

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JAMES J. DAVIS, *Secretary*
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
ETHELBERT STEWART, *Commissioner*

BULLETIN OF THE UNITED STATES }
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS } No. 452

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR SERIES

**WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN
THE HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
INDUSTRIES, 1907 TO 1926**



OCTOBER, 1927

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
1927

ADDITIONAL COPIES
OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AT
15 CENTS PER COPY

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction and summary	1-20
Average hours and earnings, 1907 to 1926	2-11
Average hours and earnings, 1926, by States	11-14
Average and classified earnings per hour, 1926	15-17
Full-time hours per week, 1913 to 1926	18, 19
Days on which employees worked, 1926	20
Overtime	20, 21
Bonus systems, 1926	22
Time workers and piece workers, 1926	23-28
Index numbers of employment and pay rolls, 1922 to 1926	28, 29
Importance of knit-goods industry, 1849 to 1925	29, 30
Explanation of scope and method	30-33
General tables	33-66
TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, per cent of full time worked, and average earnings per hour, 1926, by occu- pation, sex, and State	34-44
TABLE B.—Average and classified earnings per hour in 11 specified occupations, 1926, by sex and State	45-50
TABLE C.—Average and classified full-time hours per week in 11 speci- fied occupations, 1926, by sex and State	51-54
TABLE D.—Average and classified hours actually worked in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1926, by sex and State	55-60
TABLE E.—Average and classified actual earnings in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1926, by sex and State	61-66
Appendix.—Definitions of occupations	67-72

BULLETIN OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

NO. 452

WASHINGTON

OCTOBER, 1927

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR INDUSTRIES, 1907 TO 1926

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a study of wages and hours of labor in the hosiery and underwear industries in 1926 and covers 45,594 wage earners, including 10,250 males and 20,296 females in the hosiery industry and 2,860 males and 12,188 females in the underwear industry.

Index numbers of average full-time hours per week, average earnings per hour, and average full-time earnings per week are presented in Table 1, for hosiery and underwear combined, for each year from 1910 to 1926 in which the bureau has made studies of these industries, with the 1913 averages as the base, or 100. These index numbers for the two industries combined are computed as explained on page 3. It will be noted that the full-time hours per week show a steady and gradual decrease from an index of 104.2 in 1910 to 91.3 in 1924. The 1926 index, however, increased 1.2 per cent over that in 1924 but is still 7.6 per cent less than in 1913.

Earnings per hour show a great increase from an index of 100 in 1913 to 266.6 in 1926. Full-time earnings per week, while increasing greatly from period to period, have not progressed in quite the same proportion as earnings per hour, the difference being due entirely to the reduction in the full-time hours per week. The increase in the full-time earnings, however, from 1910 to 1926, was steady and continual, the 1926 figures representing an increase of 145.6 per cent over those for 1913.

As the time between different studies has varied materially and as conditions have changed greatly in short periods of time, it would seem that the best comparison can be made by using the figures for the periods 1910 to 1914, 1914 to 1919, and 1919 to 1924.

The greatest reduction in average full-time hours per week occurred between 1910 and 1914, amounting to 5.3 per cent. Hours decreased 4.6 per cent between 1914 and 1919 and 3.1 per cent between 1919 and 1924.

Average earnings per hour increased from an index of 82 in 1910 to 266.6 in 1926, increasing 76.9 per cent between 1914 and 1919, 34.4 per cent between 1919 and 1924, and 26.2 per cent between 1910 and 1914.

As average full-time hours decreased from an index of 104.2 in 1910 to 92.4 in 1926 and as average earnings per hour increased from 82 in 1910 to 266.6 in 1926, very naturally full-time earnings per week follow very closely the trend in earnings per hour. Average full-time earnings per week increased from an index of 85.2 in 1910 to 245.6 in 1926, increasing 69.5 per cent between 1914 and 1919, 29.6 per cent between 1919 and 1924, and 19.7 per cent between 1910 and 1914.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS, 1907 TO 1926

Table 2 presents for each industry and occupation average full-time hours per week, average earnings per hour, and average full-time earnings per week for each of the specified years from 1907 to 1926 for which data are available. Index numbers based on the 1913 averages are also presented for each occupation for which the 1913 averages are shown.

Prior to 1926 the figures for occupations common to both industries were combined. For 1926, however, figures for all occupations in the hosiery and the underwear industries are presented separately, thus giving a clearer and more distinctive picture of the work and occupations in each industry. The industry figures are shown at the end of the table.

Average full-time hours per week in 1926 in the hosiery industry are 52.6 for males, 51.5 for females, and 51.9 for males and females combined; and in the underwear industry are 51 for males, 50.1 for females, and 50.3 for males and females combined. The average full-time hours for males in all occupations in hosiery and underwear combined for each of the years 1924, 1922, and 1914, are 51.6 per week in 1924, 52.4 in 1922, and 55.5 in 1914. The average full-time hours for all females are 50.4 in 1924 and in 1922, and 54.5 per week in 1914, and for both sexes or all employees in both industries, 50.7 in 1924, 51 in 1922, and 54.8 per week in 1914.

Average earnings per hour in 1926 in the hosiery industry are 67.5 cents for males, 35.8 cents for females, and 47.2 cents for males and females combined, and in the underwear industry are 47.7 cents for males, 35.2 cents for females, and 37.8 cents per hour for males and females combined. Males in all occupations in hosiery and underwear combined earned 55.8 cents per hour in 1924, 44.1 cents in 1922, and 21.4 cents in 1914. Females in all occupations in hosiery and underwear earned an average of 35.6 cents in 1924, 31.7 cents in 1922, and 15.6 cents in 1914.

Average full-time earnings per week in 1926 in the hosiery industry are \$35.51 for males, \$18.44 for females, and \$24.50 for males and females combined, and in the underwear industry are \$24.33 for males, \$17.64 for females, and \$19.01 for males and females combined. Average full-time earnings per week for males in all occupations in hosiery and underwear combined are \$28.79 in 1924, \$23.11 in 1922, and \$11.88 in 1914; and for females, \$17.94 in 1924, \$15.98 in 1922, and \$8.50 in 1914.

Average full-time hours per week in 1926 in the hosiery industry, by occupations, for males range from 51 for knitters, footers, full-fashioned, to 54.4 for knitters, lady hose, and for females range from 50 for boarders to 52.6 for inspectors. In the underwear industry full-time hours per week for males range from an average of 49.9 for machine fixers to 55.7 for winders, and for females range from 49 for cutters, power, to 50.5 for button sewers.

Average earnings per hour in 1926 in the hosiery industry, by occupations, for males range from 33.6 cents for knitters, transfer, to \$1.511 for knitters, footers, full-fashioned, and for females range from 29.2 cents for inspectors to 56.3 cents for toppers, full-fashioned. In the underwear industry average earnings per hour for males range from 39.2 cents for press hands to 71.7 cents for machine fixers, and

for females range from 28.7 cents for press hands to 43.2 cents for cutters, power.

Average full-time earnings per week in 1926 in the hosiery industry, by occupations, for males range from \$18.18 for knitters, transfer, to \$77.06 for knitters, footers, full-fashioned, and for females range from \$15.36 for inspectors to \$28.32 for toppers, full-fashioned. In the underwear industry average full-time earnings per week for males range from \$19.72 for press hands to \$35.78 for machine fixers, and for females range from \$14.24 for press hands to \$21.17 for cutters, power.

The index numbers of average full-time hours per week, average earnings per hour, and average full-time earnings per week were computed for each of these items from the combined data for hosiery and underwear and are presented in Table 1 to aid in making easy comparison of the figures for each item from year to year. The numbers are for both industries combined, because averages for each industry are not available for any of the years prior to 1926.

For each of the years from 1910 to 1913 and for 1919 data for these industries were collected for certain specified occupations only. In 1914, 1922, 1924, and 1926 data were collected for all occupations, including the miscellaneous group of "other employees."

The indexes for both industries combined for the years from 1910 to 1914 and 1919, were computed from the averages of the combined data for the specified occupations only, with the 1913 average as the base, or 100. For the years 1922, 1924, and 1926 the combined figures for all occupations, including the miscellaneous group of "other employees," were used in computing the indexes, the index numbers for 1914 selected compared with 1913 selected being increased or decreased in proportion to the increases or decreases in the averages for all occupations as between the average for 1914 and the average for 1922, 1924, or 1926.

Index numbers can not, of course, be given for the several occupations for which 1913 data are not available.

TABLE 1.—Index numbers of average full-time hours, of average earnings per week and of average full-time earnings per hour, 1910 to 1926, by specified year

[1913=100]

Year	Index numbers of—		
	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Selected occupations:			
1910.....	104.2	82.0	85.2
1911.....	103.8	83.7	87.1
1912.....	102.0	89.0	90.6
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	98.7	103.5	102.0
1919.....	94.2	183.1	172.9
All occupations:			
1922.....	91.9	213.0	195.0
1924.....	91.3	246.1	224.1
1926.....	92.4	266.6	245.6

The index numbers in Table 2, are for those occupations only for which data for 1913 are available. They are simple percentages with the 1913 average taken as the base, or 100.

TABLE 2.—Average hours and earnings and index numbers of average hours and earnings, 1907 to 1926, 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
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	-----	-----	-----
Buttonhole makers, underwear:									
Female.....	1910	21	178	57.8	.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
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	350	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
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	260	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
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	82.9	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	185.7
	1926	52	429	50.2	.367	18.42	91.6	217.2	199.4
Cutters, power, underwear:									
Male.....	1924	46	129	51.0	.543	27.69	-----	-----	-----
	1926	61	121	50.8	.550	27.94	-----	-----	-----
Female.....	1924	11	29	49.0	.463	22.69	-----	-----	-----
	1926	12	31	49.0	.432	21.17	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 2.—Average hours and earnings and index numbers of average hours and earnings, 1907 to 1926, 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
Finishers, underwear:									
Female.....	1907	5	555	58.7	\$0.158	\$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
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			
Folders, underwear:									
Female.....	1926	61	463	50.4	.365	18.40			
Hemmers, underwear:									
Female.....	1926	43	223	49.2	.379	18.65			
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	91.7	206.8	189.9
Inspectors, hosiery:									
Female.....	1926	100	1,988	52.6	.292	15.36			
Inspectors, hosiery and underwear:									
Female.....	1924	134	2,459	50.4	.322	16.23			
Inspectors, underwear:									
Female.....	1926	80	1,056	50.0	.306	15.30			
Knitters, cuff and ankle, underwear:									
Male.....	1926	32	55	50.2	.550	27.61			
Female.....	1926	5	6	50.2	.376	18.88			
Knitters, full-fashioned, footers, hosiery:									
Male.....	1926	27	696	51.0	1.511	77.06			
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, leggers, hosiery:									
Male.....	1926	28	1,897	51.1	1.286	65.71			
Knitters' helpers, full-fashioned, hosiery:									
Male.....	1926	16	973	51.7	.355	18.35			
Knitters, lady hose or string work, 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
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

TABLE 2.—Average hours and earnings and index numbers of average hours and earnings, 1907 to 1926, 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
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
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
	1922	10	122	54.3	.298	16.18	93.6	198.7	186.6
	1924	15	137	52.5	.334	17.54	90.5	222.7	202.3
	1926	18	175	51.1	.437	22.33	88.1	291.6	257.6
		27	330	54.1	.336	18.18	93.3	224.0	209.7
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
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
Female	1907	3	101	58.3	.143	8.34	105.8	160.0	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	215.5
	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

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 2.—Average hours and earnings and index numbers of average hours and earnings, 1907 to 1926, 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
Loopers, hosiery:									
Female.....	1907	9	610	58.4	\$0.140	\$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
Machine fixers, hosiery:									
Male.....	1926	97	871	53.6	.713	38.22			
Machine fixers, hosiery and underwear:									
Male.....	1924	126	736	51.1	.706	36.08			
Machine fixers, underwear:									
Male.....	1926	73	229	49.9	.717	35.78			
Menders, hosiery:									
Female.....	1926	98	1,362	50.8	.389	19.76			
Menders, hosiery and underwear:									
Female.....	1907	8	259	58.4	.126	7.36	104.3	88.7	92.3
	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	55.9	.149	8.17	98.2	104.9	102.5
	1922	59	1,084	50.6	.328	16.22	90.4	231.0	208.3
	1924	126	1,598	50.6	.367	18.57	90.4	222.5	233.0
Menders, underwear:									
Female.....	1926	57	246	50.3	.311	15.64			
Pairers or maters, hosiery:									
Female.....	1926	80	1,301	51.8	.358	18.54			
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	.157	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	.218	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			
Female.....	1926	50	236	50.3	.346	17.40			
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
Press hands, underwear:									
Male.....	1926	11	22	50.3	.392	19.72			
Female.....	1926	20	118	49.6	.287	14.24			

TABLE 2.—Average hours and earnings and index numbers of average hours and earnings, 1907 to 1926, 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
Seamers, full-fashioned, hosiery:									
Female.....	1913	9	293	55.1	\$0.170	\$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	.494	24.44	91.7	284.7	260.6
	1926	28	927	50.5	.515	26.01	91.7	302.9	277.3
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	.178	9.57	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1914	29	1,589	54.1	.183	9.91	99.3	104.0	102.6
	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
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
Welters, hosiery:									
Female.....	1926	39	219	52.2	.325	16.97	-----	-----	-----
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
Winders, hosiery:									
Male.....	1926	19	114	53.5	.406	21.72	-----	-----	-----
Female.....	1926	84	1,069	50.9	.378	19.24	-----	-----	-----
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	.162	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, underwear:									
Male.....	1926	17	38	55.7	.458	25.51	-----	-----	-----
Female.....	1926	62	859	50.0	.398	19.90	-----	-----	-----
Other employees, hosiery:									
Male.....	1926	102	3,055	52.7	.397	20.92	-----	-----	-----
Female.....	1926	102	3,613	50.3	.279	14.03	-----	-----	-----
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, underwear:									
Male.....	1926	82	1,681	51.0	.420	21.42	-----	-----	-----
Female.....	1926	84	1,919	49.8	.314	15.64	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 2.—Average hours and earnings and index numbers of average hours and earnings, 1907 to 1926, by occupation, sex, and year—Continued

ALL OCCUPATIONS

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 per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
Hosiery and underwear:									
Male.....	1914	82	8,513	55.5	\$0.214	\$11.88			
	1922	107	8,912	52.4	.441	23.11			
	1924	143	10,146	51.6	.558	28.79			
Female.....	1914	82	21,318	54.5	.156	8.50			
	1922	107	23,266	50.4	.317	15.98			
	1924	143	28,405	50.4	.356	17.94			
Total.....	1914	82	29,631	54.8	.172	9.43			
	1922	107	32,178	51.0	.354	18.05			
	1924	143	38,549	50.7	.409	20.74			
Hosiery:									
Male.....	1926	105	10,250	52.6	.675	35.51			
Female.....	1926	105	20,296	51.5	.358	18.44			
Total.....	1926	105	30,546	51.9	.472	24.50			
Underwear:									
Male.....	1926	85	2,860	51.0	.477	24.33			
Female.....	1926	85	12,188	50.1	.352	17.64			
Total.....	1926	85	15,048	50.3	.378	19.01			

The 1926 study covers 105 hosiery and 85 underwear mills. The hosiery mills were in Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin. According to the 1923 Census of Manufactures, 94 per cent of the total number of wage earners in the hosiery industry were in these States. Underwear mills were in Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, and Wisconsin. According to the 1923 Census of Manufactures, 93 per cent of the wage earners in the underwear industry were in these States.

The 1926 data for hosiery were taken from the September records of 11 establishments, the October records of 68 establishments, the November records of 23 establishments, and the December records of 3 establishments; and for underwear were taken from the September records of 5 establishments, the October records of 60 establishments, the November records of 18 establishments, and the December records of 2 establishments. The great majority of the data for the establishments and in each of the industries are, therefore, as of October and November, 1926, and representative of the conditions at that time.

A number of the mills for which data are presented were engaged in the manufacture of articles other than hosiery and knit underwear. The departments making these articles were minor ones and the employees in them were not included in the study. All of the

figures in the report relate to conditions of only such employees as were engaged in the manufacture of hosiery and knit underwear.

During the years from 1890 to 1913 wages and hours of labor for hosiery and underwear were presented under the title "hosiery and knit goods," but as data were for establishments whose principal products were hosiery and underwear, the reports beginning with 1914 were published under the title "hosiery and underwear."

Between 1919 and 1923, according to the Census of Manufactures, the number of wage earners in hosiery and knit goods increased 11.7 per cent in the New England States, 16.1 per cent in the North Atlantic States, 16.8 per cent in the North Central States, and 35.9 per cent in the Southern States. Between 1919 and 1923 production in the New England States decreased 34.9 per cent; in the North Atlantic States decreased 6.3 per cent; in the North Central States increased 12.6 per cent, and in the Southern States increased 55.6 per cent. The 1926 quota of employees for each State was based on the 1923 census.

Since 1922 data have been collected for hosiery and underwear every other year. Between 1922 and 1924 average earnings per hour increased 15.5 per cent, and between 1924 and 1926, 8.3 per cent. Full-time hours per week decreased 0.7 per cent between 1922 and 1924 and increased 1.2 per cent between 1924 and 1926. The increase in average earnings per hour of only 8.3 per cent between 1924 and 1926 indicates a considerable decrease in the upward trend of wages when compared with the increase of 15.5 per cent between 1922 and 1924.

Although average earnings per hour increased 8.3 per cent and full-time earnings per week increased 9.6 per cent between 1924 and 1926, the increases were not due to any general increase in wages in the industries, but in the main to the inclusion of a much greater number of full-fashioned hosiery employees in 1926 than in 1924. Full-fashioned hosiery has become more popular since the war, resulting in increased production and in the number of wage earners in mills of that type. It was therefore necessary, in order to make the 1926 study representative of conditions, to cover more full-fashioned employees in 1926 than in other years. The earnings are generally much higher in full-fashioned mills, especially for knitters, than in seamless mills. The great increase in the number of full-fashioned employees in 1926, therefore, accounts to a great extent for the increase in the average earnings in the industry as compared with the increase in seamless mills. In 1913, the first year in which figures were shown for full-fashioned knitters as a specified occupation, 465 such employees were included in the report. The number increased to 1,728 in 1924 and to 2,593 in 1926, or approximately five and one-half times, or 550 per cent of the number in 1913. Other knitters increased from 3,978 in 1913 to 4,452 in 1926, or only 12 per cent.

Production figures in the hosiery industry as reported by the United States Census of Manufactures also tend to show the great increase in the number of full-fashioned employees. These figures are especially enlightening when compared with the small increase in production in seamless mills. Data as to production of full-fashioned hose are not available prior to 1919. Between 1919 and 1923 the production of full-fashioned hosiery increased 48.4 per cent and

83.7 per cent between 1919 and 1925. Production of seamless hosiery increased only 11.8 per cent between 1919 and 1923 and only 16.5 per cent between 1919 and 1925. The value of full-fashioned hosiery, according to the census, increased 94.3 per cent between 1919 and 1923 and 122.7 per cent between 1919 and 1925. The value of seamless hose increased only 3 per cent between 1919 and 1923 and 8.7 per cent between 1919 and 1925.

In addition to the large increase in the number of full-fashioned employees in 1926 over those covered in 1924, it will be observed that average earnings per hour for knitters, full-fashioned, increased from 86.1 cents in 1922 to \$1.345 in 1926, an increase of 56.2 per cent. Seamers, full-fashioned, increased from 39.5 cents in 1922 to 51.5 cents in 1926, an increase of 30.4 per cent, and toppers, full-fashioned, increased from 45 cents in 1922 to 56.3 cents in 1926, an increase of 25.1 per cent. These figures explain to a very great extent the increase in earnings per hour and full-time earnings per week in the hosiery industry.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS, 1926, BY STATES

Average full-time hours per week, average earnings per hour, and average full-time earnings per week are presented in Table 3 for males, for females, and for both sexes combined in the hosiery and the underwear industries for each State covered in the 1926 study.

Average full-time hours per week for males in the hosiery industry in 1926 range from 48.5 for the 215 in New Hampshire and Vermont combined and the 371 in New Jersey to 57.1 for the 269 in Illinois. The average for males in all States is 52.6 hours per week. The averages for females range from 47.1 hours per week for the 640 in New Jersey to 55.2 for the 1,932 in North Carolina. The average for all females in all States in hosiery is 51.5 hours per week. The averages for all males and females combined range from 47.6 for the 1,011 in New Jersey to 55.2 for the 3,190 in North Carolina. The average for the 30,546 males and females, or the total number covered in 1926, is 51.9 hours per week.

Average earnings per hour for males in the hosiery industry range from 28.6 cents for the 255 in Alabama and Louisiana combined to \$1.268 for the 371 in New Jersey. The average for all males in all States is 67.5 cents per hour. The averages for females range from 19.2 cents per hour for the 906 in Alabama and Louisiana to 52.1 cents for the 677 in New York. The average for all females in the hosiery industry is 35.8 cents per hour. The averages for all males and females combined range from 21.5 cents per hour for the 1,161 in Alabama and Louisiana to 79.7 cents per hour for the 1,011 in New Jersey. The average for all males and females combined, in all States, in the hosiery industry is 47.2 cents per hour.

