u. Bureau of the census bureau of census

E. DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR

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TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1910

## Volume IX

# MANUFACTURES <br> 1909 

REPORTS BY STATES, WITH STATISTICS FOR PRINCIPAL CITIES
prepared under the supervision of william m. stewart cher statistician for manufactures

# THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON INDUSTRY. 

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Summary for the United States: 1909.-The industry "carriages and wagons and materials" includes the manufacture of all varieties of carriages, wagons, sleighs, and sleds (except children's carriages and sleds), and also the manufacture of parts and materials, such as bodies, tops, cushions, hubs, felloes, spokes, wheels, whiffletrees, carriage boots and aprons, axles, dashboards, neck yokes, whip sockets, etc. Many small carriage and wagon repair shops were not canvassed by the census, no such shop being included unless it made five or more complete vehicles during the census year, but a great doal of repair work was done incidentally by the establishments that were canvassed.

Table 1 distinguishes two classes of establishments: (1) Those whose chief products were complete carriages and wagons, and (2) those whose chiof products were carriage and wagon parts or materials.

The 5,492 establishments in both branches of the industry gave employment in 1909 to an average of 82,944 persons, of whom 69,928 were wage earners, and paid $\$ 45,555,126$ in salaries and wages. The total cost of materials used in 1909 was $\$ 81,951,288$, which was equal to about half ( 51.3 per cent. ) of the total value of products ( $\$ 159,892,547$ ), while the value added to materials by manufacture was $\$ 77,941,259$.

A considerable part of the value of products reported represents receipts for repair work.

Of the 5,492 establishments canvassed for 1909, 4,870 , or 88.7 per cent, were engaged primarily in the manufacture of carriages and wagons, and of the total value of products, $\$ 125,366,912$, or 78.4 per cent, was contributed by this class of establishments.


Comparison with earlier censuses.-Table 2 summarizes the statistics of the industry for each census from 1879 to 1909, inclusive.

| Table 2 | CARTIAGES AND WhGons and materials. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number or amount. |  |  |  |  | Per cent of increase. 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1909 | 1004 | 1899 | 1889 | 1870 | $\begin{aligned} & 1899 \\ & 1909 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1904- \\ & 1909 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1899 \\ 1904 \end{gathered}$ | $1889$ | $1870-188$ |
| Number of establishments. | 5, 482 | 5,588 | 6,792 | 5,111 | 4,253 | -19.1 | -1.7 | $-17.7$ | 32.0 | 20.2 |
| Persons engaged in the industry ........................... | 82,944 | 90,751 |  |  |  |  | -8.6 |  |  |  |
| Proprietors and firm membors........................ | 6,213 | 6,575 | (2) | (2) | (2) | - 4 | $-8.5$ |  |  |  |
| Salaried employees....................................... | 6,803 69,928 | 6,294 777882 | 5,026 73,812 | ${ }^{(2)} 66,521$ | (2) 52.896 | 35.4 -5.3 | 8.1 -10.2 | 25.2 5.5 |  | (8) |
| Wage earners (average number)...................... Primary horsepower............................ | 69,928 128,032 | 77,882 106,159 | 73,812 83,771 | 66,521 49,458 | 52,896 10,813 | $-5.3$ | -10.2 18.7 | 5.5 26.7 | (8) 69.4 | $\begin{aligned} & \left.{ }^{8}\right) \\ & 357.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Capital............. | \$175, 473,728 | \$152, 344, 657 | \$128, 961, 660 | \$108,483, 418 | \$45,008, 211 | 36.1 | 15.2 | 18.1 | 21.1 | 136.6 |
| Expenses...................................................... | 139, 176, 014 | 134, 684,694 | 112, 099, 699 | 99,623,941 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 24.2 | 3.4 | 20.1 | 12.5 |  |
| Services...................................................... | 45, 655,126 | 44,943, 700 | 38,324, 427 | 39, 896, 254 | 21,721, 610 | 18.9 | 1.4 | 17.3 | $-3.0$ | 83.7 |
| Salarles.. | 7,960,207 | 6,581,021 | 4, 759, 114 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{2}$ (2) | 67.3 | 21.0 | 38.3 |  | ....... |
| Wages.. | 37, 594, 919 | 38,362,679 | 33,565, 313 | (2) | (2) | 12.0 | $-2.0$ | 14.3 |  |  |
| Materials. | 81, 951,288 | 77, 527,911 | 66,771,919 | 53, 410,673 | 35, 378,181 | 22.7 | 5.7 | 16.1 | 25.0 | 51.0 |
| Miscellaneous. | 11, 669, 600 | 12,113, 083 | 7,003,383 | 6,317,014 | ${ }^{7}{ }^{(2)} 000$ | 66.6 | -3.7 2.6 | 73.0 | 10.9 |  |
|  | 159, 892, 547 | 155, 868, 849 | 138,201, 763 | 148,942,634 | 75,005,969 | 15.6 | 2.6 | 12.7 | 16.2 | 58.4 |
| Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials). | 77,941, 259 | 78,340,938 | 71, 480, 844 | 65, 631,901 | 39,687, 788 | 9.0 | -0.5 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 65.1 |

1 A minus sign (-) donotes decrease. Where percentages are omitted, comparable fignres are not avaliable.

The carriage and wagon industry has existed in this country since early colonial times, and its growth up to the census of 1904 about kept pace with the increase of population. The advent of the automobile, and later of the motor truck, has had a decidedly retarding
influence on the industry. Many establishments reported at censuses prior to 1909 or 1904 as manufacturing carriages and wagons have since turned wholly or in part to the manufacture of automobiles and have been assigned to the automobile industry.

The value of products reported for 1909, while more than double that in 1879 , was only 15.6 per cent in excess of that in 1899. The greatest increase in value of products, $843,876,665$, or 58.4 per cent, was between 1879 and 1889. There was a moderate increase from 1899 to 1904 but only a very slight increase from 1904 to 1909 . Between 1899 and 1909
there was a decrease in number of establishments and of wage earners, while seven of the items included in the table show a decrease between 1904 and 1909.

Summary, by states.-Table 3 summarizes by states the more important statistics of the industry, the states being arranged according to the value of products reported for 1909 .

