier..... Veneer joiner..... Veneer matcher..... Veneer pressman..... Veneer sawyer..... Veneer stacker..... Veneer taper..... Veneerer.....	(See Sprayer) (See Cutter, veneer) (See Drier, veneer) (See Taper, veneer) (See Matcher, veneer) (See Pressman, veneer) (See Cutter, veneer) (See Stacker, veneer) (See Taper, veneer) This group includes those who perform various kinds of work about the veneer department, as cutters, joiners, glue spreaders, layers-on, markers, matchers, marquetry workers, pressmen, tapers, and repairers of veneer. Each occupation had too few workers in number to warrant separate tabulation, and is defined and arranged alphabetically in this glossary.	Sprayers. Veneerers. Other employees. Veneerers. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Waxer.....	Applies specially prepared wax with a cloth or felt pad and, when it is about "set," rubs it until smooth and dry to produce a highly polished wax finish.	Polishers and rubbers.
Welt sewer.....	Operates power sewing machine to stitch welts or false pleats in cushions for upholstered furniture.	Sewers.
Wrapper.....	Arranges paper or burlap around polished surfaces of pieces of furniture for shipment.	Craters, packers, and wrappers.
Yard laborer.....	Unloads and stacks lumber and gets out stocks of lumber for machine department.	Laborers.

LIST OF BULLETINS OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The following is a list of all bulletins of the Bureau of Labor Statistics published since July, 1911, except that in the case of bulletins giving the results of periodic surveys of the bureau only the latest bulletin on any one subject is here listed.

A complete list of the reports and bulletins issued prior to July, 1912, as well as the bulletins published since that date, will be furnished on application. Bulletins marked thus () are out of print.*

Conciliation and arbitration (including strikes and lockouts).

- *No. 124. Conciliation and arbitration in the building trades of Greater New York. [1918.]
- *No. 133. Report of the industrial council of the British Board of Trade on its inquiry into industrial agreements. [1913.]
- *No. 139. Michigan copper district strike. [1914.]
- *No. 144. Industrial court of the cloak, suit, and skirt industry of New York City. [1914.]
- *No. 145. Conciliation, arbitration, and sanitation in the dress and waist industry of New York City. [1914.]
- No. 191. Collective bargaining in the anthracite-coal industry. [1915.]
- *No. 198. Collective agreements in the men's clothing industry. [1915.]
- No. 233. Operation of the industrial disputes investigation act of Canada. [1918.]
- No. 255. Joint industrial councils in Great Britain. [1919.]
- No. 283. History of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, 1917 to 1919.
- No. 287. National War Labor Board: History of its formation, activities, etc. [1921.]
- *No. 303. Use of Federal power in settlement of railway labor disputes. [1922.]
- *No. 341. Trade agreement in the silk-ribbon industry of New York City. [1923.]
- No. 402. Collective bargaining by actors. [1926.]
- No. 468. Trade agreements, 1927.
- No. 481. Joint industrial control in the book and job printing industry. [1928.]

Cooperation.

- No. 313. Consumers' cooperative societies in the United States in 1920.
- No. 314. Cooperative credit societies (credit unions) in America and in foreign countries. [1922.]
- No. 437. Cooperative movement in the United States in 1925 (other than agricultural).
- No. 451. Consumers', credit, and productive cooperative societies, 1926.

Employment and unemployment.

- *No. 109. Statistics of unemployment and the work of employment offices in the United States. [1918.]
- *No. 172. Unemployment in New York City, N. Y. [1915.]
- *No. 183. Regularity of employment in the women's ready-to-wear garment industries. [1915.]
- *No. 193. Unemployment in the United States. [1918.]
- *No. 196. Proceedings of Employment Managers' Conference, held in Minneapolis, Minn., January 19 and 20, 1910.
- *No. 302. Proceedings of the conference of Employment Managers' Association of Boston, Mass., held May 10, 1916.
- No. 306. The British system of labor exchanges. [1916.]
- *No. 227. Proceedings of Employment Managers' Conference, Philadelphia, Pa., April 2 and 3, 1917.
- *No. 335. Employment system of the Lake Carriers' Association. [1918.]
- *No. 241. Public employment offices in the United States. [1918.]
- *No. 247. Proceedings of Employment Managers' Conference, Rochester, N. Y., May 9-11, 1918.
- *No. 310. Industrial unemployment: A statistical study of its extent and causes. [1922.]
- No. 409. Unemployment in Columbus, Ohio, 1921 to 1925.
- No. 542. Report of the Advisory Committee on Employment Statistics. [1931.]
- No. 544. Unemployment-benefit plans in the United States and unemployment insurance in foreign countries. [1931.]
- *No. 533. Fluctuation in employment in Ohio, 1914 to 1929.
- No. 555. Social and economic character of unemployment in Philadelphia, April, 1930.

