

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

FRANCES PERKINS, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ISADOR LUBIN, *Commissioner*

BULLETIN OF THE UNITED STATES }
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WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR SERIES

**WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR
IN THE LEATHER INDUSTRY, 1932**



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Prepared by DIVISION OF WAGE STATISTICS
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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IN THE LEATHER INDUSTRY, 1932**



Prepared by DIVISION OF WAGE STATISTICS
PAUL H. MONCURE in charge of this report

UNITED STATES
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APPENDIX.—Factory Occupational Terms, Definitions, and Classification by Bureau of Labor Statistics

[Key letter to kinds of leather produced: Patent, P; Sole and belting, S & B; and All others, O. Key number to tannery department: Hide house, 1; Beam house, 2; Tan house, 3; Finishing department—sole and belting, 4; Finishing department—patent leather, 5; Finishing department—other than sole or patent, 6; Finishing department—miscellaneous workers, all leathers, 7; Sorting and shipping department, 8; and General maintenance department, 9]

- Air plunger, lime vats.* (See Lime-solution man.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Alcohol-washing-wheel operator, beam house.* (See Washing-wheel operator, hide house.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Amalac buffer, leather (O).* (See Buffing-wheel operator (O).) Classified as: Buffing-wheel operators (6).
- Amalac sprayer, leather (O).* (See Sprayer, seasoning (O).) Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, machine (6).
- Assistant belt-knife splitter* assists splitting-machine operator, working as an under-study. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Assistant foreman, hide house,* assists foreman in supervisory work, maintains records of stocks received and distributed, and also does some productive work. Classified as: Other employees (1).
- Aulson finishing-machine operator (O)* operates a seasoning machine known as an "Aulson." See also Seasoner, leather, machine (O). Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, machine (6).
- Aulson graining-machine operator (O)* runs leather-graining machine named after its inventor, "Aulson." See also Grainer, leather, machine (O). Classified as: Boarders or grainers, machine (6).
- Automatic shaver, leather (O).* (See Traudt automatic shaver, leather (O).) Classified as: Shaving-machine operators (6).
- Averager, shipments,* uses adding machine to record number of feet of leather in each lot or order made up for shipment, as number of feet in each piece is announced by caller off. Classified as: Other employees (8).
- Back roller (S & B).* (See Bend roller (S & B).) Classified as: Rolling-machine operators (4).
- Backer, fleshing machine.* (See Fleshing-machine operator's helper, hides or skins.) Classified as: Machine helpers (2).
- Backer, leather-splitting machine (O).* (See Splitting-machine puller, leather (O).) Classified as: Machine helpers (6).
- Backer, oiling-off machine (O),* works at back of oiling-off machine taking leather away from it and may either pile leather on table or hang it up on conveyor of tunnel drier. Classified as: Machine helpers (6).
- Bagcutter* uses knife by hand to cut up bags in which tanning materials were received. These pieces of bag are used on contact rolls of fleshing machine in beam house to keep hides from slipping. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Baker, doped leather (P),* places in baking or drying oven frames on which pieces of dope-covered leather are toggled and removes them from oven when dope is dry. Classified as: Daubers (5).
- Baker setting-out machine operator (O),* operates a setting-out machine known as a "Baker." See also Setting-out machine operator (O). Classified as: Setters-out, machine (6).
- Baker staking-machine operator (O),* operates a staking machine known as a "Baker." See also Clamp staker (O). Classified as: Stakers, machine (6).
- Baler, bellies or shoulders.* (See Belly baler.) Classified as: Packers and shippers (8).
- Baler, hair.* (See Hair baler.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Baler, scrap leather.* (See Scrap-leather baler.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (8).
- Bark grinder* feeds tanning bark or wood into "hog" or grinding machine which grinds it into a fine pulp. This pulp is later used in making tanning solutions. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (3).
- Bark hauler, for grinding,* uses truck or team for hauling bark or wood to grinding machine where it is made into pulp used for leaching tanning liquor. Classified as: Other employees (3).

