

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ETHELBERT STEWART, Commissioner

BULLETIN OF THE UNITED STATES } · · · · · No. 504
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS }

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR SERIES

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN
THE HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
INDUSTRIES, 1907 TO 1928

DECEMBER, 1929

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929

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WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR INDUSTRIES, 1907 TO 1928

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This bulletin presents the results of the 1928 study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of wages and hours of labor of wage earners in the hosiery and underwear industries in the United States. The figures in the report are for 28,445 wage earners in 108 representative hosiery mills in 19 States and for 15,056 wage earners in 84 representative underwear mills in 15 States.

Summaries of average full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and of average full-time earnings per week are presented in Table 1 for the employees in all the hosiery and underwear mills combined for each of the years from 1910 to 1928 in which the bureau has made studies of these industries. The reason for the combination in this table is that segregation of wage figures for each industry was not made by the bureau prior to 1926. Index numbers of these averages with the 1913 average taken as the base, or 100 per cent, are also shown in the table.

Between 1926 and 1928 there was no change in average full-time hours per week for the two industries combined, the average for each year being 51.3 per week. Average earnings per hour increased from 44.3 cents in 1926 to 44.4 cents in 1928 and average full-time earnings per week increased from \$22.73 in 1926 to \$22.78 in 1928.

The averages in the tables for the specified years from 1910 to 1919 are for the employees in the *selected occupations* only in the two industries and are therefore directly comparable one year with another. Those for the specified years from 1914 to 1928 are for the employees in *all occupations* in the industries and are also comparable one year with another. Comparison, however, should not be made between the averages for employees in *all occupations* and those for employees in *selected occupations*.

The index numbers in the table are for the purpose of furnishing continuous and comparable data, one year with another, over the entire period from 1910 to 1928. The index for any specified year from 1910 to 1919 is the percentage that the average for the year is of the average for 1913. The index for any specified year from 1922 to 1928 was computed by increasing or decreasing the 1914 index for the employees in the selected occupations in proportion to the increase or decrease in the average for each year as compared with the average for all employees in 1914.

Average full-time hours per week decreased from an index of 104.2 in 1910 to 91.3 in 1924, or 12.4 per cent; and increased to 92.4 in 1926 and 1928, an increase of 1.2 per cent over the 1924 index. The decrease between 1913 and 1928 was 7.6 per cent.

Average earnings per hour increased from an index of 82 in 1910 to 267.2 in 1928 or 225.9 per cent, increased 113 per cent between 1913 and 1922, and 167.2 per cent between 1913 and 1928.

Average full-time earnings per week increased from an index of 85.2 in 1910 to 246.1 in 1928 or 188.8 per cent, as compared with an increase of 225.9 per cent in average earnings per hour. Average full-time earnings per week increased 95 per cent between 1913 and 1922 and 146.1 per cent between 1913 and 1928. Full-time earnings per week did not increase in the same proportion as average earnings per hour, because of the change from year to year in average full-time hours per week.

TABLE 1.—Average hours and earnings with index numbers, 1910 to 1928

Year	Number of establish- ments	Number of wage earners	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Index numbers (1913=100) of—		
						Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
Selected occupations:								
1910	15	13,132	57.6	\$0.141 ¹	\$8.10	104.2	82.0	85.2
1911	62	13,885	57.4	.144	8.28	103.8	83.7	87.1
1912	62	16,249	56.4	.153	8.62	102.0	89.0	90.6
1913	69	18,198	55.3	.172	9.51	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914 ¹	82	19,396	54.6	.178	9.70	98.7	103.5	102.0
1919	51	16,073	52.1	.315	16.44	94.2	183.1	172.9
All occupations:								
1914 ¹	82	29,631	54.8	.172	9.44	91.9	213.0	195.0
1922	107	32,178	51.0	.354	18.05	91.9	213.0	195.0
1924	143	38,549	50.7	.409	20.74	91.3	246.1	224.1
1926	190	45,594	51.3	.443	22.73	92.4	266.6	245.6
1928	192	43,501	51.3	.444	22.78	92.4	267.2	246.1

¹ Two sets of averages are shown for 1914 for the industry—one for selected occupations and the other for all occupations in the industry. The averages from 1910 to 1919 for selected occupations only are comparable one year with another, as are those for all occupations one year with another from 1914 to 1928.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS, 1907 TO 1928, BY OCCUPATION

The data in Table 2 are average full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, full-time earnings per week, and index numbers of these averages with the 1913 average as the base or 100 per cent. The averages and index numbers are for the wage earners in each of 18 occupations in the hosiery industry and for 16 in the underwear industry for each of the specified years from 1907 to 1928 for which such data are available. Each of these occupations is of sufficient importance in number of wage earners to warrant separate tabulation. Averages are also shown in the table for the employees in the group tabulated as "other employees" for each of the specified years from 1914 to 1928. This group includes all employees in all other occupations other than those tabulated separately as an occupation, the number of employees in no occupation in the group being sufficient to warrant separate tabulation. The number of wage earners in the group of "other employees" in the hosiery industry in 1928 was 20 per cent of the total included in the study of the industry in that year and 22 per cent of the total in the underwear industry.

Data for "other employees" were not collected prior to 1914 nor in 1919.

Prior to 1926 the averages for the employees in each of the occupations that are common to both hosiery and underwear were for the combined data for each such occupation in the two industries. The 1926 and 1928 averages for each such occupation are shown separately. For example, the 1907 to 1924 averages in the table for "menders" are for "menders, hosiery and underwear" combined, and those for 1926 and 1928 are for "menders, hosiery" and for "menders, underwear." The averages for occupations in hosiery and underwear, except "pressers" and "press hands," are presented under hosiery and precede those for underwear. All averages for pressers and press hands are shown under underwear. They are selected occupations in that industry.

Average full-time hours per week for males in the hosiery industry in 1928 ranged by occupation from 50.1 for knitters, full-fashioned, footers, to 55.8 for automatic knitters. Those for females ranged from 49.8 for full-fashioned seamers to 53.5 for mock seamers. Prior to 1928 mock seamers were included with the group designated "other employees." In 1928 the number of females in the occupation was sufficient to warrant tabulation as an occupation.

Average earnings per hour for males in the hosiery industry in 1928 ranged by occupation from 31.7 cents for transfer knitters to \$1.546 for knitters, full-fashioned, footers. Those for females ranged from 29.4 cents for transfer knitters to 56.1 cents for full-fashioned toppers.

Average full-time earnings per week for males in the hosiery industry in 1928 ranged by occupation from \$17.05 for transfer knitters to \$77.45 for knitters, full-fashioned, footers; and for females ranged from \$15.61 for transfer knitters to \$27.99 for full-fashioned toppers.

In the underwear industry average full-time hours per week for males in 1928 ranged from 49.7 for cuff and ankle knitters to 52.8 for winders, and for females ranged from 48.9 for hemmers to 50.7 for button sewers.

Average earnings per hour for males in underwear in 1928 ranged from 36.5 cents for winders to 72.8 cents for machine fixers and for females ranged from 27.8 cents for inspectors to 46.9 cents for cuff and ankle knitters.

Average full-time earnings per week for males in underwear in 1928 ranged from \$19.27 for winders to \$36.47 for machine fixers, and for females ranged from \$13.93 for inspectors to \$23.31 for cuff and ankle knitters.

TABLE 2.—*Average hours and earnings with index numbers, 1907 to 1928, by occupation, sex, and year*

Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Index numbers of—		
							Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
Boarders, hosiery:									
Male	1907	8	203	58.4	\$0.218	\$12.73	104.7	99.5	104.8
	1908	8	210	58.1	.211	12.26	104.1	96.3	100.9
	1909	8	220	58.2	.204	11.87	104.3	93.2	97.7
	1910	33	808	57.0	.193	10.97	102.2	88.1	90.3
	1911	32	869	56.9	.189	10.74	102.0	86.3	88.4
	1912	41	1,153	55.8	.215	11.92	100.0	98.2	98.1
	1913	41	1,172	55.8	.219	12.15	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	46	1,206	55.3	.230	12.65	99.1	105.0	104.1
	1919	29	760	52.5	.450	23.63	94.1	205.5	194.5
	1922	41	933	51.3	.462	23.70	91.9	211.0	195.1
	1924	49	1,118	51.9	.531	27.56	93.0	242.5	226.8
	1926	82	1,598	53.4	.481	25.69	95.7	219.6	211.4
	1928	81	1,433	53.8	.521	28.03	96.4	237.9	230.7
Female	1919	8	75	52.0	.316	16.43	-----	-----	-----
	1922	20	264	50.2	.376	18.88	-----	-----	-----
	1924	26	313	50.4	.442	22.28	-----	-----	-----
	1926	32	483	50.0	.479	23.95	-----	-----	-----
	1928	38	516	50.0	.486	24.30	-----	-----	-----
Folders, hosiery and underwear:									
Female	1924	118	1,116	50.8	.346	17.58	-----	-----	-----
Folders, hosiery:									
Female	1926	82	803	52.2	.343	17.90	-----	-----	-----
	1928	76	595	52.4	.337	17.66	-----	-----	-----
Inspectors and folders, hosiery and underwear:									
Female	1910	47	1,241	57.7	.126	7.25	104.7	86.3	90.3
	1911	52	1,311	57.6	.126	7.26	104.5	86.3	90.4
	1912	56	1,411	56.7	.130	7.37	102.9	89.0	91.8
	1913	59	1,513	55.1	.146	8.03	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	75	1,977	54.9	.149	8.15	99.6	102.1	101.5
	1919	50	2,690	52.5	.266	13.97	95.3	182.2	174.0
	1922	103	3,017	50.5	.302	15.25	9.7	206.8	189.9
Inspectors, hosiery and underwear:									
Female	1924	134	2,459	50.4	.322	16.23	-----	-----	-----
Inspectors, hosiery:									
Female	1926	100	1,988	52.6	.292	15.36	-----	-----	-----
	1928	106	1,897	52.3	.313	16.37	-----	-----	-----
Knitters, automatic, hosiery:									
Male	1910	12	235	57.6	.175	10.03	102.9	90.7	92.9
	1911	12	220	57.4	.175	10.04	102.5	90.7	93.0
	1912	16	324	55.7	.188	10.45	99.5	97.4	96.8
	1913	16	307	56.0	.193	10.80	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	17	313	55.4	.198	10.98	98.9	102.6	101.7
	1922	18	437	51.5	.373	19.21	92.0	193.3	177.9
	1924	24	382	53.2	.421	22.40	95.0	218.1	207.4
	1926	36	564	54.4	.448	24.37	97.1	232.1	225.6
	1928	42	640	55.8	.414	23.10	99.6	214.5	213.9
Female	1910	12	277	56.2	.154	8.62	101.6	93.9	95.2
	1911	12	260	56.2	.156	8.70	101.6	95.1	96.1
	1912	12	328	55.2	.189	10.43	99.8	115.2	115.2
	1913	12	282	55.3	.164	9.05	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	12	125	54.2	.179	9.67	98.0	109.1	106.9
	1922	20	231	51.0	.347	17.70	92.2	211.6	195.6
	1924	17	191	50.2	.413	20.73	90.8	251.8	229.1
	1926	24	272	51.6	.399	20.59	93.3	243.3	227.5
	1928	30	291	52.1	.359	18.70	94.2	218.9	206.6
Knitters, full-fashioned, hosiery:									
Male	1913	9	465	55.1	.390	21.49	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	9	507	54.8	.407	22.31	99.5	104.4	103.8
	1919	5	377	51.7	.640	33.09	93.8	164.1	154.0
	1922	15	1,196	52.9	.861	45.55	96.0	220.8	212.0
	1924	26	1,728	50.5	1.099	55.50	91.7	281.8	258.3
Knitters, full-fashioned, footers, hose:									
Male	1926	27	696	51.0	1.511	77.06	-----	-----	-----
	1928	39	749	50.1	1.546	77.45	-----	-----	-----
Knitters, full-fashioned, leggers, hose:									
Male	1926	28	1,897	51.1	1.286	65.71	-----	-----	-----
	1928	39	1,911	50.7	1.329	67.38	-----	-----	-----
Knitters' helpers, full-fashioned, hose:									
Male	1926	16	973	51.7	.355	18.35	-----	-----	-----
	1928	33	1,231	51.1	.346	17.68	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 2.—Average hours and earnings with index numbers, 1907 to 1928, by occupation, sex, and year—Continued

Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Index numbers of—		
							Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
Knitters, rib, hosiery:									
Male	1910	17	55	56.6	\$0.199	\$11.23	100.4	98.0	98.5
	1911	21	92	57.3	.189	10.81	101.6	93.1	94.8
	1912	21	102	56.8	.194	10.99	100.7	95.6	96.4
	1913	21	110	56.4	.203	11.40	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	25	126	55.7	.195	10.79	98.8	96.1	94.6
	1922	24	108	52.1	.326	16.98	92.4	160.6	148.9
	1924	34	123	53.1	.435	23.10	94.1	214.3	202.6
	1926	43	152	53.6	.365	19.56	95.0	179.8	171.6
	1928	40	120	54.0	.333	17.98	95.7	184.0	157.7
Female	1910	14	49	57.4	.130	7.45	103.6	82.8	85.7
	1911	13	45	57.1	.147	8.43	103.1	93.6	97.0
	1912	16	68	55.9	.141	7.92	100.9	89.8	91.1
	1913	16	60	55.4	.157	8.69	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	13	56	54.9	.167	9.12	99.1	106.4	104.9
	1922	22	103	50.8	.336	17.07	91.7	214.0	196.4
	1924	21	121	52.0	.346	17.99	93.9	220.4	207.0
	1926	27	76	51.4	.352	18.09	92.8	224.2	208.2
	1928	20	74	51.5	.342	17.61	93.0	217.8	202.6
Knitters, transfer, hosiery:									
Male	1910	4	152	58.2	.136	7.88	100.3	90.7	90.9
	1911	12	172	57.8	.147	8.43	99.7	98.0	97.2
	1912	14	257	57.7	.156	8.96	99.5	104.0	103.3
	1913	14	314	58.0	.150	8.67	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	16	305	56.3	.151	8.45	97.1	100.7	97.5
	1919	10	122	54.3	.298	16.18	93.6	198.7	186.6
	1922	15	137	52.5	.334	17.54	90.5	222.7	202.3
	1924	18	175	51.1	.437	22.33	88.1	291.3	257.6
	1926	27	330	54.1	.336	18.18	93.3	224.0	209.7
	1928	18	205	53.8	.317	17.05	92.8	211.3	196.9
Female	1907	3	154	58.1	.123	7.15	103.7	82.6	85.8
	1908	3	175	58.1	.134	7.79	103.7	89.9	93.5
	1909	3	145	58.1	.133	7.73	103.7	89.3	92.8
	1910	32	1,851	57.5	.121	6.96	102.7	81.2	83.6
	1911	33	2,174	57.2	.135	7.71	102.1	90.6	92.6
	1912	37	2,891	56.1	.139	7.77	100.2	93.3	93.3
	1913	37	2,905	56.0	.149	8.33	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	37	2,800	54.9	.150	8.24	98.0	100.7	98.9
	1919	21	1,095	53.0	.272	14.42	94.6	182.6	173.1
	1922	46	2,143	50.7	.293	14.86	90.5	196.6	178.4
	1924	55	2,939	50.8	.344	17.48	90.7	230.9	209.8
	1926	72	3,058	52.5	.298	15.65	93.8	200.0	187.9
	1928	58	2,483	53.1	.294	15.61	94.8	197.3	187.4
Loopers, hosiery:									
Female	1907	9	610	58.4	.140	8.18	104.3	93.3	97.7
	1908	9	637	58.2	.128	7.45	103.9	85.3	89.0
	1909	9	603	58.2	.139	8.09	103.9	92.7	96.7
	1910	43	2,013	57.3	.133	7.59	102.3	88.7	90.7
	1911	44	2,089	57.1	.134	7.69	102.0	89.3	91.9
	1912	49	2,524	56.1	.146	8.21	100.2	97.3	98.1
	1913	49	2,542	56.0	.150	8.37	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	49	2,626	54.8	.157	8.59	97.9	104.7	102.6
	1919	29	1,499	52.2	.296	15.45	93.2	197.3	184.6
	1922	63	2,194	50.8	.327	16.61	90.7	218.0	198.4
	1924	80	2,832	50.8	.384	19.51	90.7	256.0	233.1
	1926	101	3,753	52.4	.371	19.44	93.6	247.3	232.3
	1928	105	3,607	53.0	.385	20.41	94.6	256.7	243.8
Machine fixers, hosiery and underwear:									
Male	1924	126	736	51.1	.706	36.08	-----	-----	-----
Machine fixers, hosiery:	1926	97	871	53.6	.713	38.22	-----	-----	-----
Male	1928	99	810	53.7	.760	40.81	-----	-----	-----
Menders, hosiery and underwear:	1907	8	259	58.4	.126	7.36	104.3	88.7	92.3
Female	1908	8	266	58.1	.129	7.49	103.8	90.8	94.0
	1909	8	238	58.1	.129	7.49	103.8	90.8	94.0
	1910	30	1,089	57.1	.126	7.14	102.0	88.7	89.6
	1911	30	1,127	57.0	.133	7.55	101.8	93.7	94.7
	1912	35	1,108	56.2	.141	7.92	100.4	99.3	99.4
	1913	39	1,174	56.0	.142	7.97	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	39	1,176	55.0	.149	8.17	98.2	104.9	102.5
	1922	59	1,084	50.6	.328	16.60	90.4	231.0	208.3
	1924	126	1,598	50.6	.367	18.57	90.4	258.5	233.0

TABLE 2.—*Average hours and earnings with index numbers, 1907 to 1928, by occupation, sex, and year*—Continued

Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Index numbers of—		
							Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
Menders, hosiery:									
Female	1926	98	1,362	50.8	\$0.389	\$19.76	-----	-----	-----
	1928	103	1,294	51.4	.387	19.89	-----	-----	-----
Pairers or maters, hosiery:									
Female	1926	80	1,301	51.8	.358	18.54	-----	-----	-----
	1928	82	1,219	52.2	.367	19.16	-----	-----	-----
Seamers, full-fashioned, hosiery:									
Female	1913	9	293	55.1	.170	9.38	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	9	306	54.4	.173	9.41	98.7	101.8	100.3
	1922	17	460	50.7	.395	20.03	92.0	232.4	213.5
	1924	26	563	50.5	.484	24.44	91.7	284.7	260.6
	1926	28	927	50.5	.515	26.01	91.7	302.9	277.3
	1928	40	954	49.8	.504	25.10	90.4	296.5	267.6
Seamers, mock, hosiery:									
Female	1928	39	336	53.5	.306	16.37	-----	-----	-----
Toppers, full-fashioned, hosiery:									
Female	1913	6	448	55.1	.152	8.41	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	9	528	54.4	.152	8.29	98.7	100.0	98.6
	1922	9	477	51.7	.450	23.27	93.8	296.1	276.7
	1924	26	1,166	50.6	.472	23.88	91.8	310.5	283.9
	1926	28	1,372	50.3	.563	28.32	91.3	370.4	336.7
	1928	39	1,512	49.9	.561	27.99	90.6	369.1	332.8
Welters, hosiery and underwear:									
Female	1910	23	250	57.6	.121	6.95	102.9	83.4	85.8
	1911	23	288	57.4	.127	7.30	102.5	87.6	90.1
	1912	23	303	56.1	.144	8.03	100.2	99.3	99.1
	1913	26	334	56.0	.145	8.10	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	36	379	55.1	.162	8.91	98.4	111.7	110.0
	1919	17	334	51.8	.291	15.07	92.5	200.7	186.0
	1922	36	351	50.9	.294	14.96	90.9	202.8	184.7
	1924	57	263	51.1	.356	18.19	91.3	245.5	224.6
Welters, hosiery:									
Female	1926	39	219	52.2	.325	16.97	-----	-----	-----
	1928	30	144	53.4	.316	16.87	-----	-----	-----
Winders, hosiery and underwear:									
Male	1919	9	46	53.4	.352	18.80	-----	-----	-----
	1922	20	147	54.1	.386	18.42	-----	-----	-----
	1924	21	86	53.8	.410	22.06	-----	-----	-----
Female	1907	6	266	58.8	.140	8.23	107.5	89.7	96.6
	1908	6	276	58.7	.163	9.57	107.3	104.5	112.3
	1909	6	262	58.6	.152	8.91	107.1	97.4	104.6
	1910	38	1,020	58.0	.129	7.51	106.0	82.7	88.1
	1911	45	1,001	57.8	.130	7.54	105.7	83.3	88.5
	1912	53	1,099	56.4	.139	7.87	103.1	89.1	92.4
	1913	53	1,225	54.7	.156	8.52	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	61	1,555	54.2	.154	8.36	99.1	98.7	98.1
	1919	41	1,256	52.3	.271	14.17	95.6	173.7	166.3
	1922	80	1,249	49.8	.347	17.28	91.0	222.4	202.8
	1924	106	1,315	50.0	.402	20.10	91.4	257.7	235.9
Winders, hosiery:									
Male	1926	19	114	53.5	.406	21.72	-----	-----	-----
	1928	19	121	53.1	.337	17.89	-----	-----	-----
Female	1926	84	1,069	50.9	.378	19.24	-----	-----	-----
	1928	84	691	51.4	.366	18.81	-----	-----	-----
Other employees, hosiery and underwear:									
Male	1914	82	5,358	55.6	.193	10.70	-----	-----	-----
	1922	107	4,918	53.8	.354	19.05	-----	-----	-----
	1924	138	4,682	51.9	.379	19.67	-----	-----	-----
Female	1914	82	4,877	54.6	.128	7.00	-----	-----	-----
	1922	105	4,382	50.3	.283	14.23	-----	-----	-----
	1924	143	5,993	50.5	.292	14.75	-----	-----	-----
Other employees, hosiery:	1926	102	3,055	52.7	.397	20.92	-----	-----	-----
Male	1928	106	2,181	52.6	.411	21.62	-----	-----	-----
Female	1926	102	3,613	50.3	.279	14.03	-----	-----	-----
	1928	103	3,431	51.5	.258	13.29	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 2.—Average hours and earnings with index numbers, 1907 to 1928, by occupation, sex, and year—Continued

Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Index numbers of—		
							Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
Buttonhole makers, underwear:									
Female	1910	21	178	57.8	\$0.162	\$9.41	105.3	81.4	86.3
	1911	27	191	58.0	.164	9.53	105.6	82.4	87.4
	1912	28	196	57.0	.168	9.55	103.8	84.4	87.5
	1913	28	226	54.9	.199	10.91	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	42	330	54.5	.199	10.87	99.3	100.0	99.6
	1919	24	203	51.6	.317	16.36	94.0	159.3	150.0
	1922	49	349	50.4	.321	16.18	91.8	161.3	148.3
	1924	66	404	50.2	.357	17.92	91.4	179.4	164.3
	1926	73	364	50.2	.354	17.77	91.4	177.9	162.9
	1928	76	369	50.1	.340	17.03	91.3	170.9	156.1
Button sewers, underwear:									
Female	1910	21	159	58.1	.149	8.66	106.4	85.1	90.8
	1911	27	171	58.2	.146	8.50	106.6	83.4	89.1
	1912	28	183	57.2	.147	8.42	104.8	84.0	88.3
	1913	28	223	54.6	.175	9.54	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	41	308	54.5	.178	9.71	99.8	101.7	101.8
	1919	26	242	52.5	.276	14.49	96.2	157.7	151.9
	1922	49	345	50.7	.301	15.26	92.9	172.0	160.0
	1924	65	380	50.3	.336	16.90	92.1	192.0	177.1
	1926	69	365	50.5	.338	17.07	92.5	193.1	178.9
	1928	76	376	50.7	.302	15.31	92.9	172.6	160.5
Cutters, hand, layers-up, and markers, underwear:									
Male	1910	12	130	59.3	.217	12.82	106.8	85.4	90.9
	1911	18	138	58.6	.227	13.26	105.6	89.4	94.0
	1912	18	162	58.6	.210	12.32	105.6	82.7	87.3
	1913	17	169	55.5	.254	14.11	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	32	301	55.6	.243	13.50	100.2	95.7	95.7
	1919	17	86	53.3	.369	19.67	96.0	145.3	139.4
	1922	37	266	51.7	.431	22.28	93.2	169.7	157.9
	1924	35	217	50.9	.483	24.58	91.7	190.2	174.2
	1926	43	229	50.3	.513	25.80	90.6	202.0	182.8
	1928	48	284	51.1	.448	22.89	92.1	176.4	162.2
Female	1907	4	82	58.6	.144	8.44	106.9	85.2	91.3
	1908	4	90	57.9	.157	9.09	105.7	92.9	98.4
	1909	4	98	58.0	.145	8.41	105.8	85.8	91.0
	1910	10	182	56.5	.137	7.79	103.1	81.1	84.3
	1911	14	161	56.4	.139	7.85	102.9	82.2	85.0
	1912	12	193	54.7	.152	8.33	99.8	89.9	90.2
	1913	13	242	54.8	.169	9.24	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	20	265	54.4	.171	9.33	99.3	101.2	101.0
	1919	22	586	50.4	.313	15.78	92.0	185.2	170.8
	1922	25	400	48.9	.372	18.19	89.2	220.1	196.9
	1924	50	655	49.8	.363	18.08	90.9	214.8	195.7
	1926	52	429	50.2	.367	18.42	91.6	217.2	199.4
	1928	54	455	50.4	.344	17.34	92.0	203.6	187.7
Cutters, power, underwear:									
Male	1924	46	129	51.0	.543	27.60	-----	-----	-----
	1926	61	121	50.8	.550	27.94	-----	-----	-----
	1928	68	157	50.8	.510	25.91	-----	-----	-----
Female	1924	11	29	49.0	.463	22.69	-----	-----	-----
	1926	12	31	49.0	.432	21.17	-----	-----	-----
	1928	12	41	50.0	.356	17.80	-----	-----	-----
Finishers, underwear:									
Female	1907	5	555	58.7	.158	9.27	107.3	85.9	92.1
	1908	5	516	58.6	.151	8.85	107.1	82.1	87.9
	1909	5	533	58.7	.148	8.69	107.3	80.4	86.3
	1910	23	1,443	57.9	.150	8.71	105.9	81.5	86.5
	1911	27	1,533	57.9	.148	8.59	105.9	80.4	85.3
	1912	29	1,808	57.0	.154	8.79	104.2	83.7	87.3
	1913	29	2,303	54.7	.184	10.07	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	44	3,878	54.5	.180	9.78	99.6	97.8	97.1
	1919	28	2,715	51.9	.297	15.41	94.9	161.4	153.0
	1922	49	3,112	50.2	.327	16.42	91.8	177.7	163.1
	1924	67	3,295	49.8	.377	18.77	91.0	204.9	186.4
	1926	84	3,221	50.3	.358	18.01	92.0	194.6	178.8
	1928	84	3,175	50.2	.341	17.12	91.8	185.3	170.0
Folders, underwear:									
Female	1926	61	463	50.4	.365	18.40	-----	-----	-----
	1928	66	488	50.3	.343	17.25	-----	-----	-----
Hemmers, underwear:									
Female	1926	43	223	49.2	.379	18.65	-----	-----	-----
	1928	46	209	48.9	.376	18.39	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 2.—*Average hours and earnings with index numbers, 1907 to 1928, by occupation, sex, and year—Continued*

Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Index numbers of—		
							Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
Inspectors, underwear:									
Female	1926	80	1,056	50.0	\$0.306	\$15.30	-----	-----	-----
	1928	83	1,314	50.1	.278	13.93	-----	-----	-----
Knitters, cuff and ankle, underwear:									
Male	1926	32	55	50.2	.550	27.61	-----	-----	-----
	1928	28	42	49.7	.538	26.74	-----	-----	-----
Female	1926	5	6	50.2	.376	18.88	-----	-----	-----
	1928	8	9	49.7	.469	23.31	-----	-----	-----
Knitters, web or tube, underwear:									
Male	1907	4	101	58.5	.219	12.81	105.6	88.0	93.2
	1908	4	107	58.3	.209	12.18	105.2	83.9	88.6
	1909	4	110	58.5	.213	12.46	105.6	85.5	90.7
	1910	14	212	58.0	.201	11.69	104.7	80.7	85.1
	1911	22	253	57.9	.211	12.24	104.5	84.7	89.1
	1912	22	261	57.0	.227	12.97	102.9	91.2	94.4
	1913	22	250	55.4	.249	13.74	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	35	386	55.7	.229	12.74	100.5	92.0	92.7
	1919	18	200	52.9	.407	21.53	95.5	163.5	156.7
	1922	41	399	51.8	.448	23.21	93.5	179.9	168.9
	1924	55	454	51.3	.528	27.09	92.6	212.0	197.2
	1926	67	393	52.0	.534	27.77	93.9	214.5	202.1
	1928	73	446	52.2	.490	25.58	94.2	196.8	186.2
Female	1907	3	101	58.3	.143	8.34	105.8	100.0	105.8
	1908	3	113	58.4	.145	8.47	106.0	101.4	107.5
	1909	3	109	58.5	.132	7.72	106.2	92.3	98.0
	1910	16	245	57.4	.172	9.59	104.2	120.3	121.7
	1911	19	216	56.9	.162	9.23	103.3	113.3	117.1
	1912	19	181	55.4	.135	7.49	100.5	94.4	95.1
	1913	15	183	55.1	.143	7.88	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	21	237	54.4	.147	8.00	98.7	102.8	101.5
	1919	22	295	51.7	.289	14.94	93.8	202.1	189.6
	1922	25	263	49.3	.346	17.06	89.5	242.0	216.5
	1924	34	290	49.0	.390	19.11	88.9	272.7	242.5
	1926	47	275	49.6	.379	18.80	90.0	265.0	238.6
	1928	35	198	49.7	.378	18.79	90.2	264.3	238.5
Machine fixers, underwear:									
Male	1926	73	229	49.9	.717	35.78	-----	-----	-----
	1928	74	223	50.1	.728	36.47	-----	-----	-----
Menders, underwear:									
Female	1926	57	246	50.3	.311	15.64	-----	-----	-----
	1928	65	282	50.3	.298	14.99	-----	-----	-----
Pressers, hosiery and underwear:									
Male	1907	7	32	59.3	.191	11.33	105.9	91.8	97.9
	1908	7	35	59.2	.167	9.89	105.7	80.3	85.5
	1909	7	40	59.1	.171	10.11	105.5	82.2	87.4
	1910	34	155	58.0	.177	10.23	103.6	85.1	88.4
	1911	33	151	57.7	.187	10.75	103.0	89.9	92.9
	1912	39	204	56.9	.185	10.45	101.6	88.9	90.3
	1913	39	202	56.0	.208	11.57	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	49	214	55.6	.213	11.82	99.3	102.4	102.2
	1919	30	115	53.8	.415	22.33	96.1	199.5	193.0
	1922	53	243	51.4	.372	19.12	91.8	178.8	165.3
	1924	69	190	51.0	.448	22.85	91.1	215.4	197.5
Female	1919	15	188	50.3	.287	14.44	-----	-----	-----
	1922	25	230	48.9	.311	15.21	-----	-----	-----
	1924	33	141	49.1	.347	17.04	-----	-----	-----
Pressers, underwear:									
Male	1926	38	92	50.3	.455	22.89	-----	-----	-----
	1928	43	84	50.9	.401	20.41	-----	-----	-----
Female	1926	50	236	50.3	.346	17.40	-----	-----	-----
	1928	46	235	50.3	.376	18.91	-----	-----	-----
Press hands, hosiery and underwear:									
Male	1922	11	41	53.2	.346	18.41	-----	-----	-----
	1924	11	60	53.4	.500	26.70	-----	-----	-----
Female	1907	2	100	58.0	.119	6.90	107.0	79.3	84.5
	1908	2	107	58.0	.118	6.84	107.0	78.7	83.7
	1909	2	115	58.0	.106	6.15	107.0	70.7	75.3
	1910	13	207	57.7	.119	6.83	106.5	79.3	83.6
	1911	13	208	57.5	.118	6.80	106.1	78.7	83.2
	1912	10	207	55.8	.120	6.70	103.0	80.0	82.0
	1913	14	240	54.2	.150	8.17	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	18	261	54.1	.151	8.17	99.8	100.7	100.0
	1919	8	82	50.1	.276	13.83	92.4	184.0	169.3
	1922	18	118	50.5	.281	14.19	93.2	187.3	173.7
	1924	20	140	49.5	.351	17.37	91.3	234.0	212.6

TABLE 2.—*Average hours and earnings with index numbers, 1907 to 1928, by occupation, sex, and year—Continued*

Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Index numbers of—		
							Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
Press hands, underwear:									
Male	1926	11	22	50.3	\$0.392	\$19.72	—	—	—
	1928	10	29	50.9	.408	20.77	—	—	—
Female	1926	20	118	49.6	.287	14.24	—	—	—
	1928	17	112	49.1	.294	14.44	—	—	—
Seamers, underwear:									
Female	1907	5	390	58.6	.144	8.44	107.5	81.8	88.2
	1908	5	426	58.5	.156	9.13	107.3	88.6	95.4
	1909	5	439	58.6	.158	9.26	107.5	89.8	96.8
	1910	23	1,181	57.8	.143	8.26	106.1	81.2	86.3
	1911	27	1,280	58.1	.141	8.22	106.6	80.1	85.9
	1912	29	1,321	57.2	.149	8.52	105.0	84.7	89.0
	1913	29	1,561	54.5	.176	9.57	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	29	1,589	54.1	.183	9.91	99.3	104.0	103.6
	1919	36	1,562	51.3	.287	14.72	94.1	163.1	153.8
	1922	50	2,192	50.3	.325	16.35	92.3	184.7	170.8
	1924	67	2,200	50.3	.372	18.71	92.3	211.4	195.5
	1926	84	2,377	50.2	.374	18.77	92.1	212.5	196.1
	1928	84	2,425	50.2	.355	17.82	92.1	201.7	186.2
Winders, underwear:									
Male	1926	17	38	55.7	.458	25.51	—	—	—
	1928	13	37	52.8	.365	19.27	—	—	—
Female	1926	62	859	50.0	.398	19.90	—	—	—
	1928	60	731	49.3	.354	17.45	—	—	—
Other employees, underwear:									
Male	1926	82	1,681	51.0	.420	21.42	—	—	—
	1928	83	1,503	50.1	.396	19.84	—	—	—
Female	1926	84	1,919	49.8	.314	15.64	—	—	—
	1928	82	1,832	48.2	.282	13.59	—	—	—

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS, 1926 AND 1928, BY SEX AND STATE

The figures in Table 3 are the 1926 and 1928 average hours and earnings for all males, for all females, and also for both sexes combined in all occupations included in the study of hosiery and of underwear in each State or group of two States in each year. It was necessary, in order to avoid publishing figures for one mill in a State and possibly reveal its identity, to combine the data for mills in the hosiery industry in Alabama and Louisiana, Maryland and West Virginia, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and in New Hampshire and Vermont; and for those in the underwear industry in Connecticut and Rhode Island, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and in New Hampshire and Vermont.