Average full-time earnings per week in the hosiery industry for males range from \$15.70 for the 255 in Alabama and Louisiana to \$61.50 for the 371 in New Jersey. The average for all males in all States is \$35.51 per week. The averages for females in the hosiery industry range from \$10.56 for the 906 in Alabama and Louisiana to \$25.53 for the 677 in New York. The average for all females in all States is \$18.44 per week. The averages for all males and females combined, or for the industry, range from \$11.83 for the 1,161 in

Alabama and Louisiana to \$37.94 for the 1,011 in New Jersey. The average for all employees in all States, or for the industry, is \$24.50 per week.

The averages for males, for females, and for both sexes combined, in underwear and in both industries combined may be read in like manner.

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

HOSIERY					
State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Males					
Alabama and Louisiana.....	4	255	54.9	\$0.286	\$15.70
Georgia.....	7	467	55.0	.348	19.14
Illinois.....	6	269	57.1	.412	23.53
Indiana.....	2	462	50.3	.713	35.86
Massachusetts.....	3	321	48.7	.449	21.87
Michigan.....	3	34	53.3	.563	30.01
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	6	215	48.5	.495	24.01
New Jersey.....	4	371	48.5	1.268	61.50
New York.....	4	323	49.3	1.172	57.78
North Carolina.....	15	1,258	55.0	.404	22.22
Ohio.....	3	41	51.4	.586	30.12
Pennsylvania.....	23	4,146	52.4	.829	43.44
Rhode Island.....	3	38	51.8	.453	23.47
Tennessee.....	14	1,091	54.7	.377	20.62
Virginia.....	3	165	52.8	.347	18.32
Wisconsin.....	5	789	50.3	.858	43.16
Total.....	105	10,250	52.6	.675	35.51
Females					
Alabama and Louisiana.....	4	906	55.0	\$0.192	\$10.56
Georgia.....	7	1,222	55.0	.229	12.60
Illinois.....	6	701	53.9	.284	15.31
Indiana.....	2	642	49.5	.415	20.54
Massachusetts.....	3	688	48.0	.323	15.50
Michigan.....	3	272	50.4	.352	17.74
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	6	541	48.3	.355	17.15
New Jersey.....	4	640	47.1	.506	23.83
New York.....	4	677	49.0	.521	25.53
North Carolina.....	15	1,332	55.2	.276	15.24
Ohio.....	3	174	49.9	.330	16.47
Pennsylvania.....	23	6,825	50.2	.442	22.19
Rhode Island.....	3	198	51.5	.319	16.43
Tennessee.....	14	2,572	54.0	.249	13.45
Virginia.....	3	652	52.1	.216	11.06
Wisconsin.....	5	1,654	49.4	.434	21.44
Total.....	105	20,296	51.5	.358	18.44
Males and Females					
Alabama and Louisiana.....	4	1,161	55.0	\$0.215	\$11.83
Georgia.....	7	1,689	55.0	.264	14.52
Illinois.....	6	970	54.8	.324	17.76
Indiana.....	2	1,104	49.9	.542	27.05
Massachusetts.....	3	1,009	48.2	.367	17.69
Michigan.....	3	306	50.7	.378	19.16
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	6	756	48.4	.400	19.36
New Jersey.....	4	1,011	47.6	.797	37.94
New York.....	4	1,005	49.1	.748	36.73
North Carolina.....	15	3,190	55.2	.328	18.11
Ohio.....	3	215	50.2	.382	19.18
Pennsylvania.....	23	10,971	51.0	.598	30.50
Rhode Island.....	3	236	51.6	.345	17.80
Tennessee.....	14	3,663	54.2	.290	15.72
Virginia.....	3	817	52.2	.246	12.84
Wisconsin.....	5	2,443	49.7	.580	28.83
Total.....	105	30,546	51.9	.472	24.50

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

UNDERWEAR

State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Males					
Connecticut.....	4	73	51.1	\$0.500	\$25.55
Georgia.....	2	28	58.0	.229	13.28
Illinois.....	3	67	48.9	.526	25.72
Indiana.....	2	112	50.2	.500	25.10
Massachusetts.....	4	271	48.3	.566	27.34
Michigan.....	4	57	51.7	.477	24.66
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	198	50.1	.517	25.90
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	146	49.6	.482	23.91
New York.....	29	1,260	50.8	.480	24.33
Ohio.....	3	98	51.8	.431	22.33
Pennsylvania.....	22	306	52.5	.448	23.52
Rhode Island.....	2	48	50.8	.475	24.13
Tennessee.....	3	196	55.1	.375	20.66
Total.....	85	2,860	51.0	.477	24.33
Females					
Connecticut.....	4	364	51.3	\$0.361	\$18.52
Georgia.....	2	121	56.7	.189	10.72
Illinois.....	3	185	45.8	.453	20.75
Indiana.....	2	494	47.6	.355	16.90
Massachusetts.....	4	1,386	48.0	.405	19.44
Michigan.....	4	668	51.8	.294	15.23
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	970	48.5	.413	20.03
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	634	49.4	.354	17.49
New York.....	29	4,111	49.8	.357	17.78
Ohio.....	3	373	49.5	.344	17.03
Pennsylvania.....	22	1,844	51.9	.326	16.92
Rhode Island.....	2	387	51.2	.360	18.43
Tennessee.....	3	661	54.1	.266	14.39
Total.....	85	12,188	50.1	.352	17.64
Males and Females					
Connecticut.....	4	437	51.3	\$0.386	\$19.89
Georgia.....	2	149	56.9	.197	11.21
Illinois.....	3	282	46.6	.476	22.18
Indiana.....	2	596	48.1	.368	18.87
Massachusetts.....	4	1,657	48.1	.434	20.89
Michigan.....	4	725	51.8	.309	16.01
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	1,168	48.8	.433	21.13
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	780	49.4	.381	18.82
New York.....	29	5,371	50.0	.390	19.50
Ohio.....	3	471	50.0	.364	18.02
Pennsylvania.....	22	2,150	52.0	.347	18.04
Rhode Island.....	2	435	51.1	.375	19.16
Tennessee.....	3	857	54.3	.268	15.91
Total.....	85	15,048	50.3	.378	19.01

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

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Males					
Alabama and Louisiana.....	4	255	54.9	\$0.286	\$15.70
Connecticut.....	4	73	51.1	.500	25.55
Georgia.....	9	495	55.1	.341	18.79
Illinois.....	9	336	55.5	.434	24.09
Indiana.....	4	574	50.3	.669	33.65
Massachusetts.....	7	592	48.5	.499	24.20
Michigan.....	7	91	52.3	.510	26.67
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	9	987	50.3	.788	39.64
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	9	361	48.9	.490	23.96
New Jersey.....	4	371	48.5	1.268	61.50
New York.....	33	1,588	50.5	.622	31.41
North Carolina.....	15	1,258	55.0	.404	22.22
Ohio.....	6	139	51.7	.475	24.56
Pennsylvania.....	45	4,452	52.4	.803	42.08
Rhode Island.....	5	86	51.2	.465	23.81
Tennessee.....	17	1,237	54.8	.377	20.66
Virginia.....	3	165	52.8	.347	18.32
Total.....	190	13,110	52.2	.633	33.04
Females					
Alabama and Louisiana.....	4	906	55.0	\$0.192	\$10.56
Connecticut.....	4	364	51.3	.261	18.52
Georgia.....	9	1,343	55.1	.225	12.40
Illinois.....	9	886	52.2	.316	16.50
Indiana.....	4	1,126	48.7	.390	18.99
Massachusetts.....	7	2,074	48.0	.376	18.05
Michigan.....	7	940	51.4	.311	15.99
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	9	2,624	49.1	.427	20.97
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	9	1,175	48.9	.355	17.36
New Jersey.....	4	640	47.1	.506	23.83
New York.....	33	4,788	49.7	.381	18.94
North Carolina.....	15	1,932	55.2	.276	15.24
Ohio.....	6	547	49.6	.339	16.81
Pennsylvania.....	45	8,669	50.6	.418	21.15
Rhode Island.....	5	585	51.3	.346	17.75
Tennessee.....	17	3,233	54.0	.252	13.61
Virginia.....	3	652	52.1	.216	11.25
Total.....	190	32,484	51.0	.356	18.16
Males and Females					
Alabama and Louisiana.....	4	1,161	55.0	\$0.215	\$11.83
Connecticut.....	4	437	51.3	.286	19.90
Georgia.....	9	1,838	55.1	.258	14.22
Illinois.....	9	1,222	53.1	.352	18.69
Indiana.....	4	1,700	48.2	.489	24.06
Massachusetts.....	7	2,666	48.1	.407	19.68
Michigan.....	7	1,031	51.5	.330	17.00
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	9	3,611	49.4	.535	26.33
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	9	1,536	48.9	.390	19.07
New Jersey.....	4	1,011	47.6	.797	37.94
New York.....	33	6,376	49.5	.448	22.36
North Carolina.....	15	3,190	55.2	.328	18.11
Ohio.....	6	686	50.0	.370	18.50
Pennsylvania.....	45	13,121	51.2	.560	28.67
Rhode Island.....	5	671	51.3	.364	18.67
Tennessee.....	17	4,520	54.2	.291	15.77
Virginia.....	3	817	52.2	.246	12.84
Total.....	190	45,594	51.3	.443	22.73

AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED EARNINGS PER HOUR, 1926

Average and classified earnings per hour are presented in Table 4 for boarders, knitters (transfer), loopers, and menders for each of the specified years from 1913 to 1926, and for knitters, footers, full-fashioned, and for knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, in the hosiery industry for 1926. These figures are also presented for knitters, web or tube, and for seamers for each of the specified years from 1913 to 1926, for folders for 1924 and 1926, and for buttonhole makers and pressers for 1926 only. These occupations are the most important in the hosiery and the underwear industries.

The figures in the hosiery industry are only for males in 2 occupations, only for females in 2, and for both sexes in 2. The 4,521 males in these occupations represent 44 per cent of the total number of males and the 8,656 females represent 43 per cent of the total number of females in the hosiery industry in 1926. The figures in the underwear industry are for males and females in 2 occupations and only for females in 3 occupations. The 485 males in these occupations represent 17 per cent of the total number of males and the 3,715 females represent approximately 30 per cent of the total number of females in the underwear industry in 1926. Employees in these occupations are also classified by average earnings per hour and by States in Table B, pages 45 to 50; by average full-time hours per week in Table 5 and in Table C, pages 51 to 54; by number of days on which employees worked in one week in Table 6; by number of hours worked in one week in Table D, pages 55 to 60; and by earnings in one week in Table E, pages 61 to 66.

The classification made is a percentage distribution of the employees in each occupation by average earnings per hour.

The classified average earnings per hour in the occupations in hosiery for which figures are shown for the specified years show that more than 60 per cent of the boarders, male; more than 95 per cent of the knitters, transfer, female; loopers, female; and menders, female, earned under 25 cents per hour in 1913 and 1914, as compared with less than 20 per cent of the boarders, 45 per cent of the transfer knitters and the loopers, and 30 per cent of the menders who earned less than 25 cents per hour in any of the years from 1919 to 1926.

The 1913, 1914, 1922, and 1924 figures for menders are for hosiery and underwear combined and may be compared one year with another but not with those for 1926, which are for hosiery only. No data are shown for menders for 1919 because in that year the figures included menders, inspectors, and folders.

In 1913, 67 per cent of the boarders, male, earned less than 25 cents per hour compared with 63 per cent in 1914, approximately 9 per cent in 1919, 16 per cent in 1922, 5 per cent in 1924, and 15 per cent in 1926. Average earnings per hour for boarders, male, increased from 21.9 cents in 1913 to a maximum of 53.1 cents in 1924, and then dropped to 48.1 cents in 1926. The figures in the table for the occupations in underwear may be read in the same manner as have those in hosiery.

TABLE 4.—Average and classified earnings per hour of employees in 11 specified occupations, 1913 to 1926, by sex and year

HOSIERY

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	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	14								
	1914	46	1,206	.230	2	2		8	9	11	26	19	19								
	1919	29	760	.450			1	1	1	1	5	7	7	25		21		22	14		
	1922	41	933	.462	2	1		1	2	2	7	7	7	20		19		14	12		
	1924	49	1,118	.531	(⁹)	(⁹)		1	1	(⁹)	3	4	8		10	11	12	17	12		
	1926	82	1,598	.481	(⁹)	(⁹)		1	2	3	9	8	9		11	10	9	14	8		
Female -----	1926	32	483	.479		1		1	3	3	5	7	3		5	7	8	8	18		
Knitters, footers, full fashioned:																					
Male -----	1926	27	696	1.511										(⁹)	(⁹)	1	(⁹)	1	2		
Knitters, leggers, full fashioned:																					
Male -----	1926	28	1,897	1.286							(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	1	1	1	2	3	3		
Knitters, transfer:																					
Male -----	1926	27	330	.336	3	2	4	2	3	4	14	15	18	11	8	7	6	3	2		
Female -----	1913	36	2,905	.149	11	14	19	17	17	10	11	1	(⁹)								
	1914	37	2,800	.159	13	13	16	16	14	13	13	22	(⁹)								
	1919	21	1,095	.272			3	3	5	7	25	22	(⁹)					1	(⁹)		
	1922	46	2,143	.295	2	2	4	4	5	6	17	15	(⁹)								
	1924	55	2,939	.344	1	1	3	4	4	4	13	12	12	13	11	9	9	9	2		
	1926	72	3,058	.298	3	3	4	4	6	6	14	13	12	11	9	7	5	1	(⁹)		
Loopers:																					
Female -----	1913	49	2,542	.150	14	16	17	15	14	10	12	2	1								
	1914	49	2,626	.157	15	13	13	13	12	12	17	4	1								
	1919	29	1,499	.296			4	5	6	18	18	18	(⁹)								
	1922	63	2,194	.327	1	1	2	2	4	5	15	14	(⁹)								
	1924	80	2,832	.394	(⁹)	1	2	2	3	3	10	10	12	14	13	11	10	7	3		
	1926	101	3,753	.371	2	1	2	3	4	4	12	12	12	11	9	7	11	6	3		
Menders:																					
Female -----	1913	39	1,174	.142	14	20	23	14	11	7	10	1	(⁹)								
	1914	39	1,176	.149	11	13	17	17	17	10	11	1	(⁹)								
	1922	59	1,084	.328	1	1	2	2	2	4	14	19	(⁹)								
	1924	126	1,598	.367	(⁹)	2	1	1	3	3	12	17	12	12	9	9	8	2	1		
	1926	98	1,362	.389	1	2	3	3	3	3	12	9	11	10	9	9	15	5	4		

UNDERWEAR

Buttonhole makers:																				
Female.....	1926	73	364	\$0.354	(⁹)	1	1	2	4	10	14	18	16	15	10	8	3			
Folders: ⁸																				
Female.....	1924	118	1,116	.346	(⁹)	1	2	3	3	14	14	16	15	12	9	8	2	(⁹)	(⁹)	
	1926	61	463	.365		(⁹)	1	2	2	9	15	17	19	13	8	10	3	(¹)	(¹)	1
Knitters, web or tube:																				
Male.....	1913	22	250	.249	2	2	2	5	5	6	31	25	¹ 22							
	1914	35	386	.229	3	4	6	6	4	9	29	27	¹ 12							
	1919	18	200	.407							4	8	³ 39							
	1922	41	399	.448					1	(⁹)	4	9	² 20							
	1924	55	454	.528						1	2	3	5	5	14	8	29	23	6	4
	1926	67	393	.534						(⁹)	1	2	5	9	12	9	31	20	7	4
Female.....	1926	47	275	.379				1	1		7	11	20	20	19	9	9	2	(⁹)	(⁹)
Pressers:																				
Male.....	1926	38	92	.455							8	12	11	22	12	25	4	1		5
Female.....	1926	50	236	.346	(⁹)					2	13	14	31	13	9	7	10	1		
Seamers:																				
Female.....	1913	29	1,561	.176	5	9	13	14	15	14	22	7	¹ 2							
	1914	29	1,589	.183	5	7	10	14	15	14	25	8	¹ 3							
	1922	50	2,192	.325	(⁹)	(⁹)	1	1	3	4	15	17	³ 35							
	1924	67	2,200	.372	(⁹)	(⁹)	1	1	2	2	9	13	15	16	15	11	10	3	1	(⁹)
	1926	84	2,377	.374	(⁹)	(⁹)	1	2	1	2	10	13	15	15	15	11	12	3	1	(⁹)

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.

AVERAGE AND CLASSIFIED EARNINGS

FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, 1913 TO 1926

The regular or normal hours of a hosiery or underwear establishment are the hours when the establishment is working its recognized standard of hours as established by the regular time of beginning or of quitting work less the regular time off duty for eating, and with no overtime and no loss of time for any cause.

Table 5 shows the per cent of employees in each of 6 specified occupations in hosiery and of 5 in underwear at each group of full-time hours per week for each of the specified years from 1913 to 1926 for which data are shown.

Reading the figures for boarders, male, in hosiery in explanation of the table it is seen that the full-time hours of only 1 per cent of the total number of males covered in 1913 and of only 7 per cent of those covered in 1914 were under 54 per week. Average full-time hours for boarders, male, decreased from 55.8 per week in 1913 to 51.3 in 1922, when the full-time hours of 6 per cent were "under 48" per week; of 27 per cent were "48"; and of 26 per cent were "over 48 and under 54." The average increased from 51.3 per week in 1922 to 51.9 in 1924, and to 53.4 in 1926, when the full-time hours of 2 per cent were "under 48"; of 11 per cent were "48"; and of 29 per cent were "over 48 and under 54" per week.

TABLE 5.—Average and classified full-time hours per week of employees in 11 specified occupations, 1913 to 1926, 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	48	Over 48, under 54	54	Over 54, under 57	57, under 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	5	---
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	---	---
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned:												
Male.....	1926	27	696	51.0	7	35	27	5	25	---	---	(1)
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned:												
Male.....	1926	28	1,897	51.1	7	34	31	3	19	---	6	1
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	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	4
Female.....	1913	37	2,905	56.0	(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	---

¹ Less than 1 per cent.

TABLE 5.—Average and classified full-time hours per week of employees in 11 specified occupations, 1913 to 1926, by sex and year—Continued

HOSIERY—Continued

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	48	Over 48, under 54	54	Over 54, under 57	57, under 60	60	Over 60
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	
Menders:¹												
Female.....	1913	39	1,174	56.0		1	2	20	42	22	13	
	1914	39	1,170	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)	

UNDERWEAR

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		
Folders:²												
Female.....	1924	118	1,116	50.8	5	28	40	11	16		(1)	
	1926	61	463	50.4	3	34	36	16	10			
Knitters, web or tube:												
Male.....	1913	22	250	55.4				56	22	13	4	4
	1914	35	386	55.7				50	25	10	11	4
	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	2
	1926	67	393	52.0	2	35	27	13	10	3	7	3
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			
Pressers:⁴												
Male.....	1913	39	202	56.0				31	39	12	18	
	1914	49	214	55.6			5	36	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	(1)		
	1924	69	190	51.0	3	29	36	17	12	1	3	
	1926	38	92	50.3	2	41	32	14	9	2		
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	4			
	1926	50	236	50.3	3	33	36	27	(1)			
Seamers:												
Female.....	1913	29	1,561	54.5	(1)			81	10	9	(1)	
	1914	29	1,569	54.1	(1)			90	10	6		
	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		

¹ Less than 1 per cent.

² Tabulated as "Menders, hosiery and underwear," 1913 to 1924.

³ Tabulated as "Folders, hosiery and underwear" in 1924.

⁴ Tabulated as "Pressers, hosiery and underwear," males, 1913 to 1924; females, 1919 to 1924.

DAYS ON WHICH EMPLOYEES WORKED, 1926

Table 6 shows for 6 of the most important occupations in the hosiery industry and for 5 in the underwear industry average and specified number of days on which employees worked in one week in 1926.

Days on which employees worked means the number of calendar days or parts of days on which an employee did any work. In compiling this table any part of a day was counted as a day.

The 1,598 male boarders of the 82 hosiery establishments covered in 1926 worked an average of 5.4 days in one week. Twenty, or 1 per cent of them, worked on 1 day only; 30, or 2 per cent, worked on 2 days; 45, or 3 per cent, worked on 3 days; 95, or 6 per cent, worked on 4 days; 388, or 24 per cent, worked on 5 days; and 1,020, or 64 per cent, worked on 6 days.