- Bark stripper** removes peeling from bark before it is ground into pulp for making tanning liquor. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (3).
- Bate-pool tender.** (See Bate-vat tender.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Bate-vat tender** places hides or skins in bating vats and pulls them out when process is completed. These vats contain solution which neutralizes lime left in hides or skins after liming and reduces them to normal thickness. This operation may be the final one in beam house or first one in tan house, depending on arrangement of plant. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Bater, hides or skins.** (See Bate-vat tender.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Bating-solution maker** mixes correct proportions of various chemicals with water as shown by prescribed formula. This solution is used in vats in beam house to neutralize lime left in hides or skins after liming and to reduce them to normal thickness. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Bating-vat foreman, working,** supervises work of bating in beam house and also does some productive work. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Beam-house foreman, working,** supervises various beam-house operations; sees that work is done properly and also performs some productive work when necessary. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Beam-house helper.** (See Floorman, general, beam house.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Beam-house inspector.** (See Unhairing inspector; Inspector, beaming or scudding; also Wet-wheeling inspector.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Beaming inspector.** (See Inspector, beaming or scudding.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Beaming-knife inspector** inspects cutting edge of beaming knives and may sharpen them when necessary. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Beamster, hand,** uses dull edge of beaming knife to scrape fine hair and dirt from grain side of hides or skins, and sharp edge to trim off ragged edges left by fleshing machine. See also Scudder, hand. Classified as: Beamsters or scudders, hand (2).
- Beamster, machine,** works in beam house operating machine used to remove from hides or skins fine hair and dirt left by unhairing machine. See also Scudder, machine. Classified as: Beamsters or scudders, machine (2).
- Belly baler** places bellies or shoulders in baling machine, presses them down tightly and fastens them together securely for shipment. Classified as: Packers and shippers (8).
- Belly-finishing foreman, working,** supervises work in belly-leather finishing department where sour dipping, sponging, rolling, and washing of belly leather is done. Also inspects this work and performs some productive duties. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Belly roller (S & B).** (See Rolling-machine operator (S & B).) Classified as: Rolling-machine operators (4).
- Belly soaker** places bellies in vats of clear water in beam house for soaking and removes them at proper time. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Belly sponger (S & B).** (See Sponger, leather (S & B).) Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Belly staker (O)** places leather over table and holds it in place with his body. Grip jaws of staking arms engage part of leather and stretch it as they pull away from operator. This operation is repeated until entire piece of leather is stretched and softened. Classified as: Stakers, machine (6).
- Belly wringer (S & B).** (See Wringing-machine operator, leather (S & B).) Classified as: Wringing and setting-out machine operators (4).
- Belt fixer.** (See Belt man.) Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Belt-knife splitter, hides.** (See Splitting-machine operator, hides.) Classified as: Splitting-machine operators (2).
- Belt-knife splitter, leather (O).** (See Splitting-machine operator, leather (O).) Classified as: Splitting-machine operators (6).
- Belt lacer.** (See Beltman.) Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Beltman** installs or repairs power-transmission belts throughout plant. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Bend roller (S & B)** rolls bends, that is, the part left of a side of leather after belly and shoulder have been removed. See also Rolling-machine operator (S & B). Classified as: Rolling-machine operators (4).
- Binder, hides.** (See Toggler, hides.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Black-finishing foreman, working,** supervises work of seasoning or finishing of black leather, inspects completed work and may also do some productive work. Classified as: Other employees (7).