The purpose of this table is to make easy the comparison of average hours and earnings, one State with another, and also one year with another.

In computing the averages in this and other tables in the report, only the wage data for a representative portion of the employees in a few large mills were used. The inclusion of wage data for all employees in such mills would have tended to overweight and possibly impair the averages for each of the States in which the large mills were located.

The data for 1926 are for 10,250 male and 20,296 female wage earners, or a total of 30,546 in the hosiery industry; and the data for 1928 are for 9,401 males and 19,044 females, or a total of 28,445. In

the underwear industry the 1926 data are for 2,860 males and 12,188 females, or a total of 15,048 wage earners, and the 1928 data are for 2,805 males and 12,251 females, or a total of 15,056 wage earners.

Average full-time hours per week of males in the hosiery industry ranged by States in 1926 from 48.5 for the States with the lowest to 57.1 for the one with the highest average, and in 1928 from 48.5 to 55.9, and of females ranged from 47.1 to 55.2 in 1926 and from 47.4 to 55.5 in 1928. The averages for males and females combined, or the industry, ranged by States from 47.6 to 55.2 in 1926 and from 48.1 to 55.6 in 1928. The averages for all males in all States were 52.6 in 1926 and 52.4 in 1928, and for females were 51.5 in 1926 and 51.9 in 1928, and for all males and females combined were 51.9 in 1926 and 52.1 in 1928.

Average earnings per hour of males in the hosiery industry in 1926 ranged by States from 28.6 cents to \$1.268 and in 1928 from 34.7 cents to \$1.247, and of females ranged from 19.2 cents to 52.1 cents in 1926 and from 20.4 cents to 54.1 cents in 1928. The averages for both sexes combined, or the industry, ranged by States from 21.5 to 79.7 in 1926 and from 22.2 to 80.2 cents in 1928. The averages for all males in all States were 67.5 cents in 1926 and 72.4 cents in 1928, and for all females were 35.8 cents in 1926 and 36.0 cents in 1928, and for all males and females combined were 47.2 cents in 1926 and 48.8 cents in 1928. It is seen that average earnings per hour of males in Massachusetts increased from an average of 44.9 cents in 1926 to \$1.152 in 1928. The increase was due almost entirely to change by mills in that State from the manufacture of seamless to full-fashioned hosiery.

Agents of the bureau, when assigned to the work of collecting wage data from hosiery mills in a State, were instructed to make careful inquiry as to the relative importance of the various kinds of hosiery manufactured and to collect wage figures from mills that would be fairly representative of the industry in the State. For example, in a State where practically all hosiery manufactured was full-fashioned, data were collected from mills of that type only. The 1926 averages in the table for Massachusetts were computed from wage data for seamless hosiery only, and in 1928 for full-fashioned hosiery only. The difference between the averages in Massachusetts in 1926 and 1928 is due very largely to the difference in earnings of knitters of seamless hosiery and of knitters of full-fashioned hosiery. In 1926 the 88 male automatic knitters of seamless hosiery, included in the study in Massachusetts, earned an average of 42.4 cents and male rib knitters of seamless hosiery earned an average of 62.3 cents. In 1928 the 70 male knitters, full-fashioned, footers, included in the study in Massachusetts, earned an average of \$1.636 per hour and the 207 male knitters, full-fashioned, leggers, earned an average of \$1.473 per hour. There are no female full-fashioned knitters, but earnings per hour of females in Massachusetts increased from 32.3 cents in 1926 to 43.6 cents in 1928 because earnings in full-fashioned mills are generally higher than in seamless mills. The increase in average earnings per hour resulted in an increase of average full-time earnings per week of males in Massachusetts from \$21.87 in 1926 to \$55.87 in 1928, and of females from \$15.50 in 1926 to \$20.93 in 1928. Between 1926 and 1928 a considerable number of mills in other States changed from the manufacture of seamless to full-fashioned hosiery.

Average full-time earnings per week of males in the hosiery industry in 1926 ranged by States from \$15.70 to \$61.50 and in 1928 from \$19.22 to \$61.73, and of females ranged from \$10.56 to \$25.53 in 1926 and from \$11.14 to \$26.02 in 1928. The averages for both sexes combined, or the industry, ranged by States from \$11.83 to \$37.94 in 1926 and from \$12.12 to \$38.98 in 1928. The averages for all males in all States were \$35.51 per week in 1926 and \$37.94 in 1928, and for all females were \$18.44 in 1926 and \$18.68 in 1928, and for all males and females combined were \$24.50 in 1926 and \$25.42 in 1928.

Averages for employees in the underwear industry are also shown in the table. The explanation of the figures for hosiery also applies to the figures for the employees in the underwear industry.

TABLE 3.—Number of establishments and of wage earners and average hours and earnings, 1926 and 1928, by sex and State

HOSIERY

State	Number of establish- ments		Number of employees		Average full- time hours per week		Average earnings per hour		Average full- time earnings per week		
	1926	1928	1926	1928	1926	1928	1926	1928	1926	1928	
Males											
Alabama and Louisiana	4	4	255	85	54.9	54.4	\$0.288	\$0.359	\$15.70	\$19.53	
Georgia	7	7	467	353	55.0	55.4	.348	.347	19.14	19.22	
Illinois	6	6	269	327	57.1	55.9	.412	.451	23.53	25.21	
Indiana	2	3	462	267	50.3	49.9	.713	.731	35.86	36.48	
Maryland and West Virginia	(1)	4	(1)	130	(1)	53.2	(1)	.374	(1)	19.90	
Massachusetts	3	7	321	437	48.7	48.5	.449	1.152	21.87	55.87	
Michigan	3	3	34	62	53.3	53.8	.563	.563	30.01	30.29	
Minnesota and Wisconsin	2	5	6	789	772	50.3	50.8	.858	.745	243.16	37.85
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	6	215	99	48.5	52.4	.495	.482	24.01	25.26	
New Jersey	4	4	371	382	48.5	49.2	1.268	1.184	61.50	58.25	
New York	4	4	328	275	49.3	49.5	1.172	1.247	57.78	61.73	
North Carolina	15	14	1,258	1,330	55.0	55.8	.404	.420	22.22	23.44	
Ohio	3	(1)	41	(1)	51.4	(1)	.586	(1)	30.12	(1)	
Pennsylvania	23	24	4,146	3,846	52.4	51.4	.829	.869	43.44	44.67	
Rhode Island	3	(1)	38	(1)	51.8	(1)	.453	(1)	23.47	(1)	
Tennessee	14	13	1,091	923	54.7	54.6	.377	.403	20.62	22.00	
Virginia	3	3	165	113	52.8	53.1	.347	.370	18.32	19.65	
Total	105	108	10,250	9,401	52.6	52.4	.675	.724	35.51	37.94	

Females

Alabama and Louisiana	4	4	906	646	55.0	54.6	\$0.192	\$0.204	\$10.56	\$11.14	
Georgia	7	7	1,222	1,055	55.0	55.1	.229	.207	12.60	11.41	
Illinois	6	6	701	701	53.9	54.1	.284	.300	15.31	16.23	
Indiana	2	3	642	570	49.5	49.6	.415	.412	20.54	20.44	
Maryland and West Virginia	(1)	4	(1)	527	(1)	53.6	(1)	.238	(1)	12.76	
Massachusetts	3	7	688	717	48.0	48.0	.323	.436	15.50	20.93	
Michigan	3	3	272	271	50.4	50.8	.352	.369	17.74	18.75	
Minnesota and Wisconsin	2	5	6	1,654	1,580	49.4	49.7	.434	.408	21.44	20.28
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	6	541	324	48.3	50.1	.355	.334	17.15	16.73	
New Jersey	4	4	640	615	47.1	47.4	.506	.531	23.83	25.17	
New York	4	4	677	505	49.0	48.1	.521	.541	25.53	26.02	
North Carolina	15	14	1,932	2,568	55.2	55.5	.276	.286	15.24	15.87	
Ohio	3	(1)	174	(1)	49.9	(1)	.330	(1)	16.47	(1)	
Pennsylvania	23	24	6,825	6,089	50.2	50.5	.442	.453	22.19	22.88	
Rhode Island	3	(1)	198	(1)	51.5	(1)	.319	(1)	16.43	(1)	
Tennessee	14	13	2,572	2,484	54.0	54.1	.249	.248	13.45	13.42	
Virginia	3	3	652	392	52.1	52.8	.216	.217	11.06	11.46	
Total	105	108	20,296	19,044	51.5	51.9	.358	.360	18.44	18.68	

¹ No data in this year.

² Data for Wisconsin only.

TABLE 3.—Number of establishments and of wage earners and average hours and earnings, 1926 and 1928, by sex and State—Continued

HOISIERY—Continued

State	Number of establish- ments		Number of employees		Average full- time hours per week		Average earnings per hour		Average full- time earnings per week	
	1926	1928	1926	1928	1926	1928	1926	1928	1926	1928

Males and Females

Alabama and Louisiana	4	4	1,161	731	55.0	54.6	\$0.215	\$0.222	\$11.83	\$12.12
Georgia	7	7	1,689	1,408	55.0	55.1	.264	.244	14.52	13.44
Illinois	6	6	970	1,028	54.8	54.6	.324	.352	17.76	19.22
Indiana	2	3	1,104	837	49.9	49.7	.542	.518	27.05	25.74
Maryland and West Virginia	(1)	4	(1)	657	(1)	53.5	(1)	.268	(1)	14.34
Massachusetts	3	7	1,009	1,154	48.2	48.2	.367	.722	17.69	34.80
Michigan	3	3	306	333	50.7	51.4	.378	.414	19.16	21.28
Minnesota and Wisconsin	2	5	6,224	443	2,352	2,49.7	.2	.580	.528	28.83
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	6	756	423	48.4	50.6	.400	.373	19.36	18.87
New Jersey	4	4	1,011	997	47.6	48.1	.797	.796	37.94	38.29
New York	4	4	1,005	780	49.1	48.6	.748	.802	36.73	38.98
North Carolina	15	14	3,190	3,898	55.2	55.6	.328	.334	18.11	18.57
Ohio	3	(1)	215	(1)	50.2	(1)	.382	(1)	19.18	(1)
Pennsylvania	23	24	10,971	9,935	51.0	50.8	.598	.625	30.50	31.75
Rhode Island	3	(1)	236	(1)	51.6	(1)	.345	(1)	17.80	(1)
Tennessee	14	13	3,663	3,407	54.2	54.3	.290	.292	15.72	15.86
Virginia	3	3	817	505	52.2	52.8	.246	.252	12.84	13.31
Total	105	108	30,546	28,445	51.9	52.1	.472	.488	24.50	25.42

UNDERWEAR

Males

Connecticut and Rhode Island	6	5	121	97	51.0	50.2	\$0.490	\$0.539	\$24.99	\$27.06
Georgia	2	(1)	28	(1)	58.0	(1)	.229	(1)	13.28	(1)
Illinois	3	3	67	86	48.9	46.4	.526	.530	25.72	24.59
Indiana	2	3	112	86	50.2	50.7	.500	.494	25.10	25.05
Massachusetts	4	4	271	191	48.3	48.5	.566	.578	27.34	28.03
Michigan	4	3	57	66	51.7	51.0	.477	.520	24.66	26.52
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	4	198	127	50.1	48.9	.517	.534	25.90	26.11
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	3	146	113	49.6	49.6	.482	.508	23.91	25.20
New York	29	27	1,260	1,191	50.8	49.3	.480	.448	24.38	22.09
North Carolina	(1)	4	(1)	162	(1)	54.3	(1)	.350	(1)	19.01
Ohio	3	(1)	98	(1)	51.8	(1)	.431	(1)	22.33	(1)
Pennsylvania	22	19	306	323	52.5	53.2	.448	.443	23.52	23.57
Tennessee	3	5	196	257	55.1	55.2	.375	.336	20.66	18.55
Virginia	(1)	3	(1)	106	(1)	52.2	(1)	.413	(1)	21.56
Total	85	83	2,860	2,805	51.0	50.6	.477	.453	24.33	22.92

Females

Connecticut and Rhode Island	6	6	751	512	51.2	50.9	\$0.361	\$0.356	\$18.48	\$18.12
Georgia	2	(1)	121	(1)	56.7	(1)	.189	(1)	10.72	(1)
Illinois	3	3	185	358	45.8	45.6	.453	.446	20.75	20.34
Indiana	2	3	484	307	47.6	49.4	.355	.367	16.90	18.13
Massachusetts	4	4	1,386	1,371	48.0	45.9	.405	.370	19.44	16.98
Michigan	4	3	668	461	51.8	51.4	.294	.297	15.23	15.27
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	4	970	932	48.5	48.6	.413	.424	20.03	20.61
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	3	634	501	49.4	49.3	.354	.400	17.49	19.72
New York	29	27	4,111	4,111	49.8	48.7	.357	.315	17.73	15.34
North Carolina	(1)	4	(1)	478	(1)	54.0	(1)	.222	(1)	11.99
Ohio	3	(1)	373	(1)	49.5	(1)	.344	(1)	17.03	(1)
Pennsylvania	22	19	1,844	1,869	51.9	52.0	.326	.317	16.92	16.48
Tennessee	3	5	661	1,034	54.1	54.8	.266	.260	14.39	14.25
Virginia	(1)	3	(1)	317	(1)	51.6	(1)	.261	(1)	13.47
Total	85	84	12,188	12,251	50.1	49.8	.352	.329	17.64	16.38

¹ No data in this year.² Data for Wisconsin only.

TABLE 3.—Number of establishments and of wage earners and average hours and earnings, 1926 and 1928, by sex and State—Continued

UNDERWEAR—Continued

State	Number of establishments		Number of employees		Average full-time hours per week		Average earnings per hour		Average full-time earnings per week	
	1926	1928	1926	1928	1926	1928	1926	1928	1926	1928
Males and Females										
Connecticut and Rhode Island	6	6	872	609	51.2	50.8	\$0.381	\$0.390	\$19.51	\$19.81
Georgia	2	(1)	149	(1)	56.9	(1)	.197	(1)	11.21	(1)
Illinois	3	3	252	444	46.6	45.8	.476	.465	22.18	21.30
Indiana	2	3	596	393	48.1	49.7	.386	.397	18.57	19.73
Massachusetts	4	4	1,657	1,562	48.1	46.2	.434	.398	20.88	18.39
Michigan	4	3	725	527	51.8	51.4	.309	.327	16.01	16.81
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	4	1,168	1,059	48.8	48.6	.433	.438	21.13	21.29
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	3	780	614	49.4	49.4	.381	.422	18.82	20.85
New York	29	27	5,371	5,302	50.0	48.8	.390	.350	19.50	17.08
North Carolina	(1)	4	(1)	640	(1)	54.1	(1)	.257	(1)	13.90
Ohio	3	(1)	471	(1)	50.0	(1)	.364	(1)	16.02	(1)
Pennsylvania	22	19	2,150	2,192	52.0	52.2	.347	.337	18.04	17.59
Tennessee	3	5	857	1,291	54.3	54.9	.293	.276	15.91	15.15
Virginia	(1)	3	(1)	423	(1)	51.8	(1)	.301	(1)	15.59
Total	85	84	15,048	15,056	50.3	50.0	.378	.354	19.01	17.70

¹ No data in this year.

AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED EARNINGS PER HOUR, 1913 TO 1928, BY OCCUPATION

The data in Table 4 are average earnings per hour and a percentage distribution or classification by average earnings per hour of the employees in 6 representative occupations in hosiery and in 5 representative occupations in underwear. The figures are for each of the specified years from 1913 to 1928 in which data are available for each of these occupations and represent the trend and the spread of average and classified earnings per hour of the employees in all occupations in all the mills included in the various studies of the industries by the bureau. Average and classified figures for the employees in these occupations are also shown in Tables 5 and 11, and in General Tables B, C, D, and E.

The figures in the table for the employees in the occupations in hosiery are for 4,298 males or 45.7 per cent of all males, for 7,900 females or 41.5 per cent of all the females, and for the males and females combined or 42.9 per cent of the total number of employees in all occupations in the mills that were included in the 1928 study. The 530 males in the 5 occupations in underwear represent 18.9 per cent of all males, the 3,715 females represent 30.3 per cent of the females, and the males and females together represent 28.2 per cent of the total number of wage earners in all occupations in the mills that were included in the 1928 study.

It is seen that data are shown in the table for each of the specified years from 1913 to 1928 for only boarders, male; transfer knitters, female; loopers, female; and for menders, female, in hosiery; and also for web or tube knitters, male, and for seamers, female, in underwear.

(Data for each of the other occupations in the table are only for each of the years of the period in which classified average earnings per hour have been made.) By the classification of the employees in these occupations, it can readily be observed that between the early years (1913 and 1914) and the late years (1919 to 1928) of the period there has been a very great decrease in the per cent of employees at earnings in the low classified groups of "under 10 cents" to "25 and under 30 cents" and an increase in the high groups of "30 and under 35 cents" to "80 cents and over" per hour. Examples: In 1913 only 14 per cent of the boarders, male, earned an average of 30 cents or more per hour and 86 per cent earned less than 30 cents per hour, 1 per cent having earned under 10 cents, 4 per cent 10 and under 12 cents, etc. In 1914 only 19 per cent earned 30 cents or more. In 1919 only 16 per cent earned an average of less than 30 cents per hour, 21 per cent earned 40 and under 50 cents, 22 per cent earned 50 and under 60 cents, 14 per cent earned 60 and under 70 cents, 3 per cent earned 70 and under 80 cents, and less than 1 per cent earned an average of 80 cents and over per hour. Average earnings per hour of boarders, male, increased from 21.9 cents in 1913 to 23 cents in 1914, to 45 cents in 1919, to 46.2 cents in 1922, to 53.1 cents in 1924, decreased to 48.1 cents in 1926, and increased to 52.1 cents in 1928, when approximately 17 per cent earned less than 30 cents, 11 per cent 35 and under 40 cents, 11 per cent 40 and under 45 cents, 8 per cent 45 and under 50 cents, 14 per cent 50 and under 60 cents, 7 per cent 70 and under 80 cents, and 14 per cent earned an average of 80 cents and over per hour.

TABLE 4.—*Average and classified earnings per hour of employees in 11 specified occupations, 1913 to 1928, by sex and year*

HOSIERY

Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establish- ments	Number of em- ployees	Aver- age earn- ings per hour	Per cent of employees whose earnings per hour were—																			
					Under 10 cents	10, under 12 cents	12, under 14 cents	14, under 16 cents	16, under 18 cents	18, under 20 cents	20, under 25 cents	25, under 30 cents	30, under 35 cents	35, under 40 cents	40, under 45 cents	45, under 50 cents	50, under 60 cents	60, under 70 cents	70, under 80 cents	80 cents and over				
Boarders:																								
Male	1913	41	1,172	\$0.219	1	4	8	13	11	9	21	21	1 14											
Male	1914	46	1,206	.230	2	2	5	8	9	11	26	19	1 19											
Male	1919	29	760	.450		2 1		1	1	1	5	7	3 25		4 21				22	14	3	(5)		
Male	1922	41	933	.462	2	1	1	1	2	2	7	7	3 20		4 19				14	12	8	5	12	
Male	1924	49	1,118	.531	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1	1	(5)	3	4	8	10	11	12	17	10	9	14	8	10	
Male	1926	82	1,598	.481	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1	2	3	9	8	9	11	10	9	14	8	7	6	10	14	
Male	1928	81	1,433	.521		(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1	5	6	9	10	11	11	8	14	8	7	7	14	14	
Female	1926	32	483	.479		1	1	3	3	3	5	7	3	5	7	8	8	18	16	7	7	7	7	
Female	1928	38	516	.486		1	1	(5)	2	1	7	5	7	11	10	13	16	14	4	8				
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned:																								
Male	1926	27	696	1.511											(5)	(5)	(5)	1	(5)	1	2	2	93	
Male	1928	39	749	1.546											(5)	(5)	(5)	1	1	1	1	4	94	
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned:																								
Male	1926	28	1,897	1.286											(5)	(5)	(5)	1	1	1	2	3	89	
Knitters, transfer:																								
Male	1926	27	330	.336	3	2	4	2	3	4	14	15	18	11	8	7	6	3	3	2	1			
Male	1928	18	205	.317		1	5	1	3	5	16	20	16	12	10	8	3	1						
Female	1926	36	2,905	.149	11	14	19	17	17	10	11	1	(8)											
Female	1928	37	2,800	.150	13	13	16	16	14	13	13	1	(8)											
Loopers:																								
Female	1913	21	1,095	.272		2 4	3	5	7	25	22	3 29			4 5			1	(8)	1	2	1	(5)	(5)
Female	1919	46	2,143	.293	2	2	4	4	5	6	17	15	3 29		4 13			2	1	1	1	(5)	(5)	
Female	1922	55	2,939	.344	1	1	3	4	4	4	13	12	12	13	11	9	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Female	1926	72	3,058	.298	3	3	4	4	6	6	14	13	12	11	9	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Female	1928	58	2,483	.294	2	2	3	5	7	6	15	14	13	13	11	5	3	(5)						
Menders:																								
Female	1913	49	2,542	.150	14	16	17	15	14	10	12	2	1 1											
Female	1914	49	2,626	.157	15	13	13	13	12	12	17	4	1 1											
Female	1919	29	1,499	.296		2 4	4	5	6	18	18	3 31		4 12			3	(5)	3	1	(5)	1	2	
Female	1922	63	2,194	.327	1	1	2	2	4	5	15	14	3 29		4 16			7	3	1	1	2	3	
Female	1924	80	2,832	.384	(5)	1	2	2	2	3	3	10	10	12	14	13	11	10	6	6	3	2	2	
Female	1926	101	3,753	.371	2	1	2	3	4	4	12	12	12	11	9	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Female	1928	105	3,607	.385	(5)	1	2	2	3	4	12	12	13	12	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	

For footnotes, see next page.

TABLE 4.—Average and classified earnings per hour of employees in 11 specified occupations, 1913 to 1928, by sex and year—Continued

Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average earnings per hour	Per cent of employees whose earnings per hour were—																			
					Under 10 cents	under 12 cents	under 14 cents	under 16 cents	under 18 cents	under 20 cents	under 25 cents	under 30 cents	under 35 cents	under 40 cents	under 45 cents	under 50 cents	under 60 cents	under 70 cents	under 80 cents	80 cents and over				
					1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929			
Buttonhole makers:																								
Female	1926	73	364	\$0.354																				
Female	1928	76	369	.340																				
Folders: ⁸																								
Female	1924	118	1,116	.346																				
Female	1926	61	463	.365																				
Female	1928	66	488	.343																				
Knitters, web or tube:																								
Male	1913	22	250	.249	2	2	2	5	5	6	31	25	1 22											
Male	1914	35	386	.229	3	4	6	6	4	9	29	27	1 12											
Male	1919	18	200	.407							4	8	3 39											
Male	1922	41	399	.448					1	(5)	4	9	3 20											
Male	1924	55	454	.528						1	2	3	5	5	14	8	29	23	6	1	1	4	4	
Male	1926	67	393	.534						(5)	1	2	5	9	12	9	31	20	7	2	2	4	2	
Male	1928	73	446	.490							2	4	6	13	14	15	27	13	5	5	(5)	(5)		
Female	1926	47	275	.379				1	1		7	11	20	20	19	9	9	2	2	1	1	1	2	
Female	1928	35	198	.378					2		7	12	21	19	14	12	13	1	1	1				
Pressers:																								
Male	1926	38	92	.455							8	12	11	22	12	25	4	1	5					
Male	1928	43	84	.401							6	8	20	18	18	11	10	6	2					
Female	1926	50	236	.346							2	13	14	31	13	9	7	10	1					
Female	1928	46	235	.376							(5)	1	11	8	19	18	17	9	13	3				
Seamers:																								
Female	1913	29	1,561	.176	5	9	13	14	15	14	22	7	1 2											
Female	1914	29	1,589	.183	5	7	10	14	15	14	25	8	1 3											
Female	1922	50	2,192	.325	(5)	(5)	1	1	3	4	15	17	3 35											
Female	1924	67	2,200	.372	(5)	(5)	1	1	2	2	9	13	15	16	15	11	10	3	1	(5)	(5)	1		
Female	1926	84	2,377	.374	(5)	(5)	1	2	1	2	10	13	15	15	15	11	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Female	1928	84	2,425	.355	(5)	1	1	2	2	3	12	14	16	14	12	10	9	3	1	(5)				

¹ Tabulated in former reports as "30 cents and over."² Tabulated in former reports as "Under 14 cents."³ Tabulated in former reports as "30 and under 40 cents."⁴ Tabulated in former reports as "40 and under 50 cents."⁵ Less than 1 per cent.⁶ Tabulated in former reports as "30 cents and over," and is less than 1 per cent.⁷ Tabulated as "Menders, hosiery and underwear," 1913 to 1924.⁸ Tabulated as "Folders, hosiery and underwear" in 1924.

FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, 1913 TO 1928, BY OCCUPATION

The regular or customary full-time hours of a hosiery or underwear mill are the hours of operation when the mill is working its recognized standard of full time as established by the regular time of beginning work in the morning and of closing in the afternoon, less the regular time off duty for midday lunch or dinner.

Table 5 shows the per cent of employees in each of 6 representative occupations in hosiery and of 5 in underwear at each classified group of full-time hours per week; it also shows the average full-time hours per week for each of the specified years from 1913 to 1928 for which data are available.

In 1913, when the average full-time hours of the 1,172 boarders, male, in the occupation in that year were 55.8 per week, the regular or customary hours per week of only 1 per cent of them were over 48 and under 54, of 27 per cent were 54, of 46 per cent were over 54 and under 57, of 14 per cent were 57 and under 60, and of 12 per cent were 60. The average full-time hours per week decreased to 55.3 in 1914, to 52.5 in 1919, and to 51.3 in 1922, when the hours of 6 per cent of the 933 included in that year were under 48 per week, of 27 per cent were 48, of 26 per cent were over 48 and under 54, of 9 per cent were 54, of 32 per cent were over 54 and under 57 and of only 1 percent were 60. The average full-time hours per week increased to 51.9 in 1924, to 53.4 in 1926, and to 53.8 in 1928, when the hours of 13 per cent were 48, of 26 per cent were over 48 and under 54, of 7 per cent were 54, of 38 per cent were over 54 and under 57, of 9 per cent were over 57 and under 60, of 7 per cent were 60, and of less than 1 per cent were over 60. This explanation of the figures for boarders, male, may also be used in reading the average and classified hours for the other occupations in the table.

Occupation	Hours per week	Percentage of employees												Average hours per week
		48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
Boarders, male	48	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55.8
	49	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55.3
	50	46	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52.5
	51	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51.3
	52	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51.3
Knitters	48	21	12	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	52.1
	49	31	12	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	52.1
	50	31	12	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	52.1
	51	31	12	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	52.1
	52	31	12	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	52.1
	53	31	12	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	52.1
	54	31	12	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	52.1
	55	31	12	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	52.1
	56	31	12	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	52.1
	57	31	12	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	52.1
	58	31	12	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	52.1
	59	31	12	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	52.1
Knitting machine operators	48	32	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.8
	49	68	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.8
	50	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.8
	51	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.8
	52	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.8
	53	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.8
	54	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.8
	55	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.8
	56	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.8
	57	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.8
	58	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.8
	59	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.8
Woolers	48	32	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.4
	49	68	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.4
	50	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	51	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	52	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	53	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	54	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	55	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	56	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	57	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	58	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	59	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
Woolers, worsted	48	32	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.4
	49	68	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.4
	50	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	51	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	52	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	53	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	54	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	55	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	56	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	57	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	58	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	59	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
Woolers, worsted	48	32	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.4
	49	68	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.4
	50	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	51	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	52	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	53	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	54	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	55	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	56	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	57	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	58	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	59	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
Woolers, worsted	48	32	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.4
	49	68	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.4
	50	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	51	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	52	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	53	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	54	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	55	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	56	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	57	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	58	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	59	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
Woolers, worsted	48	32	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.4
	49	68	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.4
	50	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	51	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	52	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	53	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	54	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	55	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	56	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	57	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	58	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	59	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
Woolers, worsted	48	32	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.4
	49	68	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.4
	50	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	51	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	52	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	53	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	54	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	55	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	56	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	57	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	58	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
	59	7	15	28	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	53.4
Woolers, worsted	48	32	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.4
	49	68	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.4
	50	7	15	28	33	33</								

TABLE 5.—*Average and classified full-time hours per week of employees in 11 specified occupations, 1913 to 1928, by sex and year*

HOSIERY

Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Per cent of employees whose full-time hours per week were—						
					Under 48	Over 48, under 54	Over 54, under 57	Over 57, under 60	Over 60	Over 60	Over 60
Boarders:											
Male	1913	41	1,172	55.8		1	27	46	14	12	
	1914	46	1,206	55.3		7	43	29	16	6	
	1919	29	760	52.5	35	19	13	13	11	10	
	1922	41	933	51.3	6	27	26	9	32	1	
	1924	49	1,118	51.9	24	37	7	29	3		
	1926	82	1,598	53.4	2	11	29	7	39	8	
	1928	81	1,433	53.8	13	26	7	38	9	7	(1)
Female	1919	8	75	52.0	7	21	25	39	8		
	1922	20	264	50.2		57	19	1	24		
	1924	26	313	50.4	9	28	49	8	7		
	1926	32	483	50.0	6	26	52	15	1		
	1928	38	516	50.0	8	37	39	4	12		
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned:											
Male	1926	27	696	51.0	7	35	27	5	25		(1)
	1928	39	749	50.1	3	43	42	10	1	1	
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned:											
Male	1926	28	1,897	51.1	7	34	31	3	19	6	1
	1928	39	1,911	50.7	5	41	28	10	11	1	4
Knitters, transfer:											
Male	1913	14	314	58.0			8	16	36	40	
	1914	16	305	56.3	1		3	23	22	44	8
	1919	10	122	54.3		29	7	16	23	11	7
	1922	15	137	52.5	1	18	41	26	9		6
	1924	18	175	51.1	3	4	69	6	17		
	1926	27	330	54.1		1	31	5	53	4	2
	1928	18	205	53.8			42	9	40	3	5
Female	1913	37	2,905	66.0	(1)		2	15	50	24	9
	1914	37	2,800	54.9	(1)		22	37	20	16	4
	1919	21	1,095	53.0		21	22	18	23	4	13
	1922	46	2,143	50.7	3	28	46	6	13	4	
	1924	55	2,939	50.8	4	17	59	3	15		1
	1926	72	3,058	52.5	1	11	45	5	35	2	2
	1928	58	2,483	53.1	2	7	36	11	41	2	(1)
Loopers:											
Female	1913	49	2,542	56.0		1	24	43	20	11	
	1914	49	2,626	54.8	1		10	53	19	12	4
	1919	29	1,499	52.2		32	24	18	13	8	5
	1922	63	2,194	50.8	1	35	39	6	19		
	1924	80	2,832	50.8	4	26	48	7	15		1
	1926	101	3,753	52.4	3	15	43	6	23	9	2
	1928	105	3,607	53.0	1	14	36	8	30	8	3
Menders: ²											
Female	1913	39	1,174	56.0		1	2	20	42	22	13
	1914	39	1,176	55.0	(1)		6	46	30	12	5
	1922	59	1,084	50.6	2	29	50	5	14		
	1924	126	1,598	50.6	3	27	49	9	10		1
	1926	98	1,362	50.8	4	27	49	4	10	5	(1)
	1928	103	1,294	51.4	3	28	40	6	15	6	1

¹ Less than 1 per cent.² Tabulated as "Menders, hosiery and underwear," 1913 to 1924.