TABLE 6.—Number and per cent of employees in 11 specified occupations who worked each specified number of days in one week, 1926, by sex

Occupation and sex	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average days worked by employees in one week	Number of employees in occupation who in one week worked—						Per cent of employees in occupation who in one week worked—					
				1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
				day	days	days	days	days	days	day	days	days	days	days	days
HOSIERY															
Boarders:															
Male.....	82	1,598	5.4	20	30	45	95	388	1020	1	2	3	6	24	64
Female.....	32	483	5.5	3	10	14	35	84	337	1	2	3	7	17	70
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned:															
Male.....	27	696	5.8	2	2	3	9	71	609	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	10	88
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned:															
Male.....	28	1,897	5.7	6	6	30	38	341	1476	(1)	(1)	2	2	18	78
Knitters, transfer:															
Male.....	27	330	4.9	14	12	24	35	104	141	4	4	7	11	32	43
Female.....	72	3,058	5.3	60	63	119	195	837	1784	2	2	4	6	27	58
Loopers:															
Female.....	101	3,753	5.3	32	87	184	290	1056	2104	1	2	5	8	28	56
Menders:															
Female.....	98	1,362	5.4	19	33	37	89	277	907	1	2	3	7	20	67
UNDERWEAR															
Buttonhole makers:															
Female.....	73	364	5.4	---	3	12	44	96	209	---	1	3	12	26	57
Folders:															
Female.....	61	463	5.2	3	9	26	59	115	251	1	2	6	13	25	54
Knitters, web or tube:															
Male.....	67	393	5.5	---	2	4	43	91	253	---	1	1	11	23	64
Female.....	47	275	5.5	2	---	12	25	53	183	1	---	4	9	19	67
Pressers:															
Male.....	38	92	5.5	2	---	2	7	14	67	2	---	2	8	15	73
Female.....	50	236	5.4	1	6	14	15	45	155	(1)	3	6	6	19	66
Seamers:															
Female.....	84	2,377	5.2	10	44	131	335	618	1239	(1)	2	6	14	26	52

¹ Less than 1 per cent.

OVERTIME

Overtime in a hosiery or an underwear establishment is any time worked in excess of the regular standard of hours per day or per week as established by a fixed time of beginning work in the morning and of quitting in the afternoon less the regular time off duty for lunch or dinner.

Table 7 shows that 18 of the 105 hosiery establishments and 5 of the 85 underwear establishments covered in 1926 paid all or part of their employees extra for overtime.

Eighty-seven hosiery and 80 underwear establishments paid all employees the same rate for overtime as for regular working time.

In the hosiery industry $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the regular rate was paid to all employees of 6 establishments, to all time workers of 2, to the male time workers of 1, to the male time workers of 1 for any time worked in excess of 50 hours per week, to the male time workers of 1 after 55 hours per week, and to all male time and piece workers except knitters, full-fashioned, of 1 establishment.

One and one-quarter times the regular rate was paid to all employees of 1 establishment and to the time workers of another after one hour's work over the regular basic hours per day.

The knitters in 1 establishment were paid 10 cents extra per hour for any time worked before the established time of beginning work on any day.

All employees in 1 establishment were paid 35 cents extra per day for any time worked after 6.30 p. m.

The inspectors in 1 establishment were paid 5 cents per hour extra for overtime.

The time workers in 1 establishment were paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the regular rate, and knitters, footers, full-fashioned, and knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, were paid \$1 per day extra for overtime.

In the underwear industry $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the regular rate was paid to all employees of 1 establishment and to the time workers of 2 establishments. One and one-quarter times the regular rate was paid to all employees of 1 establishment, and $1\frac{17}{100}$ times the regular rate was paid to all the employees in the dye and the bleaching departments and $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the regular rate was paid for overtime to all other employees of another establishment.

TABLE 7.—Number of establishments paying extra for overtime, 1926

HOSIERY		
Number of establishments	Employees entitled to pay for overtime	Pay for overtime
6	All.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ times regular rate.
1	do.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ times regular rate.
1	Male time workers.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ times regular rate after 50 hours per week.
1	do.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ times regular rate after 55 hours per week.
2	Time workers.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ times regular rate.
1	Male time workers.....	Do.
1	Knitters.....	10 cents extra per hour for work earlier than the regular time of beginning work on any day.
1	All.....	35 cents extra per day to each employee for any time after 6.30 p. m.
1	Inspectors.....	5 cents per hour for overtime.
1	Male time workers.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ times regular rate.
1	Male piece workers, except knitters, full-fashioned.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ times regular or basic hourly rate when working as time or day workers.
1	Time workers.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ times regular rate—only paid after one hour's work over basic hours per day.
1	Time workers.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ times regular rate.
1	Knitters, full-fashioned.....	\$1 per day for overtime.
UNDERWEAR		
1	All.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ times regular rate.
2	do.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ times regular rate.
1	Time workers.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ times regular rate.
1	All except dye and bleaching departments.....	Do.
1	Dye and bleaching departments.....	$1\frac{17}{100}$ times regular rate.

BONUS SYSTEMS, 1926

A bonus system in a hosiery or an underwear establishment means that the earnings of the employees at the time or piece rates will, when the employees fulfill certain conditions such as attendance, efficiency, production, or service, be increased by the addition of a specified amount or percentage. Example: An establishment pays each wage earner who works full time during a pay period a bonus of 5 per cent of his earnings. An employee in this establishment who worked full time and earned at his time rate \$40 was paid \$42, including a bonus of \$2.

Attendance bonus.—In the hosiery industry 7 of the 105 establishments covered in 1926 paid an attendance bonus to certain wage earners. One of them also paid to certain other employees an efficiency bonus and to still another group a production bonus, and 3 also paid a production bonus. Example: One establishment paid a bonus of 15 per cent of earnings during pay period to each night machine fixer who worked full time during the pay period, 10 per cent of earnings to each knitter and winder who worked full time at night during pay period, and 10 per cent of earnings to each boarder who did not lose more than one day during the pay period.

Efficiency bonus.—Twelve hosiery establishments paid an efficiency bonus to certain wage earners. Four of them also paid to certain employees a production bonus; 1 also paid to certain other employees an attendance bonus and to still another group a production bonus; and 1 also paid to certain employees a production bonus and to still another group a service bonus. The efficiency bonus in 5 of the 12 establishments was a percentage of the earnings and in 7 a specified amount for various production units, with a specified minimum of defective work. When defects exceed the fixed minimum there is no bonus. Penalties were assessed in 3 establishments when imperfections exceeded an established standard. Machine fixers in several establishments were paid an efficiency bonus based on minimum amount of defective work on machines repaired by them.

Production bonus.—Fourteen hosiery establishments paid a production bonus to certain employees. Four of them also paid to certain other employees an efficiency bonus; 1 also paid to certain other employees an attendance bonus and to still another group an efficiency bonus; 3 also paid to certain other employees an attendance bonus; 1 also paid to certain other employees an efficiency bonus and also to another group a service bonus; and 1 also paid to certain other employees a service bonus.

Service bonus.—Three hosiery establishments paid a service bonus. One of these also paid to certain other employees a production bonus, and 1 also paid to certain other employees an efficiency bonus and also to another group a production bonus. The service bonus was paid at the end of the year by 2 establishments and weekly by 1 establishment.

All or part of the employees in 4 establishments in the underwear industry were paid their earnings at time or piece rates and also paid an attendance bonus. Certain employees in 3 establishments were paid an efficiency bonus and in 2 were also paid a production bonus.

TIME WORKERS AND PIECE WORKERS, 1926

The wage data presented in the various tables of this report are for both time workers and piece workers. A "time worker" is one who is paid by the hour, day, or week, and a "piece worker" is one who is paid a piece rate, the unit of pay being a specified operation or group of operations on stockings or underwear. Complete data for piece workers of establishments in which the time worked by piece workers is not ordinarily of record on pay rolls or time-clock cards were obtained by arrangements with the establishments to keep a special day-by-day record of the time worked by such employees for a one-week pay period.

Table 8 shows for 6 representative occupations in the hosiery industry and for 5 in the underwear industry the number of time workers and of piece workers in each State during the 1926 weekly pay period for which data are presented.

The proportion or percentage of piece workers in the 6 specified occupations in the hosiery industry ranges by States from 65.9 per cent for Ohio to 100 per cent for Rhode Island. The percentage of piece workers for New Hampshire and Vermont combined is 82.4 per cent. The percentage for the other 13 States, including Minnesota and Wisconsin combined, ranges from 91.7 for Michigan to 98.7 for Illinois and North Carolina.

The percentage of piece workers in the 6 specified occupations in the hosiery industry ranges from 72 per cent for menders, to 99.7 for knitters, footers, full-fashioned. The 382 menders who are time workers represent 62.5 per cent of the 611 time workers in the 6 specified occupations in the hosiery industry, and the percentage of piece workers in this occupation by States ranges from 11.1 per cent for Ohio to 100 per cent for Rhode Island.

Male piece workers in the 6 specified occupations in the hosiery industry represent 98.4 per cent of all males in these occupations, and female piece workers represent 93.8 per cent of all females.

The percentage of piece workers in the 5 specified occupations in the underwear industry ranges from 64.4 for those in Connecticut to 96.6 per cent for those in Tennessee. The 50 piece workers in Illinois represent 74.6 per cent of the total number in the 5 specified occupations in that State in 1926.

The percentage of piece workers by occupations ranges from 58.2 for female and 59 for male knitters, web or tube, to 98.1 per cent for buttonhole makers and for seamers. The 161 male and 115 female time workers in the occupation of knitters, web or tube, represent 56.4 per cent of the 489 time workers in the 5 specified occupations in the underwear industry in 1926. The piece workers in the 5 occupations represent 88.4 per cent of the total number of employees in the 5 occupations. Excluding knitters, web or tube, the piece workers represent 94 per cent of the total number in these occupations. Male piece workers in these 5 occupations represent 60 per cent of the total number of males, and female piece workers represent 92 per cent of the total number of females.

TABLE 8.—Number of time workers and piece workers in 11 specified occupations during the period covered by this study, 1926, by State and sex

HOSIERY

State, occupation, and sex	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Number of time workers	Piece workers	
				Number	Per cent
Alabama and Louisiana:					
Boarders, male.....	3	67	12	55	82.1
Boarders, female.....	1	33	2	31	93.9
Knitters, transfer, male.....	2	27	.....	27	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female.....	3	297	1	296	99.7
Loopers, female.....	4	121	12	103	90.1
Menders, female.....	4	27	16	11	40.7
Total.....	4	572	43	529	92.5
Georgia:					
Boarders, male.....	7	125	3	122	97.6
Boarders, female.....	1	19	.....	19	100.0
Knitters, transfer, male.....	3	15	.....	15	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female.....	7	302	5	297	98.3
Loopers, female.....	7	295	4	291	98.6
Menders, female.....	6	40	12	28	70.0
Total.....	7	796	24	772	97.0
Illinois:					
Boarders, male.....	4	48	.....	48	100.0
Boarders, female.....	4	20	1	19	95.0
Knitters, transfer, female.....	3	85	.....	85	100.0
Loopers, female.....	5	162	1	161	99.4
Menders, female.....	5	63	3	60	95.2
Total.....	6	378	5	373	98.7
Indiana:					
Boarders, male.....	2	65	.....	65	100.0
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male.....	1	27	.....	27	100.0
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male.....	1	85	.....	85	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female.....	1	34	.....	34	100.0
Loopers, female.....	2	115	1	114	99.1
Menders, female.....	2	78	30	48	61.5
Total.....	2	404	31	373	92.3
Massachusetts:					
Boarders, male.....	2	49	2	47	95.9
Boarders, female.....	3	25	.....	25	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female.....	2	102	.....	102	100.0
Loopers, female.....	3	128	.....	128	100.0
Menders, female.....	3	36	5	31	86.1
Total.....	3	340	7	333	97.9
Michigan:					
Boarders, male.....	2	5	.....	5	100.0
Boarders, female.....	2	11	1	10	90.9
Knitters, transfer, male.....	2	6	.....	6	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female.....	3	61	4	57	93.4
Loopers, female.....	2	25	.....	25	100.0
Menders, female.....	3	12	5	7	58.3
Total.....	3	120	10	110	91.7
Minnesota and Wisconsin:					
Boarders, male.....	5	102	1	101	99.0
Boarders, female.....	4	125	.....	125	100.0
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male.....	3	65	.....	65	100.0
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male.....	3	239	1	238	99.6
Knitters, transfer, male.....	2	18	.....	18	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female.....	5	136	27	109	80.1
Loopers, female.....	5	256	8	248	96.9
Menders, female.....	5	174	26	148	85.1
Total.....	5	1,115	63	1,052	94.3
New Hampshire and Vermont:					
Boarders, male.....	6	56	7	49	87.5
Knitters, transfer, male.....	1	4	.....	4	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female.....	6	122	38	84	68.9
Loopers, female.....	6	127	.....	127	100.0
Menders, female.....	4	67	17	50	74.6
Total.....	6	376	66	310	82.4

TABLE 8.—Number of time workers and piece workers in 11 specified occupations during the period covered by this study, 1926, 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
New Jersey:					
Boarders, male	1	12		12	100.0
Boarders, female	3	48		48	100.0
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male	4	64		64	100.0
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male	4	216		216	100.0
Loopers, female	4	102		102	100.0
Menders, female	4	70	29	41	58.6
Total	4	512	29	483	94.3
New York:					
Boarders, male	1	4		4	100.0
Boarders, female	3	44		44	100.0
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male	4	58		58	100.0
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male	4	171	2	169	98.8
Loopers, female	4	81		81	100.0
Menders, female	3	81	7	74	91.4
Total	4	439	9	430	97.9
North Carolina:					
Boarders, male	13	372		372	100.0
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male	2	25		25	100.0
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male	2	90		96	100.0
Knitters, transfer, male	6	79		79	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female	10	293		293	100.0
Loopers, female	14	566		566	109.0
Menders, female	13	80	20	60	75.0
Total	15	1,605	20	1,485	98.7
Ohio:					
Boarders, male	2	12	6	6	50.0
Boarders, female	1	2		2	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female	3	65	20	45	69.2
Loopers, female	3	26		26	100.0
Menders, female	3	18	16	2	11.1
Total	3	123	42	81	65.9
Pennsylvania:					
Boarders, male	16	363	5	358	98.6
Boarders, female	7	106	21	85	80.2
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male	13	457	2	455	99.6
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male	14	1,096	5	1,091	99.5
Knitters, transfer, male	2	6		6	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female	12	671	3	668	99.6
Loopers, female	22	1,015	2	1,013	99.8
Menders, female	23	372	99	273	73.4
Total	23	4,086	137	3,949	96.6
Rhode Island:					
Boarders, male	3	10		10	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female	3	62		62	100.0
Loopers, female	3	37		37	100.0
Menders, female	3	14		14	100.0
Total	3	123		123	100.0
Tennessee:					
Boarders, male	12	264	17	247	93.6
Boarders, female	2	41		41	100.0
Knitters, transfer, male	7	135	4	131	97.0
Knitters, transfer, female	11	637	5	632	99.2
Loopers, female	14	553		553	100.0
Menders, female	14	187	76	111	59.4
Total	14	1,817	102	1,715	94.4

TABLE 8.—Number of time workers and piece workers in 11 specified occupations during the period covered by this study, 1926, 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
Virginia:					
Boarders, male.....	3	44		44	100.0
Boarders, female.....	1	9		9	100.0
Knitters, transfer, male.....	2	40		40	100.0
Knitters, transfer, female.....	3	191	2	189	99.0
Loopers, female.....	3	144		144	100.0
Menders, female.....	3	43	21	22	51.2
Total.....	3	471	23	448	95.1
All States:					
Boarders, male.....	82	1,598	53	1,545	96.7
Boarders, female.....	32	483	25	458	94.8
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male.....	27	696	2	694	99.7
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male.....	28	1,897	8	1,889	99.6
Knitters, transfer, male.....	27	330	8	322	97.6
Knitters, transfer, female.....	72	3,058	105	2,953	96.6
Loopers, female.....	101	3,753	28	3,725	99.3
Menders, female.....	98	1,362	382	980	72.0
Total.....	105	13,177	611	12,566	95.4

UNDERWEAR

Connecticut:					
Buttonhole makers, female.....	4	7	1	6	85.7
Folders, female.....	3	8	7	1	12.5
Knitters, web or tube, male.....	2	2			
Knitters, web or tube, female.....	4	22	13	9	40.9
Pressers, male.....	2	3		3	100.0
Pressers, female.....	2	4	4		
Seamers, female.....	4	44	5	39	88.6
Total.....	4	90	32	58	64.4
Georgia:					
Buttonhole makers, female.....	2	4		4	100.0
Folders, female.....	1	4		4	100.0
Knitters, web or tube, male.....	2	5	2	3	60.0
Pressers, male.....	1	1		1	100.0
Pressers, female.....	1	1	1		
Seamers, female.....	2	36		36	100.0
Total.....	2	51	3	48	94.1
Illinois:					
Buttonhole makers, female.....	3	7		7	100.0
Folders, female.....	2	10		10	100.0
Knitters, web or tube, male.....	3	5	6		
Knitters, web or tube, female.....	1	5	5		
Pressers, male.....	1	1	1		
Pressers, female.....	1	2	2		
Seamers, female.....	3	36	3	33	91.7
Total.....	3	67	17	50	74.6
Indiana:					
Buttonhole makers, female.....	2	16		16	100.0
Folders, female.....	2	17	4	13	76.5
Knitters, web or tube, male.....	2	15	8	7	46.7
Knitters, web or tube, female.....	2	14	10	4	28.6
Pressers, male.....	2	2	1	1	50.0
Pressers, female.....	2	15	2	13	86.7
Seamers, female.....	2	108	5	103	95.4
Total.....	2	187	30	157	84.0

TABLE 8.—Number of time workers and piece workers in 11 specified occupations during the period covered by this study, 1926, 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.....	3	21	-----	21	100.0
Folders, female.....	3	45	-----	45	100.0
Knitters, web or tube, male.....	3	37	-----	37	100.0
Knitters, web or tube, female.....	3	34	17	17	50.0
Pressers, male.....	2	5	1	4	80.0
Pressers, female.....	3	34	-----	34	100.0
Seamers, female.....	4	209	-----	209	100.0
Total.....	4	385	18	367	95.3
Michigan:					
Buttonhole makers, female.....	3	13	-----	13	100.0
Folders, female.....	1	4	1	3	75.0
Knitters, web or tube, male.....	3	7	1	6	85.7
Knitters, web or tube, female.....	3	27	4	23	85.2
Pressers, female.....	3	36	8	28	77.8
Seamers, female.....	4	127	8	119	93.7
Total.....	4	214	22	192	89.7
Minnesota and Wisconsin:					
Buttonhole makers, female.....	4	32	-----	32	100.0
Folders, female.....	2	14	-----	14	100.0
Knitters, web or tube, male.....	3	16	-----	16	100.0
Knitters, web or tube, female.....	4	35	2	33	94.3
Pressers, female.....	4	36	12	24	66.7
Seamers, female.....	4	181	-----	181	100.0
Total.....	4	314	14	300	95.5
New Hampshire and Vermont:					
Buttonhole makers, female.....	3	24	-----	24	100.0
Folders, female.....	3	19	5	14	73.7
Knitters, web or tube, male.....	2	33	29	4	12.1
Knitters, web or tube, female.....	1	9	-----	9	100.0
Pressers, male.....	2	14	1	13	92.9
Pressers, female.....	2	7	-----	7	100.0
Seamers, female.....	3	114	-----	114	100.0
Total.....	3	220	35	185	84.1
New York:					
Buttonhole makers, female.....	28	139	2	137	98.6
Folders, female.....	27	161	40	121	75.2
Knitters, web or tube, male.....	22	159	52	107	67.3
Knitters, web or tube, female.....	10	38	13	25	65.8
Pressers, male.....	21	54	21	33	61.1
Pressers, female.....	11	36	8	28	77.8
Seamers, female.....	28	895	7	888	99.2
Total.....	29	1,482	143	1,339	90.4
Ohio:					
Buttonhole makers, female.....	3	16	1	15	93.8
Folders, female.....	3	20	1	19	95.0
Knitters, web or tube, male.....	2	11	8	3	27.3
Knitters, web or tube, female.....	3	17	15	2	11.8
Pressers, male.....	1	2	-----	2	100.0
Pressers, female.....	3	8	1	7	87.5
Seamers, female.....	3	77	3	74	96.1
Total.....	3	151	29	122	80.8
Pennsylvania:					
Buttonhole makers, female.....	13	50	3	47	94.0
Folders, female.....	9	81	11	70	86.4
Knitters, web or tube, male.....	18	61	40	21	34.4
Knitters, web or tube, female.....	14	60	22	38	63.3
Pressers, male.....	5	9	8	1	11.1
Pressers, female.....	14	39	18	21	53.8
Seamers, female.....	22	374	11	363	97.1
Total.....	22	674	113	561	83.2

TABLE 8.—Number of time workers and piece workers in 11 specified occupations during the period covered by this study, 1926, 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
Rhode Island:					
Buttonhole makers, female.....	2	7		7	100.0
Folders, female.....	2	24		24	100.0
Knitters, web or tube, male.....	2	11	11		
Knitters, web or tube, female.....	2	14	14		
Pressers, female.....	2	14		14	100.0
Seamers, female.....	2	58		58	100.0
Total.....	2	128	25	103	80.5
Tennessee:					
Buttonhole makers, female.....	3	28		28	100.0
Folders, female.....	3	56		56	100.0
Knitters, web or tube, male.....	3	30	2	28	93.3
Pressers, male.....	1	1		1	100.0
Pressers, female.....	2	4	2	2	50.0
Seamers, female.....	3	118	4	114	96.6
Total.....	3	237	8	229	96.6
All States:					
Buttonhole makers, female.....	73	364	7	357	98.1
Folders, female.....	61	463	69	394	85.1
Knitters, web or tube, male.....	67	393	161	232	59.0
Knitters, web or tube, female.....	47	275	115	160	58.2
Pressers, male.....	38	92	33	59	64.1
Pressers, female.....	50	236	58	178	75.4
Seamers, female.....	84	2,377	46	2,331	98.1
Total.....	85	4,200	489	3,711	88.4

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS, 1922 TO 1926

The index numbers in Table 9 represent the trend in the volume of employment and in the amount of the pay rolls in the "hosiery and knit goods" industry in the United States by months and years from July, 1922, to December, 1926.