- Black-leather buffer* (O). (See Buffing-wheel operator (O).) Classified as: Buffing-wheel operators (6).
- Black-leather trimmer, hand* (O), uses hand knife to trim edges of heavy black leather on a wooden block. See also Trimmer, leather, hand (O). Classified as: Trimmers (6).
- Blacking-machine operator, leather* (O). (See Seasoner, leather, machine (O).) Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, machine (6).
- Blacking-wheel man, leather* (O). (See Colorer, leather (O).) Classified as: Colorers and fat liquorers (6).
- Blacksmith* works at forge and uses hammer and anvil to make or repair parts for machinery and equipment. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Blacksmith's helper* assists blacksmith by building and keeping up fires, handling materials, and using sledge hammer under his supervision. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Bleach doper, leather* (S & B). (See Bleacher (S & B).) Classified as: Bleachers (4).
- Bleacher* (S & B) operates machine consisting of rectangular rack at top of which is horizontal conveyor. Sides of leather are hung to crossbars of conveyor and as they advance slowly over a series of bleaching vats located just below rack, they are mechanically dipped into bleaching solution. Operator sees that sides are properly hung on conveyor, that they are correctly bleached, and adds new liquor when necessary to maintain proper strength of bleaching solution. Is usually assisted by two laborers—one who hangs sides on conveyor, and another who removes them after bleaching. Classified as: Bleachers (4).
- Bleaching foreman, working* (S & B). (See Scrub-house foreman, working (S & B).) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Bleaching-machine laborer* (S & B). (See Bleaching-machine operator's helper, (S & B).) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Bleaching-machine operator* (S & B). (See Bleacher (S & B).) Classified as: Bleachers (4).
- Bleaching-machine operator's helper* (S & B) hangs sides of leather on conveyor of bleaching machine and takes them off after bleaching. Also trucks leather to and from this machine. Two helpers are usually necessary at bleaching machine. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Bleaching wringer, leather* (S & B). (See Wringing-machine operator, leather (S & B).) Classified as: Wringing and setting-out machine operators (4).
- Blocking-machine operator* (O) operates specially devised machine which both stakes and buffs leather. An emery block and a leather-covered backing block replace blade and stationary roll of staking machine. Leather is placed between two blocks and thus stretched out and softened, and at the same time emery block buffs flesh side of leather giving it a soft, smooth finish. Classified as: Stakers, machine (6).
- Blue-coat seasoner, hand* (O), applies a blue-black coat of seasoning to leather by hand. See also Finisher, leather, hand (O). Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, hand (6).
- Blue-leather setter* (O) operates machine for setting out leather before it is colored. See also Setting-out machine operator (O). Classified as: Setters out, machine (6).
- Blue sorter, hides or skins* (O). (See Sorter, blue leather (O).) Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Blue sorter's helper* delivers blue leather to sorters and after this operation trucks it away. Also does some sorting under supervision of sorter, to whom he acts as an understudy. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Board setter, leather* (O). (See Paster, leather stretching (O).) Classified as: Tackers, togglers, and pasters (6).
- Board washer, after leather pasting*. (See Pasting-board washer.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Boarder, leather, graining machine* (O), operates machine used for softening leather and bringing out its grain. (See also Grainer, leather, machine (O).) Classified as: Boarders or grainers, machine (6).
- Boarder, leather, hand* (O), uses rubber or cork-faced board attached to forearm to soften up leather and bring out its grain. (See also Grainer, leather, hand (O).) Classified as: Boarders or grainers, hand (6).
- Boiler, dops* (P). (See Oil and dope mixer (P).) Classified as: Oil and dope mixers (6).
- Boilermaker* does any needed repair work on steam boilers. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Boiler repairman*. (See Boilermaker.) Classified as: Other employees (9).