| rable 3 <br> STATE. | carriages and wagons and maternals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber of } \\ \text { estab- } \\ \text { lish- } \\ \text { ments: } \\ 1900 \end{gathered}$ | Wage earners. |  |  |  | Value of products. |  |  |  | Value added by manufacture. |  |  |  | Per cent ofincrease. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aver. } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { num- } \\ \text { ber: } \\ 19009 \end{gathered}$ | Percentoftotal:1909 | Rank. |  | $\underset{1909}{\text { Amount: }}$ | Per cent of total: 1909 | Rank. |  | ${ }_{1909}$ | Per cent of total: 1909 | Rank. |  | Wage carners (average number). |  |  | Value of products. |  |  | Valne added by manufacture. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1909 | 1004 |  |  | 1009 | 1.904 |  |  | 1909 | 1904 | $\begin{aligned} & 1890- \\ & 1909 \end{aligned}$ | 1904 1909 | 1899- | 1899- | 1904 | 1899 1904 | 1899 1909 | $\begin{aligned} & 1904- \\ & 1909 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1800- \\ & 1904 \end{aligned}$ |
| United States... | 5,492 | 69, 928 | 100.0 |  |  | \$159,892,547 | 100.0 |  |  | 577, 941, 259 | 100.0 |  |  | $-5.3$ | $-10.2$ | 5.5 |  | 2.6 | 12.7 | 9.0 | $-0.5$ | 9.8 |
| Ohio.. | 407 | 8,815 | 12. 6 | 2 | 1. | 21, 949,459 | 13.7 |  | 1 | 10, 535,458 | 13.5 | 1 |  | -24. 4 | -20.1 | $-5.4$ | $-3.7$ | -8.6 | 6.3 | -0.8 | -5.5 | 4.9 |
| Tndiana. | 221 | 8,867 | 12.7 | 1 | 2 | 21, 655, 440 | 13.5 | 2 | 2 | 9, 197,717 | 11.8 | 2 | 3 | 1.8 | $-5.7$ | 7.9 | 37.0 | 12.4 | 21.8 | 26.7 | 9.6 | 15.8 |
| Thlinois... | 325 | 5,852 | 8.4 | 5 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 10, 831,283 | 10.5 | 3 | 6 | 7, 351,948 | 9.4. | 4 | 6 | 34.7 | 13.5 | 18.0. | 87.0 | 47.7 | 26.5 | 58.1 | 30.2 | 21.4 |
|  | 610 | 6,116 | 8.7 10.7 | 4 3 | 3 | $13,202,531$ $12,748,383$ | 8.3 8.0 | 4 | 4 | $7,483,813$ $7,041,358$ | 9.6 | 3 | 2 | -18.3 | -22.5 | 15.4 | $-5.1$ | $-9.2$ | 4.6 | -7.5 | -11.4 | 4.4 |
| Miehiga | 212 |  | 5 | 6 | 5 |  | 0 | O | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin | 286 | 3,437 | 4.9 | 7 | 7 | 8,899, 171 | 5. 6 | 7 | 7 | 3,736, 572 | 4.8 | 7 | 7 |  | -6. | 5.9 |  | 10 | 15. | 8.2 | 1 | 20.8 |
| Missouri | 243 | 3, 302 | 4.7 | 8 | 8 | 8, 408,856 | 5.3 | 8 | 8 | 3, 609,026 | 4.6 | 8 | 8 | 10.5 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 21. | 10. | 10. | 8.2 | -0. 0 | 10.4 |
| Kentucky | 161 | 2,777 | 4.0 | 0 | 9 | 5, 141, 107 | 3.2 | 9 | 9 | 2, 428, 601 | 3.1 | 9 | 10 | 23.6 | 1.6 | 21.7 | 40.3 | -6. 6 | 50.2 | 89.6 | 0.8 | 2.8 |
| Iowa..... | 119 | 1,441 | 2.1 | 14 | 16. | 4,786, 321 | 3.0 | 10 | 12 | 2,038,810 | 2.6 | 10 | 12 | $-15.8$ | 11.0 | 24.1 | 20.0 | 42.0 | -15.5 | -0.1 | 20.8 | 54.5 |
| North Carolina. | 138 | 1,629 | 2.3 | 11 | 14 | 3,282, 634 | 2.1 | 11 | 15 | 2, 389, 128 | 1.8 | 14 | 18 |  |  | 71.6 |  |  | 118.4 |  |  | 101.4 |
| Now Jersey | 256 | 1,601 | 2.3 | 12 | 11 | 3, 250, 456 | 2.0 | 12 | 11 | I, 970, 697 | 2.5 | 11 | 11 | -24.4 | $-19.4$ | -6.2 | $-17.0$ | -6.1 | -11.6 | -14.5 | $-6.7$ | -8.4 |
| Massachusett | 177 | 1,539 | 2.2 | 13 | 10 | 3, 184, 835 | 2.0 | 13 | 10 | 1,903, 054 | 2.4 | 12 | 9 | -53.0 | -39.2 | -22.7 | - 49.4 | -35.3 | $-21.7$ | -45.4 | -34.2 | $-17.0$ |
| Temnessee. | 129 | 1,706 | 2.4 | 10 | 12 | 3, 030, 613 | 1.9 | 14 | 18 | $1,600,187$ | 2.1 | 13 | 13 | 17.5 | $-9.7$ | 63.3 | 79.7 | $-7.3$ | 93.7 | 75.4 | -0.6 | 76.3 |
| Georgia. | 83 | 1,059 | 1.5 | 10 | 17 | 2,560, 031 | 1.6 | 15 | 16 | $1,192,629$ | 1.5 | 17 | 17 | 31.1 | $-5.0$ | 38.0 | 94.4 | 11.2 | 74.9 | 52.4 | 10.4 | 38.1 |
| Virginia. | 130 | 1,329 | 1.9 | 15 | 15 | $2,485,221$ | 1.6 | 16 | 17 | 1,201,941 | 1.6 | 10 | 16 | 37.9 | -0.2 | 38.2 | 56.7 |  | 44.5 | 34.8 | 9.7 | 22.9 |
| Minnesota | 134 | 868 | 1.2 | 18 | 20 | 2, 174, 705 | 1.4 | 17 | 19 | I, 191, 707 | 1.5 | 18 | 19 | -25.6 | -6.0 | $-20.9$ | 3.2 | 16.4 | $-11.4$ | 4.2 | 19.1 | -12.5 |
| California | 155 | 760 | 1.1 | 19 | 18 | 2,052, 434 | 1.3 | 18 | 14 | 1, 203, 368 | 1. 6 | 15 | 14 | $-17.7$ | -22.4 | 6.2 |  | $-12.8$ | 19.0 | 0.2 | $-19.8$ | 25.0 |
| Arizansas. | 58 | 973 | 1.4 | 17 | 22 | 1,664,467 | 1.0 | 19 | 23 | 1844,811 | 1.1 | 19 | 23 | 179.6 | 111.5 | 32, 2 | 199.8 | 115.5 | 39.1 | 245.9 | 98. 1 | 74.6 |
| Maryland | 125 | 757 | 1.1 | 20 | 19 | 1,330, 068 | 0.8 | 20 | 20 | 788, 890 | 1.0 | 20 | 20 | -1.6 | $-20.0$ | 23.0 | 34.2 | $-10.4$ | 49.8 | 30.2 | 0.3 | 29.9 |
| Connecticut | 92 | 578 | 0.8 | 21 | 13 | 1,070, 582 | 0.7 | 21 | 18 | 693, 941 | 0.8 | 21 | 15 | -64. 8 | -61.6 | -8.3 | -66. | 51 | -30. | -63. 9 | $-50.5$ | -27.0 |
| Maine. | 150 | 472 | 0.7 | 22 | 23 | 966, 093 | 0.0 | 22 | 21 | 568, 935 | 0.7 | 22 | 21 | 37.2 | 2.8 | 33.4 | 34.2 |  | 32.8 | 28.7 | 2.3 | 25.8 |
| Texas. | 50 | 412 | 0.6 | 25 | 31 | 829, 726 | 0.5 | 23 | 32 | 510, 543 | 0.7 | 23 | 32 | 42.1 |  |  | 64.0 |  |  | ธ6. 7 |  |  |
| New Hanpshire... | 44 | 420 | 0.6 | 24 | 21 | 733,755 | 0.5 | 24 | 22 | 388, 185 | 0.5 | 25 | 22 | -31.8 | 19.4 | 15.4 | -10.0 | 6.6 | 13.5 | $-30.3$ | -21.3 | -iil: |
| Washington........ | 37 | 241 | 0.3 | 31 | 32 | 720,054 | 0.4 | 25 | 28 | 400,913 | 0.5 | 24 | 26 | -31.8 | 19.9 | 52.3 |  | 49.4 | 70.3 | -30.3 | 36.4 | -11.5 |
| Alabama. | 35. | 424 | 0.6 | 23 | 24 | 683, 880 | 0.4 | 26 | 24 | 380,849 | 0.5 | 26 | 24 |  |  |  |  |  | 23.3 | 9.5 | 5.0 | 4.3 |
| West Virginia. | 51 | 347 | 0.5 | 28 | 27 | 675, 478 | 0.4 | 27 | 25 | 357, 394 | 0.5 | 28 | 25 | 11.2 | 11.6 | $-0.3$ | 37.8 | 5.0 | 30.4 | 27.5 | 5.3 | 21.1 |
| Mississippi.... | 41 | 305 | 0.5 | 26 | 26 | 641,957 | 0.4 | 28 | 27 | 368, 213 | 0.5 | 27 | 28 | 60.1 | 14.8 | -39.5 | 112.6 | 30.0 | 63.6 | +15. 2 | 31.0 | 64.3 |
| Nebraska.. | 22 | 200 | 0.3 | 34 | 36 | 576,918 | 0.4 | 29 | 35 | 325, 748 | 0,4 | 29 | 35 | 61.3 | 33.3 | 21.0 | 133.8 | 81.4 | 28.7 | 107. 8 | 71.6 | 21.0 |
| Kansas. | 46. | 246 | 0.4 | 30 | 30 | 530, 483 | 0.3 | 30 | 34 | 285, 649 | 0.4 | 31 | 34 | 01. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 33.8 | 32.9 | 13.8 |  | 32.1 | 107.6 | 71. | 41.7 |
| Louisiana.......... | 40 | 358 | 0.5 | 27 | 28 | 528,757 | 0.3 | 31 | 29 | 322, 739 | 0.4 | 30 | 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Carolina. | 29 | 272 | 0.4 | 29 | 25 | 463, 566 | 0.3 | 32 | 26 | 210, 186 | 0.3 | 34 | 29 | -20.0 | -21.4 | 7.8 | 12.1 | -75. 3 | 32.4 | 5.8 | -17.7 | 24.0 |
| Florida. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 39. | 230 | 0.3 | 33 | 33 | 452, 599 | 0.3 | 33 | 33 | 242, 324 | 0.3 | 33 | 33 | -..... | -2. 4 | 1.8 | ..... | -15. 3 | 32.4 | 5.8 | -14.7 | 24.0 |
| Rhode Island. . . . . | 40 | 238 | 0.3 | 32 | 29 | 421,913 | 0.3 | 34 | 31 | 258, 746 | 0.3 | 32 | 30 | -19.0 | 4.4 | -22.4 | -20.2 |  |  | - 23.6 |  | -25.4 |
| Delaware. . . . . . . . | 25 | 163 | 0.2 | 35 | 35 | 290, 113 | 0.2 | 35 | 36 | 106, 056 | 0.2 | 36 | 36 | $-41.4$ | $-1.2$ | $\|-22.4\|$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} -20.2 \\ -25.1 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.1 \\ 1.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} -30.1 \\ -26.1 \end{array}$ | -23.8 |  | -20.4 |
| Colorado. | 21 | 124 | 0.2 | 36 | 34 | 260, 295 | 0.2 | 36 | 30 | 174, 845 | 0.2 | 35 | 31 | -28.7 | -20.9 |  | -32.5 |  | -1.6 | -28.9 | -28.9 |  |
| Oklahom | 19 | 123 | 0.2 | 37 | 40 | 232,880 | 0.1 | 37 | 41 | 152, 006 | 0.2 | 37 | 41 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.6 |  | -28.9 |  |
| Oregon. | 15 | 62 | 0.1 | 30 | 38 | 192, 059 | 0.1 | 38 | 38 | 124, 410 | 0.2 | 38 | 38 |  |  |  | 70.8 | 43.0 | 19.5 |  |  |  |
| Vermont. | 38 | 94 | 0.1 | 38 | 37 | 158,200 | 0.1 | 39 | 37 | 100, 479 | 0.1 | 30 | 37 | --49.5 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 70.8 \\ -44.6 \end{array}$ |  | 19.5 | $4 \mathrm{~B} \cdot \mathrm{~B}$ |  |  |
| South Dakota. | 10 | 48 | 0.1 | 41 | 43 | 131, 384 | 0.1 | 40 | 43 | 71,061 | 0.1 | 41 | 43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dist. Columbia . . . | 6 | 59 | 0.1 | 40 | 39 | 128, 107 | 0.1 | 41 | 40 | 81, 104 | 0.1 | 40 | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montana.. | $4{ }^{4}$ | 28 | (2) | 42 | 42 | 78, 669 | (2) | 42 | 39 | 49, 682 | 0.1 | 42 | 39 |  |  |  |  | 26.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Wyoming.......... . . | 10. | 8 | (2) | 47 | 46 | 41, 624 | (2) | 44 | 47 | 19,209 | (a) | 45 | 47 |  |  |  |  | 26. 2 |  |  |  |  |
| North Dakota...... All other states.... | 3 | 9 47 | (2) ${ }^{(1)}$ | 46 | 42 | 18, 885 | (2) | 46 | 48 | 11, 398 | (2) | 47 | 46 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 102, 072 | 0.1 |  |  | 61, 302 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 Percentages are based on fgures in Table 19. A minus sign ( - ) denotes decrease. Percentages are omitted where comparable figures can not be given, or where the base is less than 100 for wage earmers or less than $\$ 100,000$ for value of products or value added by manufacture.

2 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In determining the rank of the states all states are considered, regardless of whether or not they are showa separately in the table; hence some omissions occur in the several series of numbers indicating rank, as certain states included under "all other states" held a higher rank in some items than some of the states for which separate figures are given.