TABLE 5.—*Average and classified full-time hours per week of employees in 11 specified occupations, 1913 to 1928, by sex and year—Continued*

UNDERWEAR

Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Per cent of employees whose full-time hours per week were—						
					Under 48	Over 48, under 54	Over 54, under 57	57, under 60	60	Over 60	
Buttonhole makers:											
Female	1913	28	226	54.9	72	11	17	(1)			
	1914	42	330	54.5	78	12	8	1			
	1919	24	203	51.6	1	18	39	28	9	4	
	1922	49	349	50.4	43	30	14	12	1		
	1924	66	404	50.2	4	37	33	19	6	1	
	1926	73	364	50.2	4	37	36	16	7	1	
	1928	76	369	50.1	7	33	44	7	5	4	1
Folders: ³											
Female	1924	118	1,116	50.8	5	28	40	11	16	(1)	
	1926	61	463	50.4	3	34	36	16	10		
	1928	66	488	50.3	6	32	40	10	7	4	1
Knitters, web or tube:											
Male	1913	22	250	55.4	56	22	13	4	4		
	1914	35	386	55.7	50	25	10	11			
	1919	18	200	52.9	5	32	6	22	13	7	17
	1922	41	399	51.8	37	19	21	17	1	3	3
	1924	55	454	51.3	3	39	22	20	6	2	6
	1926	67	393	52.0	2	35	27	13	10	3	7
	1928	73	446	52.2	3	29	31	10	9	6	8
Female	1913	15	183	55.1	58	20	20	2			
	1914	21	237	54.4	2	78	12	8			
	1919	22	295	51.7	2	14	45	23	16		1
	1922	25	263	49.3	2	54	33	2	8		
	1924	34	290	49.0	4	56	36	3	2		
	1926	47	275	49.6	5	43	39	9	4		
	1928	35	198	49.7	10	29	53	5	4		
Pressers: ⁴											
Male	1913	39	202	56.0	31	39	12	18			
	1914	49	214	55.6	5	38	31	20	8		
	1919	30	115	53.8	6	13	13	10	35	14	10
	1922	53	243	51.4	2	33	21	14	29		
	1924	69	190	51.0	3	29	36	17	12	1	3
	1926	38	92	50.3	2	41	32	14	9	2	
	1928	43	84	50.9	2	35	37	7	13		6
Female	1919	15	188	50.3	40	38	19	3	1		
	1922	25	230	48.9	69	23	1	6			
	1924	33	141	49.1	4	47	41	4			
	1926	50	236	50.3	3	33	36	27	(1)		
	1928	46	235	50.3	2	36	41	18	(1)	2	
Seamers:											
Female	1913	29	1,561	54.5	81	10	9	(1)			
	1914	29	1,589	54.1	(1)	90	10				
	1919	36	1,562	51.3	2	19	47	22	6	2	1
	1922	50	2,192	50.3	(1)	47	27	18	7	1	
	1924	67	2,200	50.3	1	40	34	19	4	1	
	1926	84	2,377	50.2	3	39	34	19	4	1	
	1928	84	2,425	50.2	5	34	43	11	3	3	1

¹ Less than 1 per cent.² Tabulated as "Folders, hosiery and underwear" in 1924.³ Tabulated as "Pressers, hosiery and underwear," male, 1913 to 1924; female, 1919 to 1924.

Regular or customary hours of operation per week and per day, Monday to Friday, and Saturday, in 1928, and the number of mills in each State at each specified number of such hours are shown in Table 6 for hosiery and also for underwear. In a comparatively few mills the hours of a small per cent of the employees or the employees in a few occupations vary from the hours of a majority of the employees in such mills. The hours in the table for such mills are the prevailing hours of the majority of the employees.

The hours per week in the 108 hosiery mills in 1928 ranged from 44 to 60, and per day, Monday to Friday, from 8 to 11, and on Saturday, in 104 mills ranged from 3½ to 9. Four mills, 3 in Pennsylvania and 1 in Tennessee, with 1,240 wage earners, were 5-day week establishments with no work on Saturday. In 27 mills, or 25 per cent of the total number, hours per week were 48. The hours in 1 mill were 8 per day, Monday to Friday, and 4 Saturday, or 44 per week; in 18 were 8½ Monday to Friday and 4½ Saturday, or 48 per week; in 22 were 10 Monday to Friday and 5 Saturday, or 55 per week; and in 1 were 11 Monday to Friday and 5 Saturday, or 60 per week.

The hours per week in the 84 underwear mills ranged from 45 to 60; per day, Monday to Friday, ranged from 8 to 11, and on Saturday in 82 ranged from 4 to 5½. Two mills in New York with 347 employees were 5-day week establishments with no work on Saturday.

TABLE 6.—Classification of establishments in each State, by full-time hours per week and per day, 1928

HOSIERY

Full-time hours per week	Full-time hours per day			Number of establishments in—													Total										
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Alabama	Georgia	Illinois	Indiana	Louisiana	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New York	North Carolina	Pennsylvania	Tennessee	Vermont	Virginia	West Virginia	Wisconsin		
44	8	8	4																								
47	8½	8½	4½																								
47½	8¾	8¾	4																								
47¾	8½	8½	4½																								
48	8½	8½	4½																								
48½	8¾	8¾	4¾																								
48¾	8¾	8¾	0																								
49½	9	9	4½																								
50	9	9	5																								
50½	9½	9½	4½																								
51	9½	9½	4¾																								
51½	9½	9½	5																								
52½	9½	9½	5																								
52¾	10½	10½	0																								
53	9½	9½	5½																								
53½	9¾	9¾	5½																								
53¾	9¾	9¾	5																								
54	9¾	9¾	5																								
54½	9½	9½	5																								
55	10	10	4																								
55½	10	10	5																								
56	10	10	6																								
57	10½	10½	5½																								
57½	10½	10½	5½																								
58	10½	10½	5½																								
59	10	10	9																								
60	10½	10½	5½																								
Total																											
				2	7	6	3	2	2	7	3	1	5	4	4	4	14	24	13	1	3	2	5				

19 $\frac{2}{3}$ hours on Monday.

TABLE 6.—Classification of establishments in each State, by full-time hours per week and per day, 1928—Continued

UNDERWEAR

Full-time hours per week	Full-time hours per day			Number of establishments in—												Total			
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Connecticut	Illinois	Indiana	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	New Hampshire	New York	North Carolina	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	Tennessee	Vermont	Virginia	Wisconsin	
45	8	8	5		1														1
46½	9	9	0																2
47	8½	8½	4		1														2
47	8½	8½	4½		1	1													1
48	8½	8½	4½									1							1
48	8½	8½	4½					4		1	9			1					16
48	8½	8½	4½							1									1
48½	8½	8½	4½																1
49	8½	8½	4½	1															4
49½	9	9	4																7
49½	9	9	4½																1
49½	9	9	4½																1
50	9	9	5	2		1						3		5		2			13
50½	9½	9½	4																1
50½	9½	9½	4½																1
51	9½	9½	4½				1												1
51½	9½	9½	4																1
52½	9½	9½	5									1	2		1				5
52½	9½	9½	4½																1
52½	9½	9½	4½																1
53½	9½	9½	5																1
53½	9½	9½	4½																1
53½	9½	9½	4½																1
53½	9½	9½	4½																1
54	9½	9½	5					1											2
54	9½	9½	5																2
54	9½	9½	5																2
54	9½	9½	5																2
55	10	10	4																5
55	10	10	5	1		1													6
57	10½	10½	5½																1
57	10½	10½	4½																1
60	11	11	5																1
Total				4	3	3	4	3	2	1	27	4	19	2	5	2	3	2	84

CHANGES IN FULL-TIME HOURS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1926

Full-time hours per week of all or part of the employees in 7 hosiery and in 12 underwear mills were changed between September 1, 1926, and the period of the 1928 study of these industries. There was no change in the hours of any of the employees in the other 101 hosiery and 72 underwear mills for which data are shown in this report.

In 1 hosiery mill the hours of knitters, knitters' helpers, and machine fixers were increased from 44 to 50 per week, and of toppers were increased from 44 to 49½ per week. The hours of the other employees in this mill were not changed. In 1 underwear mill the hours of all employees were increased from 48 to 49½ per week. In 6 hosiery and in 11 underwear mills the hours of all or part of the employees were reduced as shown in the following table.

Full-time hours per week of all or part of the employees in 7 hosiery and in 12 underwear mills were changed between September 1, 1926, and the period of the 1928 study of these industries. There was no change in the hours of any of the employees in the other 101 hosiery and 72 underwear mills for which data are shown in this report.

TABLE 7.—*Change in regular or customary full-time hours per week since September 1, 1926***HOSIERY**

Number of establish- ments	Employees whose hours were changed	Hours per week	
		Before change	After change
1.....	{Knitters, knitters' helpers, and machine fixers.....	44	50
1.....	\Toppers.....	44	49½
1.....	All employees.....	48½	48
1.....	.....do.....	54	52½
1.....	.....do.....	55	50
1.....	Night workers in full-fashioned department.....	50	48
1.....	All females.....	54	49½
1.....	Knitters and machine fixers.....	60	55

UNDERWEAR

1.....	All employees.....	48	49½
1.....	.....do.....	54	50½
3.....	.....do.....	54	49
2.....	.....do.....	50	49½
1.....	.....do.....	50	45
1.....	All females.....	54	50½
2.....	.....do.....	54	49½
1.....	.....do.....	48	1 45

¹ For 6 months each year.

CHANGES IN WAGE RATES SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1926

Between September 1, 1926, and the period of the 1928 study the wage rates of all or part of the employees in 18 hosiery and in 21 underwear mills were decreased or increased. During this period there was no change in the wage rates of any of the employees in 90 of the hosiery mills nor in 63 of the underwear mills included in the 1928 study.

As shown in Table 8, wage rates were decreased in 16 and increased in 2 hosiery mills. The decreases ranged from 1 per cent in the rates of boarders and loopers in 1 mill to 40 per cent in the rates of full-fashioned knitters in 1 mill. The rates of all employees in the knitting departments in 1 mill were increased 6½ per cent and of 6 employees in another mill who were paid weekly rates were increased 20 per cent. In 1 mill the rates of full-fashioned knitters, leggers, were reduced 11½ per cent, of full-fashioned knitters, footers, were reduced 5½ per cent, and of full-fashioned toppers were reduced 1½ per cent.

The wage rates of all employees in 17 underwear mills were reduced 10 per cent, of all employees in 1 mill were reduced 5 per cent, and of seamers and finishers in 1 mill were reduced 3 per cent. In 1 mill wage rates of all employees who were paid weekly rates were changed to hourly rates. The change made a reduction of one-half hour's pay per week based on full-time work. In 1 mill the full-time hours were changed from 48 per week for 12 months to 48 per week for 6 months and 45 per week for 6 months. In this mill the rates of all female time workers were increased by the payment of the same rate for 45 hours as was paid for 48 hours.

TABLE 8.—*Changes in wage rates since September 1, 1926*

HOSIERY

Number of establish- ments that made rate changes.	Employees whose rates were changed	Per cent of change	
		Decrease	Increase
1	Full-fashioned knitters	40	
3	All employees	10	
2	All productive employees	10	
1	Full-fashioned knitters, leggers, and footers, knitters' helpers, and topplers	10	
1	Pieceworkers	8½	
1	do	6	
1	Full-fashioned knitters, leggers, and footers	5	
1	do	4	
1	do	3½	
1	Boarders and loopers	1	
	Full-fashioned knitters, leggers	11½	
1	Full-fashioned knitters, footers	5½	
	Full-fashioned topplers	1½	
	Boarders	10	
1	Full-fashioned knitters, footers	3¾	
	Full-fashioned knitters, leggers	3½	
	Automatic and transfer knitters	6½	
1	Loopers	15½	
1	Seamers	17½	
1	Six employees who were paid weekly rate		20
1	All employees in knitting department		6½

UNDERWEAR

17	All employees	10	
	do	5	
1	Seamers and finishers	3	
1	All female time workers		(4)
	All employees who were paid weekly rates	(2)	

¹ Hours reduced for 6 months from 48 to 45 per week. Paid same amount for 45 as for 48 hours.

² One-half hour's pay per week due to change from weekly to hourly rates.

BONUSES, 1928

A bonus is an arrangement by which the earnings of a certain part or all of the employees in a hosiery or in an underwear mill at piece or time rates would, for attendance, efficiency, length of service, or production, be increased by the addition of a stated amount or a specified per cent of earnings. In several of the mills earnings were increased by the addition of two or more bonuses based on two or more of the conditions listed above.

Bonuses were paid in 1928 by 24 of the 108 hosiery and by 14 of the 84 underwear mills included in the data used in compiling this report.

Table 9 shows the basis or kind of bonus in each mill, the employees entitled, the amount, and the conditions or requirements necessary to get each bonus.

Hosiery mill No. 1, line 1 in the table, paid to knitters a production bonus of 1 cent for each dozen pairs of hosiery produced at or above the rated capacity of the knitting machine. No employee of this mill other than knitters was entitled to receive a bonus.

Hosiery mill No. 2 paid to boarders a production bonus and also an attendance bonus. The production bonus was for the boarding of a sufficient number of pairs of hose to earn at the piece rates paid for such work \$25 or more in a pay period of one-half month. A bonus of \$1.80 was paid for an earning of \$25 in the half month. The

amount of the bonus was increased for each additional increase of \$5 per half month in earnings to a bonus of \$10 for an earning of \$50 or more in the half month. A bonus of 10 per cent of earnings was also paid to boarders for full-time attendance in the half month. To illustrate, a boarder who earned at his piece rates \$25 was also paid a production bonus of \$1.80 and an attendance bonus of \$2.50, or a total of \$29.30 in the half month. Loopers of this establishment were paid a bonus of 5 per cent of their earnings for full-time attendance in the half month, regardless of the amount of such earnings. No employee in the mill other than boarders was entitled to the production bonus or other than boarders and loopers was entitled to receive the attendance bonus.

Underwear mill No. 1 paid a bonus of 9 to 20 per cent of earnings to all employees in service over 8 years. An employee who in one week at piece or time rates earned \$20 and by years of service was entitled to the minimum bonus of 9 per cent of the \$20 was paid a bonus of \$1.80. An employee who in one week at piece or time rates earned \$20 and by years of service was entitled to the maximum bonus of 20 per cent of the \$20 was paid a bonus of \$4.

Underwear mill No. 13 paid a production bonus to all pieceworkers who worked on heavy-weight garments. The bonus was 50 per cent of all earnings over \$10 per week. To earn a bonus it was necessary for a pieceworker to complete the work required of him or her on a sufficient number of pieces to earn at piece rates more than \$10 in one week. A pieceworker who earned \$11 in one week was paid a bonus of 50 per cent of \$1 or 50 cents, thus making a total of \$11.50 in the week.

The explanation of the bonuses in hosiery mills Nos. 1 and 2 and in underwear mills Nos. 1 and 13 apply to those for the other mills in the table.

TABLE 9.—*Bonus systems of 24 hosiery and 14 underwear mills, 1928*

HOSEIERY

Mill No.	Kind of bonus	Employees entitled	Amount of bonus	Conditions
1	Production	Knitters	1 cent per dozen. \$1.80 \$2.70 \$4.70 \$6.50 \$8.10 \$10	Production at capacity of machine. Must earn \$25 per pay period of one-half month. Must earn \$30 per pay period of one-half month. Must earn \$35 per pay period of one-half month. Must earn \$40 per pay period of one-half month. Must earn \$45 per pay period of one-half month. Must earn \$50 per pay period of one-half month. Full-time attendance.
2	Attendance	Boarders	10 per cent of earnings. 5 per cent of earnings.	Do. Graduated scale for different styles and number of dozens produced.
3	Production	Knitters	Varies.	For all over 1 dozen pairs produced in 36 minutes. For all over 1 dozen pairs produced in 30 minutes.
4	do	do	80 per cent of earnings on ladies' hose. 70 per cent of earnings on men's hose.	For all over 130 dozen pairs per week. For each 10 dozen pairs over a set weekly standard.
5	do	Inspectors	3 cents per dozen.	For production over a set standard per day.
6	do	Boarders	1 hour's pay extra.	If 99.2 per cent of work passes inspection.
7	do	Knitters	5 cents per dozen.	If 99 per cent of work passes inspection.
	(Efficiency)	Loopers	1 cent per dozen.	If 98 per cent of work passes inspection.
8	do	Looper-machine fixers	10 per cent of earnings.	If 97 per cent of work passes inspection.
9	do	Machine fixers	7 per cent of earnings. 4 per cent of earnings. 60 cents per 100 dozen half hose.	Less 1 cent for each dozen pairs of seconds. Do Do
		Boarders	\$1 per 100 dozen plain hose. \$1.20 per 100 dozen fancy hose.	If 99 per cent of work passes inspection. If 98 per cent of work passes inspection.
10	do	Inspectors, final	15 per cent of earnings. 10 per cent of earnings. 5 per cent of earnings.	If 97 per cent of work passes inspection.
		Knitters	\$4.50 per 100 dozen ladies' hose. \$4 per 100 dozen ladies' hose.	If not more than 1 mender (defective hose) in 4 dozen pairs is passed. If more than 1 mender (defective hose) in 4 dozen pairs is passed.
11	do	Machine fixers	1 cent per dozen.	If not more than 1 mender (defective hose) per dozen pairs.
12	do	Menders; inspectors, gray stock; and pairers or menders.	½ of 1 per cent to 24 per cent on 260-needle machine. ½ of 1 per cent to 24 per cent on 300-needle machine.	Based on 13½ per cent to 5 per cent of waste and seconds. Based on 20 per cent to 9½ per cent of waste and seconds.
13	Production	Boarders and loopers	15 per cent of earnings. Penalty of 15 per cent of earnings.	If 98.3 per cent of work passes inspection. If less than 98.3 per cent of work passes inspection.
		Knitters, transfer	5 per cent premium on piecework. 10 per cent premium on piecework.	All doing good work in foreman's judgment. Do
		All except supervisory and dye house.	Not reported.	A fixed standard of individual production based on time studies of previous pay periods.

HOSEIERY—Continued

TABLE 9.—*Bonus systems of 24 hosiery and 14 underwear mills, 1928—Continued*

TABLE 9.—*Bonus systems of 24 hosiery and 14 underwear mills, 1928—Continued***HOSIERY—Continued**

Mill No.	Kind of bonus	Employees entitled	Amount of bonus	Conditions
14	Efficiency	Inspectors of pairing Pairers	10 cents per dozen 25 per cent of earnings 15 per cent of earnings Penalty of 5 per cent of earnings Penalty of 10 per cent of earnings Penalty of 15 per cent of earnings Penalty of 20 per cent of earnings and 5 per cent additional penalty for each 1 per cent under 94 that passes inspection.	For imperfect work found. If 99 per cent of work passes inspection. If 98 per cent of work passes inspection. If 97 per cent of work passes inspection. If 96 per cent of work passes inspection. If 95 per cent of work passes inspection. If 94 per cent of work passes inspection.
15	do	Knitters, transfer Loopers	Not reported. 1 cent per dozen	Not reported.
16	do	Knitters, transfer, and loopers	Penalty of 1 cent per dozen 5 to 10 per cent of earnings	For each dozen pairs having no menders (defective hose). For each dozen pairs having more than 1 mender (defective hose). Based on sliding scale extending from 76 per cent to 90 per cent of work without menders.
17	Attendance	Loopers	5 per cent of earnings	Full-time attendance.
18	Attendance and production	Seamers	do	Do.
19	Production	Loopers	do	Full-time attendance and production of 20 dozen pairs per day.
20	Attendance	Time workers	½ of 1 per cent of earnings	For additional production of more than 20 dozen pairs per day.
21	do	Toppers	½ hour's pay	Full-time attendance.
22	Production	1 machine fixer	2 cents per dozen	Do.
23	Attendance	2 machine fixers	½ cent per dozen legs	For each dozen pairs produced.
		Knitters at night	3½ mills per dozen legs	Do.
		Machine fixers	5 per cent of earnings	Full-time attendance.
21	Efficiency	do	do	If 98 per cent of the product of the machines passes inspection.
		Knitters	3 cents per dozen	If 99 per cent of work passes inspection.
			2 cents per dozen	If 98 per cent of work passes inspection.
			1 cent per dozen	If 97 per cent of work passes inspection.
	Production	Loopers	2 cents per dozen	For production above 440 dozen pairs per pay period of 2 weeks.
22	Attendance	Productive employees	5 per cent of earnings	If mill operates less than full time, bonus is based on over 40 dozen pairs per day.
		Knitters, loopers, inspectors, menders, winders, and day laborers	1 per cent of earnings	Full-time attendance.
		Finishers	2 per cent of earnings	In service 1 year.
			3 per cent of earnings	In service 2 years.
			1 per cent of earnings	In service 3 years and over.
				In service 1 year and over.

do	All employees	10 per cent of earnings 20 per cent of earnings 25 per cent of earnings	In service 1 year and under 5 years. In service 5 and under 10 years. In service 10 years and over.
Attendance	Inspectors (examining department) second leggers' helpers, menders, topers, winders, other employees in topping and winding departments.	\$6 per month \$4 per month \$2 per month	Full-time attendance in month. Attendance on all days except 1 in month. Attendance on all days except 2 in month.
	do	Penalty of 25 cents \$4 per month \$2 per month \$1 per month	For each day tardy in month. Full-time attendance in month. Attendance on all days except 1 in month. Attendance on all days except 2 in month.
	Loopers and seamers	Penalty of 25 cents \$4 per month \$3 per month	For each day tardy in month. If 98½ per cent of work is satisfactory.
	do	\$2 per month \$1 per month \$8 per month \$6 per month	If 97½ per cent of work is satisfactory.
	Inspectors	\$4 per month \$3 per month	If 96½ per cent of work is satisfactory.
	Loopers and seamers	\$2 per month \$1 per month \$6 per month \$4 per month \$2 per month	If 95½ per cent of work is satisfactory.
Efficiency	Menders	\$4 per month \$3 per month	If 99 per cent of work is satisfactory.
	do	\$2 per month \$1 per month \$4 per month \$3 per month	If 98½ per cent of work is satisfactory.
	Toppers	\$2 per month \$1.25 per month \$8 per month \$6 per month	If 97½ per cent of work is satisfactory.
	do	\$4 per month \$2 per month	If 99 ½ per cent of work is satisfactory.
	Knitters, leggers, and footer	Varies	If 99 ½ per cent of work is satisfactory.
Production	Knitters, leggers, and footer	50 per cent of leggers' bonus	If 98¾ per cent of work is satisfactory.
	First legger's helper	\$4, \$3, \$2, or \$1	If 99¾ per cent of work passes inspection.
Attendance	Winders	2½ hours pay at their hourly rates	If 99½ per cent of work passes inspection.
	Male employees in the machine cleaning, boarding, shipping, winding, and finishing departments.	Penalty, but amount not reported	I. 99½ per cent of work passes inspection. If 99 per cent of work passes inspection. Must earn efficiency bonus. Do. At the discretion of the forelady. Full-time attendance.
			For very unsatisfactory work or for machine breakage when fault of employee.

TABLE 9.—*Bonus systems of 24 hosiery and 14 underwear mills, 1928—Continued*

UNDERWEAR

Mill No.	Kind of bonus	Employees entitled	Amount of bonus	Conditions
1	Service	All in service over 8 years	9 to 20 per cent of earnings	In service over 8 years.
2	do	All except salaried employees	5 per cent of earnings	Ten years' continuous service.
3	Efficiency (Cloth saving)	Knitters	10 per cent of earnings	If all work passes inspection.
		Cutters	1 cent per dozen	For cutting a set standard or more from a specified quantity of cloth.
4	Efficiency	Knitters	\$1.25 per week \$1 per week \$0.75 per week \$0.50 per week \$0.25 per week	If all work passes inspection. If work passes inspection with only 1 error during the week. If work passes inspection with only 2 errors during the week. If work passes inspection with only 3 errors during the week. If work passes inspection with only 4 errors during the week.
5	do	do	10, 15, or 20 per cent of earnings	Based on per cent of work passed by inspection.
6	do	Inspectors	20 per cent or less of earnings	(Maximum bonus if inspection is entirely satisfactory.
7	do	do	do	(The amount is decreased to minimum by graduated scale.
8	Attendance	Finishing, pressing, cutting, and knitting employees	10 per cent of earnings	Do. Full-time attendance during week.
9	do	Time workers Piece workers	20 per cent of earnings 5 per cent of earnings 25 per cent of earnings 10 per cent of earnings 5 per cent of earnings	If absent not over 2 hours during 2-week pay period. If absent over 2 hours during 2-week pay period. If absent not over 2 hours during 2-weeks pay period. If absent 2 hours but not over 4 hours during 2-week pay period. If absent over 4 hours during 2-week pay period.
10	Production	Productive	Varies	For production in excess of a specified amount.
11	do	do	do	Do.
12	do	All except cutters, packers, and shippers	Rate and half 15 per cent of monthly earnings	For production in excess of the standard set for a day. For production each day during the month in excess of the standard set for a day.
13	do	Piece workers on heavy weight garments	50 per cent of earnings over \$10 per week	For production at piece rates sufficient to earn over \$10 per week.
14	Service	All employees of less than 6 weeks service	\$3.50 per week \$2.50 per week \$1.50 per week	For first and second week of service. For third and fourth week of service. For fifth and sixth week of service.

PAY FOR OVERTIME, 1928

Thirteen of the 108 hosiery and 2 of the 84 underwear mills included in the 1928 study paid to a specified part (time workers, female time workers, or full-fashioned knitters, etc.) of the employees in each of the mills one and one-half times the regular rate or a stated amount (\$1, 25 or 15 cents) for each hour of overtime. One hosiery mill with regular hours of 50 per week paid time workers the regular rate for each hour up to and including 55 and one and one-half times the regular rate for each hour after 55.

Table 10 shows the number of mills in which overtime was paid, the part of the employees in each mill that was paid extra for overtime, the rate or amount of pay for each hour of overtime and the regular hours per week and per day, Monday to Friday and Saturday, of the employees who were paid extra for overtime.

TABLE 10.—*Pay for overtime, employees entitled, and rate, 1928*

HOSIERY

Number of establish- ments	Employees paid extra rate	Times regular rate or extra for each hour of overtime	Regular hours per—		
			Week	Day	
				Monday to Friday	Satur- day
1	Time workers	1½ ¹	50	9	5
1	do	1½	50	9	5
1	do	1½	49½ ²	9	4½
1	do	1½	48	8½ ³	4½ ³
1	do	1½	55	10	5
1	Female time workers	1½	48	8¾ ⁴	4¾ ⁴
1	Full-fashioned knitters	1½	48	8½ ⁵	3½ ⁵
1	All except shipping-room employees	1½	48	8¾ ⁶	4½ ⁶
1	All pieceworkers except boarders, folders, and pairers.	1½	48	8¾ ⁷	4¾ ⁷
1	Boarders, folders, menders, pairers, winders, turners, stock-room employees, boxers, labelers, stampers, workers on "seconds," and case packers.	1½	48	2 9¾ ⁸	0
1	Time workers	1½	47¾ ⁹	8¾ ⁹	4
1	Full-fashioned knitters	\$1 extra for each hour of overtime.			
1	Toppers	25 cents extra for each hour of overtime.			
1	Knitters	do.	50	9	5
	All pieceworkers other than knitters.	15 cents extra for each hour of overtime.			
1	All employees	35 cents extra for overtime of more than 1½ hours.	50	9	5

UNDERWEAR

1	Time workers	1½	49½ ¹⁰	9	4½ ¹⁰
1	All employees	1½	45	9	0

¹ After 55 hours.² Monday to Thursday; Friday, 9 hours.

DAYS WAGE EARNERS WORKED IN ONE WEEK, 1928

Table 11 shows for the employees in 6 of the representative occupations in the hosiery industry and for 5 in the underwear industry average and specified number of days worked in one week in 1928.

Days on which an employee worked means the number of calendar days or parts of days in one week on which any work was done. A full day or any part of a day was counted as a day.

The average number of days worked by employees in the occupation is a simple average obtained by dividing the aggregate number of days on which any work was done by the total number of employees in the occupation.

The 1,433 male boarders in 81 of the establishments covered in 1928 worked an average of 5.5 days in one week. Less than 1 per cent of them worked on 1 day only, 2 per cent on 2 days, 3 per cent on 3 days, 6 per cent on 4 days, 22 per cent on 5 days, and 67 per cent worked on 6 days.

TABLE 11.—Number of days on which employees in 11 specified occupations worked in one week, 1928, by sex

HOSIERY

Occupation and sex	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average days worked by employees in 1 week	Per cent of employees in occupation who in 1 week worked—					
				1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days
Boarders:									
Male	81	1,433	5.5	(1)	2	3	6	22	67
Female	33	516	5.4	(1)	2	3	7	28	60
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned:									
Male	39	749	5.7	-----	(1)	1	4	15	80
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned:									
Male	39	1,911	5.7	(1)	(1)	1	5	18	75
Knitters, transfer:									
Male	18	205	4.7	2	4	6	22	39	27
Female	58	2,483	5.1	2	3	7	13	24	51
Loopers:									
Female	105	3,607	5.3	1	1	4	10	31	53
Menders:									
Female	103	1,294	5.4	1	2	3	6	23	64

UNDERWEAR

Buttonhole makers:									
Female	76	369	5.2	1	1	5	10	41	43
Folders:									
Female	66	488	5.1	1	3	4	13	30	49
Knitters, web or tube:									
Male	73	446	5.3	(1)	2	4	7	34	52
Female	35	198	5.6	1	1	1	4	27	67
Pressers:									
Male	43	84	5.5	1	1	1	4	26	67
Female	46	235	5.3	-----	1	3	12	35	49
Seamers:									
Female	84	2,425	5.2	(1)	1	3	12	39	44

¹ Less than 1 per cent.

TIME WORKERS AND PIECE WORKERS, 1928

Table 12 shows for each State or group of 2 States the number of time workers and of piece workers of each sex in each of the 6 representative occupations in the hosiery industry and in 5 representative occupations in the underwear industry, and also the per cent that piece workers are of the total.

A time worker is an employee who is paid an hourly, daily, or weekly wage rate, and a piece worker is an employee who is paid a piece rate, the unit of pay being a specified operation on hosiery or on underwear, such as boarding, knitting the foot or the leg of hosiery, etc.