The numbers in the table are as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in monthly reports on "Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries." In computing the numbers the monthly figures and average for each of the years from 1923 to 1926 were used, with the average employment and average pay rolls for 1923 taken as the base or 100 per cent.

While the numbers are for "hosiery and knit goods" and the figures in the other tables in this report are for "hosiery and underwear," it is believed that the numbers accurately represent the trend in employment and in pay rolls in hosiery and underwear, because data for these two industries constitute the great majority of the statistical material included by the United States Census of Manufactures under "Knit goods."

Employment as shown in the table decreased by years from an index of 100 in 1923 to 90.7 in 1924, increased to 98.1 in 1925, and then dropped to an index of 97.9 in 1926. July, 1924, with an index of 77 was lower, and April, 1923, with an index of 103.1, was higher in employment than any other month since July, 1922.

The amount of pay rolls decreased by years from an index of 100 in 1923 to 90.9 in 1924, increased to 105.6 in 1925, and to an index of 109.6 in 1926. July, 1924, with an index of 68.6 was lower, and March, 1926, with an index of 115, was higher in amount of pay rolls than any other month since July, 1922.

One of the significant factors shown by the table is the increased difference between the indexes for employment and the indexes for pay rolls, especially since the latter part of 1924. Employment increased from an index of 89.2 in November, 1924, to 102.2 in November, 1925, an increase of nearly 15 per cent, and then dropped to 98.8 in November, 1926. Pay rolls increased from an index of 92 in November, 1924, to 114.2 in November, 1925, an increase of about 24 per cent, and then dropped to an index of 113.9 in November, 1926.

TABLE 9.—Index numbers of employment and of pay-roll totals, July, 1922, to December, 1926, by months and years

[Average for 1923=100]

Month	Index numbers of—									
	Employment					Pay-roll totals				
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
January.....		99.7	97.7	92.4	100.6		92.1	97.8	96.4	108.2
February.....		100.9	99.1	96.5	101.6		98.1	103.0	104.1	114.4
March.....		102.5	100.3	98.4	101.7		103.0	103.6	107.5	115.0
April.....		103.1	98.6	98.9	100.2		105.7	101.3	104.8	111.1
May.....		103.0	94.6	98.4	98.4		107.8	94.9	106.4	111.2
June.....		101.8	90.0	97.6	97.1		104.1	87.3	103.1	108.0
July.....	95.7	97.8	77.0	96.0	91.2	83.5	94.0	68.6	98.7	98.1
August.....	99.8	98.2	79.8	96.3	93.6	89.9	95.0	75.1	103.9	104.4
September.....	96.6	97.2	83.9	98.1	95.0	85.5	96.7	80.2	101.8	103.7
October.....	98.7	98.2	86.8	101.1	98.0	92.4	100.2	88.5	112.2	113.7
November.....	99.1	99.2	89.2	102.2	98.8	95.0	101.4	92.0	114.2	113.9
December.....	99.9	98.4	91.2	101.6	98.8	95.2	103.0	98.0	114.3	113.6
Average.....		100.0	90.7	98.1	97.9		100.0	90.9	105.6	109.6

IMPORTANCE OF KNIT-GOODS INDUSTRY, 1849 TO 1925

The figures used in compiling Table 10 were taken from the reports of the United States Census of Manufactures. They show the growth of the knit-goods industry since 1849 and of hosiery and underwear between 1923 and 1925. Until 1923 data are for "all classes" of "knit goods" combined. In 1923 and 1925 the Census of Manufactures in its reports divided knit goods into four parts, two of them covering hosiery and underwear.

Data are presented in the table for the entire "knit goods" industry or for "all classes," including hosiery, and underwear for each of the years from 1849 to 1925 and also for hosiery and for underwear separately for 1923 and 1925. This is done in order that comparisons of like data may be made one year with another.

According to Table 10 the number of knit-goods establishments increased from 85 in 1849 to 1,987 in 1925, and capital increased from \$545,000 in 1849 to \$516,458,000 in 1919, the last year in which this item was reported. The cost of materials increased

from \$415,000 in 1849 to \$484,020,000 in 1923 and then dropped to \$453,926,000 in 1925, and the value of products increased from \$1,028,000 in 1849 to \$848,177,000 in 1923 and then dropped to \$809,960,000 in 1925. In 1925 the average number of wage earners was 186,668, or approximately eighty times the number in 1849. The amount paid to wage earners increased from \$360,000 in 1849 to \$168,683,000 in 1925. Average yearly earnings of wage earners increased from \$155 in 1849 to \$904 in 1925.

Between 1923 and 1925 there has been a decided decrease in the number of hosiery and underwear establishments. This decrease, however, is not reflected in the average number of wage earners. The number of hosiery establishments decreased from 721 in 1923 to 683 in 1925, or 5.3 per cent, and the number of wage earners in the industry increased from 96,957 in 1923 to 103,930 in 1925, an increase of 7.2 per cent. The number of underwear establishments decreased from 326 in 1923 to 298 in 1925, a decrease of 8.6 per cent, and the number of wage earners decreased from 48,552 in 1923 to 48,328 in 1925, or less than one-half of 1 per cent.

In the hosiery industry the amount paid to wage earners increased 18.6 per cent. Average yearly earnings of wage earners increased 10.7 per cent. In the underwear industry the increase in the amount paid to wage earners was negligible, or only one-half of 1 per cent, and average yearly earnings increased only 1 per cent.

TABLE 10.—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 establishments	Capital (in thousands)	Cost of materials (in thousands)	Value of all products (in thousands)	Average number of wage earners	Amount paid to wage earners (in thousands)	Average yearly earnings of wage earners
1849	All classes	85	\$545	\$415	\$1,028	2,325	\$360	\$155
1850	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
1880	do	824	50,686	35,950	67,447	59,774	16,614	273
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	104,692	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	(¹)	360,458	634,074	161,880	132,190	817
	do	2,323	(¹)	484,020	848,177	194,244	168,272	866
1923	Hosiery	721	(¹)	222,411	390,273	96,957	78,762	812
	Underwear	326	(¹)	106,760	182,355	48,552	30,932	822
	All classes	1,087	(¹)	453,926	809,960	186,668	168,683	904
1925	Hosiery	683	(¹)	228,142	421,180	103,930	98,383	899
	Underwear	298	(¹)	110,773	188,570	48,328	40,145	831

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.

EXPLANATION OF SCOPE AND METHOD

The averages for each occupation in the tables in this report were computed from the combined data of time workers and piece workers. The majority of the employees in hosiery and underwear are paid piece rates. The earnings of all piece workers and of all persons working at time rates 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.

Figures relative to wages and hours are shown separately for the most important occupations in the two industries, or 17 in hosiery and 16 in underwear. Data are shown only for males in 4 of the 17 occupations in hosiery, only for females in 8, and for both sexes in 5. Data are shown only for males in 1 occupation in the underwear industry, only for females in 8, and for both sexes in 7 occupations. The occupations 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 (footers), full-fashioned.	Cutters, power.
Knitters (leggers), full-fashioned.	Finishers.
Knitters, helpers, full-fashioned.	Folders.
Knitters, "lady hose" or string work.	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.
Toppers, full-fashioned.	Seamers.
Welters.	Winders.
Winders.	

All employees not included in any of the selected occupations are shown under the miscellaneous group of "other employees."

The report includes data for establishments whose product consists entirely or chiefly of hosiery or of underwear. In selecting establishments from which to obtain data for the report the bureau endeavored to represent all States in which the manufacture of hosiery or underwear is of material importance. The importance of the industry in a State was determined by the number of wage earners in each industry in the State as reported by the Census of Manufactures for 1923, the latest year for which census figures are available.

In hosiery, in the 18 States included, data were obtained from 105 establishments and for 30,546 wage earners, or approximately 32 per

cent of the total number in the hosiery industry in 1923. In underwear, in the 15 States included, data were taken from 85 establishments and for 15,048 wage earners, or approximately 31 per cent of the total number of wage earners in the underwear industry in 1923.

The number of establishments from which data have been obtained during the period, 1907 to 1926, has varied as follows:

Year	Number
1907-1910.....	15
1911-1912.....	62
1913.....	69
1914.....	82
1919.....	51
1922.....	107
1924.....	143
1926 { Hosiery.....	105
{ Underwear.....	85

In order not to reveal the identity of any individual establishment it was necessary in hosiery to combine data for establishments in Alabama and Louisiana and for those in New Hampshire and Vermont, and in underwear to combine data for establishments in Minnesota and Wisconsin and for those in New Hampshire and Vermont.

Data for a few large establishments are for only a part of the total number of employees for such establishments, as the inclusion of the total number of employees in these large establishments would have tended to impair the representative character of the averages for the States in which such establishments were located.

In 1922 and 1924 data were shown for inspectors, male, and folders, male. As the great majority of the wage earners in these occupations are female and the number of males in them is becoming less at each subsequent study, data for males in these occupations are included with the miscellaneous group of "other employees." Pressers, press hands, and pairers, male, in the hosiery industry were so few in number that they were also included with "other employees."

The census figures for the past several years in the hosiery and underwear industry indicate a trend toward the South. The last two censuses for which data are available, 1921 and 1923, show an increase of 11.7 per cent in the number of employees in 5 New England States, 16.8 per cent in the North Central States, 16.1 per cent in the North Atlantic States, and 35.9 per cent in the 5 Southern States. It was, therefore, necessary greatly to enlarge the scope of the work in number of wage earners in the South in order that the 1926 figures be representative of the conditions in that section and in the country as a whole.

Another change in the hosiery industry has affected not only the proportion of wage earners in the various States but also the kind and type of worker in some of the States. This is the tremendous increase since the war in the production of full-fashioned hosiery. According to the Census of Manufactures, 7,566,741 dozen pairs of full-fashioned hose were produced in 1919 and 13,899,973 dozen pairs were produced in 1925, or an increase of 83.7 per cent. Between 1919 and 1925 the production of seamless hose increased only 16.5 per cent. Full-fashioned hose increased in value from \$66,539,105 in 1919 to \$148,151,061 in 1925, or an increase of 122.7 per cent. The value of seamless hose increased from \$242,123,272 in 1919 to \$263,215,331 in 1925, or an increase of only 8.7 per cent. Based on

these figures, it is seen that it was necessary to increase materially the number of full-fashioned hosiery employees as compared with the increase for seamless employees.

Table 11 shows the number of wage earners in the hosiery industry and in the underwear industry in each State in 1923, as reported by the Census of Manufactures, and the number of establishments and wage earners covered in the 1926 study:

TABLE 11.—Number of wage earners in 1923 as reported by the United States Census of Manufactures and the number of establishments and of wage earners for which 1926 data are presented in the report, by States

State	Number of wage earners reported in 1923 census		Hosiery		Underwear	
	Hosiery	Underwear	Establishments	Wage earners	Establishments	Wage earners
Alabama.....	(1)	(1)	4	1,161		
Louisiana.....	(1)	(1)				
Connecticut.....	210	1,562			4	437
Georgia.....	5,116	(1)	7	1,689	2	149
Illinois.....	3,424	(1)	6	970	3	252
Indiana.....	3,326	(1)	2	1,104	2	596
Massachusetts.....	3,572	4,951	3	1,009	4	1,657
Michigan.....	1,075	(1)	3	306	4	725
Minnesota.....	(1)	(1)	5	2,443	4	1,168
Wisconsin.....	8,165	866				
New Hampshire.....	2,124	(1)	6	756	3	780
Vermont.....	(1)	1,048				
New Jersey.....	3,273	(1)	4	1,011		
New York.....	1,767	19,048	4	1,005	29	5,371
North Carolina.....	9,702	2,201	15	3,190		
Ohio.....	605	(1)	3	215	3	471
Pennsylvania.....	33,860	7,406	23	10,971	22	2,150
Rhode Island.....	939	(1)	3	236	2	435
Tennessee.....	10,987	2,810	14	3,663	3	857
Virginia.....	(1)	(1)	3	817		
Total.....	96,957	48,552	105	30,546	85	15,048

¹ Not reported separately by the census.

² This total includes items not reported above and employees in still other States not listed.

GENERAL TABLES

In addition to the text tables already shown five general tables are presented. In these tables the presentation of separate data for hosiery and underwear is continued.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, per cent of full time worked, and average earnings per hour, 1926, by occupation, sex, and State.

TABLE B.—Average and classified earnings per hour in 11 specified occupations, 1926, by sex and State.

TABLE C.—Average and classified full-time hours per week in 11 specified occupations, 1926, by sex and State.

TABLE D.—Average and classified hours actually worked in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1926, by sex and State.

TABLE E.—Average and classified actual earnings in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1926, by sex and State.

A study of Table A shows, first of all, the average number of days on which employees worked in one week. This average is secured by adding together the days worked by each employee in a given

occupation and dividing this amount by the number of employees in the said occupation.

Average full-time hours per week, average hours actually worked in one week, and per cent of full time worked are shown in juxtaposition. The presentation of these averages in parallel columns is for the purpose of comparing the regular hours during which it was possible for employees in an occupation to work with the hours actually worked. The first of the three columns dealing with hours shows the possible hours for work under normal conditions, while the second shows the hours actually worked during one week, by all the employees in that occupation. The third column shows the percentage that the hours actually worked were of the full-time hours. The last three columns of this table show the average earnings per hour and the average full-time earnings per week in comparison with the average actual earnings in one week.

Average full-time earnings per week are hypothetical earnings based on the theory that if all employees worked full time these figures would represent the earnings they would make and are obtained by multiplying the average earnings per hour by the average full-time hours.

Tables B, C, D, and E are limited to 11 specified occupations, six in hosiery and five in underwear. These 11 occupations are used in the tables as being representative or typical of the two industries.

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, per cent of full time worked, and average earnings per hour, 1926, by occupation, sex, and State

HOSIERY

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
Boards, male:									
Alabama and Louisiana.....	3	67	5.8	54.4	49.9	91.7	\$0.266	\$14.47	\$13.26
Georgia.....	7	125	5.6	55.1	49.6	90.0	.318	17.52	15.75
Illinois.....	4	48	5.4	56.3	45.2	80.3	.343	19.31	15.50
Indiana.....	2	65	5.6	49.7	45.2	90.9	.629	31.26	28.43
Massachusetts.....	2	49	5.6	46.0	47.5	103.3	.450	20.20	21.35
Michigan.....	2	5	5.6	50.2	47.3	94.2	.672	33.73	31.77
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	6	56	5.1	48.5	43.8	90.3	.513	24.88	22.44
North Carolina.....	13	372	5.3	55.4	49.1	88.6	.385	21.33	18.91
Ohio.....	2	12	5.2	50.0	44.2	88.4	.404	20.20	17.87
Pennsylvania.....	16	363	5.3	53.6	47.6	88.8	.745	39.93	35.51
Rhode Island.....	3	10	6.0	51.0	49.2	96.5	.480	24.48	23.64
Tennessee.....	12	264	5.2	54.1	46.7	86.3	.356	19.26	16.61
Virginia.....	3	44	5.4	53.0	46.3	87.4	.320	16.96	14.78
Wisconsin.....	5	102	5.6	50.2	47.4	94.4	.578	29.02	27.40
Other States.....	2	16	5.8	46.5	43.6	93.8	.755	35.11	32.89
All States.....	82	1,598	5.4	53.4	47.7	89.3	.481	25.69	22.93
Boards, female:									
Illinois.....	4	20	5.9	53.1	49.6	93.4	.251	13.33	12.48
Massachusetts.....	3	25	5.4	48.0	40.7	84.8	.357	17.14	14.56
Michigan.....	2	11	6.0	51.1	43.6	85.3	.507	25.91	22.09
New Jersey.....	3	48	5.9	47.8	46.1	96.4	.570	27.25	26.32
New York.....	3	44	5.8	48.0	46.1	96.0	.635	30.48	29.26
Pennsylvania.....	7	106	5.4	47.9	43.5	90.8	.621	29.75	27.02
Tennessee.....	2	41	5.0	53.8	43.6	81.0	.293	15.76	12.79
Wisconsin.....	4	125	5.6	49.7	43.3	87.1	.529	26.29	22.90
Other States.....	4	63	5.1	54.5	43.7	80.2	.194	10.57	8.49
All States.....	32	483	5.5	50.0	44.1	88.2	.479	23.95	21.10

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, per cent of full time worked, and average earnings per hour, 1926, 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
Folders, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana	4	37	5.5	54.1	46.1	85.2	\$0.211	\$11.42	\$9.75
Georgia	7	61	5.6	54.3	48.6	88.7	.193	10.58	9.36
Illinois	2	17	5.5	58.3	44.3	76.0	.267	15.57	11.83
Indiana	2	77	5.8	49.2	46.6	94.7	.362	17.81	16.87
Massachusetts	2	18	5.6	48.0	44.8	93.3	.440	21.12	19.63
New Hampshire and Vermont	5	19	5.4	48.3	46.6	96.5	.375	19.11	17.46
New Jersey	4	47	5.9	48.1	46.5	96.7	.516	24.82	23.98
New York	3	16	6.0	47.9	47.4	99.0	.514	24.62	24.34
North Carolina	12	105	5.5	55.5	51.4	92.6	.296	16.45	15.23
Pennsylvania	18	211	5.4	51.8	45.1	87.1	.432	22.38	19.51
Rhode Island	2	7	5.9	50.6	45.8	90.5	.356	18.01	16.33
Tennessee	13	116	5.7	54.3	49.1	90.4	.262	14.23	12.80
Virginia	3	29	5.9	51.1	48.2	94.3	.248	12.67	11.95
Wisconsin	3	31	5.7	48.5	47.5	97.9	.409	19.84	19.42
Other States	2	12	5.8	50.9	51.1	100.4	.232	11.81	11.87
All States	82	803	5.6	52.2	47.4	90.8	.343	17.90	16.25
Inspectors, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana	4	93	5.2	55.0	45.6	82.9	.158	8.69	7.18
Georgia	7	171	5.4	55.0	47.6	86.5	.207	11.39	9.85
Illinois	6	138	5.7	54.1	48.4	89.5	.272	14.72	13.15
Indiana	2	75	5.5	49.7	47.4	95.4	.394	19.58	18.67
Massachusetts	3	37	4.9	48.0	38.6	80.4	.301	14.45	11.64
Michigan	3	55	5.7	50.9	48.7	95.7	.276	14.05	13.48
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	63	4.8	48.3	40.8	84.5	.347	16.76	14.15
New Jersey	3	22	6.0	48.0	47.5	99.0	.422	20.26	20.05
New York	4	89	5.5	49.1	44.3	90.2	.393	19.30	17.39
North Carolina	14	295	5.3	55.3	48.8	88.2	.238	13.16	11.58
Ohio	3	14	5.4	49.9	43.7	87.6	.309	15.42	13.51
Pennsylvania	21	461	5.6	50.9	47.9	94.1	.367	18.68	17.61
Rhode Island	3	14	5.3	51.4	38.2	74.3	.270	13.88	10.32
Tennessee	14	328	5.1	54.1	42.0	77.6	.231	12.50	9.70
Virginia	3	61	5.6	52.6	46.7	88.8	.206	10.84	9.62
Wisconsin	4	72	5.8	49.6	43.0	86.7	.471	23.36	20.29
All States	100	1,988	5.4	52.6	46.1	87.6	.292	15.33	13.44
Knitters, transfer, male:									
Alabama and Louisiana	2	27	4.9	55.1	41.4	75.1	.192	10.58	7.94
Georgia	3	15	4.9	54.7	41.7	76.2	.252	13.78	10.54
Michigan	2	6	5.2	58.8	58.8	100.0	.537	31.55	31.55
North Carolina	6	79	4.5	55.2	42.1	76.3	.375	20.70	15.80
Pennsylvania	2	6	5.8	53.4	54.7	102.4	.509	27.18	27.83
Tennessee	7	135	4.8	54.3	46.4	85.5	.274	14.88	12.69
Virginia	2	40	5.8	51.4	52.7	102.5	.378	19.43	19.91
Wisconsin	2	18	4.7	52.3	47.0	89.9	.570	29.81	26.77
Other States	1	4	6.0	48.0	67.9	141.5	.583	27.98	39.55
All States	27	330	4.9	54.1	46.2	85.4	.336	18.18	15.54
Knitters, transfer, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana	3	297	5.1	55.3	44.7	80.8	.197	10.89	8.83
Georgia	7	302	5.2	55.0	46.4	84.4	.212	11.66	9.81
Illinois	3	85	4.8	51.6	40.1	77.7	.267	13.78	10.72
Massachusetts	2	102	5.3	48.0	44.2	92.1	.297	14.26	13.14
Michigan	3	61	5.7	50.6	49.1	97.0	.394	19.94	19.33
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	122	5.0	48.0	44.6	92.9	.368	17.66	16.43
North Carolina	10	293	5.2	55.8	47.3	84.8	.263	14.68	12.44
Ohio	3	65	5.3	49.9	43.9	88.0	.333	16.62	14.59
Pennsylvania	12	671	5.5	50.8	47.2	92.9	.425	21.59	20.06
Rhode Island	3	62	5.5	50.8	44.7	88.0	.318	16.15	14.21
Tennessee	11	637	5.2	53.9	46.6	86.5	.236	12.72	11.01
Virginia	3	191	5.6	51.4	46.4	90.3	.228	11.62	10.46
Wisconsin	5	136	5.7	49.6	46.8	94.4	.417	20.68	19.53
Other States	1	34	5.3	49.5	43.3	87.5	.325	16.09	14.05
All States	72	3,058	5.3	52.5	46.1	87.8	.298	15.65	13.77