The carriage and wagon industry is well distributed throughout the United States, establishments being reported for all states except Nevada. In 1909, as in 1904, Ohio ranked first in respect to both value of
products and value added by manufacture, while in 1904 it ranked first in number of wage earners also. Indiana ranked second as to value of products in both years, and first as to number of wage earners in 1909. Most of the states held the same, or practically the same, rank in respect to value added by manufacture in 1909 as in respect to value of products, North Carolina and California being the most conspicuous exceptions. Illinois, which ranked third in importance, as measured by value of products, in 1909, showed a more rapid development in the industry
during the period from 1899 to 1909 than any other of the leading states, the number of wage earners increasing 34.7 per cent and the value of products 87 per cent. Higher percentages of increase during the period are shown, however, by some of the states of less importance in the industry, particularly Arkansas.
Sixteen of the states for which percentages of increase are given in the table show decreases between 1899 and 1909 in the number of wage earners, 10 in the value of products, and 10 in value added by manufacture. Of the 10 states with the greatest value of products in 1909, Ohio, New York, and Michigan reported a smaller number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture in that year than in 1899, while Iowa shows decreases in the number of wage earners and value added by manufacture, and Wisconsin a decrease in number of wage earners.
The diagram on page 6 shows graphically the value of products reported for the most important states in the industry in 1909 and 1899, and the map shows the distribution of the industry, by states, for 1909.

Persons engaged in the industry.-Table 4 shows, for 1909 , the number of persons engaged in the industry, classified according to occupational status and sex, and in the case of wage earners, according to age. The sex and age classification of the average number of wage earners is estimated by the method described in the Introduction.

| Table 4 brance of industry and class of persons. | PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY: 1909 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total. | Male. | Femalo. |
| Carrlages and wagons and materials. | 82,944 | 80,536 | 2,408 |
| Proprietors and officials. | 8,844 | 8,706 | 138 |
| Proprictors and frm members. Salaried officers of corporations. | 6,213 1,166 1,165 | 6,103 1,143 | 110 23 |
| Superintendents and managers. | 1,465 | 1,460 | 5 |
| Clirks. | 4,172 | 2,901 | 1,181 |
| Wage earners (average number) | 69,928 | 68,839 | 1,089 |
| 16 years of age and over.. Under 16 yemrs of mge.. | 69,397 | 68, 315 | 1,082 7 |
| Carriages and wagons. | 63,607 | 61,827 | 1,780 |
| Proprietors and officials. | 7,627 | 7,521 | 106 |
| Proprietors and firm members. Salaried officers of corporations. | 5,701 853 | 5,613 | 88 16 |
| Superintendents and managers. | 1,073 | 1,071 | 2 |
| Clerks. | 3,440 | 2,494 | 946 |
| Wage earners (average number) | 52,540 | 51,812 | 728 |
| 16 years of aga and over. | 52,213 | 51,489 | 724 |
| Under 16 years of age. | 327 | 323 | 4 |
| Carriage and wagon materials. | 19,337 | 18,709 | 628 |
| Proprietors and officials. | 1,217 | 1,185 | 32 |
| Proprietors and firm members. | 512 | 490 | 22 |
| Salaried officers of corporations | 313 | 306 | 7 |
| Superintendents and managers. | 302 | 389 | 3 |
| Clerks.. | 732 | 497 | 235 |
| Wage earners (average number) | 17,388 | 17,027 | 361 |
| 16 years of age and over Under 16 yeare of age. . | 17,184 204 | 10,826 201 | 358 3 |

The average number of persons engaged in the industry as a whole during 1909 was 82,944 , of whom 69,928 , or 84.3 per cent, were wage earners, 8,844 , or 10.7 per cent, proprietors and officials, and 4,172, or 5 per cent, clerks-the last-named class including other subordinate salaried employees.
Of the total number of persons engaged in the industry, 80,536 , or 97.1 per cent, were males and 2,408 , or 2.9 per cent, were females. Nearly half of the females were reported as clerks, of which class they constituted 28.3 per cent. The average number of boys under 16 years employed as wage earners was 524 , or six-tenths of 1 per cent of the total number of wage earners reported.
There are some differences between the two branches of the industry with respect to the proportions in the several occupational classes and with respect to the sex and age distribution. Relatively more women and children were employed in the manufacture of carriage and wagon materials than in the manufacture of carriages and wagons.
The average number of wage earners in each state, as reported at the censuses of 1909,1904 , and 1899 , is given in Table 19. The distribution of the average number by sex and age is not shown for the individual states, but Table 20 gives for 1909 such a distribution for the number employed on December 15, or the nearest representative day. Female wage earners were reported from only 26 states, the largest number, 272, being employed in Indiana.
In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in the industry according to occupational status in 1909 with that in 1904 it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See Introduction.) Such a comparison is made for the industry as a whole in Table 5.

| rable 5 | PERSONS ENGAGED DN THE INDUSTRY-BOTH BRANCHES COMBINED. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1909 |  | 1904 |  | Per cent of increase: 1 19011009 |
|  | Number, | Per cent distribution. | Number. | Per cent distribution. |  |
| Total. | 82,944 | 100.0 | 90, 751 | 100.0 | -8.6 |
| Proprietors and firm members.. | 6,213 | 7.5 | 6,575 | 7.2 | $-5.5$ |
| Salaried employees | 6,803 | 8.2 | 6, 294 | 6.9 | 8.1 |
| Wage earners (avarage number). | 69,928 | 84.3 | 77,882 | 85.8 | -10.2 |

1 A minus sign ( - ) denotes decrease.
Salaried employees increased 8.1 per cent during the period, proprietors and firm members and wage earners decreasing in number.
Table 6 shows the average number of wage earners in the industry distributed according to age, and in the case of those 16 years of age and over according to sex, for 1909, 1904, and 1899. (See Introduction.) The proportions of men, women, and children employed were practically the same at the three censuses.

THE CARRTAGE AND WAGON INDUSTRY-VALUE OF PRODUCTS, FOR LEADING STATES: 1909 AND 1899.


THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON INDUSTRY-VALUE OF PRODUOTS, BY STATES: 1909.


| Table 68. | average number of wagm marnersin tee indostryboth branchirs combined. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1200 |  | 1904 |  | 1899 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber. } \end{aligned}$ | Per cent distribution. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nump- } \\ & \text { Neser } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} \text { Pror cent } \\ \text { distri- } \\ \text { bution. } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Num. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per cent } \\ & \text { distrii } \\ & \text { bution. } \end{aligned}$ bution. |
| Total........... | 69,928 <br> 69,397 | 100.0 99.2 | 77,882 77,146 | 100.0 | 73,812 | 100.0 |
| Male............... | 68,315 | 97.7 | 75, 943 | 97.5 | ${ }_{72,158}$ | ${ }_{97.8}$ |
| Femaie............ | ${ }^{1,082}$ | 1.5 0.8 | 1,203 | ${ }_{0}^{1.5}$ | 1,073 | ${ }^{1.5}$ |

Wage earners employed, by months.-Table 7 gives the number of wage earners employed in the industry as a whole on the 15th (or the nearest representative day) of each month during the year 1909 for
the 21 states in which an average of 500 or more wage earners were employed during the year.
The largest number of wage earners reported for any month of 1909 was 73,240 , for May, and the smallest number, 66,567 , for January, the minimum number being equal to 90.9 per cent of the maximum. In 1904 the maximum number, 83,753, was reported for April, and the minimum number, 73,413 , for November, the latter number being equal to 87.7 per cent of the maximum. Both in 1909 and in 1904 a larger number of wage earners were employed during the spring than during other seasons. Of the 21 states shown for 1909, 7 reported the greatest activity in May and 5 in April, and 13 reported January as the month in which the smallest number was employed.

| Table 7 \% State. | Wage marners employbd in the indostry-both brancies combined 19091 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average number during theyear. | January. | Febraary. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | Septerm- ber. | October. | November. | Decensber. |
| United States. | 69, 828 | 66,567 | 60,390 | 71,775 | 72,882 | 73,240 | 78, 181 | 68,618 | 68, 326 | 67,894 | 07, 949 | 68,857 | 70,427 |
| Arkansas. | 973 | 887 | 881 | 916 | 889 | 958 | 967 | 965 | 973 | 1,096 | 1,062 | 1,081 | 1,086 |
| Connecticut | $\begin{array}{r}760 \\ 578 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{6}^{677}$ | 686 537 | 719 579 | 771 | 806 | 881 | 819 605 | 800 589 | 785 558 | 762 556 | ${ }_{5}^{741}$ | ${ }_{541} 72$ |
| Georgia. | 1,059 | 959 | 1,010 | 1,031 | 1,053 | 1,024 | 1,049 | ${ }_{984}$ | 1,032 | 1,083 | 1,072 | - 1.183 | 1,248 |
| Inlinois.. | 5,852 | 5,945 | 5,738 | 5,019 | 6,013 | 6,099 | 6,017 | 5,735 | 5, $5^{1}, 04$ | 5,820 | 5,816 | 5,933 | 6,060 |
| Tndiana. | 8,867 | 8,646 | 9,144 | 8,429 | 9,418 | 9,315 | 9,100 | 8,630 | 8,505 | 8,390 | 8,289 | 8,588 | 8,956 |
| Town. | 1,441 | 1,323 | 1,435 | 1,475 | 1,589 | 1,573 | 1,554 | 1,516 | 1,466 | 1,433 | 1,323 | 1,298 | 1,310 |
| Kentricky | 2,777 | 2,740 | 2,848 | 2,876 | 2,913 | 2,908 | 2,787 | 2,759 | 2,738 | 2, 679 | 2, 248 | 2, 648 | 2,790 |
| Maryland | 757 | 713 | 726 | 773 | 796 | 794 | 788 | 772 | 764 | 763 | 749 | 712 | 727 |
| Massachusetts. | 1,539 | 1,422 | 1,449 | 1,565 | 1,668 | 1,720 | 1,714 | 1,600 | 7,551 | 1,521 | 1,487 | 1,389 | 1,382 |
| Michigan. | 4,034 | 4,073 | 4,316 | 4,340 | 4,347 | 4,201 | 4,043 | 3,772 | 3,612 | 3, 035 | 3,784 | 4, 0093 | 4,308 |
| Minnesota | ¢688 | 818 |  | \% 894 |  | -918 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri | 3,302 | 8,095 | 3,320 | 3,533 | 3,548 | 3,517 | 3,418 | 3,332 | 3,306 | 3,197 | 3,172 | 3,109 | 3,127 |
| New Jersey. | 1,601 | 1, 497 | 1,507 | 1,546 | 1,610 | 1,637 | 1,636 | 1,651 | 1,655 | 1,636 | 1,622 | 1,617 | 1,608 |
| New York. | 6,116 | 5,933 | 6,051 | 6,285 | 6,342 | 6,384 | 6,244 | 6,111 | 0,049 | 5,025 | 5,932 | 5,968 | 6,173 |
| North Carolina. | 1,629 | 1,589 | 1,501 | 1,600 | 1,651 | 1,675 | 1,628 | 1,579 | 1,631 | 1,584 | 1, 623 | 1,698 | 1,770 |
| Ohio. | 8,815 | 8,540 | 9,043 | 9,489 | 9,574 | 9,506 | 9,267 | 8,565 | 7,944 | 8,011 | 8,332 | 8,472 | 8,947 |
| Pennsylvania. | 7,498 | 7,188 | 7,273 | 7,440 | 7,614 | 7,804 | 7,832 | 7,871 | 7,763 | 7,233 | 7, 208 | 7,300 | 7,344 |
| Tennessee. | 1,706 | 1,655 | 1,561 | 1,677 | 1,690 1,328 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1, 1831 |  |
| Virginia. | 1,329 3,437 | 1,295 | 1,260 3,336 | 1,320 3,389 | 1,328 3,426 | 1,392 3,469 | 1,304 3,501 | $1,30 \pm$ 3,438 | 1,371 3,406 | 1,360 | 1, 1 331 | 3, 3,531 | 1,355 |

1 The month of maximum employment for each state is indicated by boldace figures and that of minimum employment by italic figures.