Piece workers form a vast majority of the wage earners in hosiery and in underwear. Reading the summary figures in the table it is seen that 11,692 or 95.9 per cent of the 12,198 employees in the 6 representative occupations in hosiery are piece workers and that only 506 or 4.1 per cent are time workers; also that 3,598 or 84.8 per cent of the 4,245 in the 5 representative occupations in underwear are piece workers and that only 647 or 15.2 per cent are time workers. Males in the 6 occupations in hosiery who are paid piece rates represent 98.4 of all males, and females who are paid piece rates represent 94.5 per cent of all females in these occupations. Males in the 5 occupations in underwear who are paid piece rates represent 52.6 per cent of all males, and females who are paid piece rates represent 89.3 per cent of all females in these occupations.

In Alabama and Louisiana 100 per cent of the boarders, 99.6 per cent of transfer knitters, 100 per cent of the loopers, 72.2 per cent of the menders, and 98.6 per cent of all employees in these occupations are piece workers. The percentage of piece workers in the 6 occupations in hosiery range by States from 88.6 for those in Minnesota and Wisconsin to 99.3 per cent for those in Georgia, and in underwear range from 59.2 per cent for those in Connecticut and Rhode Island to 94.7 per cent for those in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

TABLE 12.—Number of time workers and piece workers in 11 specified occupations during the period covered by this study, 1928, by State and sex

HOSIERY

State, occupation, and sex	Number of estab- lishments	Number of employ- ees	Number of time workers	Piece workers	
				Number	Per cent
Alabama and Louisiana:					
Boarders, male	2	37	37	37	100.0
Boarders, female	1	20	1	20	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female	4	244	1	243	99.6
Loopers, female	4	112	112	100.0	
Menders, female	4	18	5	13	72.2
Total	4	431	6	425	98.6
Georgia:					
Boarders, male	7	136	136	136	100.0
Boarders, female	1	4	4	4	100.0
Knitters, transfer, male	1	4	4	4	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female	6	285	285	285	100.0
Loopers, female	7	263	263	263	100.0
Menders, female	7	46	5	41	89.1
Total	7	738	5	733	99.3
Illinois:					
Boarders, male	3	50	2	48	96.0
Boarders, female	3	18	18	18	100.0
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male	1	4	4	4	100.0
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male	1	18	18	18	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female	2	51	51	51	100.0
Loopers, female	5	133	1	132	99.2
Menders, female	5	85	1	84	98.8
Total	6	359	4	355	98.9
Indiana:					
Boarders, male	2	46	1	45	97.8
Boarders, female	2	18	13	5	27.8
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male	1	9	1	8	88.9
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male	1	34	4	30	88.2
Knitters, transfer, female	1	27	27	27	100.0
Loopers, female	3	105	105	105	100.0
Menders, female	3	69	4	65	94.2
Total	3	308	23	285	92.5

TABLE 12.—Number of time workers and piece workers in 11 specified occupations during the period covered by this study, 1928, by State and sex—Continued

HOSIERY—Continued

State, occupation, and sex	Number of establish- ments	Number of employ- ees	Number of time workers	Piece workers	
				Number	Per cent
Maryland and West Virginia:					
Boarders, male	2	40	40	40	100.0
Knitters, transfer, male	1	6	6	6	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female	4	163	163	163	100.0
Loopers, female	3	68	68	68	100.0
Menders, female	3	37	9	28	75.7
Total	4	314	9	305	97.1
Massachusetts:					
Boarders, male	5	38	2	36	94.7
Boarders, female	2	15	3	12	80.0
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male	7	70	70	70	100.0
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male	7	207	207	207	100.0
Loopers, female	7	87	87	87	100.0
Menders, female	5	46	13	33	71.7
Total	7	463	18	445	96.1
Michigan:					
Boarders, male	2	6	6	6	100.0
Boarders, female	2	12	12	12	100.0
Knitters, transfer, male	1	1	1	1	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female	1	18	1	17	94.4
Loopers, female	3	44	44	44	100.0
Menders, female	3	5	1	4	80.0
Total	3	86	2	84	97.7
Minnesota and Wisconsin:					
Boarders, male	6	48	2	46	95.8
Boarders, female	6	133	2	131	98.5
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male	4	85	6	79	92.9
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male	4	241	25	216	89.6
Knitters, transfer, male	1	3	3	3	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female	5	143	20	123	86.0
Loopers, female	6	257	11	246	95.7
Menders, female	6	124	52	72	58.1
Total	6	1,034	118	916	88.6
New Hampshire and Vermont:					
Boarders, male	6	18	18	18	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female	5	49	49	49	100.0
Loopers, female	6	73	73	73	100.0
Menders, female	6	38	14	24	63.2
Total	6	178	14	164	92.1
New Jersey:					
Boarders, male	1	12	12	12	100.0
Boarders, female	3	55	4	51	92.7
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male	4	62	62	62	100.0
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male	4	205	205	205	100.0
Loopers, female	4	85	85	85	100.0
Menders, female	4	80	46	34	42.5
Total	4	499	50	449	90.0
New York:					
Boarders, male	2	7	7	7	100.0
Boarders, female	4	52	1	51	98.1
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male	4	39	39	39	100.0
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male	4	141	141	141	100.0
Loopers, female	4	51	51	51	100.0
Menders, female	3	51	4	47	92.2
Total	4	341	5	336	98.5
North Carolina:					
Boarders, male	12	375	13	362	96.5
Boarders, female	1	16	16	16	100.0
Knitters, transfer, male	6	42	42	42	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female	7	211	211	211	100.0
Loopers, female	14	829	829	829	100.0
Menders, female	14	115	3	112	97.4
Total	14	1,588	16	1,572	99.0

TABLE 12.—Number of time workers and piece workers in 11 specified occupations during the period covered by this study, 1928, by State and sex—Continued

HOSIERY—Continued

State, occupation, and sex	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Number of time workers	Piece workers	
				Number	Per cent
Pennsylvania:					
Boarders, male	16	392	13	379	96.7
Boarders, female	10	136	25	111	81.6
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male	18	480	—	480	100.0
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male	18	1,065	—	1,065	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female	11	677	1	676	99.9
Loopers, female	23	874	2	872	99.8
Menders, female	24	379	125	254	67.0
Total	24	4,003	166	3,837	95.9
Tennessee:					
Boarders, male	12	203	1	202	99.5
Boarders, female	2	35	—	35	100.0
Knitters, transfer, male	7	137	—	137	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female	9	516	3	513	99.4
Loopers, female	13	546	1	545	99.8
Menders, female	13	187	60	127	67.9
Total	13	1,624	65	1,559	96.0
Virginia:					
Boarders, male	3	25	—	25	100.0
Boarders, female	1	2	—	2	100.0
Knitters, transfer, male	1	12	—	12	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female	3	99	—	99	100.0
Loopers, female	3	80	—	80	100.0
Menders, female	3	14	5	9	64.3
Total	3	232	5	227	97.8
All States:					
Boarders, male	81	1,433	34	1,399	97.6
Boarders, female	38	516	48	468	90.7
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male	39	749	7	742	99.1
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male	39	1,911	29	1,882	98.5
Knitters, transfer, male	18	205	—	205	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female	58	2,483	26	2,457	99.0
Loopers, female	105	3,607	15	3,592	99.6
Menders, female	103	1,294	347	947	73.2
Total	108	12,198	506	11,692	95.9

UNDERWEAR

State, occupation, and sex	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Number of time workers	Piece workers	
				Number	Per cent
Connecticut and Rhode Island:					
Buttonhole makers, female	5	10	—	10	100.0
Folders, female	5	19	4	15	78.9
Knitters, web or tube, male	5	13	13	—	—
Knitters, web or tube, female	5	34	29	5	14.7
Pressers, male	3	5	1	4	80.0
Pressers, female	4	12	1	11	91.7
Seamers, female	6	49	10	39	79.6
Total	6	142	58	84	59.2
Illinois:					
Buttonhole makers, female	3	11	—	11	100.0
Folders, female	3	23	5	18	78.3
Knitters, web or tube, male	3	8	—	—	—
Knitters, web or tube, female	2	9	9	—	—
Pressers, male	1	2	2	—	—
Seamers, female	3	60	5	55	91.7
Total	3	113	29	84	74.3
Indiana:					
Buttonhole makers, female	3	9	—	9	100.0
Folders, female	3	12	3	9	75.0
Knitters, web or tube, male	3	18	10	8	44.4
Knitters, web or tube, female	1	6	6	—	—
Pressers, male	2	4	4	—	—
Pressers, female	2	8	—	8	100.0
Seamers, female	3	50	2	48	96.0
Total	3	107	25	82	76.6

TABLE 12.—Number of time workers and piece workers in 11 specified occupations during the period covered by this study, 1928, by State and sex—Continued

UNDERWEAR—Continued

State, occupation, and sex	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Number of time workers	Piece workers	
				Number	Per cent
Massachusetts:					
Buttonhole makers, female	4	26	6	20	76.9
Folders, female	3	40	26	14	35.0
Knitters, web or tube, male	3	42		42	100.0
Knitters, web or tube, female	1	13	13		
Pressers, male	1	2		2	100.0
Pressers, female	4	31	8	23	74.2
Seamers, female	4	257	83	174	67.7
Total.	4	411	136	275	66.9
Michigan:					
Buttonhole makers, female	3	8		8	100.0
Folders, female	3	16	6	10	62.5
Knitters, web or tube, male	2	2	2		
Knitters, web or tube, female	3	19	6	13	68.4
Pressers, female	3	11	3	8	72.7
Seamers, female	3	88	1	87	98.9
Total.	3	144	18	126	87.5
Minnesota and Wisconsin:					
Buttonhole makers, female	4	25		25	100.0
Folders, female	3	45		45	100.0
Knitters, web or tube, male	3	9	2	7	77.8
Knitters, web or tube, female	4	30	4	26	86.7
Pressers, female	4	52	7	45	86.5
Seamers, female	4	178	5	173	97.2
Total.	4	339	18	321	94.7
New Hampshire and Vermont:					
Buttonhole makers, female	3	17		17	100.0
Folders, female	3	15	3	12	80.0
Knitters, web or tube, male	3	38	27	11	28.9
Pressers, male	3	7	2	5	71.4
Pressers, female	1	8		8	100.0
Seamers, female	3	93	2	91	97.8
Total.	3	178	34	144	80.9
New York:					
Buttonhole makers, female	27	153	3	150	98.0
Folders, female	25	156	23	133	85.3
Knitters, web or tube, male	23	152	46	106	69.7
Knitters, web or tube, female	8	29	5	24	82.8
Pressers, male	20	43	23	20	46.5
Pressers, female	11	39	7	32	82.1
Seamers, female	27	868	9	859	99.0
Total.	27	1,440	116	1,324	91.9
North Carolina:					
Buttonhole makers, female	3	20	3	17	85.0
Folders, female	4	27	3	24	88.9
Knitters, web or tube, male	4	25	8	17	68.0
Knitters, web or tube, female	2	4	2	2	50.0
Pressers, male	3	8	5	3	37.5
Pressers, female	1	1	1		
Seamers, female	4	105	1	104	99.0
Total.	4	190	23	167	87.9
Pennsylvania:					
Buttonhole makers, female	13	36		36	100.0
Folders, female	6	50	11	39	78.0
Knitters, web or tube, male	17	75	72	3	4.0
Knitters, web or tube, female	9	54	39	15	27.8
Pressers, male	5	5	3	2	40.0
Pressers, female	13	67	24	43	64.2
Seamers, female	19	367		367	100.0
Total.	19	654	149	505	77.2

TABLE 12.—Number of time workers and piece workers in 11 specified occupations during the period covered by this study, 1928, by State and sex—Continued

UNDERWEAR—Continued

State, occupation, and sex	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Number of time workers	Piece workers	
				Number	Per cent
Tennessee:					
Buttonhole makers, female	5	44	44	44	100.0
Folders, female	5	71	1	70	98.6
Knitters, web or tube, male	4	49	9	40	81.6
Pressers, male	2	5	3	2	40.0
Pressers, female	3	6	4	2	33.3
Seamers, female	5	237	11	226	95.4
Total	5	412	28	384	93.2
Virginia:					
Buttonhole makers, female	3	10	2	10	100.0
Folders, female	3	14	8	12	85.7
Knitters, web or tube, male	3	15	3	7	46.7
Pressers, male	3	3	3	73	100.0
Seamers, female	3	73	13	102	88.7
Total	3	115	13	102	88.7
All States:					
Buttonhole makers, female	76	369	12	357	96.7
Folders, female	66	488	87	401	82.2
Knitters, web or tube, male	73	446	205	241	54.0
Knitters, web or tube, female	35	198	113	85	42.9
Pressers, male	43	84	46	38	45.2
Pressers, female	46	235	55	180	76.6
Seamers, female	84	2,425	129	2,296	94.7
Total	84	4,245	647	3,598	84.8

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS, 1923 TO 1928

Index numbers of employment and of pay rolls in "hosiery and knit goods" are presented in Table 13 for each month and for each of the years 1923 to 1928, with the 1926 average number of employees and the 1926 average amount of pay rolls taken as a base or 100 per cent. The figures in this table are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in monthly reports on "Trend of Employment."

The figures in all other tables in this bulletin are for "hosiery and underwear." Those in this table are for "hosiery and knit goods." It is believed that the numbers in this table represent the trend of employment and of pay rolls in hosiery and underwear because data for these two industries constitute a vast majority of the material included by the United States Census of Manufactures under "knit goods."

During the period 1923 to 1928 the monthly volume of employment index was highest (105.3) in April, 1923, and lowest (78.7) in July, 1924, and pay rolls were lowest (62.6) in July, 1924, and highest (106.8) in October, 1927.

Employment decreased from an index of 100 in 1926 to 94.7 in 1928, or 5.3 per cent, and pay rolls decreased from 100 in 1926 to 97.3 in 1928, or 2.7 per cent. Between 1927 and 1928 employment decreased 4.3 per cent and pay rolls decreased 4.8 per cent.

TABLE 13.—*Index numbers of employment and of pay rolls, 1923 to 1928, in hosiery and knit goods, by month and year*

[Average for 1926=100.0]

Month	Index numbers of—											
	Employment						Pay-roll totals					
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
January	101.8	99.8	94.4	102.8	99.8	97.8	84.0	89.2	88.0	98.7	99.8	100.1
February	103.1	101.2	98.6	103.8	100.4	99.1	89.5	94.0	95.0	104.4	105.0	102.4
March	104.7	102.5	100.5	103.9	100.3	98.3	94.0	94.5	98.1	104.9	106.3	101.5
April	105.3	100.7	101.0	102.3	100.4	96.1	96.4	92.4	95.6	101.4	104.7	95.9
May	105.2	96.6	100.5	100.5	99.7	94.8	98.4	86.6	97.1	101.5	105.6	96.4
June	104.0	91.9	99.7	99.2	99.3	94.0	95.0	79.7	94.1	98.5	102.2	96.2
July	99.9	78.7	98.1	93.2	93.0	88.9	85.8	62.6	90.1	89.5	90.2	85.1
August	100.3	81.5	98.4	95.6	94.6	89.8	86.7	68.5	94.8	95.3	95.5	90.0
September	99.3	85.7	100.2	97.0	98.6	92.5	87.3	73.2	92.9	94.6	98.8	94.1
October	100.3	88.7	103.3	100.1	100.2	94.3	91.4	80.7	102.4	103.7	106.8	102.4
November	101.3	91.1	104.4	100.9	101.6	95.6	92.5	83.9	104.2	103.9	106.1	101.0
December	100.5	93.2	103.8	100.9	99.9	95.2	94.0	89.4	104.3	103.6	105.7	101.9
Average	102.1	92.6	100.2	100.0	99.0	94.7	91.3	82.9	96.4	100.0	102.2	97.3

SCOPE AND METHOD

The figures for each occupation in the tables of this report were computed from the combined data of time workers and piece workers and are for all classes of employees in hosiery and in underwear except officials; supervisory, clerical, and powerhouse employees; watchmen; teamsters or chauffeurs hauling to and from the mills; janitors who clean offices, wash rooms, etc.; and mechanics who construct new or repair old buildings. The earnings of all time and piece work employees were reduced to equivalent time rates.

Average earnings per hour of employees in each occupation as presented in the various tables in this report were computed by dividing the combined earnings of all employees in the occupation during the pay period covered by the combined hours worked by all employees in the occupation.

Average full-time hours per week of all employees in each occupation were computed by dividing the combined full-time hours per week of all employees in the occupation by the number of employees in the occupation during the pay period covered. The full-time hours per week of each employee were used in arriving at this average, even though some employees worked more or less than full time on account of overtime, sickness, disability, or other cause.

Average full-time earnings per week of 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. This is on the assumption 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 one week covered by the study.

Data relative to wages and hours are shown separately for the most important occupations in hosiery and in underwear. Employees not included in any of the specified occupations are included in the mis-

cellaneous group of "other employees." The occupations for each industry are arranged in alphabetical order as follows:

<i>Hosiery</i>	<i>Underwear</i>
Boarders.	Buttonhole makers.
Folders.	Button sewers.
Inspectors.	Cutters, hand, layers-up, and markers.
Knitters, automatic.	Cutters, power.
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned.	Finishers.
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned.	Folders.
Knitters' helpers, full-fashioned.	Hemmers.
Knitters, rib.	Inspectors.
Knitters, transfer.	Knitters, cuff and ankle.
Loopers.	Knitters, web or tube.
Machine fixers.	Machine fixers.
Menders.	Menders.
Pairers or maters.	Pressers.
Seamers, full-fashioned.	Press hands.
Seamers, mock.	Seamers.
Toppers, full-fashioned.	Winders.
Welters.	
Winders.	

A number of the mills included in the report were engaged in the manufacture of articles other than hosiery and knit underwear. The departments making the articles were of little importance and the employees in them were not included in the study. Therefore, all of the figures in the report relate to conditions of only such employees as were engaged in the manufacture of hosiery and of knit underwear.

In selecting mills from which to obtain data the bureau endeavored to represent all States in which the manufacture of hosiery or of underwear is of material importance. This was determined by the number of wage earners as reported by the Census of Manufactures. According to the 1925 census 96 per cent of the total number of wage earners in hosiery and 95 per cent of the wage earners in underwear were employed in the States included in the report. The great mass of the 1928 data were collected from the records of the various mills included in the report for a pay period in September, October, November, or December, and therefore are representative of the conditions in those months.

In the 19 States included in hosiery, data were obtained from 108 mills for 28,445 wage earners, or 27 per cent of the total number in hosiery in 1925, the latest year for which census figures are available. In the 15 States included in underwear, data were obtained from 84 mills for 15,056 wage earners, or 31 per cent of the total number in underwear in 1925. The majority of the mills in hosiery and in underwear pay employees every week. Data for those that pay every two weeks or half month were so taken as to make it possible to present figures for one week for all mills.

Data for a few large mills are for only a part of the total number of the wage earners in such mills, as the inclusion of data for all employees in them would have tended to overweight and possibly impair the averages for the States in which the large mills are located.

Since 1924 folders, male, and inspectors, male, have become so few in number that they have been included with the miscellaneous group of "other employees."

Table 14 shows the number of wage earners in hosiery and in underwear in each State in 1925, as reported by the Census of Manufactures, and the number of establishments and wage earners included in the 1928 study.

TABLE 14.—Number of wage earners in 1925 as reported by the United States Census of Manufactures and the number of establishments and of wage earners for which 1928 data are presented in the report, by States

State	Number of wage earners reported in 1925 census		Establishments and employees for which data are shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics			
	Hosiery	Underwear	Hosiery		Underwear	
			Establishments	Wage earners	Establishments	Wage earners
Alabama.....	(1)	(1)				
Louisiana.....	739	(1)				
Connecticut.....	(1)	1,424	4	731		
Rhode Island.....	834	(1)			6	609
Georgia.....	4,945	(1)	7	1,408		
Illinois.....	3,182	(1)	6	1,028	3	444
Indiana.....	(1)	(1)	3	837	3	393
Maryland.....	(1)	(1)	4	657		
West Virginia.....	(1)	(1)				
Massachusetts.....	3,820	4,454	7	1,154	4	1,562
Michigan.....	1,125	(1)	3	333	3	527
Minnesota.....	(1)	(1)	6	2,352	4	1,059
Wisconsin.....	8,170	(1)				
New Hampshire.....	2,019	(1)	6	423	3	614
Vermont.....	170	1,087		997		
New Jersey.....	3,301	(1)	4			
New York.....	1,668	18,010	4	780	27	5,302
North Carolina.....	11,452	(1)	14	3,898	4	640
Pennsylvania.....	37,529	7,898	24	9,935	19	2,192
Tennessee.....	11,500	(1)	13	3,407	5	1,291
Virginia.....	1,786	(1)	3	505	3	423
Total.....	2 103,930	2 48,328	108	28,445	84	15,056

¹ Not reported separately.

² Includes items not reported above and employees in other States not listed.

IMPORTANCE OF KNIT-GOODS INDUSTRY, 1849 TO 1927

Table 15 shows the growth of all classes of knit goods, including hosiery and underwear, between 1849 and 1927, and also of hosiery and of underwear separately between 1923 and 1927 in number of establishments, capital, cost of materials, value of products, average number of wage earners, and in amount paid to wage earners. The figures are as reported by the United States Census of Manufactures. Average per capita yearly earnings of wage earners, as computed by the bureau, are presented in the table.

According to the reports of the Census there has, since 1919, been a great increase in the production of full-fashioned hosiery in the United States. Production increased from 7,566,741 dozen pairs in 1919 to 11,230,867 dozen pairs in 1923 or 48.4 per cent; to 13,899,973 dozen pairs in 1925, an increase of 83.7 per cent; and to 21,070,445 dozen pairs in 1927, or an increase of 178.5 per cent in 8 years. In 1927 the production of full-fashioned hosiery was 19.2 per cent of the total production of all hosiery. In 1927 the production of seamless hosiery was 88,935,470 dozen pairs or 80.8 per cent of the total of all hosiery. Seamless hosiery decreased 1 per cent between 1925 and 1927, compared with an increase of 51.6 in full-fashioned hosiery.

All classes of knit-goods establishments, including hosiery and underwear, increased from 85 in 1849 to 2,323 in 1923 and then decreased to 1,987 in 1925 and to 1,869 in 1927. The 1,869 establishments in 1927 included 672 hosiery and 285 underwear mills.

Capital invested in all classes of knit goods, including hosiery and underwear, increased from \$545,000 in 1849 to \$516,458,000 in 1919. No figures for this item are available for any year since 1919.

Cost of materials used in the manufacture of all classes of knit goods, including hosiery and underwear, increased from \$415,000 in 1849 to \$484,020,000 in 1923 and decreased to \$453,926,000 in 1925 and to \$424,099,000 in 1927. The \$424,099,000 in 1927 included \$229,940,000 for hosiery and \$90,728,000 for underwear.

The value of all classes of manufactured knit goods, including hosiery and underwear, increased from \$1,028,000 in 1849 to \$713,-140,000 in 1919; decreased to \$634,074,000 in 1921; increased to \$848,177,000 in 1923; decreased to \$809,960,000 in 1925; and increased to \$816,620,000 in 1927. Hosiery products increased in value from \$390,273,000 in 1923 to \$421,180,000 in 1925 and to \$456,913,000 in 1927. Between 1925 and 1927 the value of full-fashioned hosiery increased 57.2 per cent and seamless hosiery decreased 16.2 per cent. Underwear products increased in value from \$182,355,000 in 1923 to \$188,570,000 in 1925 and decreased to \$173,423,000 in 1927.

Wage earners in all classes of knit-goods establishments, including hosiery and underwear, increased from 2,325 in 1849 to 172,572 in 1919; decreased to 161,880 in 1921; increased to 194,244 in 1923; decreased to 186,668 in 1925; and increased to 190,283 in 1927. The number of wage earners in hosiery increased from 96,957 in 1923 to 103,930 in 1925 and to 112,842 in 1927, and in underwear decreased from 48,552 in 1923 to 48,328 in 1925 and to 46,227 in 1927.

The amount paid to wage earners in all classes of knit-goods establishments increased from \$360,000 in 1849 to \$188,163,000 in 1927. The amount in 1927 included \$114,678,000 paid to those in hosiery and \$39,183,000 to those in underwear.

Wage earners in all classes earned a yearly average of \$155 in 1849 and \$989 in 1927; in hosiery earned an average of \$812 in 1923, \$899 in 1925, and \$1,016 in 1927; and wage earners in underwear earned a yearly average of \$822 in 1923, \$831 in 1925, and \$848 in 1927.

Between 1925 and 1927 cost of materials in hosiery increased 0.8 per cent; value of products increased 8.5 per cent; wage earners increased 8.6 per cent; amount paid in wages increased 22.8 per cent; and average yearly earnings increased 13 per cent.

Between 1925 and 1927 the cost of material in underwear decreased 18.1 per cent; the value of products decreased 8 per cent; the number of wage earners decreased 4.3 per cent; the amount paid to wage earners decreased 2.4 per cent; and average yearly earnings increased 2 per cent.

TABLE 15.—*Number of establishments, capital, cost of material, value of products, wage earners, and earnings, in the knit-goods industry, by year and class*

Year	Class	Number of establish- ments	Capital (in thou- sands)	Cost of material (in thou- sands)	Value of all products (in thou- sands)	Average number of wage earners	Amount paid to wage earners (in thou- sands)	Average yearly earnings of wage earners
1849	All classes	85	\$545	\$415	\$1,028	2,325	\$360	\$155
1859	do	197	4,036	3,202	7,281	9,103	1,662	183
1869	do	248	10,931	9,836	18,412	14,788	4,429	299
1879	do	398	15,732	15,450	29,614	30,699	6,839	223
1889	do	824	50,686	35,950	67,447	59,774	16,614	278
1899	do	1,006	82,066	51,195	95,834	83,691	24,434	292
1904	do	1,144	106,943	76,789	137,076	104,092	31,615	304
1909	do	1,374	163,641	110,241	200,143	129,275	44,740	346
1914	do	1,622	215,826	146,687	258,913	150,520	59,758	397
1919	do	2,050	516,458	427,096	713,140	172,572	125,200	725
1921	do	2,078	(²)	360,458	634,074	161,880	132,190	817
1923	Hosiery	721	(²)	222,411	390,273	96,957	78,762	812
	Underwear	326	(²)	106,760	182,355	48,552	39,932	822
1925	All classes	1,987	(²)	453,926	809,960	186,668	168,683	904
	Hosiery	683	(²)	228,142	421,150	103,930	93,383	899
	Underwear	298	(²)	110,773	188,570	48,328	40,145	831
1927	All classes	1,869	(²)	424,099	816,620	190,283	188,163	989
	Hosiery	672	(²)	229,940	456,913	112,842	114,678	1,016
	Underwear	285	(²)	90,728	173,423	46,227	39,183	848

¹ The financial figures for 1869 are given in currency, which at that time was worth only about 80 cents gold to the dollar. For strict comparison, therefore, these figures should be reduced about 20 per cent.

² Not reported.

GENERAL TABLES

In addition to the preceding text tables data are also shown by occupations and States in five general tables as follows:

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1928, by occupation, sex and State.

This table shows for each occupation in hosiery and in underwear and for each State or group of two States all of the various averages which have been computed from the data collected in 1928. The averages are days on which employees actually worked in one week, full-time hours per week, hours actually worked in one week, earnings per hour, and full-time and actual earnings in one week. The table also shows the per cent that the hours actually worked in one week is of full-time hours per week.

The 37 boarders, male, of the 2 hosiery mills in Alabama and Louisiana, as shown in the table, worked an average of 5.3 days or parts of days in one week. Their average full-time hours per week were 54.0, and they actually worked an average of 43.4 hours in one week or 80.4 per cent of their average full-time hours per week. They earned an average of 30.0 cents per hour and \$12.99 in one week. Had they worked full-time in the week at the same average earnings per hour as was earned in the 43.4 hours they would have earned \$16.20. This explanation applies to data in this occupation for other States and also to other occupations in the table.

TABLE B.—Average and classified earnings per hour in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State.

TABLE C.—Average and classified full-time hours per week in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State.

TABLE D.—Average and classified hours actually worked in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State.

TABLE E.—Average and classified actual earnings in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State.

Tables B, C, D, and E are limited to the employees in 11 representative occupations—6 in hosiery and 5 in underwear.