- Bottom-room leather sorter (O).* (See Sorter, crust leather (O).) Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Bower glazing-machine operator (O)* runs glazing machine known as a "Bower." (See also Glazing-machine operator (O).) Classified as: Glazing-machine operators (6).
- Breaker-wheel operator, degreased skins.* (See Dry-milling-wheel operator, beam house.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Breaker-wheel operator, leather.* (See Dry-milling-wheel operator, finishing.) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Brine-tank man* loads pickled sheepskins into brine tank of beam house and after they are soaked sufficiently removes them. They are then ready for degreasing press. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Brusher, hand, hides,* places hides on specially devised table and uses beaming knife to clean them. (See also Scudder, hand.) Classified as: Beamsters or scudders, hand (2).
- Brusher, hand, suede leather,* uses brush by hand to brush surface of suede finished leather. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Brushing-machine operator (O)* retains hold of end of each piece of leather as he feeds it into machine between revolving brushes, permitting it to pass into machine until his hands almost touch brushes and then pulls it back out of machine, thus removing dust and other particles from its surface, as it is being pulled out. Classified as: Brushing-machine operators (6).
- Brushing-machine operator (S & B)* feeds dried leather after "washing" or "pouring" into machine which is equipped with three large cylinder-shaped brushes which rotate at high speed, thus polishing surface of leather and bringing out grain as it passes through machine. Classified as: Other employees (4).
- Brushing-machine operator's helper* delivers rough stock conveniently near machine for operator and takes it away after stock is brushed. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Bucket carrier, for seasoning mixer,* assists seasoning mixer in preparation and distribution of seasoning compounds. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Buffer, leather, hand (S & B),* uses a hand knife similar to a drawing knife to shave or reflesh parts of leather omitted by "whitening" machine on pieces which are to be used for soles and belting. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Buffer, leather, machine (S & B).* (See Buffing-wheel operator (S & B).) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Buffing foreman, working,* supervises work in leather buffing department; checks up on accuracy of work and may also operate leather-buffing wheel. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Buffing inspector* examines leather after buffing to determine if work has been properly done. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Buffing-machine operator (S & B).* (See Buffing-wheel operator (S & B).) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Buffing-wheel operator (O)* places leather over idle sandpaper-covered backing roll of machine and carefully regulates pressure which forces it up against abrasive of buffing roll. Operator slowly pulls out leather as it is being buffed to smooth and remove scratches and defects. Classified as: Buffing-operators (6).
- Buffing-wheel operator (P)* operates buffing machine to smooth surface of either side of pieces of leather which are to be finished as patent. (See also Buffing-wheel operator (O).) Classified as: Buffing-wheel operators (5).
- Buffing-wheel operator (S & B)* runs machine equipped with large buffing wheel covered with sandpaper used to smooth off flesh side of sole or belting leather as it is fed into it. Machine is very similar to that used to buff light leather. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Bundler, shipments,* ties up small lots of light or heavy weight leather into bundles for shipment. Classified as: Packers and shippers (8).
- Bundler, skins,* counts sorted skins in hide house and puts them up into small bundles of specified number for storage or into packs for beam house. Classified as: Sorters and counters (1).
- Burnisher, leather (O).* (See Buffing-wheel operator (O).) Classified as: Buffing-wheel operators (6).
- Buzzs buffer, leather (O),* operates special machine which buffs both sides of leather at same time. (See also Buffing-wheel operator (O).) Classified as: Buffing-wheel operators (6).