The months of maximum and minimum employment for 1909, and the number of wage earners reported for such months, are shown for each state in Table 20.
Prevailing hours of labor.-In Table 8 the wage earners have been classified according to the number of hours of labor per week prevailing in the establishments in which they are employed. In making this classification the average number of wage earners employed during the year in each establishment is classified as a total according to the hours prevailing in that establishment, even though a few employees worked a greater or less number of hours.

Approximately 40 per cent of the wage earners employed in the industry in 1909 were in establishments where the prevailing number of hours was 60 per week. Only 11.6 per cent were employed in establishments where the prevailing hours were less than 54 per week, and less than 1 per cent were in establishmonts working more than 60 hours per week.


Sixty hours per week was the most common working time reported in 13 of the 21 states for which separate data are shown. Three states, however-Massachusetts, California, and Connecticut-had more than half of their wage earners in establishments operating 54 hours or less per week; and California reported over one-third as employed in establishments operating 48 hours or less per week. Only 12 of the 21 states reported any wage earners working over 60 hours per week.

Character of ownership.-Table 9 presents data with respect to the character of ownership of the establishments in the industry.

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. In 1909, of the total number of establishments reported, 16.1 per cent were under corporate ownership, as compared with 14.4 per cent in 1904. While corporations thus controlled approximately one-sixth of the total number of establishments in 1909, the value of the products of these establishments represented 68.4 per cent of the total value of products of the industry, an appreciably larger proportion than*in
1904. There was a pronounced decrease between 1904 and 1909 both in the number of establishments operated by firms and in the value of their products. There was a slight increase in the number of establishments operated by individuals but a decrease in value of their products.

| Thable 9 <br> character of ownersur. | carrlagrs and wagons and materials. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of establishments. |  | Value of products. |  |
|  | 1909 | 1904 | 1909 | 1904 |
| Total <br> Individual. | 5,492 3,322 | 5,588 <br> 3,315 | $\$ 159,892,547$ $29,460,382$ | $\$ 155,888,849$ <br> 32,376 |
| Firm.... | 1,286 | ${ }^{1} 1,467$ | 21,084,158 | + $126,597,546$ |
| Corporation..................... | 884 | 806 | 109,348, 007 | 96, 894,926 |
| Per cent of total....... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Individual. | 60.5 | 59.3 | 18.4 | 20.8 |
| Firm. | 23.4 | 28.3 | 13.2 | 17.1 |
| Corporation. | 18.1 | 14.4 | 68.4 | 62.2 |

1 Inoludes two establishments reported under "other" ownership, to avold disclosure of individual operations.

Table 10 gives statistics for establishments under each form of ownership, for the leading states.

| Trable 10 | carblages and wagons and materials: 1909 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of establishments owned by- |  |  | Wage earners in establishments owned by- |  |  | Value of products of establishments owned by- |  |  | Value added by manufacture in establishments owned by- |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Indi- } \\ \text { vidur- } \\ \text { als. } \end{gathered}$ | Firms. | Cor-porations. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tndi- } \\ & \text { vidu- } \\ & \text { als. } \end{aligned}$ | Firms. | Corparations. | Individuals. | Firms. | Corporations. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Individu- } \\ & \text { als. } \end{aligned}$ | Firms. | Corporations. |
| United States. | 3,322 | 1,286 | 884 | 15,476 | 9,824 | 44,628 | \$29, 460, 382 | \$21, 084, 158 | \$109, 348, 007 | \$17, 594, 760 | \$11,297,135 | \$49,049,304 |
| Arkansas. | 19 | 18 | 21 | 119 | 164 | 690 | 155, 646 | 277,761 | 1,231,060 | 105, 785 | 165, 027 | 573,989 |
| California. | 101 | 39 | 15 | 418 | 183 | 179 | 1,143,932 | - 454,141 | -454, 361 | 649,534 | 282, 550 | 271,284 |
| Connecticu | ${ }_{63}^{63}$ | 18 | 11 | 313 | $\begin{array}{r}87 \\ 139 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 178 | 559, 831 | 174,592 | - 342, 359 | 363,054 | 120, 480 | 210,407 |
| Georgia Illinols. |  | 17 | 21 55 | 291 | 139 421 | $\begin{array}{r}629 \\ 4.634 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 477, 012 $1,714,435$ | 290,763 $1,052,885$ | $1,793,256$ $14,063,963$ | 284,083 $1,000,483$ | 159,607 588,986 | 748,039 5,764, 479 |
| Indiana. | 94 | 47 | 80 | 487 | 361 | 8,019 | 843,535 | 874, 212 | 19,937,693 | 504,928 | 404, 414 | 8,288,375 |
| Iowa. | 64 | 35 | 20 | 253 | 393 | 795 | 522,717 | 1,541,056 | 2,722,548 | 304,702 | 712,184 | 1,021,924 |
| Fentucky | 80 | 41 | 40 | 376 | 338 | 2,063 | 639,403 | 556, 120 | 3,945,578 | 335,009 | 292,871 | 1, 800,721 |
| Maryland. | 86 | 31 | a | 303 | 201 | 253 | 532,660 | 390,919 | 406, 483 | 316,756 | 218,404 | 253,780 |
| Massachusetts. | 129 | 34 | 14 | 841 | 443 | 255 | 1,618,801 | 1,046,547 | 519,487 | 1,038,312 | 562,243 | 302,409 |
| Michigan. | 124 | 52 | 30 | 348 | 514 | 3,172 | 714, 140 | 935, 267 | 8,509,478 | 437, 434 | 546,982 | 3, 912,211 |
| Minnesota | 92 | 30. | 12 | 220 | 180 | ${ }^{4} 468$ | 499,642 | 430, 105 | 1,244, 898 | 317,891 | 241,503 | - 632,313 |
| Missou | 109 | 70 | 64 | 417 | 368 | 2,517 | 721, 434 | 767,542 | 6,979,880 | 448,509 | 428, 070 | 2,731,547 |
| New Jersey. | 192 | 50 | 14 | 882 | 344 | 375 | 1,983, 819 | 610,0022 | 656,585 | 1,172, 771 | 401, 120 | 397,097 |
| New York.-. | ${ }_{114}$ | 131 | 65 | 2,116 | 916 | 3,084 | 4,434, 217 | 1, 605, 750 | 7,252,564 | 2,661,493 | 1,057, 207 | 3,765, 113 |
| North Carolina | ${ }^{71}$ | 38 | 29 | 1.423 | 406 | 800 | 699, 098 | -783, 777 | 1,847,259 | 344, 073 | 336,833 | 7 708, 222 |
| Ohio. | 183 | 97 | 1.27 | 1,256 | 1,164 | 0,395 | 2,345,765 | 2,858,841 | 16,744,853 | 1,348,446 | 1,312,097 | 7,874,915 |
| PennsyIvania. | 437 | 153 | 65 | 2,329 | 1,389 | 3,780 | 3,936,477 | 2, 695, 014 | 6,116,892 | 2,399,065 | 1,403, 898 | 3,238,395 |
| Tonnessee. | 46 | 44 | 39 | 284 | ${ }^{297}$ | 1,125 | 404,778 | 505, 542 | 2,120,293 | 216, 434 | 307, 132 | 1,076, 021 |
| Virginia | 80 | 27 | 23 | 325 | 246 | 758 | 389,204 | 392,928 | 1,703,089 | 225,556 | 241, 808 | 731,489 |
| Wisconsin. | 184 | 70 | 32 | 457 | 249 | 2,731 | 987,657 | 820,839 | 7,090,575 | 537,027 | 315,695 | 2,883,850 |

In 1909, of the total number of wage earners in the industry, 15,476 , or 22.1 per cent of the total, were employed in establishments under individual ownership; 9,824 , or 14 per cent, in those under firm ownership; and 44,628 , or 63.8 per cent, in those owned by corporations.
There was considerable variation among the states in the relative importance of the establishments under the different forms of ownership. Thus in Indiana, the second state in the industry as measured by value of products, establishments controlled by corporations constituted 36.2 per cent of the total number of
establishments, gave employment to 90.4 per cent of the wage earners, and reported 92.1 per cent of the total value of products. In Massachusetts, on the other hand, corporations controlled only 7.9 per cent of the establishments, and these gave employment to but 16.6 per cent of the wage earners, and contributed only 16.3 per cent of the total value of products. In Ohio, which led all other states in value of products, corporations controlled 31.2 per cent of the total number of establishments, reported 76.3 per cent of the total value of products, and gave employment to 72.5 per cent of the wage earners.

## THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON INDUSTRY.

Size of establishments.-Table 11 presents statistics for establishments in the industry as a whole, classified according to the value of their products.

| Trable 11 <br> valuil of products per establishment. | cardiages and wagons and materlals. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of establishments. |  | Value of products. |  |
|  | 1909 | 1904 | 1809 | 1904 |
| Total.... | 5,492 2 2 | 5,588 | \$159, 892,547 | \$156, 8688,849 |
| Less nan | 2, 222 | 2,301 | 29, 138,144 | 5,774,443 |
| \$ 80,000 and less than \$100,000 | 845 | ${ }^{259}$ | 35, 251,000 | 34,920, 022 |
| \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 | 298 | 322 | 73,089, 147 | 78,875, 449 |
| \$1,000,000 and over............. | 13 | 8 | 23,926,135 | 13,957,210 |
| Per cent of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 85,000 | 38.5 | 37.5 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. | 40.5 | ${ }^{41,2}$ | 13.8 | 14.3 |
| \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. | 15.4 | 15.4 | 22.1 | 22.4 |
| \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 45.7 | 60.6 |
| \$1,000,000 and over.......... | 0.2 | 0.1 | 15.0 | 9.0 |

Of the 5,492 establishments reported for 1909, only 13 manufactured products valued at $\$ 1,000,000$ or over. In 1904 there were eight establishments of this class. Such establishments, however, reported 15 per cent of the total value of products in 1909 and 9 per cent in 1904. None of the other groups reported as large a percentage of the total value of products in

1909 as in 1904. Establishments whose products exceeded $\$ 100,000$ but were less than $\$ 1,000,000$ in value represented only 5.4 per cent of the total number of establishments, but reported 45.7 per cent of the total value of products in 1909. On the other hand, the small establishments-that is, those manufacturing products valued at less than $\$ 20,000$-constituted culmost four-fifths ( 79 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products was less than one-fifth ( 17.3 per cent) of the total.