TABLE A.—*Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1928, by occupation, sex, and State*

HOSIERY									
Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establish- ments	Number of em- ployees	Aver- age num- ber of days on which em- ployees worked in one week	Aver- age full- time hours per week	Aver- age hours actually worked in one week	Per cent of full time worked	Aver- age earnings per hour	Aver- age full-time earnings per week	Aver- age actual earnings in one week
Boarders, male:									
Alabama and Louisiana	2	37	5.3	54.0	43.4	80.4	\$0.300	\$16.20	\$12.99
Georgia	7	136	5.3	55.0	46.0	83.6	.313	17.22	14.40
Illinois	3	50	5.6	57.4	53.1	92.5	.335	19.23	17.82
Indiana	2	46	5.5	50.0	49.9	99.8	.659	32.95	32.90
Maryland and West Virginia	2	40	5.6	53.6	44.3	82.6	.484	25.94	21.41
Massachusetts	5	38	5.8	48.0	47.0	97.9	.744	35.71	34.91
Michigan	2	6	5.7	51.5	48.3	93.8	.718	36.98	34.73
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	48	5.7	50.3	48.5	96.4	.507	25.50	24.60
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	18	5.6	51.1	48.9	95.7	.493	25.19	24.12
New Jersey	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York	2	7	5.7	50.8	49.7	97.8	.504	25.60	25.06
North Carolina	12	375	5.5	55.8	49.4	88.5	.433	24.16	21.40
Pennsylvania	16	392	5.5	52.5	48.7	92.8	.776	40.74	37.78
Tennessee	12	203	5.2	54.5	47.7	87.5	.358	19.51	17.06
Virginia	3	25	5.7	53.6	47.5	88.6	.292	15.65	13.87
All States	81	1,433	5.5	53.8	48.2	89.6	.521	28.03	25.12
Boarders, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Georgia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Illinois	3	18	5.9	51.7	50.4	97.5	.285	14.73	14.35
Indiana	2	18	5.7	49.2	47.9	97.4	.323	15.89	15.49
Massachusetts	2	15	6.0	48.0	48.0	100.0	.387	18.58	18.58
Michigan	2	12	5.2	50.8	30.9	60.8	.549	27.89	16.99
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	133	5.6	49.7	42.2	84.9	.483	24.01	20.37
New Jersey	3	55	5.6	47.0	40.6	86.4	.667	31.35	27.04
New York	4	52	5.4	47.9	42.3	88.3	.568	27.21	24.05
North Carolina	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania	10	136	5.2	49.7	41.2	82.9	.564	28.03	23.22
Tennessee	2	35	5.6	54.1	37.8	69.9	.257	13.90	9.72
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All States	38	516	5.4	50.0	42.0	84.0	.486	24.30	20.40
Folders, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana	3	15	5.0	54.4	42.2	77.6	.244	13.27	10.30
Georgia	5	36	5.5	54.2	48.5	89.5	.203	11.00	9.87
Illinois	3	22	5.9	55.8	53.6	96.1	.252	14.06	13.49
Indiana	3	24	5.2	49.8	42.1	84.5	.368	18.33	15.48
Maryland and West Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Michigan	3	20	5.9	51.2	45.6	89.1	.240	12.29	10.91
Minnesota and Wisconsin	5	37	5.6	49.8	44.9	90.2	.363	18.08	16.32
New Hampshire and Vermont	4	15	4.7	49.0	37.4	76.3	.316	15.48	11.83
New Jersey	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York	3	12	5.8	48.4	47.6	98.3	.481	23.28	22.91
North Carolina	10	109	5.1	55.4	48.9	88.2	.325	18.01	15.92
Pennsylvania	20	176	5.5	50.6	47.0	92.9	.423	21.40	19.89
Tennessee	12	92	5.2	54.4	45.9	84.4	.273	14.85	12.52
Virginia	2	9	5.2	55.6	46.2	83.1	.187	10.40	8.62
All States	*76	595	5.4	52.4	46.7	89.1	.337	17.66	15.73

1 Data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1928, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

HOSIERY—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Per cent of full time worked	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in one week
Inspectors, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana	4	68	5.3	55.1	48.0	87.1	\$0.174	\$9.59	\$8.33
Georgia	7	108	5.4	55.2	47.3	85.7	.190	10.49	9.01
Illinois	6	70	5.5	54.2	46.3	85.4	.295	15.99	13.67
Indiana	3	92	5.4	49.8	47.9	96.2	.407	20.27	19.51
Maryland and West Virginia	4	69	4.8	53.3	43.6	81.8	.228	12.15	9.92
Massachusetts	7	53	5.8	48.0	45.8	95.4	.453	21.74	20.74
Michigan	3	49	5.5	50.5	42.3	83.8	.281	14.19	11.88
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	170	5.6	49.7	45.0	90.5	.355	17.64	15.97
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	32	5.2	51.2	45.6	89.1	.316	16.18	14.40
New Jersey	3	30	5.8	46.5	44.9	96.6	.573	26.64	25.72
New York	4	67	5.3	48.1	42.6	88.6	.419	20.15	17.83
North Carolina	14	274	5.1	55.6	47.1	84.7	.267	14.85	12.55
Pennsylvania	23	456	5.4	50.7	44.9	88.6	.413	20.94	18.55
Tennessee	13	300	5.5	54.2	49.4	91.1	.224	12.14	11.06
Virginia	3	59	5.8	52.7	51.2	97.2	.171	9.01	8.75
All States	106	1,897	5.4	52.3	46.4	88.7	.313	16.37	14.51
Knitters, automatic, male:									
Georgia	5	56	5.3	56.1	52.4	93.4	.331	18.57	17.36
Illinois	4	63	5.4	55.7	50.5	90.7	.504	28.07	25.43
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Michigan	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota and Wisconsin	5	45	5.5	54.4	54.0	99.3	.423	23.01	22.86
New Hampshire and Vermont	4	17	5.6	58.0	56.8	97.9	.488	28.30	27.71
North Carolina	12	309	5.1	56.1	50.4	89.8	.394	22.10	19.85
Pennsylvania	3	19	4.5	53.2	48.2	90.6	.576	30.64	27.73
Tennessee	6	96	5.1	56.5	52.1	92.2	.344	19.44	17.91
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All States	42	640	5.2	55.8	51.3	91.9	.414	23.10	21.23
Knitters, automatic, female:									
Georgia	2	4	5.3	55.8	49.5	88.7	.264	14.73	13.07
Illinois	2	21	5.1	58.1	50.3	86.6	.339	19.70	17.06
Michigan	3	25	5.3	51.8	45.2	87.3	.449	23.26	20.26
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	54	5.6	49.9	46.9	94.0	.384	19.16	18.01
New Hampshire and Vermont	4	23	5.4	50.3	45.8	91.1	.470	23.64	21.50
North Carolina	3	38	5.1	55.6	48.6	88.4	.311	17.11	15.09
Pennsylvania	5	45	4.8	48.8	41.7	85.5	.419	20.45	17.49
Tennessee	5	81	5.1	52.7	47.9	90.9	.291	15.34	13.91
All States	30	291	5.2	52.1	46.6	89.4	.359	18.70	16.74
Knitters, full-fashioned, footers, male:									
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts	7	70	5.6	48.2	45.8	95.0	1.636	78.86	74.87
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	85	5.9	49.6	48.7	98.2	1.190	59.02	58.00
New Jersey	4	62	5.9	48.5	47.8	98.6	1.618	78.47	77.33
New York	4	39	5.7	48.9	46.9	95.9	1.816	88.80	85.18
Pennsylvania	18	480	5.7	50.7	50.1	98.8	1.577	79.95	78.98
All States	39	749	5.7	50.1	49.2	98.2	1.546	77.45	76.10
Knitters, full-fashioned, leggers, male:									
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts	7	207	5.8	48.8	48.3	99.0	1.473	71.88	71.18
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	241	5.7	50.3	49.7	98.8	1.008	50.70	50.11
New Jersey	4	205	5.9	49.8	50.1	100.6	1.361	67.78	68.14
New York	4	141	5.8	49.5	48.6	98.2	1.563	77.37	75.94
Pennsylvania	18	1,065	5.5	51.3	51.1	99.6	1.354	69.46	69.23
All States	39	1,911	5.7	50.7	50.3	99.2	1.329	67.38	66.87

¹ Data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1928, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

HOSIERY—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establish- ments	Number of em- ployees	Aver- age num- ber of days on which em- ployees worked in one week	Aver- age full-time hours per week	Aver- age hours actually worked in one week	Per cent of full time worked	Aver- age earnings per hour	Aver- age full-time earnings per week	Aver- age actual earnings in one week
Knitters' helpers, full-fashioned, male:									
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts	6	84	5.6	48.5	46.4	95.7	\$0.349	\$16.93	\$16.21
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	74	5.7	49.8	48.5	97.4	.396	19.72	19.22
New Jersey	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York	3	50	5.9	49.4	49.6	100.4	.331	16.35	16.43
Pennsylvania	17	989	5.7	51.6	51.9	100.6	.344	17.75	17.86
All States	33	1,231	5.7	51.1	51.1	100.0	.346	17.68	17.67
Knitters, rib, male:									
Alabama and Louisiana	2	9	5.7	56.0	55.4	98.9	.258	14.45	14.30
Georgia	5	16	5.3	55.6	46.9	84.4	.241	13.40	11.32
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maryland and West Virginia	4	6	5.7	54.2	52.5	96.9	.284	15.39	14.90
Michigan	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota and Wisconsin	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	9	4.1	54.8	37.1	67.7	.476	26.08	17.63
North Carolina	6	17	5.2	55.0	49.8	90.5	.278	15.29	13.86
Pennsylvania	5	12	5.5	50.8	47.7	93.9	.444	22.56	21.18
Tennessee	8	35	4.8	53.6	45.2	84.3	.343	18.38	15.53
Virginia	3	9	5.9	53.0	52.7	99.4	.344	18.23	18.15
All States	40	120	5.2	54.0	47.8	88.5	.333	17.98	15.95
Knitters, rib, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Georgia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maryland and West Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	5	6.0	49.9	47.7	95.6	.376	18.76	17.90
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	5	4.4	49.7	36.7	73.8	.304	15.11	11.16
Pennsylvania	6	22	5.0	50.4	42.9	85.1	.438	22.08	18.78
Tennessee	3	19	4.9	53.2	42.4	79.7	.290	15.43	12.29
All States	20	74	5.2	51.5	44.2	85.8	.342	17.61	15.10
Knitters, transfer, male:									
Georgia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maryland and West Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Michigan	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota and Wisconsin	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	6	42	4.5	55.0	45.5	82.7	.322	17.71	14.68
Tennessee	7	137	4.7	53.9	46.5	86.3	.306	16.49	14.21
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All States	18	205	4.7	53.8	46.0	85.5	.317	17.05	14.58
Knitters, transfer, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana	4	244	5.3	55.0	48.6	88.4	.218	11.99	10.60
Georgia	6	285	5.1	55.3	45.6	82.5	.199	11.00	9.07
Illinois	2	51	5.5	51.7	47.1	91.1	.266	13.75	12.52
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maryland and West Virginia	4	163	4.7	54.3	43.0	79.2	.279	15.15	11.98
Michigan	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota and Wisconsin	5	143	5.6	49.7	45.5	91.5	.395	19.63	17.97
New Hampshire and Vermont	5	49	4.4	49.6	38.0	76.6	.343	17.01	13.02
North Carolina	7	211	5.4	55.2	49.7	90.0	.240	13.25	11.90
Pennsylvania	11	677	4.9	51.6	44.3	85.9	.399	20.59	17.68
Tennessee	9	516	5.0	53.7	44.2	82.3	.257	13.80	11.37
Virginia	3	99	5.4	53.4	46.6	87.3	.218	11.64	10.13
All States	58	2,483	5.1	53.1	45.4	85.5	.294	15.61	13.35

1 Data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1928, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

HOSIERY—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Per cent of full time worked	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in one week
Loopers, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana	4	112	5.8	54.5	51.1	93.8	\$0.211	\$11.50	\$10.79
Georgia	7	263	5.1	55.2	43.6	79.0	.250	13.80	10.91
Illinois	5	133	5.1	55.7	38.4	68.9	.256	14.26	9.81
Indiana	3	105	5.7	49.8	46.9	94.2	.487	24.25	22.86
Maryland and West Virginia	3	68	5.0	52.8	45.6	86.4	.291	15.36	13.28
Massachusetts	7	87	5.0	48.0	40.8	85.0	.540	25.92	22.03
Michigan	3	44	5.1	50.8	30.5	60.0	.550	27.94	16.77
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	257	5.6	49.7	42.7	85.9	.459	22.81	19.60
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	73	5.1	50.3	43.5	86.5	.366	18.41	15.96
New Jersey	4	85	5.5	47.2	38.7	82.0	.639	30.16	24.72
New York	4	51	5.8	48.2	45.5	94.4	.651	31.38	29.65
North Carolina	14	829	5.1	55.7	45.2	81.1	.330	18.38	14.93
Pennsylvania	23	874	5.3	51.4	43.1	83.9	.521	26.78	22.45
Tennessee	13	546	5.3	54.2	46.8	86.3	.285	15.45	13.35
Virginia	3	80	5.7	52.8	50.1	94.9	.241	12.72	12.05
All States	105	3,607	5.3	53.0	44.3	83.6	.385	20.41	17.03
Machine fixers, male:									
Alabama and Louisiana	4	20	6.0	55.0	55.8	101.5	.558	30.69	31.10
Georgia	7	60	5.7	55.1	54.2	98.4	.575	31.68	31.16
Illinois	5	49	5.5	55.9	53.8	96.2	.577	32.25	31.08
Indiana	2	38	5.6	49.5	57.1	115.4	.994	49.20	56.76
Maryland and West Virginia	4	17	5.9	53.5	57.8	108.0	.486	26.00	28.07
Massachusetts	5	10	6.0	48.2	49.4	102.5	1.188	57.26	58.64
Michigan	3	14	5.7	52.9	55.9	105.7	.620	32.80	34.68
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	75	5.6	52.2	51.0	97.7	.855	44.63	43.57
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	17	5.9	52.1	60.4	115.9	.674	35.12	40.69
New Jersey	3	7	6.0	49.1	49.1	100.0	1.855	91.08	91.15
New York	4	10	6.0	49.3	49.3	100.0	1.625	80.11	80.07
North Carolina	13	157	5.6	55.9	56.0	100.2	.668	37.34	37.41
Pennsylvania	22	129	5.8	51.7	51.9	100.4	1.079	55.78	56.02
Tennessee	13	195	5.8	54.4	54.9	100.9	.638	34.71	35.01
Virginia	2	12	6.0	52.5	54.0	102.9	.567	29.77	30.65
All States	99	810	5.7	53.7	54.3	101.1	.760	40.81	41.25
Menders, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana	4	18	4.7	53.8	41.9	77.9	.214	11.51	8.97
Georgia	7	40	4.5	54.9	40.5	73.8	.235	12.90	9.52
Illinois	5	85	5.5	52.8	47.5	90.0	.398	21.01	18.93
Indiana	3	69	5.6	49.7	47.6	95.8	.419	20.82	19.94
Maryland and West Virginia	3	37	5.4	54.2	47.8	88.2	.198	10.73	9.45
Massachusetts	5	46	5.7	48.0	45.6	95.0	.434	20.83	19.77
Michigan	3	5	4.2	50.7	29.1	57.4	.505	25.60	14.69
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	124	5.4	49.5	42.5	85.9	.400	19.80	16.99
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	38	5.1	49.8	42.1	84.5	.329	16.38	13.83
New Jersey	4	80	5.9	47.4	45.0	94.9	.500	23.70	22.49
New York	3	51	5.4	47.9	42.5	88.7	.694	33.24	29.46
North Carolina	14	115	4.8	55.9	44.8	80.1	.257	14.37	11.52
Pennsylvania	24	379	5.5	50.2	47.3	94.2	.483	24.25	22.88
Tennessee	13	187	5.4	54.1	47.6	88.0	.220	11.90	10.45
Virginia	3	14	5.9	51.2	49.7	97.1	.194	9.93	9.63
All States	103	1,294	5.4	51.4	45.8	89.1	.387	19.89	17.72
Pairers or maters, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana	3	22	5.3	54.3	44.8	82.5	.219	11.89	9.78
Georgia	7	77	5.4	54.3	47.5	87.5	.207	11.24	9.81
Illinois	5	53	5.5	56.0	49.4	88.2	.302	16.91	14.90
Indiana	2	74	5.8	49.9	52.1	104.4	.407	20.31	21.21
Maryland and West Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts	3	32	5.2	48.0	41.1	85.6	.462	22.18	18.96

¹ Data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1928, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

HOSIERY—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Per cent of full time worked	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in one week
Pairers or maters, female—Contd.									
Michigan	3	14	5.8	51.1	45.3	88.6	\$0.394	\$20.13	\$17.83
Minnesota and Wisconsin	5	148	5.7	49.7	44.3	89.1	.416	20.68	18.46
New Hampshire and Vermont	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Jersey	2	21	5.8	46.3	46.0	99.4	.451	20.88	20.74
New York	3	29	5.9	48.5	46.8	96.5	.458	22.21	21.43
North Carolina	11	204	5.5	55.6	50.7	91.2	.301	16.74	15.26
Pennsylvania	22	403	5.7	51.3	48.7	94.9	.437	22.42	21.28
Tennessee	11	113	5.1	53.8	45.9	85.3	.278	14.69	12.52
Virginia	3	20	5.9	52.4	50.6	96.6	.274	14.36	13.85
All States	82	1,219	5.6	52.2	48.0	92.0	.367	19.16	17.62
Seamers, full-fashioned, female:									
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indiana	2	62	5.5	50.0	48.1	96.2	.403	20.15	19.38
Massachusetts	7	99	5.3	48.0	40.8	85.0	.504	24.19	20.53
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	53	5.8	49.3	43.8	88.8	.430	21.64	19.22
New Jersey	4	87	5.8	47.2	44.4	94.1	.562	26.53	24.97
New York	4	62	5.9	48.2	46.7	96.9	.522	25.16	24.35
Pennsylvania	18	587	5.5	50.6	47.0	92.9	.511	25.86	23.90
All States	40	954	5.6	49.8	45.9	92.2	.504	25.10	23.13
Seamers, mock, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana	2	10	6.0	55.5	48.4	87.2	.263	14.60	12.71
Georgia	3	41	5.3	55.4	47.1	85.0	.226	12.52	10.67
Illinois	4	21	5.9	53.5	46.5	86.9	.331	17.71	15.41
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maryland and West Virginia	2	9	5.0	52.2	44.1	84.5	.321	16.76	14.15
Michigan	2	13	4.9	50.2	35.2	70.1	.372	18.67	13.10
Minnesota and Wisconsin	5	35	5.4	49.8	40.6	81.5	.381	18.97	15.48
North Carolina	7	98	5.0	55.1	44.7	81.1	.294	16.20	13.17
Pennsylvania	7	37	4.8	50.4	37.2	73.8	.462	23.28	17.18
Tennessee	5	64	5.7	54.1	50.1	92.6	.260	14.07	13.02
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All States	39	336	5.3	53.5	44.5	83.2	.306	16.37	13.63
Toppers, full-fashioned, female:									
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts	7	150	5.6	48.0	44.6	92.9	.499	23.95	22.26
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	170	5.6	49.6	46.2	93.1	.437	21.68	20.22
New Jersey	4	118	5.8	48.4	46.8	96.7	.585	28.31	27.37
New York	4	75	5.9	48.2	48.0	99.6	.674	32.49	32.36
Pennsylvania	18	968	5.6	50.6	48.9	96.6	.583	29.50	28.52
All States	39	1,512	5.7	49.9	48.1	96.4	.561	27.99	26.99
Welters, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana	2	3	5.0	55.5	19.0	34.2	.189	10.49	3.60
Georgia	3	9	4.7	53.3	39.1	73.4	.265	14.12	10.38
Illinois	2	7	5.6	56.4	39.6	70.2	.516	29.10	20.47
Maryland and West Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Michigan	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota and Wisconsin	3	6	6.0	49.6	44.4	89.5	.344	17.06	15.24
New Hampshire and Vermont	2	5	5.6	50.0	45.0	90.0	.432	21.60	19.44
North Carolina	4	34	5.0	56.9	41.7	73.3	.277	15.76	11.55
Pennsylvania	5	18	4.4	49.5	33.4	67.5	.398	19.70	13.29
Tennessee	6	43	5.4	53.0	47.5	89.6	.312	18.54	14.81
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All States	30	144	5.1	53.4	42.2	79.0	.316	16.87	13.35

*Data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1928, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

HOSIERY—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Per cent of full time worked	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in one week
Winders, male:									
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maryland and West Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Hampshire and Vermont	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	8	41	4.3	56.1	45.0	80.2	\$0.442	\$24.80	\$19.92
Pennsylvania	5	52	5.5	50.1	48.9	97.6	.296	14.83	14.47
Tennessee	2	6	4.2	57.0	41.4	72.6	.331	18.87	13.70
All States	19	121	4.9	53.1	47.3	89.1	.337	17.89	15.94
Winders, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana	2	3	5.7	55.3	53.7	97.1	.319	17.64	17.30
Georgia	6	17	5.5	54.1	49.3	91.1	.282	15.26	13.89
Illinois	2	21	4.5	50.9	37.1	72.9	.321	16.34	11.90
Indiana	2	22	5.7	50.0	47.7	95.4	.357	17.85	17.06
Maryland and West Virginia	4	24	4.7	52.9	43.6	82.4	.225	11.90	9.81
Massachusetts	6	56	5.6	48.0	44.3	92.3	.467	22.42	20.68
Michigan	3	22	5.8	51.1	48.7	95.3	.247	12.62	12.05
Minnesota and Wisconsin	5	65	5.4	49.5	43.4	87.7	.363	17.97	15.75
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	22	5.2	49.5	43.0	86.9	.297	14.70	12.78
New Jersey	2	36	5.7	48.0	40.2	83.8	.459	22.03	18.44
New York	4	17	5.5	47.9	45.9	95.8	.572	27.40	26.28
North Carolina	11	135	5.0	55.2	46.4	84.1	.351	19.38	16.29
Pennsylvania	20	168	5.4	49.8	45.1	90.6	.421	20.97	19.01
Tennessee	9	75	5.3	55.0	47.6	86.5	.255	14.03	12.14
Virginia	2	8	5.3	52.5	42.1	80.2	.385	20.21	16.18
All States	84	691	5.3	51.4	45.1	87.7	.366	18.81	16.53
Other employees, male:									
Alabama and Louisiana	3	19	6.0	53.9	54.9	101.9	.284	15.31	15.62
Georgia	7	81	5.2	55.6	49.8	89.6	.251	13.96	12.48
Illinois	6	129	5.5	54.9	50.1	91.3	.400	21.96	20.05
Indiana	3	118	5.6	50.0	51.7	103.4	.478	23.90	24.73
Maryland and West Virginia	4	54	5.4	52.7	48.0	91.1	.310	16.34	14.90
Massachusetts	7	28	5.8	48.1	45.9	95.4	.438	21.07	20.13
Michigan	3	34	6.0	53.1	51.7	97.4	.537	28.51	27.75
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	200	5.8	51.0	49.7	97.5	.467	23.82	23.18
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	35	5.1	50.4	43.7	86.7	.358	18.04	15.65
New Jersey	4	64	5.9	47.9	47.4	99.0	.558	26.73	26.46
New York	4	27	5.9	49.8	45.5	97.4	.617	30.73	29.95
North Carolina	14	389	5.3	55.6	49.5	89.0	.328	18.24	16.23
Pennsylvania	24	708	5.6	51.1	50.0	97.8	.472	24.12	23.62
Tennessee	12	251	5.4	54.5	50.2	92.1	.318	17.33	15.97
Virginia	3	44	5.8	53.3	50.8	95.3	.362	19.29	18.42
All States	106	2,181	5.5	52.6	49.8	94.7	.411	21.62	20.48
Other employees, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana	3	125	5.3	53.4	45.5	85.2	.170	9.08	7.72
Georgia	7	161	5.1	55.1	45.1	81.9	.137	7.55	6.18
Illinois	5	179	5.3	53.3	45.8	85.9	.262	13.96	11.98
Indiana	2	51	5.9	48.9	47.5	97.1	.355	17.36	16.85
Maryland and West Virginia	4	130	4.4	54.1	39.5	73.0	.167	9.03	6.59
Massachusetts	7	173	5.4	48.0	43.0	89.6	.280	13.44	12.04
Michigan	3	47	5.5	51.2	41.1	80.3	.351	17.97	14.42
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	180	5.3	49.6	42.2	85.1	.347	17.21	14.64
New Hampshire and Vermont	5	60	4.9	50.2	42.2	84.1	.247	12.40	10.43
New Jersey	4	90	5.9	46.9	46.7	99.6	.359	16.84	16.74
New York	4	89	5.6	47.7	45.2	94.8	.393	18.75	17.77
North Carolina	13	505	5.2	55.3	46.6	84.3	.213	11.78	9.92
Pennsylvania	24	1,143	5.4	48.9	45.6	93.3	.300	14.67	13.66
Tennessee	13	413	5.6	55.1	49.5	89.8	.192	10.58	9.50
Virginia	3	85	5.6	51.7	45.6	88.2	.212	10.96	9.66
All States	103	3,431	5.3	51.5	45.6	88.5	.258	13.29	11.75

¹ Data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1928, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

HOSIERY—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Per cent of full time worked	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in one week
All employees, male:									
Alabama and Louisiana	4	85	5.6	54.4	50.1	92.1	\$0.359	\$19.53	\$17.98
Georgia	7	353	5.3	55.4	49.1	88.6	.347	19.22	17.05
Illinois	6	327	5.5	55.9	51.8	92.7	.451	25.21	23.32
Indiana	3	267	5.5	49.9	51.3	102.8	.731	36.48	37.50
Maryland and West Virginia	4	130	5.5	53.2	48.0	90.2	.374	19.90	17.97
Massachusetts	7	437	5.8	48.5	47.3	97.5	1.152	55.87	54.49
Michigan	3	62	5.8	53.8	53.4	99.3	.563	30.29	30.11
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	772	5.7	50.8	49.8	98.0	.745	37.85	37.09
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	99	5.3	52.4	49.1	93.7	.482	25.26	23.70
New Jersey	4	382	5.9	49.2	48.4	98.4	1.184	58.25	57.29
New York	4	275	5.8	49.5	48.6	98.2	1.247	61.73	60.64
North Carolina	14	1,330	5.3	55.8	50.2	90.0	.420	23.44	21.06
Pennsylvania	24	3,846	5.6	51.4	50.7	98.6	.869	44.67	44.10
Tennessee	13	923	5.3	54.6	50.0	91.6	.403	22.00	20.14
Virginia	3	113	5.8	53.1	49.7	93.6	.370	19.65	18.40
All States	108	9,401	5.5	52.4	50.1	95.6	.724	37.94	36.28
All employees, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana	4	646	5.3	54.6	47.4	86.8	.204	11.14	9.65
Georgia	7	1,055	5.2	55.1	45.3	82.2	.207	11.41	9.37
Illinois	6	701	5.4	54.1	45.4	83.9	.300	16.23	13.63
Indiana	3	570	5.6	49.6	48.1	97.0	.412	20.44	19.84
Maryland and West Virginia	4	527	4.7	53.6	43.0	80.2	.238	12.76	10.25
Massachusetts	7	717	5.5	48.0	43.3	90.2	.436	20.93	18.87
Michigan	3	271	5.4	50.8	40.7	80.1	.369	18.75	15.02
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	1,580	5.6	49.7	43.9	88.3	.408	20.28	17.90
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	324	5.0	50.1	42.3	84.4	.334	16.73	14.10
New Jersey	4	615	5.8	47.4	44.0	92.8	.531	25.17	23.40
New York	4	505	5.6	48.1	45.1	93.8	.541	26.02	24.40
North Carolina	14	2,568	5.2	55.5	46.7	84.1	.286	15.87	13.38
Pennsylvania	24	6,089	5.4	50.5	45.8	90.7	.453	22.88	20.77
Tennessee	13	2,484	5.3	54.1	47.0	86.9	.248	13.42	11.68
Virginia	3	392	5.6	52.8	47.9	90.7	.217	11.46	10.40
All States	108	19,044	5.4	51.9	45.7	88.1	.360	18.68	16.46
All employees, male and female:									
Alabama and Louisiana	4	731	5.4	54.6	47.7	87.4	.222	12.12	10.62
Georgia	7	1,408	5.2	55.1	46.3	84.0	.244	13.44	11.30
Illinois	6	1,028	5.4	54.6	47.4	86.8	.352	19.22	16.71
Indiana	3	837	5.6	49.7	49.1	98.8	.518	25.75	24.47
Maryland and West Virginia	4	657	4.9	53.5	44.0	82.2	.268	14.34	11.78
Massachusetts	7	1,154	5.6	48.2	44.8	92.9	.722	34.80	32.36
Michigan	3	333	5.5	51.4	43.1	83.9	.414	21.28	17.83
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	2,352	5.6	50.0	45.8	91.6	.528	26.40	24.20
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	423	5.0	50.6	43.9	86.8	.373	18.87	16.35
New Jersey	4	997	5.8	48.1	45.7	95.0	.796	38.29	36.38
New York	4	780	5.7	48.6	46.3	95.3	.802	38.98	37.18
North Carolina	14	3,898	5.2	55.6	47.9	86.2	.334	18.57	16.00
Pennsylvania	24	9,935	5.5	50.8	47.7	93.9	.625	31.75	29.80
Tennessee	13	3,407	5.3	54.3	47.8	88.0	.292	15.86	13.97
Virginia	3	505	5.6	52.8	48.3	91.5	.252	13.31	12.19
All States	108	28,445	5.4	52.1	47.1	90.4	.488	25.42	23.01

UNDERWEAR

Buttonhole makers, female:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	10	4.7	50.5	39.1	77.4	\$0.438	\$22.12	\$17.13
Illinois	3	11	5.6	45.7	43.9	96.1	.598	27.33	26.26
Indiana	3	9	5.6	49.6	41.3	83.3	.378	18.75	15.62
Massachusetts	4	26	5.1	48.0	42.3	88.1	.387	18.58	16.39
Michigan	3	8	5.4	51.1	45.9	89.8	.336	17.17	15.41
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	25	5.3	48.6	42.2	86.8	.412	20.02	17.37

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1928, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

UNDERWEAR—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Per cent of full time worked	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in one week
Buttonhole makers, female—Con-									
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	17	5.6	49.8	44.9	90.2	\$0.435	\$21.66	\$19.52
New York	27	153	5.1	48.6	38.2	78.6	.321	15.60	12.26
North Carolina	3	20	5.1	53.9	44.0	83.3	.211	11.37	9.46
Pennsylvania	13	36	5.5	52.5	46.5	88.6	.340	17.85	15.80
Tennessee	5	44	5.0	54.9	47.2	86.0	.259	14.22	12.23
Virginia	3	10	4.9	51.1	39.6	77.5	.381	19.47	15.08
All States	76	369	5.2	50.1	41.8	83.4	.340	17.03	14.20
Button sewers, female:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	11	4.5	51.9	38.6	74.4	.367	19.05	14.17
Illinois	3	8	6.0	45.8	43.4	94.8	.506	23.17	21.96
Indiana	3	7	6.0	49.4	41.6	84.2	.400	19.76	16.61
Massachusetts	3	18	5.1	48.0	42.2	87.9	.406	19.49	17.17
Michigan	3	12	5.4	52.5	44.5	84.8	.245	12.86	10.92
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	18	5.3	48.5	41.1	84.7	.407	19.74	16.71
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	17	5.0	49.4	40.9	82.8	.373	18.43	15.23
New York	27	142	5.2	48.7	38.2	78.4	.298	14.51	11.38
North Carolina	4	23	5.0	54.0	42.6	78.9	.218	11.77	9.27
Pennsylvania	13	41	5.7	52.5	49.2	93.7	.302	15.86	14.84
Tennessee	5	63	5.1	54.9	47.4	86.3	.233	12.79	11.03
Virginia	3	16	4.4	50.3	36.7	73.0	.311	15.64	11.44
All States	76	376	5.2	50.7	42.0	82.8	.302	15.31	12.67
Cutters, hand, layers-up, and markers, male:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	3	6	5.3	52.3	50.3	96.2	.432	22.59	21.71
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indiana	3	8	5.4	50.8	46.5	91.5	.500	25.40	23.28
Massachusetts	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota and Wisconsin	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Hampshire and Vermont	2	20	5.7	50.0	47.6	95.2	.452	22.60	21.52
New York	20	133	5.5	49.1	46.1	93.9	.502	24.65	23.15
North Carolina	3	23	5.2	54.2	45.7	84.3	.349	18.92	15.94
Pennsylvania	8	26	5.9	52.7	52.4	99.4	.447	23.56	23.38
Tennessee	5	44	5.2	55.4	48.7	87.9	.329	18.23	16.02
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All States	48	284	5.4	51.1	47.0	92.0	.448	22.89	21.08
Cutters, hand, layers-up, and markers, female:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	36	5.0	50.3	42.0	83.5	.354	17.81	14.86
Illinois	2	8	5.3	46.6	40.9	87.8	.426	19.85	17.39
Indiana	2	17	5.9	49.3	47.7	96.8	.363	17.90	17.33
Massachusetts	4	100	4.8	48.0	40.2	83.8	.378	18.14	15.20
Michigan	3	29	5.3	51.0	45.4	89.0	.302	15.40	13.72
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	61	5.3	48.6	44.2	90.9	.457	22.21	20.21
New Hampshire and Vermont	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York	5	20	5.5	49.0	41.5	84.7	.297	14.55	12.33
North Carolina	2	5	5.6	55.0	48.7	88.5	.142	7.81	6.92
Pennsylvania	19	114	5.5	52.1	47.5	91.2	.319	16.62	15.13
Tennessee	4	40	5.2	54.5	48.6	89.2	.265	14.44	12.89
Virginia	3	19	5.3	51.9	46.0	88.6	.249	12.92	11.43
All States	54	455	5.2	50.4	44.5	88.3	.344	17.34	15.33
Cutters, power, male:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	9	5.7	50.0	48.6	97.2	.538	26.90	26.12
Illinois	2	2	5.5	45.8	44.7	97.6	.656	30.04	29.28
Indiana	3	4	6.0	50.5	55.5	109.9	.480	24.24	26.63
Massachusetts	3	9	5.7	48.0	47.2	98.3	.773	37.10	36.48
Michigan	2	4	5.8	52.5	52.4	99.8	.484	25.41	25.40
Minnesota and Wisconsin	3	4	5.8	49.5	48.1	97.2	.637	31.53	30.60
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	9	5.8	49.1	50.0	101.8	.541	26.56	27.04
New York	24	63	5.5	49.0	45.6	93.1	.544	26.66	24.79