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, per cent of full time worked, and average earnings per hour, 1926, 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
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male:									
New Jersey.....	4	64	6.0	47.3	47.5	100.4	\$1.656	\$78.33	\$78.65
New York.....	4	53	5.8	49.3	47.1	95.5	1.549	76.37	73.01
North Carolina.....	2	25	5.2	46.4	45.8	98.7	.747	34.66	34.26
Pennsylvania.....	13	457	5.9	52.3	50.3	96.2	1.541	80.59	77.57
Wisconsin.....	3	65	5.8	49.7	47.6	95.8	1.522	75.64	72.52
Other States.....	1	27	5.9	49.5	48.8	98.6	1.210	59.90	59.10
All States.....	27	696	5.8	51.0	49.3	96.7	1.511	77.06	74.54
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male:									
New Jersey.....	4	216	5.8	48.9	47.7	97.5	1.427	69.78	68.07
New York.....	4	171	5.9	48.6	49.3	101.4	1.413	68.67	69.76
North Carolina.....	2	90	5.2	47.8	45.9	96.0	.534	25.53	24.51
Pennsylvania.....	14	1,096	5.7	52.5	53.4	101.7	1.313	68.93	70.10
Wisconsin.....	3	239	5.6	50.9	50.3	98.8	1.265	64.39	63.63
Other States.....	1	85	5.5	49.0	47.3	96.5	1.102	54.00	52.14
All States.....	28	1,897	5.7	51.1	51.3	100.4	1.286	65.71	66.05
Knitters, helpers, full-fashioned, male:									
New York.....	3	50	5.7	48.8	47.0	96.3	.367	17.91	17.25
Pennsylvania.....	12	905	5.8	52.1	52.9	101.5	.352	18.34	18.61
Other States.....	1	18	5.3	43.3	44.6	103.0	.531	22.99	23.65
All States.....	16	973	5.8	51.7	52.4	101.4	.355	18.35	18.63
Knitters, "lady hose" or string work, male:									
Alabama and Louisiana.....	2	8	4.8	51.3	44.9	87.5	.324	16.62	14.54
Georgia.....	5	65	5.4	54.4	54.3	99.8	.385	20.94	20.93
Indiana.....	2	43	4.8	49.9	44.0	88.2	.734	36.63	32.28
Massachusetts.....	2	88	5.3	50.1	47.7	95.2	.424	21.24	20.21
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	43	5.8	48.5	54.8	113.0	.496	24.06	27.18
North Carolina.....	8	143	5.3	58.0	56.0	96.6	.402	23.32	22.51
Pennsylvania.....	2	73	4.7	54.0	47.8	88.5	.485	26.19	23.15
Tennessee.....	6	58	3.7	57.2	35.7	62.4	.333	19.05	11.92
Wisconsin.....	3	19	5.3	53.6	53.0	98.9	.731	39.18	38.70
Other States.....	3	24	5.5	64.5	60.1	93.2	.385	24.83	23.13
All States.....	36	564	5.1	54.4	50.3	92.5	.448	24.37	22.5
Knitters, "lady hose" or string work, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana.....	2	11	5.7	52.0	50.7	97.5	.211	10.97	10.69
Pennsylvania.....	7	116	5.4	50.4	43.1	85.5	.483	24.34	20.80
Tennessee.....	5	55	5.5	52.7	48.4	91.8	.287	15.12	13.92
Wisconsin.....	4	52	5.9	49.9	49.0	98.2	.448	22.36	21.93
Other States.....	6	38	5.6	56.1	49.5	88.2	.321	18.01	15.91
All States.....	24	272	5.6	51.6	46.5	90.1	.399	20.59	18.53
Knitters, rib, male:									
Alabama and Louisiana.....	2	22	4.9	55.1	45.6	82.8	.266	14.66	12.14
Georgia.....	5	16	4.8	55.4	43.6	78.7	.248	13.74	10.83
Massachusetts.....	2	4	6.0	48.0	53.4	111.3	.623	29.90	33.23
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	6	13	5.5	48.2	48.5	100.6	.465	22.41	22.55
North Carolina.....	8	20	5.6	56.0	53.1	94.8	.264	14.78	13.98
Pennsylvania.....	3	8	5.9	52.0	52.0	100.0	.586	30.49	30.49
Tennessee.....	10	48	5.6	54.1	53.0	98.0	.365	19.75	19.34
Virginia.....	3	8	5.9	52.8	55.1	104.4	.287	15.15	15.82
Other States.....	4	13	5.8	52.4	53.3	101.7	.522	27.35	27.83
All States.....	43	152	5.5	53.6	50.7	94.6	.365	19.56	18.47

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, per cent of full time worked, and average earnings per hour, 1926, 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
Knitters, rib, female:									
Georgia.....	2	8	5.3	54.0	47.1	87.2	\$0.226	\$12.20	\$10.63
Illinois.....	2	2	6.0	49.2	54.2	110.2	.382	18.79	20.71
Michigan.....	3	5	5.6	51.0	48.0	94.1	.349	17.80	16.75
Ohio.....	3	3	5.7	49.8	48.0	96.4	.306	15.24	14.70
Pennsylvania.....	8	29	5.8	50.2	48.6	96.8	.410	20.58	19.91
Wisconsin.....	5	7	5.7	49.1	46.5	94.7	.480	23.57	22.33
Other States.....	4	22	5.5	53.4	49.2	92.1	.287	15.33	14.11
All States.....	27	76	5.6	51.4	48.5	94.4	.352	18.09	17.08
Loopers, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana.....	4	121	5.5	54.9	48.0	87.4	.230	12.63	11.07
Georgia.....	7	295	5.0	55.3	43.3	78.3	.268	14.82	11.57
Illinois.....	5	162	5.2	55.6	41.5	74.6	.283	15.73	11.75
Indiana.....	2	115	5.3	49.8	44.7	89.8	.485	24.15	21.66
Massachusetts.....	3	128	5.7	48.0	45.9	95.6	.352	16.90	16.15
Michigan.....	2	25	5.9	45.4	43.8	96.5	.518	23.52	22.70
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	6	127	4.9	48.4	41.4	85.5	.365	17.67	15.12
New Jersey.....	4	102	5.5	46.2	42.8	92.6	.521	24.07	22.30
New York.....	4	81	5.4	49.3	43.2	87.6	.537	26.47	23.22
North Carolina.....	14	566	5.4	55.7	49.3	88.5	.283	15.76	13.93
Ohio.....	3	26	5.0	49.9	38.7	77.6	.403	20.11	15.61
Pennsylvania.....	22	1,015	5.5	51.3	44.0	85.8	.478	24.52	21.03
Rhode Island.....	3	37	4.9	51.9	34.7	66.9	.365	18.94	12.70
Tennessee.....	14	553	4.7	54.2	36.8	67.9	.276	14.96	10.16
Virginia.....	3	144	5.3	51.8	45.3	87.5	.226	11.71	10.25
Wisconsin.....	5	256	5.6	49.5	43.5	87.9	.498	24.65	21.65
All States.....	101	3,753	5.3	52.4	43.5	83.0	.371	19.44	16.15
Machine fixers, male:									
Alabama and Louisiana.....	4	33	5.8	55.1	53.9	97.8	.442	24.35	23.81
Georgia.....	7	66	5.6	54.7	55.4	101.3	.537	29.37	29.74
Illinois.....	4	45	5.9	59.7	58.9	98.7	.551	32.89	32.42
Indiana.....	2	37	5.3	49.9	48.1	96.4	1.130	56.39	54.31
Massachusetts.....	3	48	5.3	49.3	48.9	99.2	.668	32.69	32.38
Michigan.....	3	11	6.0	51.7	52.4	101.4	.653	33.76	34.23
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	6	21	5.9	48.6	58.2	119.8	.643	31.25	37.42
New Jersey.....	3	8	6.0	48.6	48.6	100.0	1.296	63.00	63.00
New York.....	4	12	5.9	50.0	50.0	100.0	1.753	87.58	87.58
North Carolina.....	14	122	5.6	56.5	58.1	102.8	.625	35.31	36.31
Ohio.....	2	7	5.7	49.9	47.3	94.8	.839	41.87	39.66
Pennsylvania.....	20	199	5.7	53.1	52.2	98.3	.872	46.30	45.56
Rhode Island.....	3	6	6.0	51.0	54.9	107.6	.723	36.87	39.73
Tennessee.....	14	173	5.5	54.4	52.8	97.1	.566	30.79	29.90
Virginia.....	3	22	6.0	53.4	63.2	118.4	.619	27.71	32.82
Wisconsin.....	5	61	5.9	50.3	52.3	104.0	.941	47.33	40.23
All States.....	97	871	5.7	53.6	53.8	100.4	.713	38.22	38.35
Menders, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana.....	4	27	5.3	54.7	46.3	84.6	.176	9.63	8.17
Georgia.....	6	40	5.7	54.4	46.7	85.8	.238	12.95	11.13
Illinois.....	5	63	5.6	52.5	48.4	92.2	.302	15.86	14.61
Indiana.....	2	78	5.7	49.8	49.0	98.4	.452	22.51	22.13
Massachusetts.....	3	36	3.7	48.0	26.0	54.2	.271	13.01	7.05
Michigan.....	3	12	5.5	51.4	46.6	90.7	.411	21.13	19.19
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	4	67	4.7	48.4	39.0	80.6	.326	15.78	12.73
New Jersey.....	4	70	5.9	46.4	44.2	95.3	.568	26.36	25.14
New York.....	3	81	5.3	47.9	43.5	90.8	.621	29.75	27.00
North Carolina.....	13	80	5.2	55.5	47.6	85.8	.243	13.49	11.54
Ohio.....	3	18	5.3	49.9	44.2	88.6	.275	13.72	12.14
Pennsylvania.....	23	372	5.5	50.0	46.1	92.2	.485	24.25	22.37
Rhode Island.....	3	14	5.0	51.0	35.0	68.6	.375	19.13	13.12
Tennessee.....	14	187	5.2	54.1	45.7	84.5	.216	11.69	9.87
Virginia.....	3	43	5.7	50.6	47.4	93.7	.190	9.61	9.03
Wisconsin.....	5	174	5.8	49.7	47.5	95.6	.430	21.37	20.43
All States.....	98	1,362	5.4	50.8	45.4	89.4	.389	19.76	17.64

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, per cent of full time worked, and average earnings per hour, 1926, 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:									
Alabama and Louisiana.....	4	46	5.6	54.9	47.6	86.7	\$0.216	\$11.86	\$10.28
Georgia.....	6	83	5.5	54.9	47.8	87.1	.210	11.53	10.05
Illinois.....	4	30	5.4	50.3	45.9	91.3	.379	19.06	17.42
Indiana.....	2	52	5.7	49.8	43.9	88.2	.389	19.37	17.09
Massachusetts.....	3	57	5.0	48.0	38.0	79.2	.329	15.79	12.50
Michigan.....	3	26	5.9	51.2	49.7	97.1	.331	19.51	18.93
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	2	11	4.6	48.0	38.8	80.8	.361	17.33	14.01
New York.....	2	35	5.7	50.7	47.7	94.1	.363	18.40	17.29
North Carolina.....	12	179	5.7	55.2	51.8	93.8	.286	15.79	14.82
Ohio.....	2	6	4.5	49.8	39.9	78.1	.431	21.46	16.79
Pennsylvania.....	19	450	5.4	51.0	45.2	88.6	.416	21.37	18.92
Rhode Island.....	2	8	5.1	53.3	31.7	58.7	.456	24.30	14.26
Tennessee.....	11	108	5.4	54.2	45.7	84.3	.301	16.31	13.78
Virginia.....	2	15	5.8	54.2	49.5	91.3	.215	11.65	10.64
Wisconsin.....	5	185	5.8	49.7	47.0	94.6	.411	20.43	19.32
Other States.....	1	12	5.8	44.0	43.0	97.7	.575	25.30	24.73
All States.....	80	1,301	5.5	51.8	46.3	89.4	.358	18.54	16.57
Seamers, full-fashioned, female:									
New Jersey.....	4	81	5.9	46.5	45.0	96.8	.542	25.20	24.38
New York.....	4	93	5.1	49.4	41.7	84.4	.548	27.07	22.85
North Carolina.....	2	26	5.5	55.0	50.6	92.0	.332	18.26	16.77
Pennsylvania.....	14	616	5.5	51.2	47.1	92.0	.524	26.83	24.66
Wisconsin.....	3	66	5.8	49.8	44.0	88.4	.503	25.05	22.17
Other States.....	1	45	5.8	49.2	47.5	96.5	.419	20.61	19.92
All States.....	28	927	5.5	50.5	46.3	91.7	.515	26.01	23.83
Toppers, full-fashioned, female:									
New Jersey.....	4	114	5.9	46.9	46.0	98.1	.553	25.94	25.44
New York.....	4	116	5.6	49.2	44.2	89.8	.631	31.05	27.89
North Carolina.....	2	46	5.5	44.8	46.0	102.7	.455	20.38	20.94
Pennsylvania.....	14	896	5.8	51.3	49.7	96.9	.573	29.39	28.45
Wisconsin.....	3	141	5.8	49.7	47.3	95.2	.507	25.20	23.98
Other States.....	1	59	5.6	49.4	46.0	93.1	.515	25.44	23.73
All States.....	28	1,372	5.7	50.3	48.4	96.2	.563	28.32	27.24
Welters, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana.....	2	6	5.7	52.0	48.9	94.0	.260	13.52	12.71
Georgia.....	3	21	5.6	54.7	50.8	92.9	.269	14.71	13.64
Illinois.....	2	9	5.4	50.0	42.6	85.2	.425	21.25	18.11
Massachusetts.....	3	10	5.2	48.0	40.2	83.8	.332	15.94	13.33
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	2	20	5.3	48.0	44.2	92.1	.425	20.40	18.77
North Carolina.....	5	32	4.8	55.0	45.3	82.4	.268	14.74	12.17
Pennsylvania.....	9	51	5.2	50.9	42.2	82.9	.437	22.24	18.41
Rhode Island.....	2	4	5.5	52.5	30.9	58.9	.433	22.73	13.37
Tennessee.....	5	44	5.7	53.4	48.7	91.2	.249	13.30	12.11
Wisconsin.....	2	4	6.0	49.9	37.2	74.5	.463	23.10	17.22
Other States.....	4	18	5.7	53.6	50.3	93.8	.237	12.70	11.95
All States.....	39	219	5.4	52.2	45.4	87.0	.325	16.97	14.76
Winders, male:									
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	2	12	5.6	49.7	49.5	99.6	.404	20.08	20.00
North Carolina.....	7	17	5.4	60.6	60.5	99.8	.463	28.06	28.04
Pennsylvania.....	2	46	5.0	51.6	47.5	92.1	.426	21.98	20.24
Tennessee.....	3	16	3.8	56.8	36.5	64.3	.216	12.27	7.86
Other States.....	5	23	4.8	52.0	49.4	95.0	.414	21.53	20.47
All States.....	19	114	4.9	53.5	48.5	90.7	.406	21.72	19.69

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, per cent of full time worked, and average earnings per hour, 1926, 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, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana.....	3	17	4.5	53.8	39.1	72.7	\$0.173	\$9.31	\$6.76
Georgia.....	4	46	5.1	54.6	49.4	90.5	.281	15.34	13.89
Illinois.....	3	20	5.6	50.2	43.9	87.5	.336	16.87	14.76
Indiana.....	2	29	5.7	49.8	49.0	98.4	.437	21.76	21.40
Massachusetts.....	3	110	5.6	48.0	44.7	93.1	.361	17.33	16.11
Michigan.....	3	20	5.7	51.2	48.2	94.1	.258	13.21	12.43
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	56	5.2	48.2	43.4	90.0	.315	15.18	13.67
New Jersey.....	4	50	5.7	47.7	45.8	96.0	.466	22.23	21.96
New York.....	4	55	5.9	48.1	47.5	98.8	.490	23.57	23.28
North Carolina.....	10	61	5.8	55.3	53.2	96.2	.388	21.46	20.65
Pennsylvania.....	22	423	5.6	50.8	47.0	92.5	.427	21.69	20.08
Rhode Island.....	3	22	5.6	52.6	48.6	92.4	.294	15.46	14.28
Tennessee.....	10	103	4.9	54.6	42.0	76.9	.226	12.34	9.50
Virginia.....	2	21	5.6	53.3	49.8	93.4	.271	14.44	13.50
Wisconsin.....	4	25	5.7	49.5	47.1	95.2	.382	18.91	18.00
Other States.....	1	6	5.3	50.0	45.1	90.2	.368	18.40	16.57
All States.....	84	1,069	5.5	50.9	46.5	91.4	.378	19.24	17.57
Other employees, male:									
Alabama and Louisiana.....	4	98	5.7	55.5	55.4	99.8	.267	14.82	14.81
Georgia.....	7	180	5.6	55.1	51.2	92.9	.293	16.14	15.01
Illinois.....	6	148	5.9	55.4	51.0	92.1	.398	21.50	19.80
Indiana.....	2	200	5.7	51.3	50.5	98.4	.445	22.83	22.46
Massachusetts.....	3	123	5.5	48.2	48.2	100.0	.361	18.37	18.37
Michigan.....	3	9	6.1	54.5	55.2	101.3	.459	25.07	25.37
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	66	5.3	48.3	48.0	99.4	.439	21.20	21.10
New Jersey.....	4	71	6.0	49.2	49.4	100.4	.523	25.73	25.80
New York.....	3	33	5.9	52.5	54.1	103.0	.387	20.32	20.91
North Carolina.....	15	372	5.6	55.6	52.6	94.6	.300	16.68	15.81
Ohio.....	3	20	5.8	52.9	50.7	95.8	.610	32.27	30.94
Pennsylvania.....	22	993	5.6	51.9	49.5	95.4	.453	23.51	22.42
Rhode Island.....	2	15	5.3	51.6	49.5	95.9	.381	19.66	18.85
Tennessee.....	14	397	5.7	55.1	52.6	95.5	.349	19.23	18.35
Virginia.....	3	51	5.8	53.4	52.9	99.1	.266	14.20	14.09
Wisconsin.....	5	279	5.8	49.7	50.2	101.0	.467	23.21	23.44
All States.....	102	3,055	5.7	52.7	50.8	96.4	.397	20.92	20.15
Other employees, female:									
Alabama and Louisiana.....	4	207	5.1	55.0	44.7	81.3	.169	9.30	7.55
Georgia.....	7	173	5.4	54.9	47.0	85.6	.223	12.24	10.47
Illinois.....	6	130	5.3	54.2	42.6	78.6	.262	14.20	11.13
Indiana.....	2	68	5.8	49.3	48.9	99.2	.301	14.84	14.74
Massachusetts.....	3	163	5.3	48.0	41.6	86.7	.277	13.30	11.52
Michigan.....	3	45	5.6	50.9	45.2	88.8	.314	15.98	14.17
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	56	5.2	48.9	42.7	87.3	.354	17.31	15.13
New Jersey.....	3	94	5.7	48.6	44.1	90.7	.348	16.91	15.33
New York.....	4	67	5.7	49.4	44.8	90.7	.367	18.13	16.46
North Carolina.....	13	249	5.4	55.2	49.2	89.1	.246	13.58	12.11
Ohio.....	3	30	5.5	49.9	46.0	92.2	.276	13.77	12.70
Pennsylvania.....	23	1,403	5.4	47.4	43.7	92.2	.302	14.31	13.21
Rhode Island.....	3	28	5.8	51.9	45.8	88.2	.247	12.82	11.30
Tennessee.....	14	395	5.5	54.0	46.1	85.4	.242	13.07	11.13
Virginia.....	3	125	5.4	53.2	45.9	86.3	.192	10.21	8.80
Wisconsin.....	5	380	5.6	48.6	44.6	91.8	.338	16.43	15.07
All States.....	102	3,613	5.4	50.3	44.8	89.1	.279	14.03	12.51

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, per cent of full time worked, and average earnings per hour, 1926, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