The average value of products per establishment increased from $\$ 27,893$ in 1904 to $\$ 29,114$ in 1909 , and the average value added by manufacture, as computed from the figures in Table 2, from $\$ 14,019$ to $\$ 14,192$, but the average number of wage earners per establishment shows a decrease from 13.9 in 1904 to 12.7 in 1909. In the carriage and wagon branch of the industry in 1909 the average value of products per establishment was $\$ 25,743$ and the average number of wage earners was 10.8. The corresponding figures for establishments making primarily carriage and wagon parts and materials were $\$ 55,507$ and 28 .

Table 12 presents a classification of establishments according to the number of wage earners employed, for the leading states.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Table 12 \\
state.
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{19}{|c|}{Carrlages and wagons and materlals: 1909} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total.}} \& \multicolumn{17}{|c|}{Establishments amploying-} \\
\hline \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { No } \\
\& \text { wage } \\
\& \text { earn- } \\
\& \text { ers. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1 \mathrm{t} \\
\& \text { wage }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
5
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
61 \\
\text { wage }
\end{array}
\] \& 20 arners. \& \[
\underset{ }{21}
\] \& 50 rners. \& wage \& 100 arners. \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 101 \mathrm{t} \\
\& \text { wage }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\text { o2 } 250
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
251 \\
\text { wage }
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\text { to } 500
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
501 \text { to } \\
\text { wage ex }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,000 \\
\& \text { atners. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Over } \\
\& \text { wage }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,000 \\
\& \text { arness. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \& Es-tab-Lishments. \& Wage earners number \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Esw } \\
\text { tab. } \\
\text { hish } \\
\text { ments. }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Es- } \\
\& \text { tab- } \\
\& \text { lish- } \\
\& \text { ments. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& Wage oarners. \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Es. } \\
\text { tab- } \\
\text { lish } \\
\text { ments }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Wage carners. \& Es-lishments \& Wage earners. \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Es- } \\
\text { tab } \\
\text { lish- } \\
\text { ments. }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Wage earners. \&  \& Wage earners. \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Es- } \\
\text { tab- } \\
\text { lish- } \\
\text { ments }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Wage
earners. \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Es- } \\
\text { tah- } \\
\text { tilish- } \\
\text { Iments. }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Wage earners. \& ES. tab-Lishments. \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Wage } \\
\& \text { earn- } \\
\& \text { ers. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline United States \& 5,492 \& 69,928 \& 440 \& 2,096 \& 7,690 \& 1,466 \& 15,451 \& 325 \& 10,645 \& 159 \& 11,120 \& 81 \& 12, 178 \& 17 \& 5, 551 \& 6 \& 3,839 \& 2 \& 3,954 \\
\hline Arkansas. \& 58 \& 973 \& \(\frac{2}{5}\) \& 23 \& 52 \& 18 \& 199 \& 11 \& 341 \& 2 \& 132 \& 2 \& 249 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Connecticut. \& 103
92 \& 778 \& \(\stackrel{5}{3}\) \& 110
57 \& 294
161 \& 37
27 \& \({ }_{261}^{392}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3 \\
5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 74
156 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Georgia. \& 83 \& 1,059 \& 3 \& 37 \& 108 \& 28 \& 307 \& 11 \& 350 \& \& 288 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline nilinois.. \& 325 \& 5, \({ }^{2} 52\) \& 25 \& 191 \& 496 \& 68 \& 709 \& 17 \& 539 \& 11 \& 729 \& \& i,217 \& 5 \& 1,042 \& 1 \& 520 \& \& \\
\hline Indiana. \& 221 \& 8,867 \& 11 \& 86 \& 230 \& 65 \& 711 \& 27 \& 877 \& 15 \& 1,018 \& 11 \& 1,652 \& 4 \& 1,185 \& 1 \& 682 \& 1 \& 2,012 \\
\hline Towa.... \& 119 \& 1,441 \& 13 \& 59 \& 156 \& 34 \& 367 \& 71 \& 280 \& 3 \& 193 \& 3 \& 445
750 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Kentucky.... \& 1.61 \& 2,777 \& 4 \& 87
78 \& \({ }_{183}^{213}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}46 \\ 48 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
479 \\
859 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 11 \& 395 \& 7 \& 423
128 \& 5 \& 750 \& \& \& 1 \& 517 \& \& \\
\hline Maryland...... \& 126 \& \(\begin{array}{r}757 \\ 1,539 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{10}^{11}\) \& 78
85 \& 183 \& \({ }_{65}^{28}\) \& 259
697 \& 15 \& 448 \& \(\stackrel{2}{2}\) \& 147 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Michigan. \& 212 \& 4,034 \& 31 \& 115 \& 247 \& 36 \& 343 \& 9 \& 288 \& 12 \& 825 \& 4 \& 582 \& 4 \& 1,245 \& 1 \& 504 \& \& \\
\hline Mimesota. \& 134 \& 868 \& 22 \& 89 \& 200 \& 13 \& 133 \& 6 \& 201 \& 3 \& 221 \& 1 \& 113 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Missouri., \& 243 \& 3,302 \& 22 \& 130 \& 334 \& 61 \& 643 \& 10 \& 555 \& 9 \& 629 \& 4 \& 603 \& \& \& 1 \& 538 \& \& \\
\hline New Jersey... \& 256 \& 1,601 \& 7 \& 169 \& 432 \& 70 \& \({ }_{7}^{733}\) \& \({ }^{6}\) \& 181 \& 18 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline New York. . \& 610 \& 6,110 \& 55 \& 340 \& 913 \& 154 \& 1,612 \& 26 \& 819 \& 18 \& 1,288 \& 7 \& 1,116 \& 1 \& 368 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline North Carolina.. \& 138 \& 1,629 \& 7 \& 70 \& 150 \& 38 \& 412 \& 17 \& 557 \& 5 \& \& 1 \& 102 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Ohio.......... \& 407 \& 8,815 \& 9 \& 107
343 \& \({ }_{511}^{511}\) \& 135 \& 1,449 \& 48 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,703 \\ \hline 975\end{array}\) \& 27
14 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,983 \\ \hline 953 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 21
6 \& 3,160

982 \& 1 \& 255 \& \& \& 1 \& 1,342 <br>
\hline Tennsylvania. \& 655

129 \& | 7,498 |
| :--- |
| 1,708 | \& 56

2 \& 343
65 \& ${ }^{953}$ \& 203
43
4 \& $\begin{array}{r}1,038 \\ 513 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 12 \& 9404 \& 14
6
7 \& 953
498
479 \& 1
1 \& 123 \& 1 \& 23 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Virginia. \& 130 \& 1,329 \& 10 \& 71 \& 1.104 \& 37 \& 431 \& 4 \& 144 \& 7 \& 473
68 \& 1
5 \& 117
828 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Wisconsin \& 286 \& 3,437 \& 65 \& 163 \& 341 \& 38 \& 411 \& 11 \& 355 \& 1 \& 68 \& \& 828 \& 2 \& 850 \& \& 578 \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Of the 5,492 establishments reported in 1909, 8 per cent employed no wage earners; 54.6 per cent employed from 1 to $5 ; 26.7$ per cent from 6 to 20 ; and 5.9 per cent from 21 to 50 . There were 159 establishments that employed from 51 to 100 wage earners, and 106 that employed over 100, of which 25 employed over 250 . Most of these 25 large concerns were in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan.

Of the total number of wage earners, 33.1 per cent were reported by establishments employing from

1 to $20,31.1$ per cent by establishments employing from 21 to $100,25.4$ per cent by establishments employing from 101 to 500 , and 10.4 per cent by establishments employing more than 500 wage earners each.

Expenses.-As stated in the Introduction, the census statistics of expenses do not purport to give the total cost of manufacture, since they take no account of interest or depreciation. Facts of interest can be brought out, however, concerning the relative impor-
tance of the different classes of expenses which were reported. Table 2 shows the total expenses reported for the industry as a whole in 1909 to have been $\$ 139,176,014$, divided as follows: Materials, $\$ 81,951,288$, or 58.9 per cent; wages, $\$ 37,594,919$, or 27 per cent; salaries, $\$ 7,960,207$, or 5.7 per cent; and miscellaneous expenses, made up of taxes, rent of factory or works, advertising, ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery, insurance, traveling expenses, and other sundry expenses, $\$ 11,669,600$, or 8.4 per cent. The percentages represented by the several classes of expenses are shown for each of the two branches of the industry in Table 13.

| Table 13class or expraseg. | per cent of total reported Expenses: 1009 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | The industry as a whole. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Carriages } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { agons. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Carriage } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { wagon } \\ \text { materials. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cost of materials. | 58.9 | 58.6 | 60.0 |
| Salaries.. | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| Wages... | 27.0 | 27.2 | 26.5 |
| Miscellanbous.... | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.0 |

There were considerable variations in the proportions represented by the different classes of expenses in the several states (see Table 20). Among the 21 principal states the proportion of the total expenses represented by salaries ranged from 3.2 per cent in New Jersey to 7 per cent in Kentucky; that represented by wages varied from 20.1 per cent in Iowa to 42.6 per cent in Connecticut; that represented by cost of materials from 43.8 per cent in Connecticut to 66.9 per cent in North Carolina; and that represented by miscellaneous expenses from 6.5 per cent in North Carolina to 11.1 per cent in Michigan. Variations in the proportions may in a measure be accounted for by the varying importance of repair work. In this branch of work few and inexpensive materials are used, while the element of labor, and consequently of wages, is very important. Thus in Connecticut, where a large proportion of the value of products represents receipts for repair work, the proportion of the total expenses formed by wages was above the average for the industry as a whole, while the proportion for cost of materials was considerably less than the average. Some establishments, on the other hand, make extensive use of parts purchased from other establishments, their work consisting largely of assembling. In such cases comparatively little labor is required and the cost of materials constitutes a very large proportion of the total expenses.