1 Data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1928, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

UNDERWEAR—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Per cent of full time worked	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in one week
Cutters, power, male—Continued.									
North Carolina	2	5	5.0	53.0	41.0	77.4	\$0.367	\$19.45	\$15.05
Pennsylvania	14	31	5.9	54.0	53.2	98.5	.459	24.79	24.45
Tennessee	5	13	5.2	55.3	51.3	92.8	.315	17.42	16.16
Virginia	2	4	6.0	51.0	52.1	102.2	.409	20.86	21.29
All States	68	157	5.6	50.8	48.6	95.7	.510	25.91	24.75
Cutters, power, female:									
Michigan	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota and Wisconsin	2	11	5.6	48.0	45.8	95.4	.381	18.29	17.47
New York	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania	6	9	5.8	52.3	50.8	97.1	.358	18.72	18.16
Tennessee	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All States	12	41	5.7	50.0	47.3	94.6	.356	17.80	16.86
Finishers, female:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	6	177	4.5	51.5	37.6	73.0	.359	18.49	13.50
Illinois	3	75	5.6	45.6	40.1	87.9	.497	22.66	19.94
Indiana	3	64	5.8	49.3	43.3	87.8	.399	19.67	17.26
Massachusetts	4	280	5.1	48.0	42.0	87.5	.392	18.82	16.47
Michigan	3	86	5.5	51.7	46.8	90.5	.290	14.99	13.60
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	217	5.2	48.7	41.7	85.6	.434	21.14	18.10
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	184	4.9	49.4	40.1	81.2	.414	20.45	16.58
New York	27	1,084	5.0	48.7	37.3	76.6	.325	15.83	12.11
North Carolina	4	147	5.0	53.6	43.6	81.3	.235	12.60	10.25
Pennsylvania	19	556	5.5	52.1	46.7	89.6	.322	16.78	15.04
Tennessee	5	220	5.1	54.6	48.0	87.9	.279	15.23	13.39
Virginia	3	55	4.7	51.0	37.9	74.3	.325	16.53	12.34
All States	84	3,175	5.1	50.2	41.4	82.5	.341	17.12	14.12
Folders, female:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	19	3.3	52.5	25.5	48.6	.397	20.84	10.13
Illinois	3	23	5.5	45.3	42.0	92.7	.420	19.03	17.68
Indiana	3	12	5.3	50.8	43.0	84.6	.399	20.27	17.19
Massachusetts	3	40	5.6	48.0	44.5	92.7	.412	19.75	18.33
Michigan	3	16	5.4	51.5	45.1	87.6	.259	13.34	11.71
Minnesota and Wisconsin	3	45	4.7	48.3	38.0	78.7	.426	20.58	16.19
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	15	5.1	49.1	42.0	85.5	.393	19.30	16.48
New York	25	156	5.2	48.8	40.9	83.8	.361	17.62	14.77
North Carolina	4	27	5.4	54.2	49.0	90.4	.235	12.74	11.51
Pennsylvania	6	50	5.4	51.6	45.2	87.6	.307	15.84	13.86
Tennessee	5	71	5.1	54.8	47.1	85.9	.268	14.69	12.64
Virginia	3	14	4.6	50.7	36.8	72.6	.318	16.12	11.71
All States	66	488	5.1	50.3	42.3	84.1	.343	17.25	14.49
Hemmers, female:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	3	5	5.4	50.0	45.7	91.4	.379	18.95	17.31
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indiana	2	12	6.0	47.3	45.7	96.6	.476	22.51	21.75
Massachusetts	4	35	4.8	48.0	39.9	83.1	.410	19.68	16.36
Michigan	2	3	5.7	50.3	48.2	95.8	.457	22.99	22.04
Minnesota and Wisconsin	3	29	5.1	48.5	37.7	77.7	.417	20.22	15.74
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	12	5.0	48.7	40.6	83.4	.419	20.41	16.99
New York	17	90	5.3	48.6	39.0	80.2	.338	16.43	13.21
North Carolina	2	3	5.0	53.3	43.2	81.1	.243	12.95	10.47
Pennsylvania	8	17	5.6	52.4	48.5	92.6	.353	18.50	17.12
Tennessee	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All States	46	209	5.2	48.9	40.6	83.0	.376	18.39	15.26

*Data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1928, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

UNDERWEAR—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Per cent of full time worked	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in one week
Inspectors, female:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	6	40	4.9	50.2	40.7	81.1	\$0.338	\$16.97	\$13.74
Illinois	3	74	5.6	45.6	44.4	97.4	.344	15.69	15.26
Indiana	3	34	5.9	49.9	49.2	98.6	.345	17.22	16.96
Massachusetts	4	95	5.1	48.0	42.8	89.2	.361	17.33	15.45
Michigan	3	21	5.4	51.7	46.5	89.9	.277	14.32	12.87
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	95	5.5	48.5	42.8	88.2	.404	19.59	17.31
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	43	4.3	49.4	35.4	71.7	.367	18.13	12.97
New York	27	482	5.2	48.6	40.0	82.3	.224	10.89	8.94
North Carolina	4	31	4.9	55.2	44.4	80.4	.172	9.49	7.65
Pennsylvania	18	182	5.6	52.5	46.6	88.8	.308	16.17	14.36
Tennessee	5	154	5.1	54.6	46.5	85.2	.233	12.72	10.82
Virginia	3	63	4.7	52.0	38.7	74.4	.211	10.97	8.19
All States	83	1,314	5.2	50.1	42.6	85.0	.278	13.93	11.83
Knitters, cuff and ankle, male:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	2	3	5.0	50.0	40.7	81.4	.566	28.30	23.00
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts	2	3	5.7	48.0	46.1	96.0	.636	30.53	29.29
New Hampshire and Vermont	2	5	6.0	50.0	51.7	103.4	.536	26.80	27.71
New York	16	24	5.4	48.7	47.8	98.2	.534	26.01	25.56
North Carolina	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tennessee	2	2	5.5	55.5	49.0	88.3	.493	27.36	24.15
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All States	28	42	5.4	49.7	48.5	97.6	.538	26.74	26.09
Knitters, cuff and ankle, female:									
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Michigan	2	2	6.0	50.0	49.8	99.6	.496	24.80	24.66
Minnesota and Wisconsin	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania	2	2	6.0	51.8	51.3	99.0	.360	18.65	18.43
All States	8	9	5.9	49.7	48.7	98.0	.469	23.31	22.85
Knitters, wet or tube, male:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	13	5.2	51.8	45.5	87.8	.449	23.26	20.43
Illinois	3	8	6.0	46.2	59.7	129.2	.561	25.92	33.47
Indiana	3	18	5.8	50.5	51.3	101.6	.504	25.45	25.88
Massachusetts	3	42	5.1	50.3	46.2	91.8	.580	29.17	26.79
Michigan	2	2	5.5	72.0	72.0	100.0	.558	40.18	40.20
Minnesota and Wisconsin	3	9	5.3	52.5	48.1	91.6	.679	35.65	32.70
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	38	5.0	49.4	44.2	89.5	.493	24.35	21.82
New York	23	152	5.3	50.0	46.7	93.4	.535	25.75	24.96
North Carolina	4	25	5.2	57.4	50.6	88.2	.353	20.28	17.85
Pennsylvania	17	75	5.6	55.4	55.1	99.5	.430	23.82	23.71
Tennessee	4	49	5.2	55.8	49.1	88.0	.414	23.10	20.34
Virginia	3	15	4.5	51.7	39.3	76.0	.480	24.82	18.85
All States	73	446	5.3	52.2	48.6	93.1	.490	25.58	23.82
Knitters, wet or tube, female:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	34	5.5	49.5	45.9	92.7	.359	17.77	16.46
Illinois	2	9	5.9	45.2	48.6	107.5	.333	17.76	19.10
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Michigan	3	19	5.6	51.5	47.7	92.6	.370	19.06	17.63
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	30	5.8	48.8	47.7	97.7	.452	22.06	21.55
New York	8	29	5.5	48.6	45.4	93.4	.427	20.75	19.38
North Carolina	2	4	5.5	55.0	49.1	89.3	.144	7.92	7.10
Pennsylvania	9	54	5.6	51.4	48.0	93.4	.325	16.71	15.62
All States	35	198	5.6	49.7	46.8	94.2	.378	18.79	17.69

1 Data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1928, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued.

UNDERWEAR—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Per cent of full time worked	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in one week
Machine fixers, male:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	13	5.9	50.2	50.7	101.0	\$0.795	\$39.91	\$40.29
Illinois	2	12	6.2	46.1	50.9	110.4	.678	31.26	34.49
Indiana	2	8	6.0	48.1	49.2	102.3	.815	39.20	40.11
Massachusetts	4	22	5.6	48.0	45.8	95.4	.876	42.05	40.10
Michigan	3	10	6.0	50.4	50.5	100.2	.775	39.06	39.14
Minnesota and Wisconsin	3	12	5.8	48.5	47.4	97.7	.798	38.70	37.83
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	13	5.7	49.7	48.8	98.2	.763	37.92	37.25
New York	26	77	5.8	49.2	51.5	104.7	.723	35.57	37.27
North Carolina	4	13	5.5	55.7	53.4	95.9	.550	30.64	29.38
Pennsylvania	14	23	6.0	52.3	52.6	100.6	.708	37.03	37.20
Tennessee	5	14	5.9	64.9	54.6	99.5	.584	32.06	31.90
Virginia	3	6	5.8	51.2	49.7	97.1	.718	36.76	35.68
All States	74	223	5.8	50.1	50.7	101.2	.728	36.47	36.94
Menders, female:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	4	30	4.1	51.9	34.8	67.1	.234	14.74	9.88
Illinois	3	11	5.6	46.4	46.0	99.1	.420	19.49	19.30
Indiana	3	19	5.6	51.4	47.6	92.6	.260	13.36	12.38
Massachusetts	4	18	5.1	48.0	42.5	88.5	.412	19.78	17.49
Michigan	3	22	5.9	52.0	50.7	97.5	.250	13.52	13.17
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	22	5.2	48.8	43.3	88.7	.400	19.52	17.31
New Hampshire and Vermont	2	7	5.4	48.9	48.5	99.2	.323	15.79	15.70
New York	24	80	5.3	48.3	43.2	89.4	.270	13.04	11.64
North Carolina	3	28	5.0	53.0	43.8	82.6	.232	12.30	10.13
Pennsylvania	10	37	5.8	52.8	49.5	93.8	.321	16.95	15.91
Tennessee	2	2	6.0	53.8	51.3	95.4	.254	13.67	13.00
Virginia	3	6	5.2	51.2	42.4	82.8	.203	10.39	8.62
All States	65	282	5.3	50.3	44.3	88.1	.298	14.99	13.19
Pressers, male:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	3	5	4.6	50.2	38.2	76.1	.490	24.60	18.70
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indiana	2	4	5.8	52.5	50.3	95.8	.346	18.17	17.40
Massachusetts	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	7	5.4	49.7	46.6	93.8	.480	23.86	22.38
New York	20	43	5.6	49.7	47.8	96.2	.422	20.97	20.15
North Carolina	3	8	5.8	56.6	54.1	95.6	.258	14.60	13.97
Pennsylvania	5	5	5.8	52.9	50.7	95.8	.338	17.88	17.11
Tennessee	2	5	5.8	54.0	52.5	97.2	.320	17.28	16.80
Virginia	3	3	5.7	52.3	49.6	94.8	.486	25.42	24.09
All States	43	84	5.5	50.9	47.9	94.1	.401	20.41	19.18
Pressers, female:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	4	12	5.2	52.3	43.9	83.9	.379	19.82	16.63
Indiana	2	8	5.9	48.9	47.6	97.3	.450	22.01	21.41
Massachusetts	4	31	4.7	48.0	38.3	79.8	.398	19.10	15.22
Michigan	3	11	5.6	52.7	49.8	94.5	.286	15.07	14.22
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	52	5.2	48.3	42.9	88.8	.411	19.85	17.62
New Hampshire and Vermont	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York	11	39	5.2	48.9	40.9	83.6	.392	19.17	16.05
North Carolina	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania	13	67	5.7	52.7	45.9	87.1	.344	18.13	15.80
Tennessee	3	6	4.5	56.0	43.3	77.3	.347	19.43	15.02
All States	46	235	5.3	50.3	43.2	85.9	.376	18.91	16.24
Press hands, male:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York	8	25	5.7	50.5	47.8	94.7	.415	20.96	19.87
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All States	10	29	5.3	50.9	45.3	89.0	.408	20.77	18.51

¹ Data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1928, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

UNDERWEAR—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Percent of full time worked	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in one week
Press hands, female:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota and Wisconsin	2	10	6.0	48.6	46.3	95.3	\$0.410	\$19.93	\$18.97
New Hampshire and Vermont	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York	8	68	5.3	48.9	42.3	86.5	.258	12.62	10.91
North Carolina	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All States	17	112	5.3	49.1	43.3	88.2	.294	14.44	12.75
Seamers, female:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	6	49	5.1	49.9	42.0	84.2	.347	17.32	14.57
Illinois	3	60	5.4	45.4	40.6	89.4	.556	25.24	22.56
Indiana	3	50	5.5	49.8	43.1	86.5	.359	17.88	15.47
Massachusetts	4	257	4.9	48.0	40.0	83.3	.393	18.80	15.71
Michigan	3	88	5.6	51.5	47.8	92.8	.316	16.27	15.11
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	178	5.2	48.5	41.7	86.0	.480	23.28	20.04
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	93	4.8	49.5	40.7	82.2	.439	21.73	17.88
New York	27	868	5.2	48.7	39.4	80.9	.346	16.85	13.64
North Carolina	4	105	5.0	54.2	44.2	81.5	.234	12.68	10.35
Pennsylvania	19	367	5.7	52.6	49.0	93.2	.350	18.41	17.16
Tennessee	5	237	5.1	54.8	47.2	86.1	.284	15.56	13.39
Virginia	3	73	4.5	51.6	37.7	73.1	.270	13.93	10.16
All States	84	2,425	5.2	50.2	42.5	84.7	.355	17.82	15.08
Winders, male:									
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Michigan	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Hampshire and Vermont	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York	5	16	4.1	52.9	39.1	73.9	.407	21.53	15.90
North Carolina	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tennessee	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Virginia	2	12	2.9	53.5	24.4	45.6	.305	16.32	7.45
All States	13	37	4.0	52.8	35.4	67.0	.365	19.27	12.95
Winders, female:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	6	38	5.4	50.1	46.0	91.8	.356	17.84	16.37
Illinois	2	17	5.4	45.7	43.1	94.3	.522	23.86	22.48
Indiana	3	27	5.7	49.8	49.1	98.6	.355	17.68	17.43
Massachusetts	4	151	5.3	48.0	42.2	87.9	.341	16.37	14.40
Michigan	3	36	5.8	51.2	48.5	94.7	.349	17.87	16.95
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	23	5.6	48.9	45.3	92.6	.389	19.02	17.64
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	33	5.2	49.1	43.1	87.8	.442	21.70	19.05
New York	24	323	5.0	48.8	41.2	84.4	.358	17.47	14.75
North Carolina	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania	7	48	5.6	52.2	48.4	92.7	.338	17.64	16.37
Tennessee	2	31	4.9	54.9	47.3	86.2	.224	12.30	10.60
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All States	60	731	5.2	49.3	43.4	88.0	.354	17.45	15.33
Other employees, male:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	47	5.8	49.5	50.9	102.8	.509	25.20	25.92
Illinois	3	58	5.8	46.6	48.4	103.9	.496	23.11	23.99
Indiana	3	40	5.9	51.4	52.0	101.2	.452	23.23	23.50
Massachusetts	4	101	5.0	48.0	42.2	87.9	.482	23.14	20.34
Michigan	3	49	5.9	49.9	50.6	101.4	.471	23.50	23.82
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	101	5.6	48.6	47.1	96.9	.484	23.52	22.78
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	20	5.1	49.7	43.4	87.3	.398	19.78	17.27
New York	27	658	5.5	49.0	47.4	96.7	.375	18.38	17.77
North Carolina	4	86	5.3	53.2	49.0	92.1	.325	17.29	15.91
Pennsylvania	19	161	5.7	52.3	50.1	95.8	.409	21.39	20.49
Tennessee	5	129	5.5	55.0	51.8	94.2	.284	15.62	14.70
Virginia	3	53	5.1	51.8	44.3	85.5	.392	20.31	17.37
All States	83	1,503	5.5	50.1	48.0	95.8	.396	19.84	19.02

1 Data included in total.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, average earnings per hour, and per cent of full time worked, 1928, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

UNDERWEAR—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average full-time hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Per cent of full time worked	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in one week
Other employees, female:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	6	50	5.2	51.0	44.3	86.9	\$0.367	\$18.72	\$16.29
Illinois	3	57	5.4	45.7	41.6	91.0	.375	17.14	15.58
Indiana	3	41	5.9	47.8	46.7	97.7	.331	15.82	15.46
Massachusetts	4	288	5.0	48.0	41.6	86.7	.312	14.98	12.97
Michigan	3	106	5.4	50.9	45.1	88.6	.263	13.39	11.86
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	114	5.2	48.9	41.0	83.8	.332	16.23	13.61
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	61	4.8	49.3	39.6	80.3	.298	14.69	11.80
New York	27	559	5.1	48.6	40.4	83.1	.292	14.19	11.81
North Carolina	4	77	5.1	53.8	45.1	83.8	.210	11.30	9.47
Pennsylvania	17	258	5.4	50.3	45.5	90.5	.247	12.42	11.24
Tennessee	5	164	5.1	55.1	49.0	88.9	.239	13.17	11.71
Virginia	3	57	4.7	52.7	41.1	78.0	.209	11.01	8.59
All States	82	1,832	5.0	48.2	41.5	86.1	.282	13.59	11.72
All employees, male:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	97	5.6	50.2	48.8	97.2	.539	27.06	26.29
Illinois	3	86	5.8	46.4	49.5	106.7	.530	24.59	26.25
Indiana	3	86	5.8	50.7	51.2	101.0	.494	25.05	25.30
Massachusetts	4	191	5.2	48.5	43.8	90.3	.578	28.03	25.27
Michigan	3	66	5.8	51.0	51.5	101.0	.520	26.52	26.74
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	127	5.6	48.9	47.2	96.5	.534	26.11	25.21
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	113	5.3	49.6	46.0	92.7	.508	25.20	23.38
New York	27	1,191	5.5	49.3	47.2	95.7	.448	22.09	21.18
North Carolina	4	162	5.3	54.3	49.1	90.4	.350	19.01	17.21
Pennsylvania	19	323	5.7	53.2	51.6	97.0	.443	23.57	22.87
Tennessee	5	257	5.4	55.2	51.0	92.4	.336	18.55	17.15
Virginia	3	106	4.8	52.2	41.6	79.7	.413	21.56	17.19
All States	83	2,805	5.5	50.6	48.0	94.9	.453	22.92	21.76
All employees, female:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	6	512	4.8	50.9	40.1	78.8	.356	18.12	14.26
Illinois	3	358	5.5	45.6	42.2	92.5	.446	20.34	18.82
Indiana	3	307	5.7	49.4	45.6	92.3	.367	18.13	16.74
Massachusetts	4	1,371	4.8	45.9	39.6	86.3	.370	16.98	14.66
Michigan	3	461	5.5	51.4	46.8	91.1	.297	15.27	13.92
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	932	5.3	48.6	42.1	86.6	.424	20.61	17.83
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	501	4.9	49.3	40.3	81.7	.400	19.72	16.14
New York	27	4,111	5.1	48.7	39.4	80.9	.315	15.34	12.41
North Carolina	4	478	5.0	54.0	44.7	82.8	.222	11.99	9.89
Pennsylvania	19	1,869	5.5	52.0	47.2	90.8	.317	16.48	14.98
Tennessee	5	1,034	5.1	54.8	47.6	86.9	.260	14.25	12.39
Virginia	3	317	4.7	51.6	39.1	75.8	.261	13.47	10.20
All States	84	12,251	5.2	49.8	42.3	84.9	.329	16.38	13.89
All employees, male and female:									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	6	609	4.9	50.8	41.5	81.7	.390	19.81	16.18
Illinois	3	444	5.6	45.8	43.6	95.2	.465	21.30	20.26
Indiana	3	393	5.8	49.7	46.8	94.2	.397	19.73	18.61
Massachusetts	4	1,562	4.9	46.2	40.1	86.8	.398	18.39	15.96
Michigan	3	527	5.6	51.4	47.4	92.2	.327	16.81	15.52
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	1,059	5.3	48.6	42.7	87.9	.438	21.29	18.71
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	614	5.0	49.4	41.4	83.8	.422	20.85	17.47
New York	27	5,302	5.2	48.8	41.1	84.2	.350	17.08	14.38
North Carolina	4	640	5.1	54.1	45.8	84.7	.257	13.90	11.75
Pennsylvania	19	2,192	5.6	52.2	47.9	91.8	.337	17.59	16.14
Tennessee	5	1,291	5.2	54.9	48.3	88.0	.276	15.15	13.34
Virginia	3	423	4.7	51.8	39.7	76.6	.301	15.59	11.95
All States	84	15,056	5.2	50.0	43.4	86.8	.354	17.70	15.36

TABLE B.—*Average and classified earnings per hour in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State*

HOSIERY

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average earnings per hour	Number of employees whose average earnings in cents per hour were—																					
				Under 10	10, under 12	12, under 14	14, under 16	16, under 18	18, under 20	20, under 25	25, under 30	30, under 35	35, under 40	40, under 45	45, under 50	50, under 60	60, under 70	70, under 80	80, under 90	90, under 100	100, under 125	125, under 150	150, under 175	175, under 200	200, and over
Boarders, male:																									
Alabama and Louisiana	2	37	\$0.300						1	2	10	7	8	5	4	6	6	6	1						
Georgia	7	136	.313						1	1	5	28	34	15	11	6	6	6	1						
Illinois	3	50	.335						1	1	3	6	12	7	7	5	2	4	1	1					
Indiana	2	46	.659											1	2	3	8	13	16	2	1				
Maryland and West Virginia	2	40	.484											1	2	7	4	7	17	2					
Massachusetts	5	38	.744											1			3	4	8	8	8	3	3		
Michigan	2	6	.718																	3	3				
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	48	.507											2	2	5	6	4	2	14	10	3			
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	18	.493											1	1	5	4	4	4	2	1				
New Jersey	1	(1)	(1)																						
New York	2	7	.604											1				2	1	1					
North Carolina	12	375	.433						1		8	25	51	65	77	56	77	11	4						
Pennsylvania	16	392	.776											8	8	2	10	21	49	53	62	65	42	65	7
Tennessee	12	203	.358											1	21	42	33	40	37	15	14				
Virginia	3	25	.292						1	3	2	5	3	2	4	3	1	1							
All States	81	1,433	.521		1	1	4	6	10	81	134	147	153	164	120	201	108	102	77	46	71	7			
Boarders, female:																									
Alabama and Louisiana	1	(1)	(1)																						
Georgia	1	(1)	(1)																						
Illinois	3	18	.285											7	5	2	3		1						
Indiana	2	18	.323											5	1	4	2	3	2	1					
Massachusetts	2	15	.387											1	3	5	2	3	1						
Michigan	2	12	.549														2	2	4	4					
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	133	.483											1	2	8	10	19	16	19	32	21	5		
New Jersey	3	55	.667														2	3	8	5	21	6	5	1	4
New York	4	52	.568											1	4	5	2	6	15	3	3	2	3	2	1
North Carolina	1	(1)	(1)																						
Pennsylvania	10	136	.564											1	3	8	19	9	10	36	23	9	9	8	1
Tennessee	2	35	.257						1		8	4	9	2	4	3	3	1							
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)																						
All States	38	516	.486		3	6	2	12	7	34	25	36	57	50	67	84	72	22	17	11	6	4	1		

1 Data included in total.

TABLE B.—*Average and classified earnings per hour in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State—Continued*

HOSIERY—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average earnings per hour	Number of employees whose average earnings in cents per hour were—																				200, and over	
				Under 10	10, under 12	12, under 14	14, under 16	16, under 18	18, under 20	20, under 25	25, under 30	30, under 35	35, under 40	40, under 45	45, under 50	50, under 60	60, under 70	70, under 80	80, under 90	90, under 100	100, under 125	125, under 150	150, under 175	175, under 200	
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male:																									
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)																						
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)																						
Massachusetts	7	70	\$1.636																						
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	85	1.190																						
New Jersey	4	62	1.618																						
New York	4	39	1.816																						
Pennsylvania	18	480	1.577																						
All States	39	749	1.546																						
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male:																									
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)																						
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)																						
Massachusetts	7	207	1.473																						
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	241	1.008																						
New Jersey	4	205	1.361																						
New York	4	141	1.563																						
Pennsylvania	18	1,065	1.354																						
All States	39	1,911	1.329																						
Knitters, transfer, male:																									
Georgia	1	(1)	(1)																						
Maryland and West Virginia	1	(1)	(1)																						
Michigan	1	(1)	(1)																						
Minnesota and Wisconsin	1	(1)	(1)																						
North Carolina	6	42	322																						
Tennessee	7	137	.306																						
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)																						
All States	18	205	.317																						

Knitters, transfer, female:

¹ Data included in total.

TABLE B.—*Average and classified earnings per hour in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State*—Continued

UNDERWEAR

Massachusetts	3	42	.580						1	1	2	6	21	6	4	1	
Michigan	2	2	.558										1	1			
Minnesota and Wisconsin	3	9	.679										2	2	1	2	1
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	38	.403										1	1	1	1	
New York	23	152	.535						3	8	11	19	20	38	39	12	2
North Carolina	4	25	.353						6	4		5	4				
Pennsylvania	17	75	.430						2	8	13	14	23	14	1		
Tennessee	4	49	.414						2	5	7	13	11	3	1	3	2
Virginia	3	15	.480						1	2	1	3		3	3	2	
All States	73	446	.490						8	16	25	56	61	68	121	59	23
Knitters, web or tube, female:																	
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	34	.359						2	2	8	13	6	2	1		
Illinois	2	9	.393							4	1	1	3				
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)														
Massachusetts	1	(1)	(1)														
Michigan	3	19	.370						1	7	2	2	1	3	3		
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	30	.452							1	5	3	7	4	9	1	
New York	8	29	.427						2	1	5	6	1	1	10	1	2
North Carolina	2	4	.144							1							
Pennsylvania	9	54	.325						7	13	17	10	4	1	2		
All States	35	198	.378						3		13	24	41	38	27	23	25
Pressers, male:																	
Connecticut and Rhode Island	3	5	.490										1	1	2	1	
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)														
Indiana	2	4	.346										2	2			
Massachusetts	1	(1)	(1)														
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	7	.480										1	1	1	4	
New York	20	43	.422							5	8	8	11	3	2	4	1
North Carolina	3	8	.258							2		1					
Pennsylvania	5	5	.338							2		1					
Tennessee	2	5	.320							4	1						
Virginia	3	3	.486							1		1				1	
All States	43	84	.401						5	7	17	15	15	9	8	5	2
Pressers, female:																	
Connecticut and Rhode Island	4	12	.379										4	5	1	2	
Indiana	2	8	.450										4	1	3		
Massachusetts	4	31	.398						1			6	10	6	3	5	
Michigan	3	11	.286						1	2	3	4	1				
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	52	.411						1	4	7	11	16	3	10		
New Hampshire and Vermont	1	(1)	(1)														
New York	11	39	.392							9	2	3	4	8	2	7	4
North Carolina	1	(1)	(1)														
Pennsylvania	13	67	.344						1	1	11	7	19	6	7	11	3
Tennessee	3	6	.347							2	2				1	1	
All States	46	235	.376						1	3	26	18	45	43	41	22	30

¹ Data included in total.

TABLE B.—*Average and classified earnings per hour in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State*—Continued

UNDERWEAR—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average earnings per hour	Number of employees whose average earnings in cents per hour were—																				
				Under 10	10, under 12	12, under 14	14, under 16	16, under 18	18, under 20	20, under 25	25, under 30	30, under 35	35, under 40	40, under 45	45, under 50	50, under 55	60, under 60	70, under 70	80, under 80	90, under 90	100, under 100	125, under 125	150, under 150	175, under 175	200, and over
Seamers, female.																								
Connecticut and Rhode Island	6	49	\$0.347																					
Illinois	3	60	.556																					
Indiana	3	50	.359																					
Massachusetts	4	257	.393																					
Michigan	3	88	.316																					
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	178	.480																					
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	93	.439																					
New York	27	868	.346		2	4	16	25	28	121	155	144	117	103	63	59	18	7	6					
North Carolina	4	105	.234	2	2	3	8	13	7	20	24	19	7											
Pennsylvania	19	367	.350							1	7	47	58	80	60	57	35	19	1					
Tennessee	5	237	.284		10	7	17	8	10	34	36	40	43	23	9									
Virginia	3	73	.270							4	5	14	9	16	12	1								
All States	84	2,425	.355	2	18	19	46	57	76	289	344	396	338	289	245	214	71	15	6					

¹ Data included in total.

TABLE C.—Average and classified full-time hours per week in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State

HOSIERY

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—								
				Under 48	48	Over 48, under 50	50	Over 50, under 54	54	55	Over 55, under 57	57, under 60
Boarders, male:												
Alabama and Louisiana	2	37	54.0						13		24	
Georgia	7	136	55.0						38	20	30	15
Illinois	3	50	57.4					9				41
Indiana	2	46	50.0					46				
Maryland and West Virginia	2	40	53.6					11		29		
Massachusetts	5	38	48.0		38							
Michigan	2	6	51.5				2		4			
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	48	50.3			1	8	37				2
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	18	51.1			7		3	7			
New Jersey	1	(1)	(1)									
New York	2	7	50.8			4				23		
North Carolina	12	375	55.8				121	12	33	46	59	310
Pennsylvania	16	392	52.5						102	18	23	96
Tennessee	12	203	54.5							13	42	42
Virginia	3	25	53.6					8		13	4	18
All States	81	1,433	53.8		183	22	147	210	3100	405	139	125
Boarders, female:												
Alabama and Louisiana	1	(1)	(1)									
Georgia	1	(1)	(1)									
Illinois	3	18	51.7			3		3	12			
Indiana	2	18	49.2			5		13				
Massachusetts	2	15	48.0			15						
Michigan	2	12	50.8				2		10			
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	133	49.7				8	52	73			
New Jersey	3	55	47.0		14	41						
New York	4	52	47.9		21	30	1					
North Carolina	1	(1)	(1)									
Pennsylvania	10	136	49.7			92			22	22		
Tennessee	2	35	54.1						13	22		
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)									
All States	38	516	50.0		40	189	55	89	57	22	42	22
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male:												
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)									
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)									
Massachusetts	7	70	48.2			62	8					
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	85	49.6				6	31	44		4	
New Jersey	4	62	48.5			48		14				
New York	4	39	48.9		19	14				26		
Pennsylvania	18	480	50.7		1	189	70	1	141	78		
All States	39	749	50.1		20	319	109	68	141	84	4	4
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male:												
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)									
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)									
Massachusetts	7	207	48.8			164	25			18		
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	241	50.3			25	88	95		33		
New Jersey	4	205	49.8			148		32				25
New York	4	141	49.5		75	40			213	4		9
Pennsylvania	18	1,065	51.3		21	405	31	148	87	190	144	39
All States	39	1,911	50.7		96	782	144	309	87	203	55	144

¹ Data included in total.² "Over 54 and under 55."³ Including 3 "Over 54 and under 55."⁴ Including 6 "Over 54 and under 55."⁵ Including 13 "Over 54 and under 55."

TABLE C.—*Average and classified full-time hours per week in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State—Continued*

HOSIERY—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—							
				Under 48	48	Over 48, under 50	Over 50, under 54	54	55	Over 55, under 57	57, under 60
Knitters, transfer, male:											
Georgia	1	(1)	(1)								
Maryland and West											
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)								
Michigan	1	(1)	(1)								
Minnesota and Wisconsin	1	(1)	(1)								
North Carolina	6	42	55.0								
Tennessee	7	137	53.9								
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)								
All States	18	205	53.8			3	34	49	19	81	7 11 1
Knitters, transfer, female:											
Alabama and Louisiana	4	244	55.0								
Georgia	6	285	55.3								
Illinois	2	51	51.7	13							
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)								
Maryland and West											
Virginia	4	163	54.3								
Michigan	1	(1)	(1)								
Minnesota and Wisconsin	5	143	49.7			9	64	70			
New Hampshire and Vermont	5	49	49.6			33					
North Carolina	7	211	55.2								
Pennsylvania	11	677	51.6	33	117						
Tennessee	9	516	53.7								
Virginia	3	99	53.4								
All States	58	2,483	53.1	60	172	82	155	652	261	806	224 62 9
Loopers, female:											
Alabama and Louisiana	4	112	54.5								
Georgia	7	263	55.2								
Illinois	5	133	55.7								
Indiana	3	105	49.8	8			97				
Maryland and West											
Virginia	3	68	52.8								
Massachusetts	7	87	48.0								
Michigan	3	44	50.8								
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	257	49.7			17	71	169			
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	73	50.3			34		8	31		
New Jersey	4	85	47.2	17	68						
New York	4	51	48.2	23	18	10					
North Carolina	14	829	55.7								
Pennsylvania	23	874	51.4	1	247	82					
Tennessee	13	546	54.2								
Virginia	3	80	52.8								
All States	105	3,607	53.0	49	496	177	342	765	285	971	118 296 108
Menders, female:											
Alabama and Louisiana	4	18	53.8								
Georgia	7	46	54.9								
Illinois	5	85	52.8								
Indiana	3	69	49.7	6							
Maryland and West											
Virginia	3	37	54.2								
Massachusetts	5	46	48.0								
Michigan	3	5	50.7								
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	124	49.5			15	57	52			
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	38	49.8			20		7	11		
New Jersey	4	80	47.4	12	68						
New York	3	51	47.9	23	28						
North Carolina	14	115	55.9								
Pennsylvania	24	379	50.2			191	34		93	61	
Tennessee	13	187	54.1						98	10	33
Virginia	3	14	51.2							1	2
All States	103	1,294	51.4	41	368	93	190	234	79	164	25 83 17

¹ Data included in total.