Foreign labor laws.

- *No. 142. Administration of labor laws and factory inspection in certain European countries. [1914.]
- No. 404. Labor legislation of Uruguay. [1920.]
- No. 510. Labor legislation of Argentina. [1930.]
- No. 529. Workmen's compensation legislation of the Latin American countries. [1930.]
- No. 549. Labor legislation of Venezuela. [1931.]
- No. 554. Labor legislation of Paraguay. [1931.]
- No. 559. Labor legislation of Ecuador. [1931.]
- No. 569. Labor legislation of Mexico. [1932.]

Housing.

- *No. 153. Government aid to home owning and housing of working people in foreign countries. [1914.]
- No. 263. Housing by employers in the United States. [1920.]
- No. 285. Building operations in representative cities, 1920.
- No. 545. Building permits in principal cities of the United States in [1921 to] 1930.

Wages and hours of labor.

- *No. 146. Wages and regularity of employment and standardization of piece rates in the dress and waist industry of New York City. [1914.]
- *No. 147. Wages and regularity of employment in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry. [1914.]
- No. 161. Wages and hours of labor in the clothing and cigar industries, 1911 to 1913.
- *No. 163. Wages and hours of labor in the building and repairing of steam railroad cars, 1907 to 1913.
- *No. 190. Wages and hours of labor in the cotton, woolen, and silk industries, 1907 to 1914.
- *No. 204. Street-railway employment in the United States. [1917.]
- No. 218. Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1915: With a glossary of occupations.
- *No. 226. Wages and hours of labor in the lumber, millwork, and furniture industries, 1915.
- No. 265. Industrial survey in selected industries in the United States, 1919.
- No. 297. Wages and hours of labor in the petroleum industry, 1920.
- No. 356. Productivity costs in the common-brick industry. [1924.]
- No. 358. Wages and hours of labor in the automobile-tire industry, 1923.
- No. 369. Time and labor costs in manufacturing 100 pairs of shoes, 1923.
- No. 385. Wages and hours of labor in the paper and pulp industry, 1923.
- No. 394. Wages and hours of labor in metalliferous mines, 1924.
- No. 407. Labor cost of production and wages and hours of labor in the paper box-board industry. [1923.]
- No. 412. Wages, hours, and productivity in the pottery industry, 1925.
- No. 418. Hours and earnings in anthracite and bituminous coal mining, 1922 and 1924.
- No. 484. Wages and hours of labor of common street laborers, 1928.
- No. 499. History of wages in the United States from colonial times to 1928.
- No. 502. Wages and hours of labor in the motor-vehicle industry, 1928.
- No. 504. Wages and hours of labor in the hosiery and underwear industries, 1907 to 1928.
- No. 514. Pennsylvania Railroad wage data. From Report of Joint Fact Finding Committee in the wage negotiations in 1927.
- No. 518. Hours and earnings in bituminous-coal mining, 1929.
- No. 523. Wages and hours in the manufacture of airplanes and aircraft engines, 1929.
- No. 525. Wages and hours of labor in the Portland cement industry, 1929.
- No. 526. Wages and hours of labor in the furniture industry, 1910 to 1929.
- No. 532. Wages and hours of labor in the cigarette manufacturing industry, 1930.
- No. 533. Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1910 to 1930.
- No. 534. Labor conditions in the Territory of Hawaii, 1929-1930.
- No. 535. Wages and hours of labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, 1929.
- No. 537. Wages and hours of labor in the dyeing and finishing of textiles, 1930.
- No. 539. Wages and hours of labor in cotton goods manufacturing, 1910 to 1930.
- No. 546. Wages and hours in rayon and other synthetic manufacturing, 1930.
- No. 547. Wages and hours in cane-sugar refining industry, 1930.
- No. 551. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1910 to 1930.
- No. 557. Wages and hours in the men's clothing industry, 1911 to 1930.
- No. 560. Wages and hours of labor in the lumber industry in the United States, 1930.
- No. 566. Union scales of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1931.
- No. 567. Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1931. (In press.)
- No. 568. Wages and hours of labor in the manufacture of silk and rayon goods, 1931.
- No. 570. Wages and hours of labor in foundries and machine shops, 1931. (In press.)

Welfare work.

- *No. 123. Employers' welfare work. [1913.]
- No. 222. Welfare work in British munition factories. [1917.]
- *No. 250. Welfare work for employes in industrial establishments in the United States. [1919.]
- No. 458. Health and recreation activities in industrial establishments, 1926.

