

TABLE 44.—AVERAGE NUMBER PER ESTABLISHMENT, DURING BUSY SEASON, OF EMPLOYEES 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, INCLUDING SUPERINTENDENTS, FOREMEN, CLERKS, AND GENERAL HELP, BY GROUPS AND BY SEX, AND PIECE AND TIME WORKERS—Continued.

Establishments.	Groups.	Pieceworkers.			Time workers.			Total.		
		Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.
In New York City, having net sales of—	Less than \$100,000..	(1)	17.7	17.7	3.6	31.1	34.7	3.6	48.8	52.4
	\$100,000 and less than \$200,000.	2.1	43.7	45.8	6.2	26.8	33.0	8.3	70.5	78.8
	\$200,000 and less than \$400,000.	.5	77.6	78.1	14.8	50.6	65.4	15.3	128.2	143.5
	\$400,000 and over...	1.0	106.7	107.7	34.0	149.2	183.2	35.0	255.9	290.9
Outside New York City, having net sales of—	Less than \$100,000..	.6	41.7	42.3	5.7	8.0	13.7	6.3	49.7	56.0
	\$100,000 and less than \$200,000.	(1)	78.6	78.6	6.4	20.8	27.2	6.4	99.4	105.8
	\$200,000 and less than \$400,000.	.8	172.0	172.8	15.5	30.0	45.5	16.3	202.0	218.3
	\$400,000 and over...	(1)	322.0	322.0	51.7	216.7	268.4	51.7	538.7	590.4

<sup>1</sup> The average of the number of male workers is too small to show.

In Table 44 the striking fact is shown that, of establishments having about the same amount of net sales, the establishments in New York City have much fewer employees than the establishments elsewhere. This is true of all groups, as will be seen by comparing the aggregate of all workers in Group I with those in Group V, Group II with Group VI, Group III with Group VII, and Group IV with Group VIII. The great differences shown indicate that the product of the factories in New York City is made of much finer materials and sells for a higher average price than the product of factories elsewhere. It is also due in a measure to the fact that a greater amount of work is given out by contract in New York City than elsewhere.

#### WEEKLY AND HOURLY WAGES.

Agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, have obtained data regarding the wages of employees in two establishments that manufacture muslin underwear in New York City. These two establishments were among those in that city which paid the highest wages or piece prices. Both of them had agreements with the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. The pay rolls of these establishments were examined for 12 months—from April, 1913, to March, 1914—and a record was made of the number of weeks worked by each direct labor employee and of the amount of wages that each one received each week. The data thus collected appear in Bulletin 183, Regularity of Employment in the Women's Ready-to-Wear Garment Industry, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The data are shown in condensed form in Tables 45 and 46.