Engines and power.-The amount of power used in the industry was first reported at the census of 1869. Table 2 shows that the total horsepower used increased from 10,813 in 1879 to 126,032 in 1909. Table 14 shows the number of engines or other motors, according to their character, employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by pur-
chased current), and their total horsepower, as re ported at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899. It also shows separately the total number and horsepower of electric motors, including those operated by current generated in the same establishment.

| Table 14 <br> power. | carrigars and wagons and materials. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of engines or motors. |  |  | Horsepower. |  |  | Per cent distribution of horsopower |  |  |
|  | 1909 | 1904 | 1809 | 1009 | 1004 | 1899 | 1909 | 1904 | 1899 |
| Primary power, total.. | 6, 501 | 2,496 | 2,219 | 120,032 | 106,159 | 88,771 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Owned | 2,647 | 2,496 | 2,219 | 100,715 | 90, 144 | 79,322 | 70.9 | 90.6 | 94.7 |
| Starm. | 1,217 | 1,491 | 1,668 | 82,911 | 82,414 | 70,864 4,018 | 65.8 | 77.6 | 84.6 |
| Water wheels. |  | 127 | ${ }^{394}$ | 4,604 | 3,837 | $\stackrel{4}{4,818}$ | 10.4 3.7 | 3. ${ }^{2}$ | 5.0 4.6 |
| Water motors. |  | 20 | (1) | ${ }^{63}$ | 80 | (1) | ${ }^{2}$ | 0.1 |  |
| Other. |  |  |  | 17 | 74 | 308 | (2) | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Rentod. | 3,854 | (3) | (1) | 25,317 | 10,015 | 4,449 | 20.1 | 9.4 | 5.3 |
| Electric. Other. | 3,854 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 24,969 | 8,780 | 3,014 | 19.8 | 8.3 | 3.6 |
|  |  |  |  | 348 |  |  | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.7 |
| Electric motors. | 4, 805 | 607 | 150 | 39,424 | 16,434 | 5,805 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Rum by current generated by establishment. | $\begin{array}{r} 951 \\ 3,854 \end{array}$ | 507${ }^{(3)}$ | 150 <br> ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | $\begin{aligned} & 14,455 \\ & 24,969 \end{aligned}$ | $7,654$ | $2,701$ | 36.7 | $46.6$ | 48.151.9 |
| Run by rented power........... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 Not roported. ${ }^{2}$ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. 3 Figures not available.
The total primary power used in the industry increased from 83,771 horsepower in 1899 to 126,032 horsepower in 1909, or by 50.4 per cent. The most noticeable increase was in the power of electric motors operated by purchased current, which constituted 19.8 per cent of all power used in 1909, as compared with 3.6 per cent in 1899. There was also a marked increase in the relative importance of gas and other internal combustion engines. In 1909 the power of steam engines constituted by far the largest percentage of the total primary power, but it was relatively of much less importance in that year than in 1899.

The number and horsepower of electric motors run by current generated in the establishment also showed a very decided increase, although less relatively than in the case of motors operated by purchased current.

Table 15 shows for 1909 the amount of each of the several kinds of power and of the different kinds of fuel used in the industry in each of the 21 leading states.

The states which ranked highest with respect to the amount of power used in 1909 were Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, and Illinois, the five states which ranked highest in value of products. The total primary horsepower reported for these states in 1909 was 59,818, or 47.5 per cent of the total for the United States. In all of the 21 states except California, Massachusetts, and North Carolina steam was the most important primary power ; in these three states rented electric power was most important. Gas and other internal combustion engines were more extensively used in Pennsylvania than in any other state.

Fuel consumed.-As shown by Table 15, bituminous coal was the principal class of fuel used during 1909, 451,304 short tons being consumed, of which amount

Indiana used 20.5 per cent. Gas was also used to a considerable extent, the largest quantity for any state being reported from Pennsylvania.

| Table 15 <br> state. | Carriages and wagons and materlals: 1909 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Primary horsepower. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Electric horsepower. |  | Fuel used. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber of } \\ \text { estab- } \\ \text { lish- } \\ \text { ments } \\ \text { re- } \\ \text { ing. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total horsepower. | Owned by establishments reporting. |  |  |  |  | Rented. |  | Total,rented and generated by estabment. | Qenerated in the estab-lish-reporting. | Coal. |  | Coke (short tons). | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Wood } \\ (\text { cords }) . \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Oil, } \\ \text { includ. } \\ \text { ing } \\ \text { gasoline } \\ \text { (bar- } \\ \text { rels). } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gas } \\ & (1,000 \\ & \text { feet). } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | Total. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Steam } \\ & \text { engines. } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { engines. }}{\substack{\text { Gas } \\ \hline}}$ | Water wheels and motors. | Other. | Electric. | Other. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Anthra- } \\ \text { cite } \\ \text { (long } \\ \text { tons). } \end{gathered}$ | Bitumi(short tons). |  |  |  |  |
| United States. | 3,683 | 126,032 | 100, 715 | 82, 911 | 13,120 | 4,667 | 17 | 24,869 | 348 | 39,424 | 14,455 | 52,258 | 451,304 | 18,741 | 13,503 | 44,176 | 477, 367 |
| Arkansas. | ${ }^{47}$ | 3,749 | 3,628 | 3,560 | 88 |  |  | 121 |  | 231 | 110 | 70 | 1,130 |  | 78 | 79 | 38,381 |
| California. | 118 | ${ }_{957}^{957}$ | 110 | 19 408 | 82 | 9 |  | 847 |  | 847 |  |  | 1,617 |  | 48 | 404 | 1,244 |
| Connecticut | 59 47 | $\begin{array}{r}957 \\ 1,353 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 700 946 | 408 | 115 | 177 |  | 257 |  | 257 802 |  | 882 | 1, 752 | ${ }^{2}$ | 177 | 171 | 5,446 |
| Illinois.... | 239 | 9,084 | 7,136 | 5,983 | 583 | 590 |  | 2,548 |  | 3,895 | 1,347 | 637 | 47, 699 | 3,483 | 97 | 6,745 | 3,122 |
| Indiana. | 171 | 13,700 | 12, 127 | 11,493 | 631 |  |  | 1,083 |  | 5,596 | 3,933 | 78 | 92,691 | 1,421 | 907 | 17,458 | 5,730 |
| Iowa.... | 95 | 2,387 | 1,843 | 1,537 | 306 |  | ...... | 524 | 20 | 526 | ${ }^{2}$ | 65 | 12,979 | 587 | 105 | 1,951 | 545 |
| Kentucky | 101 | 6,817 | 6, 151 | 6,003 | 148 |  |  | 431 | 35 | 2,783 | 2,352 | 9 | 29, 214 | 952 | 1,222 | 1714 | 517 |
| Maryland....... | 135 | r 8789 | 1,175 | 500 780 | 101 |  | 12 | 278 |  | 290 | 12 | 482 | 2,383 |  | 33 | 115 | 457 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31 | 820 |  | 808 | 4, 512 | 45 | 249 | 454 | 37,503 |
| Michigan. | 139 | 6,362 | 5,291 | 4,730 | 359 | 202 |  | 1,061 | 10 | 1,610 | 549 | 126 | 35,477 | 633 | 1,619 | 765 | 76 |
| Minnesota | 97 176 | 1,657 | 1,271 | 872 4,642 | 399 |  | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | 380 691 | 6 | $\begin{array}{r}1,522 \\ \\ \hline 929\end{array}$ | 142 | ${ }_{288}^{188}$ | 5,354 | ${ }_{132}^{138}$ | ${ }^{1} 233$ | 397 | 180 |
| New Jersey. | 123 | 1,645 | 1,311 | +865 | 372 | 74 |  | 333 | 1 | 345 | 248 12 | 2,178 | 14,092 4,992 | 165 17 | 1,105 31 | ${ }_{228}^{407}$ | 3,435 |
| New York....... | 352 | 10,029 | 8,391 | 5,278 | 1,302 | 1,811 |  | 1,582 | 56 | 1,796 | 214 | 5,705 | 28,110 | 301 | 1,123 | 2,087 | 22,511 |
| North Carolima... | $\begin{array}{r}83 \\ 299 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}9,110 \\ 14,771 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 1,886 13 | 11,649 |  | 27 |  | 7,224 |  | 7,224 |  |  | 3,985 | -75 | 2,458 |  |  |
| Ohio.............. | 299 | 14,771 11,644 | 13,546 10,267 | 11,683 7,281 | 1,847 2,816 | 13 170 |  | 1, 1,228 | 111 | 3,578 2,740 | 2,356 1,574 | - 204 | 81,415 30,824 | 5,986 1,291 | 101 200 | 4,833 | 63,790 107,446 |
| Tennessee. | 91 | 4,537 | 4,267 | 4,060 | 167 | 40 |  | 217 | 53 | 327 | 110 | 12 | 5,733 | 017 | 652 | 303. | 600 |
| Virginia. | 68 | 2,032 | 1,726 | 1,435 | 194 | 97 |  | 306 |  | 308 | 2 | 34 | 4,879 | 80 | 716 | 228 | 141 |
| Wisconsin | 196 | 6,426 | 6,091 | 5,137 | 868 | 84 |  | 335 |  | 1,413 | 1,078 | 2,28.4 | 24,012 | 2,379 | 793 | 1,554 | 1,371 |
| All other states.. | 507 | 9,650 | 7,084 | 4,213 | 1,573 | 1,298 |  | 2,550 | 16 | 2,560 | 19 | 974 | 14,640 | 559 | 1,556 | 3,283 | 181,324 |

## SPECIAL STATISTICS REGARDING PRODUCTS.

The United States a whole-Table 16 presents statistics regarding the number and value of vehicles and the value of all other products, not only for establishments assigned to the industry "carriages and wagons and materials," but also for establishments in other industries which incidentally reported the manufacture of carriages and wagons or parts and materials.


1 Exclusive of automobiles made by establishments not in the carriage and
wagon industry, wagon industry.
The value of products reported for the industry itself in 1909 was $\$ 159,892,547$, and the value of similar products reported by establishments in other industries was $\$ 4,528,011$, giving a total of $\$ 164,420,558$. The number of vehicles made by establishments in the industry was

1,519,782 (this number including 544 automobiles), and by establishments in other industries (not including automobiles) 65,333 , giving a total of $1,585,115$.
The establishments in other industries which reported the production of carriages, wagons, etc., or parts thereof included establishments in the agricultural implement, automobile, foundry and machineshop, lumber, and other industries. With respect to the item of $\$ 1,184,256$ reported as the value of carriage and wagon parts, repairs, etc., made by establishments in other industries, it should be stated that this is probably much less than the true value of carriage and wagon. parts so made. Doubtless concerns which made the more important kinds of parts in considerable quantities reported them separately. The concerns making minor parts, particularly if they made them in small quantities, would be less likely to report them. Moreover, there are many articles which can be used as parts or materials in the carriage and wagon industry but which are also equally adapted for use in other industries.
At the census of 1904 detailed statistics were not secured regarding velicles or parts manufactured by establishments outside of the carriage and wagon industry proper, but the total value of vehicles reported, as made by such establishments, $\$ 612,173$, is shown in Table 16.
Table 17 presents, for 1909, 1904, and 1899, detailed statistics regarding the products of the establishments in the industry "carriages and wagons and materials."