UNDERWEAR									
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:									
Connecticut.....	4	7	5.4	51.3	45.7	89.1	\$0.440	\$22.57	\$20.09
Georgia.....	2	4	6.0	56.6	56.6	100.0	.232	13.15	13.15
Illinois.....	3	7	4.6	45.8	34.4	75.1	.483	22.12	16.62
Indiana.....	2	16	5.4	47.4	41.5	87.6	.322	15.26	13.37
Massachusetts.....	3	21	5.4	48.0	43.3	90.2	.464	22.27	20.10
Michigan.....	3	13	5.6	51.2	47.8	93.4	.347	17.77	16.62
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	32	5.8	48.6	44.4	91.4	.385	18.71	17.12
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	24	5.8	49.5	45.2	91.3	.348	17.23	15.70
New York.....	28	139	5.4	49.8	41.9	84.1	.374	18.63	15.65
Ohio.....	3	16	5.6	49.8	41.7	83.7	.306	15.24	12.79
Pennsylvania.....	13	60	5.0	52.2	40.6	77.8	.303	15.82	12.31
Rhode Island.....	2	7	4.9	52.3	43.0	82.2	.394	20.61	16.95
Tennessee.....	3	28	5.0	54.1	46.1	85.2	.246	13.31	11.36
All States.....	73	364	5.4	50.2	42.9	85.5	.354	17.77	15.16
Button sewers, female:									
Connecticut.....	3	6	5.7	49.8	45.0	90.4	.432	21.51	19.44
Georgia.....	2	5	6.0	58.2	58.2	100.0	.195	11.37	11.37
Illinois.....	3	8	3.3	45.9	24.0	52.3	.498	22.86	11.94
Indiana.....	2	16	5.1	47.8	40.3	84.3	.339	16.20	13.63
Massachusetts.....	4	29	4.7	48.0	38.8	80.8	.405	19.44	15.72
Michigan.....	3	22	5.7	52.3	50.7	96.9	.253	13.23	12.84
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	29	5.7	47.9	42.3	88.3	.375	17.96	15.83
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	26	5.3	49.5	42.6	86.1	.369	18.27	15.73
New York.....	26	134	5.3	50.2	41.9	83.5	.357	17.92	14.96
Ohio.....	3	10	5.6	49.6	35.8	72.2	.407	20.19	14.59
Pennsylvania.....	11	47	5.2	52.9	44.9	84.9	.291	15.39	13.09
Rhode Island.....	2	5	5.8	51.6	49.7	96.3	.309	15.94	15.33
Tennessee.....	3	28	4.9	54.1	44.5	82.3	.251	13.58	11.17
All States.....	69	365	5.3	50.5	42.6	84.4	.338	17.07	14.38
Cutters, hand; layers-up, and markers, male:									
Massachusetts.....	3	23	4.7	48.0	39.7	82.7	.685	32.88	27.23
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	12	5.4	49.8	48.9	98.2	.407	20.27	19.91
New York.....	18	127	5.6	49.4	47.2	95.5	.536	26.48	25.34
Ohio.....	2	7	6.0	51.4	47.4	92.2	.456	23.44	21.62
Pennsylvania.....	7	18	5.7	55.3	52.3	94.6	.421	23.28	22.03
Rhode Island.....	2	4	5.5	51.0	47.1	92.4	.380	19.38	17.92
Tennessee.....	2	14	4.1	54.6	39.8	72.9	.392	21.40	15.63
Other States.....	6	24	5.7	50.3	49.8	99.0	.482	24.24	23.98
All States.....	43	229	5.4	50.3	46.8	93.0	.513	25.80	24.01
Cutters, hand; layers-up, and markers, female:									
Connecticut.....	3	20	5.5	51.7	48.3	93.4	.369	19.08	17.82
Illinois.....	2	2	5.5	46.2	43.8	94.8	.379	17.51	16.59
Indiana.....	2	32	5.8	49.3	47.9	97.2	.347	17.11	16.65
Massachusetts.....	4	73	4.3	48.0	34.0	70.8	.405	19.44	13.78
Michigan.....	4	41	5.8	50.9	50.2	98.6	.313	15.93	15.74
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	3	67	5.4	48.5	43.0	88.7	.445	21.58	19.13
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	2	10	5.8	48.6	49.1	101.0	.358	17.40	17.57
New York.....	5	26	5.6	49.7	44.2	88.9	.352	17.49	15.57
Ohio.....	2	19	5.9	49.4	44.7	90.5	.329	16.25	14.72
Pennsylvania.....	19	95	5.2	52.0	43.4	83.5	.355	18.46	15.42
Rhode Island.....	2	18	4.6	51.3	39.1	76.2	.382	19.60	14.93
Tennessee.....	3	21	4.7	54.1	43.4	80.2	.289	15.63	12.55
Other States.....	1	5	5.4	54.0	49.1	90.9	.280	15.12	13.74
All States.....	52	429	5.2	50.2	43.1	85.9	.367	18.42	15.81

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, per cent of full time worked, and average earnings per hour, 1926, by occupation, sex, and State—Continued

UNDERWEAR—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employ-ees	Average number of days on which employ-ees 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:									
Connecticut.....	4	4	6.0	51.0	50.8	99.6	\$0.652	\$33.25	\$33.11
Illinois.....	2	4	6.0	45.4	47.8	105.3	.606	27.51	28.92
Indiana.....	2	2	6.0	48.5	51.4	106.0	.539	26.14	27.69
Massachusetts.....	2	7	6.0	48.0	53.1	110.6	.813	39.02	43.20
Michigan.....	3	4	6.0	52.0	63.9	122.9	.582	30.26	37.15
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	16	5.9	49.8	48.9	93.2	.533	26.54	26.04
New York.....	23	46	5.7	50.8	48.1	94.7	.525	26.67	25.24
Ohio.....	2	4	6.0	49.5	50.1	101.2	.523	25.74	26.05
Pennsylvania.....	13	21	5.8	52.6	51.0	97.0	.569	29.93	29.04
Rhode Island.....	2	4	5.5	51.0	47.8	93.7	.558	28.46	26.63
Tennessee.....	3	6	5.0	54.0	47.5	88.0	.351	18.95	16.68
Other States.....	2	3	4.7	52.8	40.8	77.3	.338	17.85	13.77
All States.....	61	121	5.7	50.8	49.5	97.4	.550	27.94	27.22
Cutters, power, female:									
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	2	8	5.4	48.0	44.2	92.1	.407	19.54	17.99
Pennsylvania.....	3	5	6.0	51.8	49.4	95.4	.391	20.25	19.28
Other States.....	7	18	5.6	48.6	45.8	94.2	.454	22.06	20.78
All States.....	12	31	5.6	49.0	45.9	93.7	.432	21.17	19.81
Finishers, female:									
Connecticut.....	4	117	5.3	51.4	44.0	85.6	.361	18.56	15.87
Georgia.....	2	41	5.9	57.2	55.9	97.7	.191	10.93	10.69
Illinois.....	3	40	5.0	45.8	39.1	85.4	.471	21.57	18.39
Indiana.....	2	74	5.3	47.3	41.8	88.4	.411	19.44	17.20
Massachusetts.....	4	426	4.6	48.0	37.3	77.7	.401	19.25	14.93
Michigan.....	4	151	5.5	52.5	48.2	91.8	.293	15.38	14.10
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	200	5.6	48.6	43.2	88.9	.429	20.85	18.54
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	223	5.7	49.4	43.5	88.1	.355	17.54	15.44
New York.....	28	1,089	5.3	49.8	41.7	83.7	.374	18.63	15.61
Ohio.....	3	72	5.6	49.0	41.9	85.5	.347	17.00	14.56
Pennsylvania.....	22	523	5.1	52.4	42.9	81.9	.324	16.98	13.89
Rhode Island.....	2	73	4.8	51.8	40.1	77.4	.371	19.22	14.89
Tennessee.....	3	192	5.1	53.9	45.7	84.8	.279	15.04	12.73
All States.....	84	3,221	5.2	50.3	42.3	84.1	.358	18.01	15.15
Folders, female:									
Connecticut.....	3	8	5.4	50.9	45.1	88.6	.344	17.51	15.50
Illinois.....	2	10	5.0	45.2	42.8	94.7	.369	16.68	15.80
Indiana.....	2	17	5.7	48.6	48.0	96.8	.382	18.57	18.33
Massachusetts.....	3	45	5.3	48.0	39.6	82.5	.458	21.98	18.13
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	2	14	5.5	49.7	41.4	83.3	.395	19.63	16.35
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	19	5.9	48.9	48.1	98.4	.375	18.34	18.05
New York.....	27	161	5.5	49.7	42.8	86.1	.380	18.89	16.29
Ohio.....	3	20	5.3	49.5	39.8	79.6	.337	16.68	13.25
Pennsylvania.....	9	81	5.0	51.8	40.2	77.6	.335	17.35	13.47
Rhode Island.....	2	24	4.3	51.5	33.3	64.7	.423	21.78	14.06
Tennessee.....	3	56	4.6	54.4	42.7	78.5	.288	15.67	12.31
Other States.....	2	8	5.9	51.5	49.5	96.1	.248	12.77	12.27
All States.....	61	463	5.2	50.4	41.9	83.1	.365	18.40	15.30
Inspectors, female:									
Connecticut.....	4	28	5.4	51.9	45.8	88.2	.331	17.18	15.17
Illinois.....	3	23	4.9	45.9	33.0	71.9	.363	16.66	11.97
Indiana.....	2	36	5.2	45.7	39.2	85.8	.321	14.67	12.60
Massachusetts.....	4	114	4.6	48.0	35.6	74.2	.391	18.77	13.94
Michigan.....	4	42	5.3	52.1	45.6	87.5	.263	13.70	11.97
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	92	5.7	48.3	45.2	93.6	.413	19.95	18.70
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	70	5.3	49.5	42.6	86.1	.269	13.32	11.49
New York.....	27	384	5.2	49.6	40.9	82.5	.281	13.94	11.49
Ohio.....	3	18	5.8	49.3	43.0	87.2	.304	14.99	13.06
Pennsylvania.....	20	145	5.2	52.5	44.6	85.0	.310	16.28	13.84
Rhode Island.....	2	25	5.2	49.7	42.2	84.9	.297	14.76	12.53
Tennessee.....	3	74	5.0	54.0	44.9	83.1	.211	11.39	9.50
Other States.....	1	5	5.8	54.0	49.7	92.0	.202	10.91	10.01
All States.....	80	1,056	5.2	50.0	41.8	83.6	.306	15.30	12.78

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, per cent of full time worked, and average earnings per hour, 1926, 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
Knitters, cuff and ankle, male:									
Connecticut.....	3	3	6.0	51.7	51.3	99.2	\$0.657	\$33.97	\$33.71
Indiana.....	2	6	5.9	51.2	53.1	113.5	.517	26.47	30.04
Massachusetts.....	3	19	5.5	48.0	45.6	95.0	.622	29.96	28.36
New York.....	14	22	5.8	50.3	50.5	100.4	.568	28.57	28.63
Ohio.....	2	3	6.0	52.7	50.5	95.8	.427	22.50	21.59
Pennsylvania.....	3	4	6.0	49.7	49.1	98.8	.514	25.55	25.20
Tennessee.....	2	3	4.7	54.7	46.0	84.1	.443	24.23	20.37
Other States.....	3	4	5.5	48.4	44.3	91.5	.459	22.22	20.34
All States.....	32	55	5.7	50.2	49.7	99.0	.550	27.61	27.34
Knitters, cuff and ankle, female:									
All States.....	5	6	5.2	50.2	44.1	87.8	.376	18.88	16.57
Knitters, web or tube, male:									
Connecticut.....	2	2	6.0	49.5	50.0	101.0	.404	20.00	20.20
Georgia.....	2	5	6.0	57.2	57.2	100.0	.251	14.34	14.34
Illinois.....	3	6	5.8	48.1	49.7	103.3	.542	26.07	26.94
Indiana.....	2	15	5.3	53.6	53.0	98.9	.529	28.35	28.00
Massachusetts.....	3	37	4.7	49.0	42.3	86.3	.641	31.41	27.07
Michigan.....	3	7	5.7	54.3	59.7	109.9	.431	23.40	25.69
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	3	16	5.6	54.9	56.7	103.3	.520	28.55	29.44
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	2	33	5.8	49.8	49.8	100.0	.524	26.11	26.11
New York.....	22	159	5.6	51.0	50.8	99.6	.597	30.45	30.35
Ohio.....	2	11	5.9	52.2	49.7	95.2	.382	19.94	19.02
Pennsylvania.....	18	61	5.7	54.7	53.8	93.4	.461	25.22	24.84
Rhode Island.....	2	11	5.9	52.4	52.5	100.2	.467	24.47	24.54
Tennessee.....	3	30	5.0	55.0	50.0	90.9	.436	23.98	21.81
All States.....	67	393	5.5	52.0	50.9	97.9	.534	27.77	27.18
Knitters, web or tube, female:									
Connecticut.....	4	22	5.5	51.5	46.1	89.5	.361	18.59	16.63
Indiana.....	2	14	5.5	47.9	45.7	95.4	.441	21.12	20.16
Massachusetts.....	3	34	5.1	48.0	42.7	89.0	.451	21.65	19.26
Michigan.....	3	27	5.7	52.4	51.2	97.7	.388	20.33	19.87
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	35	5.1	48.6	39.8	81.9	.405	19.68	16.11
New York.....	10	38	5.5	49.1	45.7	93.1	.414	20.33	18.93
Ohio.....	3	17	5.6	48.4	46.6	96.3	.291	14.08	13.56
Pennsylvania.....	14	60	5.5	50.7	45.9	90.5	.345	17.49	15.86
Rhode Island.....	2	14	5.9	48.4	47.7	98.6	.344	16.65	16.41
Other States.....	2	14	5.9	48.2	48.6	100.8	.304	14.65	14.76
All States.....	47	275	5.5	49.6	45.5	91.7	.379	18.80	17.24
Machine fixers, male:									
Connecticut.....	4	7	5.9	52.0	50.6	97.3	.702	36.50	35.53
Illinois.....	2	9	5.9	47.0	47.7	101.5	.758	35.63	36.14
Indiana.....	2	12	6.0	48.3	53.9	111.6	.698	33.71	37.67
Massachusetts.....	4	23	5.4	48.0	44.6	92.9	.730	35.04	32.54
Michigan.....	4	15	5.9	51.1	53.2	104.1	.660	33.73	35.10
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	25	6.0	49.8	50.0	100.4	.733	36.60	36.65
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	9	5.9	49.6	49.7	100.2	.733	36.36	36.48
New York.....	29	79	5.9	49.4	51.0	103.2	.761	37.59	38.84
Ohio.....	3	9	6.0	50.4	49.4	98.0	.654	32.96	32.31
Pennsylvania.....	12	24	6.0	51.1	51.4	100.6	.655	33.47	33.64
Rhode Island.....	2	5	6.0	50.4	50.4	100.0	.805	40.57	40.57
Tennessee.....	3	11	5.5	54.4	51.9	95.4	.582	31.66	30.22
Other States.....	1	1	6.0	59.3	59.8	100.8	.502	29.77	30.00
All States.....	73	229	5.9	49.9	50.4	101.0	.717	35.78	36.15

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, per cent of full time worked, and average earnings per hour, 1926, 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
Menders, female:									
Connecticut.....	4	24	5.0	51.6	41.7	80.8	\$0.353	\$18.21	\$14.73
Illinois.....	2	3	4.7	46.0	36.0	78.3	.415	19.09	14.95
Massachusetts.....	4	27	4.7	48.0	37.1	77.3	.389	18.67	14.42
Michigan.....	2	12	5.2	49.7	43.2	86.9	.244	12.13	10.53
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	10	5.4	49.6	44.6	89.9	.276	13.79	12.40
New York.....	23	86	5.5	49.8	44.8	90.0	.301	14.99	13.49
Ohio.....	2	7	5.7	49.7	43.7	87.9	.297	14.76	12.99
Pennsylvania.....	11	31	5.5	51.8	44.6	86.1	.345	17.87	15.39
Rhode Island.....	2	25	5.2	52.3	46.5	88.9	.276	14.43	12.82
Other States.....	4	21	5.5	51.3	47.4	92.4	.271	13.90	12.84
All States.....	57	246	5.3	50.3	43.8	87.1	.311	15.64	13.64
Pressers, male:									
Connecticut.....	2	3	5.7	53.3	47.2	88.6	.636	33.90	30.00
Indiana.....	2	2	6.0	48.5	50.0	103.1	.355	17.22	17.74
Massachusetts.....	2	5	3.6	48.0	30.7	64.0	.389	18.67	11.93
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	2	14	6.0	49.9	47.3	94.8	.412	20.56	19.48
New York.....	21	54	5.5	50.1	45.8	91.4	.481	24.10	22.03
Pennsylvania.....	5	9	6.0	52.2	48.7	93.3	.380	19.84	18.49
Other States.....	4	5	5.2	52.2	45.6	87.4	.424	22.13	19.33
All States.....	28	92	5.5	50.3	45.6	90.7	.455	22.89	20.77
Pressers, female:									
Connecticut.....	2	4	6.0	49.5	49.5	100.0	.429	21.25	21.25
Indiana.....	2	15	5.9	47.6	48.9	102.7	.390	18.56	19.04
Massachusetts.....	3	34	4.3	48.0	33.7	70.2	.366	17.57	12.31
Michigan.....	3	36	5.9	52.9	51.4	97.2	.304	16.08	15.63
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	36	5.4	49.0	43.2	88.2	.241	16.71	14.76
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	2	7	5.6	50.0	46.9	92.0	.398	14.90	13.72
New York.....	11	36	5.5	49.7	43.7	87.9	.398	19.78	17.39
Ohio.....	3	8	5.5	49.8	43.2	86.7	.401	19.97	17.34
Pennsylvania.....	14	39	5.5	52.3	44.5	85.1	.305	15.95	13.56
Rhode Island.....	2	14	4.9	51.9	40.5	78.0	.343	17.80	13.88
Tennessee.....	2	4	6.0	53.3	52.5	98.5	.370	19.72	19.44
Other States.....	2	3	5.7	48.5	47.0	96.9	.306	14.84	14.40
All States.....	50	236	5.4	50.3	44.0	87.5	.346	17.40	15.20
Press hands, male:									
New York.....	10	20	5.5	50.3	47.3	94.0	.391	19.67	18.50
Other States.....	1	2	6.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	.400	20.00	20.00
All States.....	11	22	5.5	50.3	47.6	94.6	.392	19.72	18.63
Press hands, female:									
New York.....	13	76	5.5	49.4	40.5	82.0	.276	13.63	11.21
Pennsylvania.....	2	12	5.0	53.1	41.9	78.9	.225	11.95	9.44
Other States.....	5	30	4.5	48.7	37.1	76.2	.343	16.70	12.73
All States.....	20	118	5.2	49.6	39.8	80.2	.287	14.24	11.42
Seamers, female:									
Connecticut.....	4	44	5.1	50.8	40.2	79.1	.393	19.96	15.80
Georgia.....	2	36	5.8	57.4	54.6	95.1	.191	10.98	10.41
Illinois.....	3	36	5.0	45.7	37.0	81.0	.562	25.68	20.81
Indiana.....	2	108	5.5	47.9	44.0	91.9	.381	18.25	16.77
Massachusetts.....	4	209	4.5	48.0	37.0	77.1	.420	20.16	15.56
Michigan.....	4	127	5.4	51.6	46.8	90.7	.321	16.56	15.03
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	181	5.6	48.7	43.8	89.9	.443	21.57	19.41
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	114	5.6	49.4	42.2	85.4	.401	19.81	16.92
New York.....	28	895	5.3	49.9	41.5	83.2	.278	18.86	15.70
Ohio.....	3	77	5.5	49.7	41.9	84.3	.375	18.64	15.09
Pennsylvania.....	22	374	5.0	52.0	41.7	80.2	.352	18.30	14.68
Rhode Island.....	2	58	4.9	50.9	41.3	81.1	.366	18.63	15.12
Tennessee.....	3	118	4.7	54.3	43.3	79.7	.273	14.82	11.81
All States.....	84	2,377	5.2	50.2	42.0	83.7	.374	18.77	15.67