TABLE C.—Average and classified full-time hours per week in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State—Continued

UNDERWEAR

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—									
				Under 48	48	Over 48, under 50	50	Over 50, under 54	54	55	Over 55, under 57	57, under 60	
Buttonhole makers, female:													
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	10	50.5	—	3	2	2	—	2	1	—	—	—
Illinois	3	11	45.7	11	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—
Indiana	3	9	49.6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	4	26	48.0	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	3	8	51.1	—	—	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	25	48.6	—	19	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	17	49.8	—	2	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
New York	27	153	48.6	10	68	54	8	13	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	3	20	53.9	—	—	—	—	15	—	2	—	—	3
Pennsylvania	13	36	52.5	—	—	—	9	21	6	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	5	44	54.9	—	—	—	—	9	9	13	—	—	13
Virginia	3	10	51.1	—	5	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
All States	76	369	50.1	24	123	64	39	61	24	18	—	13	3
Folders, female:													
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	19	52.5	—	—	2	5	—	10	2	—	—	—
Illinois	3	23	45.3	23	—	—	—	7	—	3	—	—	—
Indiana	3	12	50.8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	3	40	48.0	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	3	16	51.5	—	—	5	—	5	6	—	—	—	—
Minnesota and Wisconsin	3	45	48.3	—	36	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	15	49.1	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	25	156	48.8	6	66	64	8	12	—	—	—	—	4
North Carolina	4	27	54.2	—	—	—	—	17	—	6	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	6	50	51.6	—	—	—	23	14	13	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	5	71	54.8	—	—	—	—	15	16	22	—	—	18
Virginia	3	14	50.7	—	8	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
All States	66	488	50.3	31	157	80	51	63	49	35	—	18	4
Knitters, web or tube, male:													
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	13	51.8	—	2	1	3	—	6	1	—	—	—
Illinois	3	8	46.2	8	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	—	1
Indiana	3	18	50.5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Massachusetts	3	42	50.3	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Michigan	2	2	72.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Minnesota and Wisconsin	3	9	52.5	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	38	49.4	—	11	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	23	152	50.0	—	70	40	12	9	3	1	7	—	10
North Carolina	4	25	57.4	—	—	—	—	10	—	4	—	6	5
Pennsylvania	17	75	55.4	—	—	—	12	17	22	3	—	3	10
Tennessee	4	49	55.8	—	—	—	—	—	6	20	—	23	—
Virginia	3	15	51.7	—	6	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—
All States	73	446	52.2	15	128	41	60	37	44	35	7	26	17
Knitters, web or tube, female:													
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	34	49.5	—	16	1	14	—	—	3	—	—	—
Illinois	2	9	45.2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	3	19	51.5	—	—	—	7	—	4	8	—	—	—
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	30	48.8	—	18	10	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
New York	8	29	48.6	4	11	5	4	—	5	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	2	4	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Pennsylvania	9	54	51.4	—	—	—	27	25	2	—	—	—	—
All States	35	198	49.7	19	58	23	45	36	10	7	—	—	—

¹ Data included in total.

TABLE C.—*Average and classified full-time hours per week in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State*—Continued

UNDERWEAR—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Number of employees whose full-time hours per week were—							
				Under 48	Over 48, under 50	Over 50, under 54	Over 54	Over 55, under 57	Over 57, under 60	60	Over 60
Pressers, male:											
Connecticut and Rhode Island	3	5	50.2	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	2	4	52.5	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	7	49.7	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—
New York	20	43	49.7	—	23	8	2	4	2	1	2
North Carolina	3	8	56.6	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
Pennsylvania	5	5	52.9	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—
Tennessee	2	5	54.0	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—
Virginia	3	3	52.3	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
All States	43	84	50.9	2	29	8	13	10	6	9	2
Pressers, female:											
Connecticut and Rhode Island	4	12	52.3	—	2	1	1	—	8	—	—
Indiana	2	8	48.9	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	4	31	48.0	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	3	11	52.7	—	—	1	—	3	7	—	—
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	52	48.3	—	42	9	—	1	—	—	—
New Hampshire and Vermont	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	11	39	48.9	1	10	26	2	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	13	67	52.7	1	—	—	10	30	26	—	—
Tennessee	3	6	56.0	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—
All States	46	235	50.3	5	85	37	26	34	43	1	4
Seamers, female:											
Connecticut and Rhode Island	6	49	49.9	—	16	7	18	—	4	4	—
Illinois	3	60	45.4	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	3	50	49.8	10	—	—	36	—	—	4	—
Massachusetts	4	257	48.0	—	257	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	3	88	51.5	—	—	29	—	25	34	—	—
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	178	48.5	—	133	36	—	9	—	—	—
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	93	49.5	—	24	—	69	—	—	—	—
New York	27	868	48.7	51	365	334	31	87	—	—	—
North Carolina	4	105	54.2	—	—	—	—	61	—	31	—
Pennsylvania	19	367	52.6	1	—	—	81	162	123	—	13
Tennessee	5	237	54.8	—	—	—	—	52	68	37	80
Virginia	3	73	51.6	—	30	—	—	—	40	3	—
All States	84	2,425	50.2	122	825	406	235	396	269	79	80

¹ Data included in total.

TABLE D.—Average and classified hours actually worked in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State

HOSIERY

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees actually worked in 1 week	Average hours	Number of employees whose hours actually worked in 1 week were—																					
				Under 20	20, under 24	24, under 28	28, under 32	32, under 36	36, under 40	40, under 42	42, under 44	44, under 46	46, under 48	48	Over 48, under 50	50	Over 50, under 52	52, under 54	54	Over 54, under 55	55	Over 55, under 58	58, under 60	60	Over 60
				Under 20	20, under 24	24, under 28	28, under 32	32, under 36	36, under 40	40, under 42	42, under 44	44, under 46	46, under 48	48	Over 48, under 50	50	Over 50, under 52	52, under 54	54	Over 54, under 55	55	Over 55, under 58	58, under 60	60	Over 60
Boarders, male:																									
Alabama and Louisiana	2	37	43.4	2	—	1	—	2	6	2	2	—	8	2	1	1	1	3	3	—	2	—	1	—	—
Georgia	7	136	46.0	3	5	7	—	8	5	5	8	12	9	—	6	11	5	15	18	—	6	11	2	—	9
Illinois	3	50	53.1	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	5	1	2	4	1	2	6	10	—	1
Indiana	2	46	49.9	1	—	1	2	2	—	2	—	1	—	2	7	1	7	7	—	—	1	11	—	—	—
Maryland and West Virginia	2	40	44.3	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	5	19	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	5	38	47.0	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	1	8	14	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	2	6	48.3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	48	48.5	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	1
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	18	48.9	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	2	7	49.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
North Carolina	12	375	49.4	14	—	5	9	11	10	9	17	25	9	3	8	19	11	34	6	1	148	4	—	32	—
Pennsylvania	16	392	48.7	13	—	6	12	9	15	15	29	8	28	53	45	5	18	24	4	—	18	10	92	17	—
Tennessee	12	203	47.7	3	—	5	6	8	11	9	25	6	17	5	9	3	3	34	—	1	10	32	1	14	1
Virginia	3	25	47.5	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	1	6	1	1	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
All States	81	1,433	48.2	43	6	26	31	44	65	48	97	81	93	85	61	65	42	132	49	5	181	70	127	65	17
Boarders, female:																									
Alabama and Louisiana	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	3	18	50.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	8	1	—	—	1	
Indiana	2	18	47.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	2	15	48.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	2	12	30.9	—	2	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	133	42.2	3	—	3	3	9	14	20	7	44	4	4	8	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	3	55	40.6	1	—	—	—	3	—	15	22	6	—	2	20	1	—	1	3	3	1	—	—	—	—
New York	4	52	42.3	—	—	—	4	7	10	1	3	4	—	2	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	10	136	41.2	6	5	11	2	14	24	9	—	4	2	3	3	—	51	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
Tennessee	2	35	37.8	—	1	3	6	5	7	1	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All States	38	516	42.0	13	10	24	23	38	72	55	16	71	14	45	19	18	55	11	15	2	13	2	—	—	—

¹Data included in total.

TABLE D.—Average and classified hours actually worked in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State—Continued

HOSIERY—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establish- ments	Number of em- ployees	Aver- age hours actually worked in 1 week	Number of employees whose hours actually worked in 1 week were—																					
				Un- der 20	20, un- der 24	24, un- der 28	28, un- der 32	32, un- der 36	36, un- der 40	40, un- der 42	42, un- der 44	44, un- der 46	46, un- der 48	48	Over 48, un- der 50	50	Over 50, un- der 52	52, un- der 54	54	Over 54, un- der 55	55	Over 55, un- der 58	58, un- der 60	60	Over 60
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male:																									
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)																						
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)																						
Massachusetts	7	70	45.8																						
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	85	48.7																						
New Jersey	4	62	47.8																						
New York	4	39	46.9																						
Pennsylvania	18	480	50.1																						
All States	39	749	49.2	2	2	5	4	24	16	10	32	16	28	137	79	69	33	213	54	18	3	4			
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male:																									
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)																						
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)																						
Massachusetts	7	207	48.3																						
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	241	49.7																						
New Jersey	4	205	50.1																						
New York	4	141	48.6	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	3	22	111	27	1	12	1	1	18	1	7	22		
Pennsylvania	18	1,065	51.1	12	7	12	3	49	10	5	9	31	18	74	28	1	141	1	28	3	1	13	4	1	
All States	39	1,911	50.3	13	10	16	7	51	21	12	20	51	119	419	168	173	90	119	121	36	118	181	73	46	
Knitters, transfer, male:																									
Georgia	1	(1)	(1)																						
Maryland and West Virginia	1	(1)	(1)																						
Michigan	1	(1)	(1)																						
Minnesota and Wisconsin	1	(1)	(1)																						
North Carolina	6	42	45.5	3	1	5	1	2	7	10	13	2	5	3	1	13	1	1	1	16	5	7	5	1	
Tennessee	7	137	46.5	3	2	2	7	5	6	10	13	2	5	3	1	37	9	1	1	1	21	7	5	7	
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)																						
All States	18	205	46.0	8	3	2	12	6	9	20	15	7	8	3	4	19	1	38	9	1	21	7	5	7	

Knitters, transfer, female:

Alabama and Louisiana	4	244	48.6	14	6	3	1	6	3	4	24			1	20	18	2	32	11	7	72	72	
Georgia	6	285	45.6	11	5	9	26	15	3	9	36	3	1	2	15	2	32	11	7	46	43		
Illinois	2	51	47.1			1	2	5	2	1	1	2	12	1	1	3	16	2	1			1	
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)																				
Maryland and West Virginia	4	163	43.0	2	2	1	3	15	9	62	1	25	1	1		8				1		32	
Michigan	1	(1)	(1)																				
Minnesota and Wisconsin	5	143	45.5	4	1	1	2	5	5	12	2	10	7	8	4	45							
New Hampshire and Vermont	5	49	38.0	5		11		1	2	4	8	1	9	1				7					
North Carolina	7	211	49.7	5	4	2	1	6	4	12	2	12	3	2	3	20	3	7		122		3	
Pennsylvania	11	677	44.3	36	1	3	43	26	71	8	36	43	121	49	34		9	99	98				
Tennessee	9	516	44.2	20	11	15	45	23	23	35	39	18	21	2	2	30	16	152	7		26	31	
Virginia	3	99	46.6	3	1	1	2	4	2	10	6	5	2	5		4	26	19				9	
All States	58	2,483	45.4	100	32	48	126	106	124	156	104	178	160	89	96	147	77	336	119	9	316	156	4

Loopers, female:

Alabama and Louisiana	4	112	51.1	2		1		1	2		2	9	3			24	17			26	25			
Georgia	7	263	43.6	10	2	11	13	24	11	11	13	54	9			7	36	3	27	6	1	4	21	
Illinois	5	133	38.4	3	1	1	38	12	8	19	7	12	3	2	9	12	4	1				1		
Indiana	3	105	46.9	1	2	2	1		5	3	4	6	13	1	4	28	35							
Maryland and West Virginia	3	68	45.6			1	1	2	1	14	2	28			2								17	
Massachusetts	7	87	40.8	1		2	13	12	8		15			1	35									
Michigan	3	44	30.5	2	3	17	11	1	4					5									1	
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	257	42.7	2	2	6	5	20	29	38	10	40	36	15	17	36							1	
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	73	43.5	4	2				3	8	10	1	4	13	3		2	13					1	
New Jersey	4	85	38.7				4	6	55	1		17	2											
New York	4	51	45.5	1				1	3	2	8	29	6	1										
North Carolina	14	829	45.2	14	16	24	21	41	74	58	24	142	45	9	24	50	9	89	5	1	161	1	20	
Pennsylvania	23	874	43.1	15	3	12	54	36	183	67	36	51	189	30	26	51	7	40	74	2	6	46	100	
Tennessee	13	546	46.8	25	2	19	23	24	23	9	25	17	50	3	9	11	20	132	2		24	8		
Virginia	3	80	50.1				1	3	1	2	3	4	4	2	9	7	12							
All States	105	3,607	44.3	80	33	96	185	186	415	230	153	389	393	116	109	233	116	321	87	9	279	155	1	20

Menders, female:

Alabama and Louisiana	4	18	41.9	4							3	1			2	5					1	2		
Georgia	7	46	40.5	10		3			2			10			2	3					1	5	4	2
Illinois	5	85	47.5	3	2	1	3	3		2	1	2	1		11	6	6	43	1					
Indiana	3	69	47.6		2	2	3	2	1	2	1	7	3	1	1	16	1	4	10		12	1		
Maryland and West Virginia	3	37	47.8			1			1	6	1	9	1			3	1						14	
Massachusetts	5	46	45.6	1					2	7		21	15											
Michigan	3	5	29.1	2				1		1														
Minnesota and Wisconsin	6	124	42.5	7	3	3	3	3	6	21	4	25	4	11	15	22								
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	38	42.1	2				9		3	3	1	3	11	2	4								
New Jersey	4	80	45.0			1	1	2	15	1	15	4	4	10	16	1		9					1	
New York	3	51	42.5		1	1	2	11	4	1	3	8	19	1										
North Carolina	14	115	44.8	5	2	7	9	6	2	12	1	5	3		4	8	1	8	2		26	2	12	
Pennsylvania	24	379	47.3	8	2	4	7	5	24	5	27	5	29	93	23	2	30	77	22	7	4	1	2	
Tennessee	13	187	47.6	5		4	3	8	8	4	22	10	10	2	7	5	5	51	3		7	33		
Virginia	3	14	49.7						2		1		2	2	6			1					2	
All States	103	1,294	45.8	47	12	24	31	50	65	60	82	74	99	162	84	78	49	194	43	7	70	45	4	14

1 Data included in total.

TABLE D.—*Average and classified hours actually worked in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State—Continued*

UNDERWEAR

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Number of employees whose hours actually worked in 1 week were—																					
				Under 20	20, under 24	24, under 28	28, under 32	32, under 36	36, under 40	40, under 42	42, under 44	44, under 46	46, under 48	48	Over 48, under 50	50	Over 50, under 52	52, under 54	54	Over 54, under 55	55	Over 55, under 58	58, under 60	60	Over 60
Button hole makers, female:																									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	10	39.1		1		1	1	2		1				3	1									
Illinois	3	11	43.9			1		2	1	1	1				1		4								
Indiana	3	9	41.3				1	3				1				2								1	
Massachusetts	4	26	42.3					2	4	3	14	1	2												
Michigan	3	8	45.9			1		1				1					1	1					3		
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	25	42.2					3	2	10	2	2	2	3											
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	17	44.9						1	4	1				1	3	7							1	
New York	27	153	38.2	4	15	7	15	13	17	10	16	9	12	11	23										
North Carolina	3	20	44.9					1	2	3	9					1							2	2	
Pennsylvania	13	36	46.5	1	1			1	2	1	3	1	2	1		2	6	2	10	2	1				
Tennessee	5	44	47.2	1				1				2	2				13	3	9	6					
Virginia	3	10	39.6			1	2			7		1	2	3		1									
All States	76	369	41.8	6	18	9	20	27	43	32	48	22	18	22	36	24	7	20	11		3	1		2	
Folders, female:																									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	19	25.5	10		1		1	3			1					2	1							
Illinois	3	23	42.0	1		2		2	1			2	15												
Indiana	3	12	43.0	1	1							1			2		6						1		
Massachusetts	3	40	44.5					1	9		7	4	11	8											
Michigan	3	16	45.1	1				2	1	2					1						3	1	5		
Minnesota and Wisconsin	3	45	38.0	2		1	5	13	4	7				1		7	5								
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	15	42.0	1		1			1			3	1			4	2	2							
New York	25	156	40.9	11		9	4	8	13	17	14	19	13	24	10	4	10								
North Carolina	4	27	49.0						1	3	1			10	2		4					3		3	
Pennsylvania	6	50	45.2			1	2	1	8	7		4	1		3	16		5	2						
Tennessee	5	71	47.1			1		9	4	4	2	3	2		1	18	1	17	8				1		
Virginia	3	14	36.8	1	2	2	1					1	7												
All States	66	488	42.3	28	3	16	14	35	46	41	28	36	61	45	30	41	18	24	15		3	1		3	
Knitters, web or tube, male:																									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	13	45.5	1		1		1							3	2			1	3		1		1	
Illinois	3	8	59.7									1			1		1	1						4	
Indiana	3	18	51.3						2	1	1				1		2	4	2	1	2	1	1		

Massachusetts	3	42	46.2	—	2	3	—	2	1	12	—	4	9	—	—	1	—	—	4	4		
Michigan	2	2	72.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		
Minnesota and Wisconsin	3	9	48.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	11	1	—	—	—	2	—		
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	38	44.2	3	—	—	—	1	5	5	2	3	—	30	29	16	5	9	3	3		
New York	23	152	46.7	8	2	—	—	5	5	2	3	—	7	—	3	—	1	10	3			
North Carolina	4	25	50.6	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	1		
Pennsylvania	17	75	55.1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	5	—	—	1	5	2	9	19	1		
Tennessee	4	49	49.1	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	1	—	12	—	1	3	—	7	6			
Virginia	3	15	39.3	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—		
All States	73	446	48.6	12	4	5	12	8	19	8	20	20	55	56	23	36	15	23	26	3	23	
Knitters, web or tube, female:																						
Connecticut and Rhode Island	5	34	45.9	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	4	2	13	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	
Illinois	2	9	48.6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Massachusetts	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Michigan	3	19	47.7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	5	—	3	—	6	—	—	
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	30	47.7	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	2	12	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	
New York	8	29	45.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	4	3	1	3	—	—	—	
North Carolina	2	4	49.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Pennsylvania	9	54	48.0	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	3	7	3	—	1	10	—	18	5	—	
All States	35	198	46.8	2	1	2	2	6	9	3	16	24	9	31	22	31	4	21	13	—	2	
Pressers, male:																						
Connecticut and Rhode Island	3	5	38.2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Indiana	2	4	50.3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Massachusetts	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	7	46.6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	2	
New York	20	43	47.8	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	—	3	4	5	11	3	4	1	—	1	2	
North Carolina	3	8	54.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	
Pennsylvania	5	5	50.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	
Tennessee	2	5	52.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Virginia	3	3	49.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All States	43	84	47.9	2	—	1	1	3	4	2	3	7	6	9	13	6	5	4	1	5	4	
Pressers, female:																						
Connecticut and Rhode Island	4	12	43.9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	7	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	
Indiana	2	8	47.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Massachusetts	4	31	38.3	1	1	1	1	6	5	3	8	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	
Michigan	3	11	49.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	52	42.9	—	2	2	1	5	1	2	11	8	2	8	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	
New Hampshire and Vermont	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New York	11	39	40.9	—	—	1	6	2	1	9	4	5	1	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
North Carolina	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	1	2	—	4	6	2	21	8	—	—	
Pennsylvania	13	67	45.9	1	—	2	4	5	5	1	2	2	4	—	4	6	2	2	—	—	—	
Tennessee	3	6	43.3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All States	46	235	43.2	2	3	7	14	18	18	17	29	24	11	19	23	6	8	25	11	—	—	—

¹ Data included in total.

TABLE D.—*Average and classified hours actually worked in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State*—Continued

UNDERWEAR—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average hours actually worked in 1 week	Number of employees whose hours actually worked in 1 week were—																					
				Under 20	20, under 24	24, under 28	28, under 32	32, under 36	36, under 40	40, under 42	42, under 44	44, under 46	46, under 48	48	Over 48, under 50	50	Over 50, under 52	52, under 54	54	Over 54, under 55	55	Over 55, under 58	58, under 60	60	Over 60
Seamers, female:																									
Connecticut and Rhode Island	6	49	42.0	2	1			1	4	8	2	3	5	1	13	6	3								
Illinois	3	60	40.6	2		1	1	5	6	11	1	25	8	2	1	19	3								
Indiana	3	50	43.1	2			3	6	3	3	2	5	2	1										1	
Massachusetts	4	257	40.0	5	4	11	7	26	67	5	84	18	11	19											
Michigan	3	88	47.8	3			1	1	4	1	5		7	9		6		20	7	24					
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	178	41.7	1	2		5	4	13	22	18	33	47	9	11	5		2	6						
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	93	40.7				5	4	27	9	2	2	17	1	11	1	9	3	2						
New York	27	868	39.4	54	39	55	46	41	115	58	56	102	56	54	174	2	3	13						6	
North Carolina	4	105	44.2	3		1	3	8	4	4	50	3			2		1	2	17	1					
Pennsylvania	19	367	49.0	2	1	5	5	6	11	9	16	19	8	4	26	72	21	102	51	7		2			
Tennessee	5	237	47.2	2			3	5	3	45	4	4	12		4	36	22	47	50						
Virginia	3	73	37.7	6	2	6	13	1	7	2	4	3	15	8	4		2								
All States	84	2,425	42.5	82	49	93	93	144	298	123	255	263	120	121	247	125	73	178	127	7	18	3		6	

TABLE E.—Average and classified actual earnings in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State
HOISIERY

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average earnings actually received in 1 week	Number of employees whose earnings in one week were—																								\$100, and over			
				Under \$4	\$4, under \$6	\$6, under \$8	\$8, under \$10	\$10, under \$12	\$12, under \$14	\$14, under \$16	\$16, under \$18	\$18, under \$20	\$20, under \$22	\$22, under \$24	\$24, under \$26	\$26, under \$28	\$28, under \$30	\$30, under \$32	\$32, under \$34	\$34, under \$36	\$36, under \$38	\$38, under \$40	\$40, under \$45	\$45, under \$50	\$50, under \$55	\$55, under \$60	\$60, under \$70	\$70, under \$80	\$80, under \$90	\$90, under \$100	
Boarders, male:																															
Alabama and La.	2	37	\$12.99	2	—	3	3	8	5	7	3	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Georgia	7	136	14.40	1	4	4	15	17	25	28	19	7	5	4	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Illinois	3	50	17.82	1	—	2	4	5	4	4	10	3	2	5	1	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Indiana	1	2	32.90	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	5	2	5	1	1	5	2	12	3	—	—	—	—			
Maryland and W. Va.	2	46	21.41	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	6	3	5	8	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Massachusetts	5	38	34.91	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	4	1	2	4	4	4	3	4	4	—	1	1	2	—	—		
Michigan	2	6	34.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Minnesota and Wis.	6	48	24.60	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	5	1	5	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
New Hampshire and Vt.	6	18	24.12	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
New Jersey	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
New York	2	7	25.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
North Carolina	12	375	21.40	2	7	9	4	12	15	21	46	49	45	37	31	25	22	27	10	6	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pennsylvania	16	392	37.78	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	9	10	13	9	12	16	12	12	20	15	13	22	14	18	63	69	16	14	15	9	
Tennessee	12	203	17.06	2	1	5	11	18	21	33	28	25	25	8	11	9	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Virginia	3	25	13.87	1	2	1	4	3	2	3	2	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All States	81	1,433	25.12	11	16	24	44	74	84	115	133	109	109	93	79	71	63	54	38	40	29	30	86	72	17	15	17	9	1		
Boarders, female:																															
Alabama and La.	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Georgia	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Illinois	3	18	14.35	—	—	2	2	7	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Indiana	2	18	15.49	—	—	1	6	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Massachusetts	2	15	18.58	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Michigan	2	12	16.99	—	—	1	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Minnesota and Wis.	6	133	20.37	1	—	3	1	6	12	12	12	17	18	12	10	12	10	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New Jersey	3	55	27.04	—	—	—	1	2	1	9	2	2	2	2	9	10	7	3	1	—	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	
New York	4	52	24.05	—	—	—	3	3	6	8	2	8	6	1	1	3	1	1	2	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	
North Carolina	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pennsylvania	10	136	23.22	1	3	2	9	5	8	14	19	18	9	8	5	3	2	6	4	6	3	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tennessee	2	35	9.72	1	5	10	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All States	38	516	20.40	8	10	23	20	32	38	39	45	57	56	34	34	33	24	9	13	6	8	4	12	6	3	2	—	—	—		

¹ Data included in total.

TABLE E.—Average and classified actual earnings in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State—Continued

HOSIERY—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establish- ments	Number of em- ployees	Average earnings actu- ally re- ceived in 1 week	Number of employees whose earnings in one week were—																											
				Under \$4	\$4 under \$6	\$6 under \$8	\$8 under \$10	\$10 under \$12	\$12 under \$14	\$14 under \$16	\$16 under \$18	\$18 under \$20	\$20 under \$22	\$22 under \$24	\$24 under \$26	\$26 under \$28	\$28 under \$30	\$30 under \$32	\$32 under \$34	\$34 under \$36	\$36 under \$38	\$38 under \$40	\$40 under \$45	\$45 under \$50	\$50 under \$55	\$55 under \$60	\$60 under \$70	\$70 under \$80	\$80 under \$90	\$90 under \$100	\$100, and over
Knitters, footers, full-fash- ioned, male:																															
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)																												
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)																												
Massachusetts	7	70	\$74.87																												
Minnesota and Wis.	4	85	58.00																												
New Jersey	4	62	77.33																												
New York	4	39	85.18																												
Pennsylvania	18	480	78.93																												
All States	39	749	76.10																												
Knitters, leggers, full-fash- ioned, male:																															
Illinois	1	(1)	(1)																												
Indiana	1	(1)	(1)																												
Massachusetts	7	207	71.18																												
Minnesota and Wis.	4	241	59.11																												
New Jersey	4	205	68.14																												
New York	4	141	75.94																												
Pennsylvania	18	1,065	69.23	2	2	4		1	1	1	3	3	2	4	7	9	10	14	29	13	19	22	56	81	84	88	172				
All States	39	1,911	66.87	2	2	4	—	2	1	1	4	3	10	10	11	15	18	20	73	40	32	36	106	136	180	172	289	223	174	128	219
Knitters, transfer, male:																															
Georgia	1	(1)	(1)																												
Maryland and W. Va.	1	(1)	(1)																												
Michigan	1	(1)	(1)																												
Minnesota and Wis.	1	(1)	(1)																												
North Carolina	6	42	14.68	2	2	2	6	7	9	4			1	2	—	2	2	2	1	1											
Tennessee	7	137	14.21	2	9	17	10	15	18	16	13	8	12	7	2	5	2	1													
Virginia	1	(1)	(1)																												
All States	18	205	14.58	6	11	19	18	27	31	21	15	8	15	15	2	7	5	2	1	—	1	1									

¹ Data included in total.

TABLE E.—Average and classified actual earnings in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State—Continued

UNDERWEAR

Knitters, web or tube, male:

All others, well or tub, male Connecticut and R. I.	5	13	20.43	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	2	—	1	4	2	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	
Illinois	3	8	33.47	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	2	2	3	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	
Indiana	3	18	25.88	—	—	—	3	1	2	1	1	4	5	2	6	4	2	—	6	—	2	2	—	1
Massachusetts	3	42	26.79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Michigan	2	2	40.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Minnesota and Wis	3	9	32.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
New Hampshire and Vt	3	38	21.82	—	1	1	1	1	—	3	4	—	16	3	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
New York	23	152	24.96	1	—	2	5	7	2	7	9	5	13	13	21	7	23	6	8	8	5	3	6	1
North Carolina	4	25	17.85	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pennsylvania	17	75	23.71	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	7	5	7	5	19	4	4	14	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tennessee	4	49	20.34	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	2	12	6	7	4	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	3	15	18.85	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All States	73	446	23.82	1	1	4	6	15	14	32	28	37	36	55	59	31	40	27	14	17	5	7	13	1

Knitters, web or tube, female:

Pressers, male:

Pressers, female.

Pressers, female:
 Connecticut and R. I. 4 12 16.63 ----- 2 4 4 1 1
 Indiana 2 8 21.41 ----- 1 3 4
 Massachusetts 4 31 15.22 1 1 1 7 4 9 7 1 4
 Michigan 3 11 14.22 ----- 2 1 2
 Minnesota and Wis. 4 52 17.62 2 1 2 3 5 9 12 9 3 3 1

¹ Data included in total.

TABLE E.—Average and classified actual earnings in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1928, by sex and State—Continued

UNDERWEAR—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average earnings actually received in 1 week	Number of employees whose earnings in one week were—																								
				Under \$4	\$4, under \$6	\$6, under \$8	\$8, under \$10	\$10, under \$12	\$12, under \$14	\$14, under \$16	\$16, under \$18	\$18, under \$20	\$20, under \$22	\$22, under \$24	\$24, under \$26	\$26, under \$28	\$28, under \$30	\$30, under \$32	\$32, under \$34	\$34, under \$36	\$36, under \$38	\$38, under \$40	\$40, under \$45	\$45, under \$50	\$50, under \$55	\$55, under \$60	\$60, under \$70	\$70, under \$80	$80, under $90	$90, under $100	$100, and over
Pressers, female—Con.																												
New Hampshire and Vt.	1	(1)	(1)																									
New York	11	39	\$16.05																									
North Carolina	1	(1)	(1)																									
Pennsylvania	13	67	15.80	1																								
Tennessee	3	6	15.02																									
All States	46	235	16.24	2	2	4	16	20	31	38	42	31	22	11	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Seamers, female:																												
Connecticut and R. I.	6	49	14.57	1	1																							
Illinois	3	60	22.56	2																								
Indiana	3	50	15.47	2																								
Massachusetts	4	257	15.71	1	3	18	26	24	28	25	31	40	31	21	8	1												
Michigan	3	88	15.11		2	3	8	13	10	11	20	7	5	6	2	1												
Minnesota and Wis.	4	178	20.04																									
New Hampshire and Vt.	3	93	17.88																									
New York	27	868	13.64	33	45	85	95	95	113	106	109	74	41	26	15	8	10	3	4	2	3	1						
North Carolina	4	105	10.35	2	5	17	26	21	20	11	3																	
Pennsylvania	19	367	17.16	1	2	16	13	39	46	57	54	42	42	25	25	23	8	5	3	1								
Tennessee	5	237	13.39		6	26	36	32	29	33	30	20	14	7	3	1												
Virginia	3	73	10.16		9	14	6	6	8	6	12	9	2	1														
All States	84	2,425	15.08	51	78	161	223	253	299	316	309	229	187	134	90	38	32	13	5	3	3	1						

¹ Data included in total.

APPENDIX.—DEFINITIONS OF OCCUPATIONS

HOSIERY

Boarders receive the hose from the dyehouse in a damp condition and place them on either wooden or metal forms which are shaped to the outline of the leg and foot. When the hose are placed on wooden boards, they are afterwards piled on racks in a hot box or drying kiln, and when dry are removed and the hose stripped, that is, taken off the boards. The more common practice to-day is the use of steam-heated aluminum forms which stand upright in a row on a long table with the flat sides facing the boarder, each boarder usually working about 2 dozen forms. A boarder usually works on enough forms so that the first hose boarded by him will be dry by the time the last is covered, so that he may immediately return to the head of his line of forms and begin stripping. The interval between placing hose on the form and stripping depends on the weight and kind of yarn and the degree of moisture in the hose.

In recent years an automatic boarding machine has been placed in use whereby the boarder, instead of walking up and down the line of forms, stays in one position and draws the hose over the metal forms as they pass by, after which they travel slowly through a heated kiln or drying oven and upon emerging therefrom are automatically stripped. The boarder draws a hose over one of the forms, matches the position of the heel and the foot, of the heel splicings at the ankle, of the beginning of the rib or welt, and the line that the top of the welt makes across the form, with points marked on the form.