The total value of products shown for the industry at each census involves a certain amount of duplication, due to the fact that carriage and wagon parts and materials manufactured by certain establishments in the industry are used by other establishments in the industry in making the completed vehicles. As shown in Table 1, the total value of products of establishments engaged exclusively or primarily in manufacturing carriage and wagon parts and materials in 1909 was $\$ 34,525,635$; the greater part of the products represented by this amount were doubtless used as materials in the industry, though some were, of course, used in small repair shops.

Of the total value of products of the industry in 1909, which amounted to $\$ 159,892,547$, the value of complete vehicles of all classes represented $\$ 91,263,264$, or 57.1 per cent, and the value of all other products, consisting chiefly of the value of parts and repair work, was $\$ 68,629,283$. The value of vehicles includes $\$ 569,119$ representing the value of automobiles made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of carriages and wagons, but the great bulk of it
represents the value of carriages, wagons, sleighs, and sleds. Of the total value of vehicles turned out in 1909, that of family and pleasure carriages formed 52.3 per cent, that of wagons of all linds 43.8 per cent, that of public conveyances 1 per cent, and that of sleighs and sleds 2.3 per cent.

The number of complete vehicles of all classes manufactured by the establishments in the industry increased from 1,594,465 in 1899 to $1,711,529$ in 1904, but decreased to $1,519,782$ in 1909, the decrease for the decade being 4.7 per cent, and that for the fiveyear period 1904-1909, 11.2 per cent. The value of the vehicles manufactured, however, was somewhat greater in 1909 than in 1899. This may be due to an increase in prices of vehicles, but it might readily be attributable, at least in part, to changes in the relative proportions of different classes and grades from the one year to the other. It should be noted, in fact, that each of the classes of vehicles listed in Table 17 includes a variety of types and grades, so that even if values were shown for each class, a comparison of the percentage of increase in the number with the percentage of increase in value would throw little light on the question of the movement of prices.

Between 1899 and 1904 the aggregate number and the value of family and pleasure carriages manufactured increased somewhat, but the number in 1909 was 8.4 per cent less than that in 1899 and the value 6.9 per cent less. Of the family and pleasure carriages, only those with two wheels show an increase in number during the decade.
The aggregate number and value of wagons manufactured increased materially from 1899 to 1904. The number, however, decreased between 1904 and 1909, although the value increased somewhat. The number of wagons made in 1909 was 3 per cent greater than the number made in 1899, and the value 28.5 per cent greater; as compared with 1904, however, there was a decrease of 8.7 per cent in number. and an increase of only 7.4 per cent in value.
The number of public conveyances manufactured also increased during the first five-year period, but decreased almost as much during the second period, and the value of such conveyances made in 1909 was less than in either of the two preceding consus years. As before stated, the decrease between 1904 and 1909 in the number of carriages, wagons, and public conveyances manufactured is doubtless attributable to the increasing use of the automobile.

The number of sleighs and sleds manufactured shows a movement similar to that of carriages. It increased from 1899 to 1904, but decreased during the next five years, and in 1909 was 13.8 per cent less than in 1899.

The value of "all other products," consisting chiefly of the value of parts and the receipts for repair work, increased 31.1 per cent between 1899 and 1909.
It may be stated that, of the total value of products of establishments engaged primarily in manufacturing parts and materials, which amounted to $\$ 34,525,635$
in 1909, much the greater part is included in the item of $\$ 68,629,283$ shown in Table 17 as the value of "all other products." It is probable, therefore, that the value of "all other products" for establishments making complete vehicles was from $\$ 35,000,000$ to $\$ 40,000,000$, and that most of this represented receipts for repair work.

Vehicles turned out, by states.-Table 18 shows, by states, the number of the several general classes of vehicles manufactured by establishments in the carriage and wagon industry during 1909, 1904, and 1899, and the value of those manufactured during 1909. Data for establishments assigned to other industries are not included.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS AND MATERIALS-VEHICLES MANUFACTURED, BY STATES.

| Table 18 <br> ciass of veheless and state. | numbrr. |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Yalues }} 1$ | CLass of vericeles and state. | numbrr. |  |  | Vallos: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1909 | 1904 | 1899 |  |  | 1909 | 1904 | 1899 |  |
| carrigats (family and pieasurne) |  |  |  | $\$ 47,756,118$ <br> 39,440 42,426 <br> $\sqrt{5}, 907,080$ | wagoss (gusiness, mr.)-contd. |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cte }}^{49,924}$ |  |
| United Statos.. |  |  |  |  | Mrichigan. |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Colirania }}^{\text {Conetiouti: }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gerryin. |  |  |  |  | Nebraska. |  |  | ${ }_{203}^{620}$ | ${ }^{1,3888,969}$ |
| Indiana. |  |  |  | 10, 150,803 | New Hanpshit |  |  | $\underset{\substack{7,580 \\ 2,775}}{\substack{2,58}}$ |  |
|  | cien | 16,488 | $\xrightarrow{20,53}$ | 2, |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mairs liaid | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Massanausetit |  |  | cile | 227, 1959 | ${ }_{\text {Pemans }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Micimigat |  |  |  |  | Texas. |  | ${ }^{20,2418}$ | 越 | ${ }^{1664,563}$ |
| $\frac{\text { Kissouri...isi }}{\text { New }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19, 195 | 9,638 |  |
| New Jersey. | ${ }^{5,465}$ |  |  |  |  |  | cis, ${ }_{\substack{3,966}}$ |  |  |
| New York: | ${ }_{\substack{251,474 \\ 31,813}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{42,249 \\ 20,157}}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{22,714} 4$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | (190,488 |  |  | Punhc converancrs.Unttod States............... |  |  | 2,218 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Peansy }}$ Sounilian |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{\substack{41,403}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,732,124 \\ \hline 23,125}}$ |  | 2,243 | 2,711 |  | 888,297 |
| Tennessee. |  |  |  |  | Conneticut........................: |  | (170 | 10310310 | (1,500 |
| Toxamin: |  |  |  |  |  | - 36 | $\stackrel{142}{120}$ |  |  |
| All oriber states, |  |  |  |  | New | 19 |  | 650 | 187,936 |
| (busmus, , \%arm, co |  |  |  |  | Onio. | $\stackrel{677}{673}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{41}$ |  |
| ment, mta.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{124}^{124}$ |  |
| Ont | 587,085 | 648,765 | 570,428 | 33, 832,910 | All other states. <br> SLEIGHS AND SLEDS. United States. | 100,889 | ${ }_{127,455}{ }^{137}$ | ${ }^{635}$ |  |
| mm | ${ }_{7}^{4,588}$ | ${ }^{12,512}$ | ${ }^{9,523}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cailiornia |  | coin |  |  |  |  |  | 117,008 | 2,06, 850 |
| Connecticu |  |  |  |  | United States <br> Illinois. |  | $\begin{gathered} 127,455 \\ \substack{1,057 \\ 1,378} \\ 1,278 \end{gathered}$ | 1,880 | ${ }_{3}^{43,014}$ |
| Gearia. |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{8,169}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{\substack{4,020 \\ 2,35}}$ | ${ }^{1300,108} 7$ |
| Indiaua. |  |  |  |  | Michigan |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {20, } 1,165}^{165}$ | ${ }_{1}^{22,004}$ | ${ }^{31,473}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Minum }}$ | , | 10,0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Ohio............. | 7,589 | $\underset{8,474}{ }$ | 3,535 | ${ }_{78,542}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ryland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Massiachuse |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Family and pleasure carriages were made in 44 of the 48 states of the Union in 1909. The five leading states in the manufacture of this class of vehicles, however, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan, together reported 603,948 carriages, or 72.9 per cent of the total number for the United States. Of these five leading states, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri show gains between 1899 and 1909 in the number made, while Michigan and Ohio show losses. Ohio was first in the number of these vehicles in 1899 and 1904, but was second in 1909, being outranked by Indiana. Of the 24 states for which the number of carriages is shown separately, 13 reported decreases in the number made in 1909 as compared with the number in 1899.

Wagons (business, farm, government, etc.) were made in 1909 in every state in which the carriage and wagon industry was conducted. The four leading states, Wisconsin, Indiana, Tllinois, and Pennsylvania,
together reported the manufacture of 298,586 wagons, or 50.8 per cent of the total. Of the 31 states for which the numbers are given separately, 17 show an increase between 1899 and 1909 in the number made, and 14 a decrease. Illinois shows the greatest absolute increase and Michigan the largest decrease. Indiana, which was first in the number of wagons manufactured in 1899 and 1904, had in 1909 relinquished first place to Wisconsin, which state had held second place in this respect at the two preceding censuses. In value of vehicles of this class manufactured in 1909, Illinois ranked first, Indiana second, and Wisconsin third.

The most important states in the manufacture of public conveyances in 1909 were Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Michigan.

While the manufacture of sleighs and sleds was reported in 33 states, 71.6 per cent of the total number were made in four states, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and New York.

## DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES.

The principal facts brought out by the census inquiry concerning the industry are presented by states in Tables 19 and 20.
Table 19 shows, for 1909, 1904, and 1899, the number of establishments, number of persons engaged in the
industry, primary horsepower, capital invested, salaries, wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture.

Table 20 gives the statistics of the industry for 1909 in somewhat greater detail.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS AND MATERIALS-COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, BY STATES: 1909, 1904, AND 1899.

axcluding statisties for two establishment, to evold disclosure of individual operations.

OARRIAGES AND WAGONS AND MATERIALS-COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, BY STATES: 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Contd.


CARRTAGES AND WAGONS AND MATERIALS -

${ }^{1}$ Same number reported for one or more other months.

DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES: 1909.

|  | Capital. | Expenses. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Value of products. | Value added <br> by manuracture (value of products less cost of materials). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total. | Services. |  |  | Materials. |  | Miscellaneous. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Officlals. | Clerks. | Wage earners. | Fuel and rent of power. | Other. | Rent of factory. | Traxes, internal revenue. | Contract work. | Other. |  |  |
| 1 | 9175,473,728 | \$139,176,014 | \$4,506,871 | \$3,453,396 | \$37,594,919 | \$1,771,984 | \$80,179,304 | 31,195,640 | \$901,237 | \$253,512 | \$9,319,211 | \$159,892,547 | \$77,841,250 |
|  | 751,944 | 605,045 | 26,324 | 18,469 | 194,087 | 10, 422 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 1,823,299 | 1,433,090 | 63, 679 | 28, 142 | 404,881 | 10,422 0,140 | 292, 810 | 12,718 6,837 | 5,120 10,301 | 1,456 5,547 5,50 | 43,840 94,047 | 683,880 $1,664,407$ | 380,849 844,811 |
| 4 | 1,635,359 | 1,681, 714 | 57,312 | 16,592 | 609,720 | 45,633 | 803, 433 | 61,348 | 9,068 | 11, 303 | 67, 305 | 2,052, 434 | 1, 203,368 |
| ${ }^{5}$ | 1,225, 850 | 1963,393 873,724 | 28,684 | 2,016 12,780 | 87,391 371,838 | 3,035 10,018 | 81,515 303,623 | 7,155 15,758 | 1,743 6,661 | 166 15,655 | 6,392 39,727 | 2, 200,295 1,7882 | - 774,1445 |
|  | 432,551 | 234,136 | 0,366 | 3,162 | 81,387 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 133,720 | 95, 120 | - 2,882 | 12084 | 40,331 | $924^{\text {a }}$ | 120,585 | 3,977 1,820 | 2,236 |  | 9,951 1,477 | 290,113 128,107 | 166,056 81,104 |
| 9 | $\begin{array}{r}426,610 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}406,988 \\ \hline 162,620\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}18,348 \\ 75 \\ \hline 734\end{array}$ | $\frac{11,146}{51} 8$ | 135,965 | 5,068 | 205, 207 | 10,680 | 3,305 |  | 17,209 | 1282, 599 | 242, 324 |
| 111 | $2,219,901$ $17,858,786$ | $2,162,620$ $14,810,098$ | 75,734 343,145 | 51,867 300,393 | 488,036 $3,588,016$ | 21, 182658 | 1,346, 037 | 21,960 | 16,705 | $\cdots 0^{\circ}$ | 139,886 | 2,560, 031 | 1,192, 629 |
| 11 | 17,858,786 | 14,810,098 | 343,145 | 300, 393 | 3,588,016 | 182,268 | 9,297, 067 | 105,562 | 85, 148 | 4,865 | 803, 634 | 16,831,283 | 7,351,048 |
| 12 | 20,110, 185 | 19, 437,036 | 695, 411 | 599, 627 | 4,354, 584 | 207,322 | 12,250, 401 | 23,548 | 103,075 | 10,007 | 1,193,061 | 21,655, 440 | 9,197,717 |
| 13 | 4,408,233 | 4,123, 8887 | 111,875 | 120, 089 |  | 42, 272 | 2,705, 239 | 24,671 | 31,988 | 15, 316 | 1,244,852 | 4,786, 321 | 2,038,810 |
| 14 | 438,815 $7,759,088$ | 447,561 $4,627,490$ | 6,900 189,725 | 7,884 132,592 | 133,863 $1,163,685$ | 5,496 55,815 | 239, 338 | 5, 005 | 4,319 | 15, 375 | 43,781 | -530, 483 | 2, 2855,649 |
| 16 | 7, 407,273 | 4, 450,727 | 18, 1800 | 132,592 6,806 | $\begin{array}{r}1,196,685 \\ \hline 186\end{array}$ | 55,815 8,225 | 2,656, ${ }_{\text {197, }} \mathbf{6 9 3}$ | 16,238 6,012 | 42,008 1,505 | 4,474 | 366,262 19,005 | 5,141, 107 | $2,428,601$ 322,739 |
| 17 | 1,003,664 | 718, 346 | 15,559 | 7,969 | 257,293 | 10,097 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | 1,191,900 | 1,032, 974 | 30,784 | 8,546 | 372,416 | 15,048 | 526, 130 | 19, 434 | 7,661 | - ${ }^{8,813}$ | 43,573 | 1,330,068 | 788,890 |
| 19 | 2,823,051 | 2,583,858 | 60, 578 | 48,224 | 985, 994 | 50,227 | 1,231,554 | 53, 415 | 23, 208 | 8,318 | 122, 340 | 3, 184, 835 | 1,903,054 |
| 20 | 10,188,595 | 9, 037, 296 | 268,312 | 263,898 | 2, 239,979 | 102, 417 | 5,159, 839 | 20, 507 | 60, 374 | 4,722 | 911,248 | 10,158,883 | 4, $1,896,627$ |
| 21 | 2,331,060 | 1,752,539 | 65,737 | 36,601 | 529,317 | 32,177 | 950, 821 | 20, 274 | 15, 295 | ${ }^{1} 745$ | 101,572 | 2,174,705 | 1,191,707 |
| 22 | 048,506 | 535,943 | 22,189 | 19,265 | 154,105 | 5,539 | 268, 205 | 3,100 | 3,850 | 16,500 | 43,190 | 641,957 | 368,213 |
| 23 24 | 7,883,062 67 | $7,646,070$ 68,932 | 284,126 2,400 | 175,184 2 | 1,780,649 | 62,083 | 4,797, 754 | 103,010 | 32,782 | 8,675 | 401, 1814 | 8, 468, 856 | 3,609,026 |
| $\stackrel{4}{25}$ | 459,187 | 427,495 | 6, 0 , 819 | 13, ${ }^{2,260}$ | 130,589 | $\stackrel{1}{1,483}$ | 27, 244, 204 | - ${ }^{960}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1,053}$ | 300 | 1, 1 ,818 | 77, 669 | 49, 682 |
| 26 | 1,066,747 | 665,258 | 19,960 | 11,364 | 239,898 | 13,359 | 332,211 | 6,597 | 6,900 | 925 | 34,044 | 733,755 | 325,748 $388,1.85$ |
| 27 | 2,973, 362 | 2,573, 416 | 57,394 | 25,110 | 1,018,617 | 43,053 | 1,236,706 | 44,966 |  | 3,321 | 127,471 | 3,250, 450 |  |
| 28 | 14,576, 400 | 11,359,828 | 376,948 | 354, 079 | 3,739,940 | 172,032 | 5,636, 686 | 239;547 | 72,991 | 38,688 | 728,917 | 13, 392,531 | 7, 7 ,483, 813 |
| 29 | 3, 188, 231 | 2,830, 604 | 100,358 | 49,358 | 602,527 | 27,384 | 1,860, 122 | 10,521 | 22, 990 | 4,298 | 147,046 | 3,282, 334 | 1,389, 128 |
| 30 | 23, 085 | 15, 105 |  |  | 6,940 | 787 | 6,700 |  | 168 |  |  | 18,885 | 1I, 398 |
| 31 | 20,397, 075 | 10,320, 042 | 726, 241 | 555, 688 | 4,647,200 | 211,381 | 11,202, 620 | 123,421 | 119,657 | 22, 129 | 1,709,705 | 21,949, 459 | 10, 535,458 |
| 32 | 172, 487 | 184,715 | 10,000 | 2,410 | 72,481 | 3,382 | 77, 492 | 6,340 | 1,542 | 10 | 11,058 | 232, 880 | 152,006 |
| 33 | 64,965 | 146,059 | 6,000 | 1,200 | 55,473 | 3,851 | 64,398 | 11,050 | , 354 |  | 3,733 | 192, 659 | 124, 110 |
| 34 | 14, 364,549 | 10,889, 903 | 283,212 | 217, 105 | 3,801, 330 | 181,008 | 5, 526, 017 | 88,121 | 53,045 | 14,957 | 665,102 | 12,748,383 | 7,041, 358 |
| 35 | 408, 410 | 347,504 | 10,540 | 4,380 | 151,721 | 7,672 | 155, 495 | 4,222 | 2,416 | 475 | 10,571 | 421,913 | 258, 746 |
| 86 | 453, 150 | 412, 481 | 12,595 | 12, 428 | 104,025 | 4,026 | 240, 354 | 3,070 | 3,112 |  | 32,865 | 463,566 | 219,186 |
| 37 | 133, 121 | 108, 348 | 2,000 | 1,380 | 37,952 | 3, 824 | 56,499 | 70 | 1,215 | 13 | 4,495 | 131,384 | 73,061 |
| 38 | 3, 005,864 | 2,541,308 | 114,980 | 44,563 | 693,307 | 22,549 | 1,416, 877 | 22, 021 | 15, 893 | 40,313 | 170, 805 | 3,039,613 | 1,600, 187 |
| 39 | 940,529 | 700,069 | 36, 496 | 20,829 | 267,071 | 12,415 | 306, 768 | 14,855 | 5,211 | 70 | 30,354 | 829, 726 | 510, 543 |
| 40 | - 2222,257 | 114, 605 |  |  | 50,097 | 3,654 | 54,087 | ${ }^{1521}$ | 1, 468 | 742 | 3,344 | 158,200 | 100, 479 |
| 41 | 3,028,729 | 2,145,699 | 90, 153 | 46, 620 | 529,313 | 23, 176 | 1,200, 104 | 15, 951 | 15,838 | 7,564 | 156,980 | 2,485, 221 | 1,201,941 |
| 42 | 538,026 | 596, 646 | 28,118 |  | 202,601 | 14,844 | 304, 297 | 20,868 | 3,582 | 531 | 17,241 | 720,054 | 400, 913 |
| 43 | -670,757 | 568,719 | 30,010 | 10,594 | 180,099 | 7,113 | 310,971 | 8,869 | 3,234 |  | 17,829 | 675, 478 | 357, 394 |
| 44 <br> 45 <br> 4 | $13,706,422$ 32,740 | 8, 147, 9298 | 184, 431 | 197, 150 | 1,929,904 | 101,389 | 5,001, 210 | 11,852 | 72, 248 | 2,027 | 587, 787 | 8,899, 171 | 3,736, 572 |
| 45 | 32,740 | 31, 239 |  |  | 7,978 |  | 21,838 | 360 |  |  | 285 | 41, 624 | 19, 209 |
| 48 | 76, 460 | 87,326 | 3,480 |  | 35,733 | 2,711 | 38, 059 | 2,400 | 707 |  | 4,236 | 102, 072 | 61, 302 |

${ }^{2}$ All other states embrace: Arizona, 1 establishment; Idaho, 1; New Mexico, 2; Utah, 2.