TABLE A.—Average number of days on which employees worked, average full-time and actual hours and earnings per week, per cent of full time worked, and average earnings per hour, 1926, 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
Hemmers, female:									
Massachusetts.....	4	40	5.1	48.0	41.3	86.0	\$0.430	\$20.64	\$17.77
Michigan.....	3	12	5.4	49.7	46.2	93.0	.307	15.26	14.19
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	2	30	5.4	48.2	42.0	87.1	.416	20.05	17.45
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	2	24	6.0	49.3	44.8	90.9	.366	18.04	16.39
New York.....	19	61	5.4	50.4	42.3	83.9	.339	17.09	14.33
Ohio.....	2	11	5.5	50.0	42.1	84.2	.373	18.65	15.71
Pennsylvania.....	8	30	5.1	51.1	39.2	76.7	.328	16.76	12.86
Other States.....	3	15	5.8	45.1	44.1	97.8	.573	23.14	22.59
All States.....	43	223	5.4	49.2	42.3	86.0	.379	18.65	16.01
Winders, male:									
New York.....	8	21	5.3	56.7	54.1	95.4	.473	26.82	25.59
Pennsylvania.....	2	6	5.3	50.8	45.6	89.8	.342	17.37	15.61
Other States.....	7	11	5.0	56.6	55.6	98.2	.482	27.28	26.80
All States.....	17	38	5.2	55.7	53.2	95.5	.458	25.51	24.36
Winders, female:									
Connecticut.....	4	35	5.1	51.2	43.1	84.2	.336	17.20	14.48
Illinois.....	2	7	5.4	45.9	45.1	98.3	.533	24.46	24.08
Indiana.....	2	33	5.7	48.9	48.8	99.8	.334	16.33	16.32
Massachusetts.....	3	153	5.3	48.0	43.7	91.0	.408	19.58	17.84
Michigan.....	4	46	5.1	52.2	44.7	85.6	.322	16.81	14.39
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	22	5.3	48.8	42.3	86.7	.354	17.28	14.97
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	25	5.5	49.5	45.5	91.9	.458	22.67	20.83
New York.....	25	352	5.5	49.9	45.5	91.2	.428	21.36	19.48
Ohio.....	2	17	5.7	50.0	43.5	87.0	.424	21.20	18.45
Pennsylvania.....	9	75	5.2	50.8	44.0	86.6	.342	17.37	15.06
Rhode Island.....	2	52	5.6	51.5	48.0	93.2	.432	22.25	20.76
Tennessee.....	2	42	3.9	53.7	39.3	73.2	.288	15.47	11.32
All States.....	62	859	5.3	50.0	44.8	89.6	.398	19.90	17.82
Other employees, male:									
Connecticut.....	4	48	5.5	51.0	44.9	88.0	.443	22.59	19.88
Georgia.....	2	17	5.7	57.7	55.1	95.5	.198	11.42	10.91
Illinois.....	3	45	5.8	50.0	49.2	98.4	.471	23.55	23.17
Indiana.....	2	69	5.7	49.9	49.9	100.0	.450	22.44	22.44
Massachusetts.....	4	163	4.8	48.1	41.5	86.3	.494	23.76	20.48
Michigan.....	4	23	5.4	51.9	49.6	95.6	.375	19.46	18.61
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	147	5.9	49.6	50.6	102.0	.479	23.76	24.26
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	60	5.7	49.3	50.3	102.0	.438	21.59	22.06
New York.....	29	732	5.6	51.0	50.3	98.6	.412	21.01	20.72
Ohio.....	3	61	6.0	52.2	51.6	98.9	.400	20.88	20.61
Pennsylvania.....	19	163	5.8	51.7	50.8	98.3	.405	20.94	20.56
Rhode Island.....	2	23	5.7	50.1	51.6	103.0	.411	20.59	21.22
Tennessee.....	3	130	5.1	55.2	50.0	90.6	.341	18.82	17.07
All States.....	82	1,681	5.6	51.0	49.4	96.9	.420	21.42	20.74
Other employees, female:									
Connecticut.....	4	48	5.0	51.2	41.4	80.9	.347	17.77	14.39
Georgia.....	2	19	5.7	55.9	52.9	94.6	.147	8.22	7.79
Illinois.....	3	40	5.1	45.9	39.7	86.5	.397	18.22	15.78
Indiana.....	2	99	5.7	47.0	43.2	91.9	.285	13.40	12.31
Massachusetts.....	4	160	4.9	48.0	37.8	78.8	.380	18.24	14.37
Michigan.....	4	132	5.6	51.3	48.0	93.6	.239	12.26	11.49
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	210	5.6	48.4	45.2	93.4	.390	18.88	17.64
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	73	5.6	49.2	44.7	90.9	.343	16.88	15.34
New York.....	28	628	5.4	49.6	43.9	88.5	.305	15.13	13.39
Ohio.....	3	77	5.7	49.8	42.8	85.9	.316	15.74	13.53
Pennsylvania.....	22	276	5.2	51.0	42.5	83.3	.300	15.30	12.78
Rhode Island.....	2	69	4.7	51.0	38.1	74.7	.319	16.27	12.18
Tennessee.....	3	88	4.8	54.3	44.9	82.7	.251	13.63	11.26
All States.....	84	1,910	5.3	49.8	43.4	87.1	.314	15.64	13.62

TABLE B.—Average and classified earnings per hour, in 11 specified occupations, 1926, by sex and State

HOSIERY

58003°—27—4

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
Boards, male:																									
Alabama and Louisiana.....	3	67	\$.266	1	1	1		1	10	21	13	4	12	3											
Georgia.....	7	125	.318	1	2	3	2	9	6	29	19	10	13	8	9	11	3								
Illinois.....	4	48	.343					1	3	9	12	8	3	2	2	4	4								
Indiana.....	2	65	.629											6	11	15	9	17	6	1					
Massachusetts.....	2	49	.450							1	2	6	6	12	9	9	3	1							
Michigan.....	2	5	.672										1	1	1	1			1	1					
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	6	56	.513							1			10	5	10	15	13	2							
North Carolina.....	13	372	.385			1	3	6	20	40	71	81	67	48	30	5									
Ohio.....	2	12	.404							1	4	1	1	3	2										
Pennsylvania.....	16	363	.745							6	1	5	16	19	63	56	55	45	43	46	8				
Rhode Island.....	3	10	.480							1	1	1	2	5	5										
Tennessee.....	12	264	.356			1	6	9	16	49	26	32	28	34	28	20	10	4		1					
Virginia.....	3	44	.320			2	3	2	7	6	10	4	5	2	3										
Wisconsin.....	5	102	.578							1	1	4	3	7	50	25	8	3							
Other States.....	2	16	.755												2	4	4	4		1	1				
All States.....	82	1,598	.481	2	3	5	11	26	43	137	126	148	169	163	151	230	132	91	59	47	47	8			
Boards, female:																									
Illinois.....	4	20	.251			1	4	1	5	3	4		2												
Massachusetts.....	3	25	.357			1		1	2	5	2	6	5	1	1	1									
Michigan.....	2	11	.507										4	4	6	1									
New Jersey.....	3	48	.570								3	2	4	4	5	9	10	6	3		2				
New York.....	3	44	.635										3	4	4	8	9	9	4	2	1				
Pennsylvania.....	7	106	.621									8	6	6	9	25	20	12	13	3	4				
Tennessee.....	2	41	.293			1	5	1	5	13	1	1	5	4	3	2									
Wisconsin.....	4	125	.529								2	8	11	6	18	37	37	6							
Other States.....	4	63	.194		5	5	6	8	18	16	2	1		2											
All States.....	32	483	.479		5	6	13	13	25	36	16	26	35	37	40	88	78	33	20	5	7				

GENERAL TABLES

TABLE B.—Average and classified earnings per hour, in 11 specified occupations, 1926, by sex and State—Continued

HOSIERY—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employ-ees	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		
Knitters, transfer, male:																											
Alabama and Louisiana.....	2	27	\$0.192	3	3	3	2	1	6	5	2	1	1														
Georgia.....	3	15	.252			2		2	5	3	2	1		2	2	1											
Michigan.....	2	6	.537																								
North Carolina.....	6	79	.375	1	1			1	2	9	10	14	14	11	10	4	2										
Pennsylvania.....	2	6	.509											1	1	4	4										
Tennessee.....	7	135	.274	5	2	7	4	10	6	25	24	32	9	3	4	4	4										
Virginia.....	2	40	.378					1	2	5	7	9	8	4	4	4											
Wisconsin.....	2	18	.670									1	1	1	3	1	1	3	5	2							
Other States.....	1	4	.583																								
All States.....	27	330	.336	9	6	12	6	11	12	47	48	58	35	26	24	20	9	5	2								
Knitters, transfer, female:																											
Alabama and Louisiana.....	3	297	.197	38	21	29	33	34	26	45	26	32	12	1													
Georgia.....	7	302	.212	17	21	23	16	32	33	69	51	27	12			1											
Illinois.....	3	85	.267	2	1	1	4	5	5	21	13	21	7	3	2												
Massachusetts.....	2	102	.297			2	4	2	4	12	27	31	11	8	1												
Michigan.....	3	61	.394						1	6	11	18	11	9	4												
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	6	122	.368						1	31	21	20	26	9	8	5											
North Carolina.....	10	263	.263	4	14	13	24	26	31	51	50	29	5	15	12	9	4	2									
Ohio.....	3	65	.333						2	15	12	8	12	9													
Pennsylvania.....	12	671	.425						2	13	30	67	136	157	147	108											
Rhode Island.....	3	62	.318	1	3		2		3	7	9	10	17	5	2	3											
Tennessee.....	11	637	.236	30	36	55	38	65	49	128	81	79	34	18	9	13	2										
Virginia.....	3	191	.226		2	8	16	34	32	41	30	13	12	2	1												
Wisconsin.....	5	136	.417							7	10	18	26	24	15	10	2										
Other States.....	1	34	.325							4	9	10	9	2													
All States.....	72	3,058	.295	92	98	131	137	198	189	414	385	377	331	281	220	168	31	6									
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male:																											
New Jersey.....	4	64	1.656																								
New York.....	4	58	1.549																								
North Carolina.....	2	25	.747										1	2	1	3	2	4	6	2	4						
Pennsylvania.....	13	457	1.541										1	1	1	6	8	3	9	46	112	129	63				
Wisconsin.....	3	65	1.522																								
Other States.....	1	27	1.210																								
All States.....	27	696	1.511										2	1	4	1	10	13	17	10	12	77	158	212	124	55	

Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male:																			
New Jersey.....	4	216	1.427																
New York.....	4	171	1.413											2	2	3	5	2	59
North Carolina.....	2	90	.534											4	7	3	4	7	78
Pennsylvania.....	14	1,096	1.813							2	4	3	8	3	12	15	27	1	51
Wisconsin.....	3	239	1.265							3	3	2	8	8	19	19	36	67	92
Other States.....	1	85	1.102											3	1	5	8	11	318
All States.....	28	1,897	1.286							2	7	6	10	19	18	42	53	58	93
Loopers, female:																			
Alabama and Louisiana.....	4	121	.230	4	4	3	7	14	14	37	16	11	9	2					
Georgia.....	7	295	.268	8	9	15	15	25	18	60	54	38	20	17	7	9			
Illinois.....	5	162	.283												2	1			
Indiana.....	2	115	.485																
Massachusetts.....	3	128	.352			2	2	9	19	30	32	24	20	9	5			2	
Michigan.....	2	25	.518																
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	6	127	.365	1		1	2	7	16	12	19	26	18	10	13	2			
New Jersey.....	4	102	.521					2	2	2	2	4	11	11	13	29	17	9	2
New York.....	4	81	.537					2	2	6	8	1	8	5	7	5	20	6	5
North Carolina.....	14	566	.283	3	19	23	26	35	27	103	105	90	68	25	24	15	2	1	4
Ohio.....	3	26	.403																
Pennsylvania.....	22	1,015	.478		1	4	3	9	19	40	58	80	114	127	113	227	125	47	38
Rhode Island.....	3	37	.365																
Tennessee.....	14	553	.276	43	14	22	32	30	39	95	72	75	51	40	21	16	3		
Virginia.....	3	144	.226		1	16	22	18	10	30	25	7	7	6	1	1			
Wisconsin.....	5	256	.498					1	11	16	17	31	31	39	30	42	27	10	1
All States.....	101	3,753	.371	59	48	84	110	146	151	451	437	434	415	345	277	396	230	96	55
Menders, female:																			
Alabama and Louisiana.....	4	27	.176	1	2	7	1	5	3	4	3	1							
Georgia.....	6	40	.238			1	2	3	7	12	7	4	3	1					
Illinois.....	5	63	.302						1	15	15	15	15	1		1			
Indiana.....	2	78	.452							1	2	7	11	17	17	20	3		
Massachusetts.....	3	36	.271	1		2	3	3	10	3	10	2	2						
Michigan.....	3	12	.411								4	2	2						
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	4	67	.326	1		2	2	3	10	7	17	9		10	2	4			
New Jersey.....	4	70	.568											12	11	29	5	7	4
New York.....	3	81	.621								1	3	1	8	8	23	14	10	7
North Carolina.....	13	80	.243		1		10	6	7	26	12	12	4	1		1			
Ohio.....	3	18	.275								5	8	4						
Pennsylvania.....	23	372	.485				1	1	1	13	29	38	38	39	36	94	35	32	12
Rhode Island.....	3	14	.375								2	4	3			2			
Tennessee.....	14	187	.216	7	17	24	8	10	13	54	25	14	9	2	2	2			
Virginia.....	3	43	.190		1	6	14	5	6	4	2	2	3						
Wisconsin.....	5	174	.430							3	7	20	37	33	40	28	6		
All States.....	98	1,362	.389	10	21	38	40	35	44	159	129	152	136	127	117	205	65	50	23

TABLE B.—Average and classified earnings per hour, in 11 specified occupations, 1926, by sex and State—Continued

UNDERWEAR—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employ-ees	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
Pressers, female:																									
Connecticut.....	2	4	\$.429											2	2										
Indiana.....	2	15	.390							2	4	3				4	2								
Massachusetts.....	3	34	.366							2	4	14		5	5	3									
Michigan.....	3	36	.304		1				1	10	1	14		5	4										
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	38	.341							2	5	16		8	1	1	3								
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	2	7	.298							2	3	1			1										
New York.....	11	36	.398							5	1	8		5	2	4	11								
Ohio.....	8	8	.401							2	1	2		1	4	1									
Pennsylvania.....	14	39	.305						2	4	13	10		5	1	2	2								
Rhode Island.....	2	14	.313							2	1	5		5	1										
Tennessee.....	2	4	.370							2						1									
Other States.....	2	3	.306						1			1			1										
All States.....	50	236	.346		1				4	31	32	74	30	22	16	24	2								
Seamers, female:																									
Connecticut.....	4	44	.393							2	13	12	10	2	5										
Georgia.....	2	36	.191		2	2	7	7	5	9	1	3													
Illinois.....	3	36	.562							2	1		1	4	18	6	3		1						
Indiana.....	2	108	.381				2	2	11	12	20	15	16	7	15	7	1								
Massachusetts.....	4	209	.420						4	27	30	28	34	40	42	1	2				1				
Michigan.....	4	127	.321				4	4	21	28	33	12	10	11	4										
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	181	.443				1	1	5	8	14	33	34	31	47	7	1								
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	114	.401			1	1	1	2	8	15	10	16	15	16						1				
New York.....	28	895	.378			3	11	9	19	94	116	125	137	143	87	98	30	13			8	2			
Ohio.....	3	77	.375						2	10	22	15	15	9	4										
Pennsylvania.....	22	374	.352		1		4	8	4	5	48	56	55	64	52	35	24	15	1	2					
Rhode Island.....	2	58	.366							5	5	13	19	12	3	1									
Tennessee.....	3	118	.273				6	12	6	9	29	20	10	13	6	7									
All States.....	84	2,377	.374		1	2	16	39	34	46	238	300	349	364	348	252	279	73	21	12	3				

TABLE C.—Average and classified full-time hours per week in 11 specified occupations, 1926, 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	60	Over 60
Boarders, male:														
Alabama and Louisiana	3	67	54.4					12		50		5		
Georgia	7	125	55.1						52				23	
Illinois	4	48	56.3				14		1				33	
Indiana	2	65	49.7			35	30							
Massachusetts	2	49	46.0	12	37									
Michigan	2	5	50.2			3	1	1						
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	56	48.5		43		13							
North Carolina	13	372	55.4							340			13	19
Ohio	2	12	50.0				12							
Pennsylvania	16	363	53.6		91	9	1	80	23	33	71			55
Rhode Island	3	10	51.0		5				5					
Tennessee	12	264	54.1						134	25	44		61	
Virginia	3	44	53.0				14		5	25	25			
Wisconsin	5	102	50.2			30	57	15						
Other States	2	16	46.5	12						4				
All States	82	1,598	53.4	24	176	77	142	247	109	543	76	130	74	
Boarders, female:														
Illinois	4	20	53.1				2	4	10				4	
Massachusetts	3	25	48.0			25								
Michigan	2	11	51.1						11					
New Jersey	3	48	47.8		11	4		33						
New York	3	44	48.0		9	35								
Pennsylvania	7	106	47.9		9	60			37					
Tennessee	2	41	53.8						19		22			
Wisconsin	4	125	49.7				75	50						
Other States	4	63	54.5				2		9		19	33		
All States	32	483	50.0	29	124	112	54	86		41	33	4		
Knitters, transfer, male:														
Alabama and Louisiana	2	27	55.1							24		3		
Georgia	3	15	54.7							4	11			
Michigan	2	6	58.8						1					5
North Carolina	6	79	55.2								76			3
Pennsylvania	2	6	53.4							6				
Tennessee	7	135	54.3				12	45	12	41			13	12
Virginia	2	40	51.4				29							
Wisconsin	2	18	52.3				8	1				9		
Other States	1	4	48.0		4									
All States	27	330	54.1		4	8	42	52	16	172	3	13	8	12
Knitters, transfer, female:														
Alabama and Louisiana	3	297	55.3							121	176			
Georgia	7	302	55.0						38	251			13	
Illinois	3	85	51.6			14	18	53						
Massachusetts	2	102	48.0		102									
Michigan	3	61	50.6			31		30						
New Hampshire and Vermont	6	122	48.0		119		3							
North Carolina	10	293	55.8							244				49
Ohio	3	65	49.9			12	53							
Pennsylvania	12	671	50.8		18	95	11	37	510					
Rhode Island	3	62	50.8		33				29					
Tennessee	11	637	53.9				7	270	98	219			43	
Virginia	3	191	51.4				106	40		45				
Wisconsin	5	136	49.6		3		56	77						
Other States	1	34	49.5			34								
All States	72	3,058	52.5	21	349	158	301	903	165	880	176	56	49	

TABLE C.—Average and classified full-time hours per week in 11 specified occupations, 1926, 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	50	Over 50, under 54	54	55	Over 55, under 57	57, under 60	60	Over 60			
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male:																	
New Jersey.....	4	64	47.3	18	17	29											
New York.....	4	58	49.3	13	32					13							
North Carolina.....	2	25	46.4	19							4						2
Pennsylvania.....	13	457	52.3		193	18		52	21		1	172					
Wisconsin.....	3	65	49.7			34	31										
Other States.....	1	27	49.5			27											
All States.....	27	696	51.0	50	242	108	31	52	34	5	172						2
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male:																	
New Jersey.....	4	216	48.9		68	110	38										
New York.....	4	171	48.6	46	107				17							1	
North Carolina.....	2	90	47.8	55			5			20							10
Pennsylvania.....	14	1,096	52.5		478	32		152	36	3	280				115		
Wisconsin.....	3	239	50.9			125	59			55							
Other States.....	1	85	49.0	23		62											
All States.....	28	1,897	51.1	124	653	329	102	152	53	78	280				116		10
Loopers, female:																	
Alabama and Louisiana.....	4	121	54.9					12		51	58						
Georgia.....	7	295	55.3						89	148				58			
Illinois.....	5	162	55.6		17	6	24	15						100			
Indiana.....	2	115	49.8			55	60										
Massachusetts.....	3	128	48.0		128												
Michigan.....	2	25	45.4		21				4								
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	6	127	48.4		104		23										
New Jersey.....	4	102	46.2	47	7	48											
New York.....	4	81	49.3	17	46				18								
North Carolina.....	14	566	55.7							477					28	61	
Ohio.....	3	26	49.9			5	21										
Pennsylvania.....	22	1,015	51.3	20	248	25	77	622	23								
Rhode Island.....	3	37	51.9		13				24								
Tennessee.....	14	553	54.2					269	55	85				144			
Virginia.....	3	144	51.8				71	26		47							
Wisconsin.....	5	256	49.5	8		108	140										
All States.....	101	3,753	52.4	113	563	247	416	948	209	808	58	330	61				
Menders, female:																	
Alabama and Louisiana.....	4	27	54.7					4		8	15						
Georgia.....	6	40	54.4						31	7				2			
Illinois.....	5	63	52.5					41	7					15			
Indiana.....	2	78	49.8			25	53										
Massachusetts.....	3	36	48.0		36												
Michigan.....	3	12	51.4					2		10							
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	4	67	48.4		52		15										
New Jersey.....	4	70	46.4	32	6	32											
New York.....	3	81	47.9	18	63												
North Carolina.....	13	80	55.5								69			7	4		
Ohio.....	3	18	49.9			3	15										
Pennsylvania.....	23	372	50.0	6	203	5	4	146	8								
Rhode Island.....	3	14	51.0		7				7								
Tennessee.....	14	187	54.1					95	15	35				42			
Virginia.....	3	43	50.6				36	2		5							
Wisconsin.....	5	174	49.7			87	87										
All States.....	98	1,362	50.8	56	367	154	251	264	61	124	15	66	4				

TABLE D.—Average and classified hours actually worked in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1926, by sex and State