Folders fold hosiery in pairs for packing in cardboard boxes. In some establishments they also do the work of another occupation, such as inspector, mater, or boxer.

Inspectors draw each hose over a flat pattern or board elevated above a table which is fixed at one end so that it may be revolved. They examine hose for defects in knitting, looping, and seaming, cut off loose ends of thread, and decide whether defective hose shall be mended or rejected. In a number of mills employees in the various departments, such as knitting, boarding, seaming, etc., inspect the hose in the process of manufacture. In some mills they also do the mending or folding.

Knitters, automatic, operate automatic knitting machines which knit hose complete from top to toe. The machine shapes the heel or toe by knitting in a reciprocal manner, that is, backward and forward, starting on one-half of the needles only and narrowing down one loop on each oscillation until only one-third of the needles in the half arc are employed. This process is reversed for widening. Most of the machines are equipped so as automatically to knit the welt. These operators remove empty cones and replace with full cones of yarn, tie broken yarn, and watch for defects in the knitted fabric. Both men and women are employed in this occupation.

Knitters, full-fashioned, are of two kinds, "leggers" and "footers," and are the most skilled and highest paid of the wage earners in the industry.

Full-fashioned hosiery differs from seamless hosiery in that the fabric for the full-fashioned hosiery is seamed down the back of the leg from the top to the heel and on the bottom of the foot from the heel to the toe. The fabric is knitted on flat-bed machines of 18 to 28 sections, the number of sections determining the number of stockings (18 to 28) knitted at one time. The knitting is done in two successive operations by differently adjusted machines, the leg in one operation and the foot in the other. Only male employees are in these occupations.

(See also Knitters, full-fashioned, footers; Knitters, full-fashioned, leggers.)

Knitters, full-fashioned, footers, operate the same type of machine as leggers, receive the fabric after it has been put on the transfer bars by the toppers, and complete the hose by knitting the foot. Their duties consist of supervising toppers, in placing the stocking legs in the footing machines, measuring the fabric from time to time to insure the proper length of the foot, detaching the stockings from the machine when the foot is completed, removing empty cones and replacing with full ones, adjusting, replacing, and straightening defective needles, and watching the fabric for defects of any kind.

Knitters, full-fashioned, leggers, knit the first section of the hose or leg, including the top or hem, which is knitted first. As the knitting progresses the fabric is automatically narrowed at certain points by transferring stitches from the end needles on both sides of the machine toward the center.

Employees in this occupation thread each section of the machine, measure the fabric to determine the proper length of the welt, reset the first line of stitches on the needles holding the last line knit, thus forming the hem or welt, examine the fabric from time to time to see that the narrowing points come in the correct places, remove the fabric when knitted to the proper length, adjust, replace, and straighten defective needles, keep the machine supplied with cones of yarn, and watch the fabric for defects of any kind.

Knitters' helpers, full-fashioned, assist the full-fashioned knitters (footers and leggers) and work under their direct supervision. After successfully serving the required training period competent helpers are qualified for the position of full-fashioned knitters. Only male employees are found in this occupation.

Knitters, rib, operate machines which knit the ribbing or tops for seamless hosiery by alternating single and double lines of web. The double lines are called ribs. The operators place cones of yarn in the machine, thread the machine or join the ends of the thread from the cone to the end of the thread extending from the rib already in the machine, remove empty cones and replace with full cones, and watch the ribbing for defects. The ribbing is usually knit in the form of a long cylinder or tube, and the machine is so adjusted as to drop stitches at regular intervals to indicate where the ribbing is to be cut in lengths for tops of hose. In some mills the rib is knit flat. The machine automatically spreads or opens a row of the stitches for the transfer knitter to set up on the transfer ring.

Knitters, transfer.—The term is very descriptive of the work in this occupation for the reason that the rib tops, which are made on rib machines or toppers and cut in lengths, are transferred to the needles of the knitting machine and the balance of the leg and foot is knit onto this top. This rib section may be but 3 or 4 inches long for the tops of men's or children's hose, or it may be a full leg length for children's hose. The operator impales the stitches of the rib top, stitch by stitch, on the quills of a cylinder or transfer ring. The hollow quills of this transfer ring are equal in number to the needles of the knitting machine and are so shaped that they sheathe the needles of the latter when placed over them, so that the stitches when being transferred slip evenly over the knitting needles. After the transfer ring has been placed in the knitting machine the knitter slides the rib top from the quills of the transfer ring onto the needles of the knitting machine. The machine then automatically knits onto the rib top the remainder of the leg and the foot of the hose. The knitter removes empty cones and inserts full ones, ties broken yarn, and watches for defects in the fabric.

In some establishments the topping or, in other words, the placing of the rib tops onto the quills of the transfer ring is performed by a topper or helper.

Loopers.—In knitting the foot an opening is left across the toe of seamless and across the toe and heel of full-fashioned hosiery. Loopers operate a machine which closes the opening, making the hose appear as one piece.

The operator impales or transfers the stitches of the loose course at the end of the toe or at the heel to the points of quills which project horizontally from the looping machine, placing opposite or corresponding stitches from the two edges of the opening on the same quill. The machine is thoroughly automatic and is constantly revolving, the operator placing the stitches on the quills as the machine is moving. When the hose reach a certain point on the machine the two edges are automatically fastened together and an automatic cutting attachment removes all the excess fabric. Only women are employed in this occupation.

Machine fixers.—As the production in the hosiery establishment depends to a great extent upon serviceability of the various machines and to their proper upkeep, the occupation of machine fixer is an important one. He must have a thorough knowledge of the mechanical operations of the machines in his department and must be able to adjust and repair machines so as to cause a minimum amount of delay.

Their usual duties consist of changing or replacing needles, making adjustments, supervising the oiling and cleaning of machines, adjusting machines for changes in knitting—yarn, style, size, etc.—and supervising the repairing of broken parts and the reassembling of machines that have been repaired. Only men are employed in this occupation.

Menders.—Mending is a hand operation and is generally divided into two parts, called rough mending and fine mending. The rough menders are sometimes

called first menders or gray menders, as the work is performed before the hose is dyed. Fine mending is always performed after the hose has been dyed. Needle, yarn, and shears are the usual implements employed.

The duties of these employees consist in repairing dropped stitches and defective looping, sewing up small holes, cutting off loose ends, or remedying any other slight defect that can be done easily. Stockings containing large holes, serious defects in the fabric, etc., are put aside for a more drastic mending or else returned to the backwinder to be unraveled and the yarn again wound on a cone.

Menders usually average 40 dozen pairs per day. In some establishments this work is coupled with some other occupation such as inspecting or pairing. Only women are employed in this occupation.

Pairers or maters.—This is a hand operation and consists in the careful pairing or mating of hose in pairs so that they correspond in size, color, and texture. This is made necessary by the inequalities caused by the knitting, boarding, or dyeing. It occasionally happens that in the dyeing process some of the hose take the dye or bleaching preparation deeper than others, and it is for the purpose of obtaining two hose of the same shade for each pair that maters or pairers are usually employed.

The usual procedure in pairing is to lay a number of stockings out flat on a table, placing one stocking on top of another so that about an inch of each is left exposed. The pairer then compares other stockings, one by one, with those spread on the table and selects from the stack on the table the one which matches perfectly in color and the one which corresponds to the one in her hand in length of leg, length of foot, length of heel splicing or reinforcement, and length of rib or welt. At the same time she observes each pair for imperfections of any kind, laying imperfect ones aside to be sent to the menders. An experienced pairer who does no other work can pair about 80 dozen pairs per day. Practically all of the employees in this occupation are females.

Seamers, full-fashioned.—This is a sewing-machine operation and is usually performed by women. These employees operate a power sewing machine which joins together the two edges of a stocking after the toe and heel have been looped. They seam or stitch together the two edges of the bottom of the foot, starting at the toe and stopping at the point in the heel where the looping begins, then seam or stitch together the two edges of the leg, beginning at the top of the heel where the looping ends and continuing to the top of the hose. They also rip and reseam hose which were improperly seamed.

In seaming the leg care must be taken to match the two edges of the hose at certain points, such as the point where the high-spliced reinforcement on the heel stops, the point where narrowing begins, and the point where the reinforcement of the welt begins. An experienced seamer can seam from 35 to 50 dozen pairs per day.

Seamers, mock.—This is a sewing-machine operation and is always performed by women. These employees operate a power machine which sews a seam on the back of seamless hose starting at the reinforcement of the heel and continuing to the top of the hose. This is done to give the seamless hose the appearance of a full-fashioned hose.

Toppers, full-fashioned.—Near the lower edge of each stocking leg as it comes from the legger is a loose course of stitches which the employee sets up, stitch by stitch, on the quills of a transfer bar which is fastened upright on her table. She then ravelles off the knitting which extends beyond this course and slips a similar bar down over the needles of the stationary bar, drawing the stitches from the stationary bar over the needles of the movable bar and placing the latter in a stationary rack on the side of her table. When she has a complete set topped she carries the bars to the footing machine and assists the footer in placing a transfer bar over the needles of each section, slipping the stitches over these needles, after which the transfer bar is removed. Usually there are two topers to each footing machine, and an experienced hand will top about 20 dozen pairs per day. Men are seldom found in this occupation.

Welters.—These employees operate power sewing machines, and women are always employed on this operation. The welter turns in the top of a seamless hose and sews a welt or hem on a machine which uses an over-lock stitch. This is done to strengthen the hose and at the same time prevent the ends from raveling. This method is not so much used now as formerly and is only found in seamless mills. The later type of knitting machines is equipped with a device which automatically knits the welt or hem.

Winders.—Winding is the first operation in the hosiery mill and is the preparation of the yarn for the knitting machine by transferring it from bobbins or

other form in which it is received from the yarn mill to evenly wound cones. This is really a process of examining the yarn while it is being rewound, as the proper winding of the yarn on the cones is a very important step in the production of hosiery, and care must be exercised by the winder to see that the yarn is free from knots, lumps, "slugs," etc.

Winding is automatic, the operation being performed on a spindle-driven machine which requires but little attention from the operator. The machines vary in size from 6 to 48 spindles and are adjusted to wind the cone from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, usually about 15 to 17 inches high and holding from 2 to 3½ pounds of yarn each. During the process of winding the yarn is moistened by passing over a trough containing a solution of soap and water or other solution, or over wax, etc., in order to soften the natural gum therein thus giving the yarn greater strength. Tensions are so regulated as to cause the yarn to break in places where it is weak and to wind as tightly at the top or small part of the cone as at the base or large part. Continuous winding is possible because of the fact that each spindle is independent, making each cone independent of the others, so that when the cone is filled it may be stopped, removed, and another started in its place without interfering with or stopping any of the other cones. The chief duties of a winder, usually a woman, are to tie broken ends, replace empty bobbins, and remove the cones when filled.

Badly knitted hose which can not be economically mended are returned to the winding department, there to be unraveled and rewound, employees engaged on this work being called "ravelers" or "rewinders."

UNDERWEAR

Buttonhole makers use special power machines which cut the buttonholes at the same time they are being worked. In some mills the places for working the buttonholes are marked by employees other than the buttonhole maker, but the more modern practice is the use of a spacing gage which engages each preceding buttonhole. Only women are found in this occupation.

Button sewers operate special power machines. The buttons are placed in the machine by the operator and the power is then applied, the machine sewing the buttons on and cutting off the thread. In some plants the place for the button is marked on the garment by employees other than the button sewers, but the more general practice is for the button sewer to attach the buttons on predetermined centers with the use of a spacing gage that engages each preceding button. Women alone are employed in this occupation.

Cutters (hand), layers-up, and markers.—The fabric comes to the cutters in the form of a long flat tube or cylinder. These employees use hand shears, bench knives, or slot knives to cut the web into the required lengths. These lengths are then carefully spread out and placed in a stack or pile containing several dozen thicknesses. A wooden or cardboard form or pattern corresponding to the size of garment desired is then placed on top of the pile and an outline of this pattern is drawn with pencil or crayon on the top piece of fabric. In a few establishments these employees, in addition to cutting to length, laying-up, and marking, also cut out the garment. In some establishments cutters, hand, cut out the small pieces such as sleeves, cuffs, gussets, patches, etc. Both men and women are found in this occupation.

Cutters, power, use an electric-power, hand-controlled, portable machine having a revolving knife or disk cutter or a band knife which is operated through a slot in the table, the knives moving up and down through this slot while the web or fabric is being forced against it.

The duties of these employees are to take the stack or pile of fabric which has been cut to length, stacked, and marked by the cutters (hand), layers-up, and markers and cut out the garments according to the marking on the top of the pile. In a few establishments these employees do their own laying-up and marking in addition to cutting out the garment. In some establishments power knives or disk cutters are used to cut out the small pieces, such as sleeves, cuffs, gussets, etc. Both men and women are employed in this occupation, although men greatly predominate.

Finishers.—After a garment has been sewed together by the seamer it is ready for the finisher. These employees use power sewing machines to perform various kinds of sewing to strengthen or ornament the garment. Such employees may be known as tackers, reinforcers, facers, edgers, crocheters, collarette sewers, budders, stayers, double seaters, toppers, eyeleters, lace sewers or lacers, strap-pers, merrowers, shell finishers or shellers. Women alone are employed in this occupation.

Folders.—This operation, which consists of folding the garments and at the same time giving them a final inspection, is done both before and after the pressing operation. The work includes folding and pinning the garments in shape for packing. Men are seldom found in this occupation.

Hemmers use power sewing machines. This work is performed on shirts, drawers, and union suits; but the occupation is not found so often as formerly, the work now being largely combined with the finishing operations. The occupational term describes the nature of the work. On shirts the bottoms are turned back and stitched. On some types of drawers a hem is placed on the top, while in some instances the sleeves of shirts and union suits are finished with a hem. Only women are employed in this operation.

Inspectors examine the finished garment for imperfections in the knitting, such as dropped stitches and to see that all of the seams are joined properly. Defective garments are rejected and returned for correction or are classified as "seconds." Clipping the ends of threads and buttoning up are usually included in the work of inspectors. In a number of mills employees in the various departments, such as knitting, seaming, cutting, and finishing inspect the garment in the process of manufacture. In some plants inspecting and folding are done by the same employees. Women are generally employed in this occupation.

Knitters, cuff and ankle, operate rib-top or ribbing machines. These machines are single-faced, automatic, and with two banks of needles (dial and cylinder) designed especially for making rib tops. The rib is knit in a continuous cylinder or tube having any desired number of welts, stitches being dropped at intervals to indicate where the rib is to be cut later in lengths for use. Ribbed fabric, being more elastic, is better adapted for cuffs and ankles than flat fabric would be. In some establishments this ribbed fabric is knit on circular machines of practically the same circumference as the garment and later is cut and fashioned into cuffs and ankles.

The duties of these employees are to remove empty cones and replace with full cones of yarn, adjust the knitting needles, tie broken threads, and examine the fabric for any defects in the knitting. Both men and women are employed in this occupation.

Knitters, web or tube, operate either latch or spring needle machines which are cylindrical in shape and which vary in size from 6 to 36 inches, according to the size of the garment to be made. There are two kinds of fabric knitted for underwear, known as ribbed and flat. Both kinds of fabric can be made on either the spring or latch needle machines. For making the finer fabrics spring-needle machines are generally used, but for knitting coarse and medium-gaged fabrics latch-needle machines are decidedly preferable owing to their greater productive capacity. The advantage of a spring-knitted fabric is that it has more elasticity and will revert to shape better, but it is more expensive because the spring-needle machine is much slower in operation.

The term "ribbed" applies to fabric made with a double set of needles. The term "flat" refers to fabric made with a single set of needles. The products of the circular knitting machines, both ribbed and flat, are subdivided into balbriggan, jersey, and fleeces.

The duties of these employees are to take off the empty cones and replace with full cones of yarn, adjust the needles, tie broken threads, watch the fabric to insure the production of a smooth, even piece of cloth, and remove the rolls of knitted fabric when completed. Both men and women are employed in this occupation.

Machine fixers must have a thorough knowledge of the operations of the knitting, sewing and other power machines in their department, and must be able to make all necessary adjustments and repairs. Only men are employed in this occupation.

Menders repair defects which come largely from defective operations on the garment, and in the main, therefore, most of their work consists in repairing defective seams and welts and is performed on power sewing machines. This is the main difference between underwear and hosiery menders. In hosiery practically all of the mending is due to defective knitting, while in underwear most of the mending is caused by defective seaming or finishing. Women are always employed in this occupation.

Pressers.—There are several types of presses, the old-style hydraulic press, mangles, spring-bed presses, steam-heated power presses, and electric hand irons, both with and without steam connection. The character of the press is decided by the fabric and type of garment being made, the main consideration being to secure a superior finish without impairing the elasticity or reducing the

thickness of the fabric. Garments made from ribbed fabric are usually not given much pressure and are generally pressed after folding, while garments made from flat fabric are usually placed under considerable pressure and generally are pressed before folding, as it imparts a better finish. Electric hand irons are generally used for women's garments where the entire garment is not pressed. Both men and women are employed, although men predominate.

Press hands are generally found only in establishments operating the old-style hydraulic press. In this type of pressing stacks of alternating garments and pressing boards are placed in the machine, the power is applied, and when sufficiently pressed the pile is taken out and the procedure repeated. The duties of the press hands are to make these piles or stacks out of alternate garments and pressing boards and pass the same to the presser. After the garments have been kept in the machine a sufficient length of time they are taken out by the presser and returned to the press hands, who then remove the boards from between the garments. Both men and women are employed in this occupation.

Seamers.—This occupation includes both seamers and cover seamers. These employees use special power sewing machines. The seamer receives the various parts of the garment from the cutter and stitches them together. The cover seamer then takes the garment and with a double-needle machine, which flattens the seams and binds them down, runs over the same seam. This latter operation covers and strengthens the seams. The latest type of machine does both the seaming and the cover-seaming in one operation. Women alone are found in this operation.

Winders.—Winding is the first operation in the underwear mill. It is the preparation of the yarn for the knitting machine by transferring it from skeins, cops, or other form in which it is received from the yarn mill to evenly wound cones. Without good winding it is impossible to obtain good knitting, hence the winding operation may be regarded as the key to knitting.

Winding is automatic, the operation being performed on a spindle-driven machine which requires but little attention from the operator. The winding machine is usually fitted with an automatic lubricating apparatus, which consists of a trough containing a lubricant, in which a roller is rotated, carrying a small portion of the liquid on its outer surface, over which the yarn passes. This is done in order to soften the natural gum in the yarn, thus giving greater strength to the yarn and making it more plastic and preventing dropped stitches and imperfect knitting.

Tensions are so regulated as to cause the yarn to break in places where it is weak and to wind as tightly at the top or small part of the cone as at the base or large part. Continuous winding is possible because of the fact that each spindle is operated independently, making each cone independent of the others, so that when the cone is filled it may be stopped, removed, and another started in its place without interfering with or stopping any of the other cones.

The duties of a winder, usually a woman, are to examine the yarn while it is being rewound to see that it is free from knots, lumps, "slugs," etc., to tie broken ends, replace empty bobbins, and remove the cones when filled.

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, 1912, except that in the case of bulletins giving the results of periodic surveys of the bureau only the latest bulletins 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. [1913.]
- *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. [1916.]
- *No. 198. Collective agreements in the men's clothing industry. [1916.]
- 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 in America and in foreign countries. [1922.]
- No. 437. Cooperative movement in the United States in 1925 (other than agricultural).

Employment and Unemployment.

- *No. 109. Statistics of unemployment and the work of employment offices in the United States. [1913.]
- 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. 195. Unemployment in the United States. [1916.]
- No. 196. Proceedings of the Employment Managers' Conference held at Minneapolis, Minn., January 19 and 20, 1916.
- *No. 202. Proceedings of the conference of Employment Managers' Association of Boston, Mass., held May 10, 1916.
- No. 206. The British system of labor exchanges. [1916.]
- No. 227. Proceedings of the Employment Managers' Conference, Philadelphia, Pa., April 2 and 3, 1917.
- No. 235. 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.

Foreign Labor Laws.

- *No. 142. Administration of labor laws and factory inspection in certain European countries. [1914.]
- No. 494. Labor legislation of Uruguay.

Housing.

- *No. 158. Government aid to home owning and housing of working people in foreign countries. [1914.]
- No. 263. Housing of employers in the United States. [1920.]
- No. 295. Building operations in representative cities in 1920.
- No. 469. Building permits in the principal cities of the United States in [1921 to] 1927.
- No. 500. Building permits in the principal cities of the United States in 1928.

Industrial Accidents and Hygiene.

- *No. 104. Lead poisoning in potteries, tile works, and porcelain enameled sanitary ware factories. [1912.]
- No. 120. Hygiene of the painter's trade. [1913.]
- *No. 127. Dangers to workers from dusts and fumes, and methods of protection. [1913.]
- *No. 141. Lead poisoning in the smelting and refining of lead. [1914.]
- *No. 157. Industrial accident statistics. [1915.]
- *No. 165. Lead poisoning in the manufacture of storage batteries. [1914.]
- *No. 179. Industrial poisons used in the rubber industry. [1915.]
- No. 188. Report of British departmental committee on the danger in the use of lead in the painting of buildings. [1916.]
- *No. 201. Report of committee on statistics and compensation insurance cost of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. [1916.]
- *No. 207. Causes of death, by occupation. [1917.]
- *No. 209. Hygiene of the printing trades. [1917.]
- *No. 219. Industrial poisons used or produced in the manufacture of explosives. [1917.]
- No. 221. Hours, fatigue, and health in British munition factories. [1917.]
- No. 230. Industrial efficiency and fatigue in British munition factories. [1917.]
- *No. 231. Mortality from respiratory diseases in dusty trades (inorganic dusts). [1918.]
- *No. 234. Safety movement in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1917.
- No. 236. Effects of the air hammer on the hands of stonemasons. [1918.]
- No. 249. Industrial health and efficiency. Final report of British Health of Munition Workers' Committee. [1919.]
- *No. 251. Preventable death in the cotton-manufacturing industry. [1919.]
- No. 256. Accidents and accident prevention in machine building. [1919.]
- No. 267. Anthrax as an occupational disease. [1920.]
- No. 276. Standardization of industrial accident statistics. [1920.]
- No. 280. Industrial poisoning in making coal-tar dyes and dye intermediates. [1921.]
- No. 291. Carbon-monoxide poisoning. [1921.]
- No. 293. The problem of dust phthisis in the granite-stone industry. [1922.]
- No. 298. Causes and prevention of accidents in the iron and steel industry, 1910-1919.
- No. 306. Occupational hazards and diagnostic signs: A guide to impairments to be looked for in hazardous occupations. [1922.]
- No. 339. Statistics of industrial accidents in the United States. [1923.]
- No. 392. Survey of hygienic conditions in the printing trades. [1925.]
- No. 405. Phosphorus necrosis in the manufacture of fireworks and in the preparation of phosphorus. [1926.]
- No. 425. Record of industrial accidents in the United States to 1925.
- No. 427. Health survey of the printing trades, 1922 to 1925.
- No. 428. Proceedings of the Industrial Accident Prevention Conference, held at Washington, D. C. July 14-16, 1926.
- No. 460. A new test for industrial lead poisoning. [1928.]
- No. 466. Settlement for accidents to American seamen. [1928.]
- No. 488. Deaths from lead poisoning, 1925-1927.
- No. 490. Statistics of industrial accidents in the United States to the end of 1927.

Industrial Relations and Labor Conditions.

- No. 237. Industrial unrest in Great Britain. [1917.]
- No. 340. Chinese migrations, with special reference to labor conditions. [1923.]
- No. 349. Industrial relations in the West Coast lumber industry. [1923.]
- No. 361. Labor relations in the Fairmont (W. Va.) bituminous-coal field. [1924.]
- No. 380. Postwar labor conditions in Germany. [1925.]
- No. 383. Works council movement in Germany. [1925.]
- No. 384. Labor conditions in the shoe industry in Massachusetts, 1920-1924.
- No. 399. Labor relations in the lace and lace-curtain industries in the United States. [1925.]

Labor Laws of the United States (including decisions of courts relating to labor).

- No. 211. Labor laws and their administration in the Pacific States. [1917.]
- No. 229. Wage-payment legislation in the United States. [1917.]
- No. 285. Minimum-wage laws of the United States: Construction and operation. [1921.]
- No. 321. Labor laws that have been declared unconstitutional. [1922.]
- No. 322. Kansas Court of Industrial Relations. [1923.]
- No. 343. Laws providing for bureaus of labor statistics, etc. [1923.]
- No. 370. Labor laws of the United States, with decisions of courts relating thereto. [1925.]
- No. 408. Laws relating to payment of wages. [1926.]
- No. 444. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1926.
- No. 486. Labor legislation of 1928.

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- *No. 266. Seventh, Seattle, Wash., July 12-15, 1920.
- No. 307. Eighth, New Orleans, La., May 2-6, 1921.
- No. 323. Ninth, Harrisburg, Pa., May 22-26, 1922.
- No. 352. Tenth, Richmond, Va., May 1-4, 1923.
- *No. 389. Eleventh, Chicago, Ill., May 19-23, 1924.
- *No. 411. Twelfth, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 13-15, 1925.
- No. 429. Thirteenth, Columbus, Ohio, June 7-10, 1926.
- No. 455. Fourteenth, Paterson, N. J., May 31 to June 3, 1927.
- No. 480. Fifteenth, New Orleans, La., May 15-24, 1928.

Proceedings of Annual Meetings of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.

- No. 210. Third, Columbus, Ohio, April 25-28, 1916.
- No. 238. "Fourth, Boston, Mass., August 21-25, 1917.
- No. 264. Fifth, Madison, Wis., September 24-27, 1918.
- *No. 273. Sixth, Toronto, Canada, September 23-26, 1919.
- No. 281. Seventh, San Francisco, Calif., September 20-24, 1920.
- No. 304. Eighth, Chicago, Ill., September 19-23, 1921.
- No. 333. Ninth, Baltimore, Md., October 9-13, 1922.
- No. 350. Tenth, St. Paul, Minn., September 24-28, 1923.
- No. 385. Eleventh, Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 26-28, 1924.
- No. 395. Index to proceedings, 1914-1924.
- No. 406. Twelfth, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 17-20, 1925.
- No. 432. Thirteenth, Hartford, Conn., September 14-17, 1926.
- No. 456. Fourteenth, Atlanta, Ga., September 27-29, 1927.
- No. 485. Fifteenth, Paterson, N. J., September 11-14, 1928.

Proceedings of Annual Meetings of the International Association of Public Employment Services.

- No. 192. First, Chicago, December 19 and 20, 1913; second, Indianapolis, September 24 and 25, 1914; third, Detroit, July 1 and 2, 1915.
- No. 220. Fourth, Buffalo, N. Y., July 20 and 21, 1916.
- No. 311. Ninth, Buffalo, N. Y., September 7-9, 1921.
- No. 337. Tenth, Washington D. C., September 11-13, 1922.
- No. 355. Eleventh, Toronto, Canada, September 4-7, 1923.
- No. 400. Twelfth, Chicago, Ill., May 19-23, 1924.
- No. 414. Thirteenth, Rochester, N. Y., September 15-17, 1925.
- No. 478. Fifteenth, Detroit, Mich., October 25-28, 1927.
- No. 501. Sixteenth, Cleveland, Ohio, September 18-21, 1928.

Productivity of Labor.

- No. 356. Productivity costs in the common-brick industry. [1924.]
- No. 360. Time and labor costs in manufacturing 100 pairs of shoes. [1923.]
- No. 407. Labor cost of production and wages and hours of labor in the paper box-board industry. [1926.]
- No. 412. Wages, hours, and productivity in the pottery industry. [1925.]
- No. 441. Productivity of labor in the glass industry. [1927.]
- No. 474. Productivity of labor in merchant blast furnaces. [1928.]
- No. 475. Productivity of labor in newspaper printing. [1928]

Retail Prices and Cost of Living.

- *No. 121. Sugar prices, from refiner to consumer. [1913.]
- *No. 130. Wheat and flour prices, from farmer to consumer. [1913.]
- No. 164. Butter prices, from producer to consumer. [1914.]
- No. 170. Foreign food prices as affected by the war. [1915.]
- No. 357. Cost of living in the United States. [1924.]
- No. 369. The use of cost-of-living figures in wage adjustments. [1925.]
- No. 495. Retail prices, 1890 to 1928.

Safety Codes.

- *No. 331. Code of lighting: Factories, mills, and other work places.
- No. 336. Safety code for the protection of industrial workers in foundries.
- No. 350. Specifications of laboratory tests for approval of electric headlighting devices for motor vehicles.
- No. 351. Safety code for the construction, care, and use of ladders.
- No. 375. Safety code for laundry machinery and operations.
- No. 378. Safety code for woodworking plants.
- No. 382. Code for lighting school buildings.
- No. 410. Safety code for paper and pulp mills.
- No. 430. Safety code for power presses and foot and hand presses.

Safety Codes—Continued.

- No. 433. Safety codes for the prevention of dust explosions.
- No. 436. Safety code for the use, care, and protection of abrasive wheels.
- No. 447. Safety code for rubber mills and calenders.
- No. 451. Safety code for forging and hot-metal stamping.
- No. 463. Safety code for mechanical power-transmission apparatus—first revision.

Vocational and Workers' Education.

- *No. 159. Short-unit courses for wage earners, and a factory school experiment. [1915.]
- *No. 162. Vocational-education survey of Richmond, Va. [1915.]
- No. 199. Vocational-education survey of Minneapolis, Minn. [1917.]
- No. 271. Adult working-class education in Great Britain and the United States. [1920.]
- No. 459. Apprenticeship in building construction. [1928.]

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. 225. 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. 360. Time and labor costs in manufacturing 100 pairs of shoes, 1923.
- No. 365. 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. [1925.]
- No. 412. Wages, hours, and productivity in the pottery industry, 1925.
- No. 416. Hours and earnings in anthracite and bituminous coal mining, 1922 and 1924.
- No. 438. Wages and hours of labor in the motor-vehicle industry, 1925.
- No. 442. Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1926.
- No. 452. Wages and hours of labor in the hosiery and underwear industries, 1907 to 1926.
- No. 454. Hours and earnings in bituminous-coal mining, 1922, 1924, and 1926.
- No. 471. Wages and hours of labor in foundries and machine shops, 1927.
- No. 472. Wages and hours of labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, 1927.
- No. 476. Union scales of wages and hours of labor, 1927. [Supplement to Bul. No. 457.]
- No. 482. Union scales of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1928.
- No. 484. Wages and hours of labor of common street laborers, 1928.
- No. 487. Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1910 to 1928.
- No. 492. Wages and hours of labor in cotton-goods manufacturing, 1910 to 1928.
- No. 497. Wages and hours of labor in the lumber industry in the United States, 1928.
- No. 498. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1910 to 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. [In press.]
- No. 503. Wages and hours of labor in the men's clothing industry, 1911 to 1928. [In press.]

Welfare Work.

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

Wholesale Prices.

- No. 284. 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. 493. Wholesale prices, 1913 to 1928.

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.]

Women and Children in Industry—Continued.

- *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. [1918.]
- No. 223. Employment of women and juveniles in Great Britain during the war. [1917.]
- No. 233. Women in the lead industries. [1919.]

Workmen's Insurance and Compensation (including laws relating thereto).

- *No. 101. Care of tuberculosis 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. 155. Compensation for accidents to employees of the United States. [1914.]
- No. 212. Proceedings of the conference on social insurance called by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissioners, 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. 423. Workmen's compensation legislation of the United States and Canada as of July 1, 1926.
- No. 477. Public-service retirement systems, United States and Europe. [1928.]
- No. 496. Workmen's compensation legislation of the United States and Canada as of January, 1929. With text of legislation enacted in 1927 and 1928.

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- *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. 299. Personnel research agencies: A guide to organize research in employment, management, industrial relations, training, and working conditions. [1921.]
- No. 319. The Bureau of Labor Statistics: Its history, activities, and organization. [1922.]
- No. 326. Methods of procuring and computing statistical information of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. [1923.]
- No. 342. International Seamen'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. [1926.]
- No. 401. Family allowances in foreign countries. [1926.]
- No. 420. Handbook of American trade-unions. [1926.]
- No. 439. Handbook of labor statistics, 1924 to 1926.
- No. 461. Labor organization in Chile. [1928.]
- No. 462. Park recreation areas in the United States. [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. 491. Handbook of labor statistics, 1929 edition.