Wholesale prices.

- *No. 264. Index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States and foreign countries. [1921.]
- No. 453. Revised index numbers of wholesale prices, 1923 to July, 1927.
- No. 543. Wholesale prices, 1930.

Women and children in industry.

- *No. 116. Hours, earnings, and duration of employment of wage-earning women in selected industries in the District of Columbia. [1913.]
- *No. 117. Prohibition of night work of young persons. [1913.]
- *No. 118. Ten-hour maximum working-day for women and young persons. [1913.]
- No. 119. Working hours of women in the pea canneries of Wisconsin. [1913.]
- *No. 122. Employment of women in power laundries in Milwaukee. [1913.]
- No. 160. Hours, earnings, and conditions of labor of women in Indiana mercantile establishments and garment factories. [1914.]
- *No. 167. Minimum-wage legislation in the United States and foreign countries. [1915.]
- *No. 175. Summary of the report on conditions of women and child wage earners in the United States. [1915.]
- *No. 176. Effect of minimum-wage determination in Oregon. [1915.]
- *No. 180. The boot and shoe industry in Massachusetts as a vocation for women. [1915.]
- *No. 182. Unemployment among women in department and other retail stores of Boston, Mass. [1916.]
- No. 193. Dressmaking as a trade for women in Massachusetts. [1916.]
- No. 215. Industrial experience of trade-school girls in Massachusetts. [1917.]
- *No. 217. Effect of workmen's compensation laws in diminishing the necessity of industrial employment of women and children. [1917.]
- *No. 223. Employment of women and juveniles in Great Britain during the war. [1917.]
- No. 233. Women in the lead industries. [1919.]
- No. 467. Minimum wage legislation in various countries. [1928.]
- No. 558. Labor conditions of women and children in Japan. [1931.]

Workmen's insurance and compensation (including laws relating thereto)

- *No. 101. Care of tuberculous wage earners in Germany. [1912.]
- *No. 102. British national insurance act, 1911.
- *No. 103. Sickness and accident insurance law in Switzerland. [1912.]
- No. 107. Law relating to insurance of salaried employees in Germany. [1913.]
- *No. 165. Compensation for accidents to employees of the United States. [1914.]
- *No. 212. Proceeding of the conference on social insurance called by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, Washington, D. C., December 5-9, 1916.
- *No. 243. Workmen's compensation legislation in the United States and foreign countries, 1917 and 1918.
- No. 301. Comparison of workmen's compensation insurance and administration. [1922.]
- No. 312. National health insurance in Great Britain, 1911 to 1921.
- *No. 379. Comparison of workmen's compensation laws of the United States as of January 1, 1925.
- No. 477. Public-service retirement systems, United States and Europe. [1929.]
- No. 499. Workmen's compensation legislation of the United States and Canada as of January 1, 1929. (With text of legislation enacted in 1927 and 1928.)
- No. 529. Workmen's compensation legislation of the Latin American countries. [1939.]

Miscellaneous series.

- *No. 174. Subject index of the publications of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics up to May 1, 1915.
- No. 208. Profit sharing in the United States. [1916.]
- No. 242. Food situation in central Europe, 1917.
- No. 254. International labor legislation and the society of nations. [1919.]
- No. 268. Historical survey of international action affecting labor. [1920.]
- No. 282. Mutual relief associations among Government employees in Washington, D. C. [1921.]
- No. 319. The Bureau of Labor Statistics: its history, activities, and organization. [1922.]
- No. 328. Methods of procuring and computing statistical information of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. [1923.]
- No. 342. International Seaman's Union of America: A study of its history and problems. [1923.]
- No. 346. Humanity in government. [1923.]
- No. 372. Convict labor in 1923.
- No. 386. Cost of American almshouses. [1925.]
- No. 398. Growth of legal-aid work in the United States. [1925.]
- No. 401. Family allowances in foreign countries. [1925.]
- No. 461. Labor organizations in Chile. [1928.]
- *No. 465. Beneficial activities of American trade-unions. [1928.]
- No. 479. Activities and functions of a State department of labor. [1928.]
- No. 483. Conditions in the shoe industry in Haverhill, Mass., 1928.
- *No. 489. Care of aged persons in United States. [1929.]
- No. 503. Director of homes for the aged in the United States. [1929.]
- No. 506. Handbook of American trade-unions. 1929 edition.
- No. 518. Personnel research agencies. 1930 edition.
- No. 541. Handbook of labor statistics. 1931 edition.
- No. 561. Public old-age pensions in the United States and in foreign countries. [1932.]
- No. 565. Park recreation areas in the United States, 1930.