HOSIERY

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average hours actually worked in one week	Number of employees whose hours actually worked in one 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	
Boards, male:																										
Alabama and Louisiana.....	3	67	49.9	1	1		1	1		4		7	2		1		22	3		4	17	1	1			
Georgia.....	7	125	49.6	4		2	1	2	4	1	5	7	8	2	5	3	22	3	1	24	42	1		8		
Illinois.....	4	48	45.2	3	2		1		2	1	4	1	7	4	2	7	2	4		4	1			2		
Indiana.....	2	65	45.2	3					2	6	1	16	3		33	1										
Massachusetts.....	2	49	47.5			2	1	1		7					27				1	3				5	1	
Michigan.....	2	5	47.3					1	1						2	1		1							1	
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	6	56	43.8	4	1	2	1	3	2	5	1	1		25		2	1	1						1	5	
North Carolina.....	13	372	49.1	17	5	5	7	9	3	13	6	20	4	6	9	24	8	29	38		132	13		4	9	
Ohio.....	2	12	44.2					2	2	4		2			3									42	11	
Pennsylvania.....	16	363	47.6	3	2	3	6	4	22	15	34	27	75	34	2	27	22				15	2			1	
Rhode Island.....	3	10	49.2									1		2	3	2									42	
Tennessee.....	12	264	46.7	8	3	5	10	11	16	13	14	8	21	3	16	4	11	58	3		26	27	3		4	
Virginia.....	3	44	46.3	1	1	1	1	6		2		3		1	3	5	3				17	2		3		
Wisconsin.....	5	102	47.4				2	4		12	14	2	10		3	33		10			2	2		3		
Other States.....	2	16	43.6				1	1		3		7			1			2	1							
All States.....	82	1,598	47.7	44	15	20	32	44	52	86	79	102	130	104	80	117	75	157	91	2	197	68	26	54	23	
Boards, female:																										
Illinois.....	4	20	49.6						1	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1			1	1			1	2
Massachusetts.....	3	25	40.7	2	1		1	1	1	3	1	3	2	10												
Michigan.....	2	11	43.6						2	2	1	5					1									
New Jersey.....	3	48	46.1			1	1		2	3		10	1		28		2									
New York.....	3	44	46.1				1	1	4			4	9	25												
Pennsylvania.....	7	106	43.5	5	1	1	3	19	8	4	5		5	2	1	43	9									
Tennessee.....	2	41	43.6		3	1	2	4	1	2	4	3		2	3	3	12				1					
Wisconsin.....	4	125	48.3	2	5	1	3	8	10	7	23	8	12		3	43										
Other States.....	4	63	43.7	4	2	1	2	7	3	2	2	8	4	3		4					2	15				
All States.....	32	483	44.1	13	12	5	13	40	32	24	38	42	30	46	39	53	46	27		4	16			1	2	

GENERAL TABLES

TABLE D.—Average and classified hours actually worked in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1926, by sex and State—Continued

HOSIERY—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average hours actually worked in one week	Number of employees whose hours actually worked in one 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
Knitters, transfer, male:																									
Alabama and Louisiana.....	2	27	41.4	2	1		3		3	2		4	1	1	2	1		3		1	1	2			
Georgia.....	3	15	41.7	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2							3				
Michigan.....	2	6	58.8																					5	
North Carolina.....	6	79	42.1	14		6		1	3	2		6		1	2	5		4			32			3	
Pennsylvania.....	2	6	54.7															5					1		
Tennessee.....	7	135	46.4	6	2	6	9	2	1	9	8	5	4	1	12	2	22	4	1	16	18		5		2
Virginia.....	2	40	52.7			1		1	1	1					13					1	1				12
Wisconsin.....	2	18	47.0	1		3								4						1	8	1			4
Other States.....	1	4	67.9																						
All States.....	27	330	46.2	24	4	16	13	5	9	15	9	22	6	9	9	31	2	35	4	3	61	21	1	13	18
Knitters, transfer, female:																									
Alabama and Louisiana.....	3	297	44.7	24	10	4	13	12	11	6	12	44	5	1	2	5	14	13	3	5	6	107			
Georgia.....	7	302	46.4	13	7	9	10	10	11	8	5	23	14	3	14	53	3	24	7	8	62	7	8	1	2
Illinois.....	3	85	40.1	6	4	5	3	11	3	3	9	8	6	1	11		1	14							
Massachusetts.....	2	102	44.2	2	1	1	1	1	2		51	1	1	41											
Michigan.....	3	61	49.1						2	5	1	5	6			8	3	14	8						
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	6	122	44.6	9	1	9	6	4			6			52	5	6	3	3	2		1	5	1	1	13
North Carolina.....	10	293	47.3	21	5	3	6	8	6	4	5	29	3	4	9	35		8	12	108				27	
Ohio.....	3	65	43.9	4		3		2	4	6	2	5	1		8	30									
Pennsylvania.....	12	671	47.2	7	5	19	4	10	37	19	14	24	159	71	24	25	51	202							
Rhode Island.....	3	62	44.7	2	1		1	3	4	7	1	1	2	27	3		3	3	6						
Tennessee.....	11	637	46.6	26	9	11	20	30	13	27	40	33	26	6	1	88	5	158	4	5	105				
Virginia.....	3	191	46.4	4	1	3	1	9	9	11	15	19	9	4	3	19	51	3			29	30	1		
Wisconsin.....	5	136	46.8	3	1	5			2	11	2	4	1		44	63									
Other States.....	1	34	43.3	1	3		2			5		3			20										
All States.....	72	3,058	46.1	122	48	72	68	100	104	112	163	199	233	210	152	328	139	436	34	20	311	153	10	29	15
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male:																									
New Jersey.....	4	64	47.5						1		2	18	8		29		2			3		1			
New York.....	4	58	47.1					1		1	6	5	17	15	1	11	1								
North Carolina.....	2	25	45.8	1	1					5		7		2	3					3					3

TABLE D.—Average and classified hours actually worked in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1926, by sex and State—Continued

HOSIERY—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average hours actually worked in one week	Number of employees whose hours actually worked in one 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
Menders, female—Continued.																									
Tennessee.....	14	187	45.7	17	4	1	1	6	9	2	12	7	22	11	3	6	4	28	13	-----	17	16	7	-----	1
Virginia.....	3	43	47.4	-----	1	-----	-----	2	2	5	2	1	-----	-----	-----	8	17	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	5	174	47.5	1	2	1	-----	4	3	13	-----	8	2	-----	74	66	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All States.....	98	1,362	45.4	62	22	8	20	54	76	61	65	117	74	142	152	120	79	174	26	-----	61	28	15	5	2

UNDERWEAR

Buttonhole makers, female:																									
Connecticut.....	4	7	45.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Georgia.....	2	4	56.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Illinois.....	3	7	34.4	-----	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indiana.....	2	16	41.5	-----	-----	-----	1	5	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	3	21	43.3	-----	-----	1	-----	4	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	6	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Michigan.....	3	13	47.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	32	44.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	6	1	3	3	3	8	9	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	24	45.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2	3	3	2	3	4	2	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New York.....	28	139	41.9	2	2	2	17	13	12	11	13	15	4	20	4	4	6	1	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ohio.....	3	16	41.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	5	1	6	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	13	50	40.6	7	4	2	3	-----	1	3	-----	4	3	2	1	2	1	9	2	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	2	7	43.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	3	28	46.1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	10	1	-----	1	2	-----	-----	3	10	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All States.....	73	364	42.9	9	8	7	23	26	32	35	23	35	28	47	9	17	12	22	22	-----	7	-----	-----	-----	-----
Folders, female:																									
Connecticut.....	3	8	45.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Illinois.....	2	10	42.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indiana.....	2	17	48.0	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	2	-----	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2
Massachusetts.....	3	45	39.6	-----	2	8	-----	3	1	3	2	-----	1	-----	15	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	2	14	41.4	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	4	-----	4	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	19	48.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New York.....	27	161	42.8	3	2	1	7	19	21	16	8	5	13	24	15	8	8	3	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE E.—Average and classified actual earnings in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1926, by sex and State

HOSIERY

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average earnings actually received in one 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 and over		
Boards, male:																													
Alabama and Louisiana.....	3	67	\$13.26	1	2	2	13	12	10	9	6	1	9	2															
Georgia.....	7	125	15.75	2	6	4	14	22	19	9	6	8	5	6	7	9	2	2	1	2	1								
Illinois.....	4	48	15.50	3	2		2	10	4	10	4	2		2	4	1													
Indiana.....	2	65	28.43			2					2	4	5	7	4	6	5	3	9	6	4	2	5						
Massachusetts.....	2	49	21.35			1	2	2			1	5	5	9	11	5	4	1											
Michigan.....	2	5	31.77						1						1								1	1					
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	6	56	22.44	1	1		2	2	3	4	4	4	5	4	8	4	6	1	1	1	3			2					
North Carolina.....	13	372	18.91	12	6	6	10	20	20	37	51	47	45	34	34	20	10	9	10	1									
Ohio.....	2	12	17.87						1	3	3	2			1														
Pennsylvania.....	16	363	35.51		1		1	4	4	7	8	7	12	11	19	22	27	17	26	23	12	32	67	22	15	18	8		
Rhode Island.....	3	10	23.64								1	1	1	2	1	2	2												
Tennessee.....	12	264	16.61	8	9	16	19	25	25	22	23	31	23	26	10	7	11	2	3	3	1								
Virginia.....	3	44	14.78		5	2	4	3	6	8	3	4	3	3	1	1	1												
Wisconsin.....	5	102	27.40					2	1	2	3	1	5	6	15	16	18	17	5	7	1	1	2						
Other States.....	2	16	32.89									1	1		1	1		2	2	5	1			1					
All States.....	82	1,598	22.93	27	32	33	67	103	94	112	119	118	125	115	109	95	83	57	59	49	23	35	78	23	16	18	8		
Boards, female:																													
Illinois.....	4	20	12.48			5	2		6	3	1	1	2																
Massachusetts.....	3	25	14.56	2	1	1	2	2	3	4	2	4	2		1		1												
Michigan.....	2	11	22.09								2	2		3	3	1													
New Jersey.....	3	48	26.32				1	1	3	1	2	3	3	6	3	4	4	7	3	2		2	2	1					
New York.....	3	44	29.26			1	1			1	2	3	6	2	3	3	4	3	4	4	1	3	3	1	1				
Pennsylvania.....	7	106	27.02			1	4		8	4	6	5	14	8	5	5	6	6	4	6	6	2	9	4	2	1			
Tennessee.....	2	41	12.79		6	9	7	3	1	1	1	4	5	2			1	1											
Wisconsin.....	4	125	22.90	1	1		1	2	3	9	9	9	19	17	15	15	9	9	3	2	1								
Other States.....	4	63	8.49	6	10	13	16	11	3	1	2			1															
All States.....	32	483	21.10	9	18	29	33	19	27	24	27	31	52	36	32	28	25	26	14	14	8	7	14	6	3	1			

58003°-27-5

GENERAL TABLES

TABLE E.—Average and classified actual earnings in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1926, by sex and State—Continued

HOSIERY—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average earnings actually received in one 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 and over		
				Knitters, transfer, male:																									
Alabama and Louisiana.....	2	27	\$7.94	6	4	4	4	4	3	1		1																	
Georgia.....	3	15	10.54	3		1	1	4	2	2	2																		
Michigan.....	2	6	31.55											1															
North Carolina.....	6	75	15.80	11	4	3	2	6	6	4		3	13	5	1	4	3												
Pennsylvania.....	2	6	27.83											1	1														
Tennessee.....	7	135	12.69	9	11	10	20	12	18	12	15	14	4	4	3	2	1												
Virginia.....	2	40	19.91				3	1	2	7	5	3	4	2	4	2	5	2											
Wisconsin.....	2	18	26.77						1	1				4	1	1	3												
Other States.....	1	4	39.55																1	1		3	1	2	1				
All States.....	27	330	15.54	29	19	18	30	27	32	27	29	25	22	13	19	7	14	5	3	2	2	3	3	1					
Knitters, transfer, female:																													
Alabama and Louisiana.....	3	297	8.83	50	50	50	40	32	22	16	18	9	8	2															
Georgia.....	7	302	9.81	18	48	52	44	54	31	23	15	11	5						1										
Illinois.....	3	85	10.72	7	4	18	10	15	6	12	9	1	3																
Massachusetts.....	2	102	13.14	1	2	7	11	8	26	23	16	8																	
Michigan.....	3	61	19.33					3	2	10	11	9	10	5	7	2	2												
New Hampshire and Vermont.	6	122	16.43	5	4	3	3	11	9	23	15	14	18	6	5	3	2	1											
North Carolina.....	10	293	12.44	24	21	33	50	36	27	31	19	7	3	17	6	9	3												
Ohio.....	3	65	14.59	2	2	4	3	7	11	8	9	8	6	4															
Pennsylvania.....	12	671	20.06	3	1	5	13	17	33	47	33	102	127	107	70	37	14	6	4	2									
Rhode Island.....	3	62	14.21	3	3	3	3	7	11	8	9	6	5	1	3														
Tennessee.....	11	637	11.01	46	58	95	110	97	61	51	51	23	16	12	4	5	5	3											
Virginia.....	3	191	10.46	5	11	39	56	28	14	14	13	4	4	2	1														
Wisconsin.....	5	136	19.53		1	2	2	9	7	17	12	20	20	21	12	1	4	4	2	1	1								
Other States.....	1	34	14.05	1	3		3	3	5	6	5	6	2																
All States.....	72	3,058	13.77	165	208	311	348	327	265	289	285	228	227	177	108	55	28	21	8	4	3	1							

TABLE E.—Average and classified actual earnings in one week in 11 specified occupations, 1926, by sex and State—Continued

UNDERWEAR—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average earnings actually received in one 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 and over
Pressers, male—Continued.																											
Pennsylvania	5	9	\$18.49						1	1	3																
Other States	4	5	19.33							1	2																
All States	38	92	20.77	2			1	1	7	5	13	12	11	16	11	4	2	4	1	1		1					
Pressers, female:																											
Connecticut	2	4	21.25					2	4	1	2		2	2													
Indiana	2	15	19.04					5	7	4	9		1	1	3												
Massachusetts	3	34	12.31		6		2	5	7	4	9	1					1	3	1								
Michigan	3	36	15.63		1		4	3	5		12	7	2	2													
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	36	14.76		1	1	1	1	13	8	6	2	1		2												
New Hampshire and Vermont	2	7	13.72					3	3						1												
New York	11	26	17.39			1	6	4	1	5	2	2	2	5	8												
Ohio	3	8	17.34					1	1		1	2	3														
Pennsylvania	14	39	13.56		1	1	3	7	1	8	6	5	7														
Rhode Island	2	14	13.88		2	2			1	2	2	5															
Tennessee	2	4	19.44						1	1											1						
Other States	2	3	14.40						1	1					1												
All States	50	236	15.20	1	11	5	16	28	45	26	39	26	11	11	11	1	3	2									
Seamers, female:																											
Connecticut	4	44	15.80			2	3	8	5	6	4	7	4	1	3	1											
Georgia	2	36	10.41		1	4	9	12	6		3																
Illinois	3	36	20.81		2		1	3	5	1	3	1	3	2	4	1	5	2	2								
Indiana	2	108	16.77		3	1	8	7	10	13	22	11	19	8	4	2											
Massachusetts	4	209	15.56		2	7	6	15	28	41	22	21	19	17	15	10	1	2									
Michigan	4	127	15.03		1	2	6	10	21	18	22	17	7	10	4	6	2	1									
Minnesota and Wisconsin	4	181	19.41		2		3	2	5	9	23	27	27	21	24	19	12	4	3								
New Hampshire and Vermont	3	114	16.92			2	5	7	11	9	17	13	11	15	12	8	3		1								
New York	28	895	15.70		10	18	37	73	101	128	110	96	112	91	69	20	11	7	7	5							
Ohio	3	77	15.69		1		2	4	9	12	15	10	7	4	3												
Pennsylvania	22	374	14.68		15	18	18	30	32	59	53	35	53	28	13	8	4	2	2	1	1	2					
Rhode Island	2	58	15.12		1		5	10	8	11	8	7	2	5	1												
Tennessee	3	118	11.81			15	21	25	7	8	12	10	8	8	1	3											
All States	84	2,377	15.67	33	68	105	192	254	318	305	269	273	225	158	89	37	21	15	8	3	2	1			1		

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 some mills they also do the mending or folding.

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, "lady hose" or string work, 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 to automatically 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.

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 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. 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 reaches 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 the 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 pairer 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 always 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 reseat 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.

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 ravel 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 toppers to each footing machine, and an experienced hand will top about 20 dozen pairs per day. Women alone are employed 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 lady's 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, as the later type of knitting machines are 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 gauge 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 gauge 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 some plants inspecting and folding are done by the same employees. Women generally are employed in this occupation.

Knitters, cuff and ankle, operate rib-top or ribbing machines. These machines are single-feed, 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-gauged 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.

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 bulletin on any one subject is here listed.

A complete list of the reports and bulletins issued prior to July, 1921, 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 in 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. 448. Trade agreements, 1926.

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, 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.]

Housing.

- *No. 158. Government aid to home owning and housing of working people in foreign countries. [1914.]
- No. 263. Housing by employers in the United States. [1920.]
- No. 295. Building operations in representative cities in 1920.
- No. 368. Building permits in the principal cities of the United States in [1921 to] 1923.
- No. 424. Building permits in the principal cities of the United States in [1924 and] 1925.
- No. 449. Building permits in the principal cities of the United States in [1925 and] 1926.

Industrial Accidents and Hygiene.

- *No. 104. Lead poisoning in potteries, tile works, and porcelain enameled sanitary ware factories. [1912.]
- No. 120. Hygiene in the painters' trade. [1913.]
- *No. 121. Dangers to workers from dust 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.]

Industrial Accidents and Hygiene—Continued.

- *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. Effect of the air hammer on the hands of stonecutters. [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. 270. 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, 1916 to 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 the preparation of phosphorus. [1926.]
- No. 425. Record of industrial accidents in the United States to 1925.
- No. 426. Deaths from lead poisoning. [1926.]
- No. 427. Health survey in the printing trades, 1922 to 1925.
- No. 428. Proceedings of the Industrial Accident Prevention Conference, held at Washington, D. C., July 14-16, 1926.

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 to 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 legislation in the United States. [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. Labor laws relating to payment of wages. [1926.]
- No. 417. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1925.
- No. 434. Labor legislation of 1926.
- No. 444. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1926.

Proceedings of Annual Conventions of Association of Government Labor Officials of the United States and Canada.

- 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. 342. 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.

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

- *No. 210. Third, Columbus, Ohio, April 25-28, 1916.
- No. 248. 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. 359. Tenth, St. Paul, Minn., September 24-26, 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.

Proceedings of Annual Meetings of 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.

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. [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. 441. Productivity of labor in the glass industry. [1927.]

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. 418. Retail prices, 1890 to 1925.
No. 445. Retail prices, 1890 to 1926.

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 and use of ladders.
No. 364. Safety code for mechanical power-transmission apparatus.
No. 375. Safety code for laundry machinery and operation.
No. 378. Safety code for woodworking plants.
No. 382. Code of lighting school buildings.
No. 410. Safety code for paper and pulp mills.
No. 430. Safety code for power presses and foot and hand presses.
No. 433. Safety code for 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 calendars. (In press.)

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. [1916.]
No. 271. Adult working-class education in Great Britain and the United States. [1926.]

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, 1926.
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. [1924.]
No. 365. Wages and hours of labor in the paper and pulp industry, 1923.
No. 374. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1907 to 1924.
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 and box-board industry, 1925.
No. 412. Wages, hours, and productivity in the pottery industry, 1925.
No. 413. Wages and hours of labor in the lumber industry in the United States, 1925.
No. 416. Hours and earnings in anthracite and bituminous coal mining, 1922 and 1924.
No. 421. Wages and hours of labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, 1925.
No. 422. Wages and hours of labor in foundries and machine shops, 1925.
No. 431. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 13, 1926.

Wages and Hours of Labor—Continued.

- No. 434. Wages and hours of labor in the men's clothing industry, 1911 to 1926.
- 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 1925.
- No. 443. Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1925.
- No. 446. Wages and hours of labor in cotton-goods manufacturing, 1910 to 1926.

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.]

Wholesale Prices.

- No. 284. Index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States and foreign countries. [1921.]
- No. 440. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1926.

Women and Children in Industry.

- No. 116. Hours, earnings, and duration of employment of wage-earning women in selected industries in the District of Columbia. [1913.]
- *No. 117. Prohibition of night work of young persons. [1913.]
- *No. 118. Ten-hour maximum working-day for women and young persons. [1913.]
- *No. 119. Working hours of women in the pea canneries of Wisconsin. [1913.]
- *No. 122. Employment of women in power laundries in Milwaukee. [1913.]
- No. 160. Hours, earnings, and conditions of labor of women in Indiana mercantile establishments and garment factories. [1914.]
- *No. 167. Minimum-wage legislation in the United States and foreign countries. [1915.]
- *No. 175. Summary of the report on conditions of women and child wage earners in the United States. [1915.]
- *No. 176. Effect of minimum-wage determinations 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. 253. Women in lead industries. [1919.]

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

- *No. 101. Care of tuberculous wage earners in Germany. [1912.]
- *No. 102. British National Insurance act, 1911.
- *No. 103. Sickness and accident insurance law of 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 Commissions, Washington, D. C., December 5-9, 1916.
- No. 243. Workmen's compensation legislation in the United States and foreign countries, 1917 and 1918.
- No. 301. Comparison of workmen's compensation insurance and administration. [1922.]
- No. 312. National health insurance in Great Britain, 1911 to 1920.
- 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. [1926.]

Miscellaneous Series.

- *No. 174. Subject index of the publications of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics up to May 1, 1915.
- No. 208. Profit sharing in the United States. [1916.]
- No. 242. Food situation in central Europe, 1917.
- No. 254. International labor legislation and the society of nations. [1919.]
- No. 268. Historical survey of international action affecting labor. [1920.]
- No. 282. Mutual relief associations among Government employees in Washington, D. C. [1921.]
- No. 299. Personnel research agencies. A guide to organized research in employment management, industrial relations, training, and working conditions. [1921.]
- No. 319. The Bureau of Labor Statistics: Its history, activities, and organization.
- No. 326. Methods of procuring and computing statistical information of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- 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. The 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, 1924-1926.