- Caller off, shipments*, calls off to averager or checker number of feet marked on back of each piece of leather as each lot or order is being made ready for shipment. Classified as: Others employees (8).
- Car weigher* maintains records of weight of railroad cars. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Carpenter* does general carpentry work about plant making repairs and changes in wooden structure. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Carpenter foreman, working*, supervises work of carpenters in and about plant, and also works with them. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Carpenter's helper* assists carpenter in handling supplies, and may also do some repair work under his supervision. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Carrier, skins, to stakers.* (See Floorman, general, finishing.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Cart pusher, beam house.* (See Trucker, beam house.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Case maker* builds wooden boxes in which leather is packed for shipment. Classified as: Other employees (8).
- Catchers, hides or skins, fleshing machine.* (See Fleshing-machine operator's helper, hides or skins.) Classified as: Machine helpers (2).
- Catcher, leather, seasoning machine (O)*, works at back of seasoning machine taking leather off after seasoning has been applied, and "swabs" or spreads it out by hand. Classified as: Machine helpers (6).
- Cellar hand, piling and trucking.* (See Laborer, hide house.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (1).
- Cementer, leather repairing.* (See Patcher, leather cementing.) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Chalker, white leather (O)*, applies powdered chalk to grain side of some lots of white finished leather and may also subject it to mild rolling. This process improves its color and smoothness. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Changer, tanning liquor.* (See Liquor runner, tanning). Classified as: Liquor-men (3).
- Checker, beaming or scudding.* (See Inspector, beaming or scudding.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Checker, color shades*, makes shade tests of mixed colors used in finishing leather to determine if colors have been properly mixed. Tries them out on samples and checks samples against finished leather. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Checker, packs, counts, and checks* number and grade of all hides or skins in each pack or lot in beam house and keeps record of same. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Checker, shipments*, checks amounts and grades of leather shipped out and maintains record of same. Uses adding machine to check number of feet of leather in each lot or order made up for shipment as number of feet in each piece is announced by caller-off. Classified as: Other employees (8).
- Checking-machine operator* operates machine in beam house which reduces neck or fore part of hide or skin to same thickness as remaining parts. Fore part of hide or skin is placed flesh side down over stationary cutting edge of knife of machine, an idle roll or bar is clamped down over hide or skin forcing it up against knife, and finally other end of hide or skin is attached to large live roll or cylinder at front of machine around which it winds pulling fore part over knife, thus trimming a layer from flesh side. Classified as: Splitting-machine operators (2).
- Choreman, trucking.* (See Floorman, general, beam house.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Choreman, vats.* (See Soaking-vat man; also Lime-vat hauler.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Chrome-tanning liquor mixer.* (See Mixer, chrome-tanning liquor.) Classified as: Liquormen (3).
- Chrome-tanning wheelman.* (See Chrome-wheel operator.) Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Chrome-wheel operator* operates tanning wheel in which chrome-tanning liquor is used. See also Tanning-wheel man. Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Clamp staker (O)* operates clamp-staking machine, which differs from regular belly-staking machine in that it has a clamp which holds leather in place as it is being staked, while operator of belly-staking machine has to hold leather in place by leaning against machine. See also Staker, machine (O). Classified as: Stakers, machine (6).

- Cleaner, floors, beam house*, uses brush or broom to gather up hair, fleshings, trimmings, etc., from floor of beam house for salvage purposes and uses a hose to wash floor clean. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Cleaner, floors, general.* (See Sweeper; also Scrubber, floors.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (9).
- Cleaner, tanning vat or wheel.* (See Washer, tanning mill.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (3).
- Cold-water pool soaker.* (See Plain-water pool soaker; also Soaking-vat man.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Coleman staking-machine operator (O)* operates staking machine known as a "Coleman". See also Belly staker (O). Classified as: Stakers, machine (6).
- Color-drum man, leather (O).* (See Colorer, leather (O).) Classified as: Colorers and fat liquorers (6).
- Color-finishing foreman, working*, supervises work around black and colored leather drums or wheels used in finishing leather. Inspects leather after coloring and also helps in work at coloring wheels. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Color mixer (O)* prepares dyes and colors used in dyeing and coloring leather in finishing process. Classified as: Color, fat-liquor, and seasoning mixers (6).
- Color mixer's helper* assists color mixer weigh out and mix colors used in leather-finishing process. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Color-mixing foreman, working*, supervises work of mixing coloring and fat liquors used in finishing leather, and also helps in this work. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Color-table man (O).* (See Finisher, leather, hand (O).) Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, hand (6).
- Colored-leather setter (O)* operates machine for setting out leather after it has been colored. See also Setting-out machine operator (O). Classified as: Setters-out, machine (6).
- Colorer, leather (O)*, operates coloring wheel or drum. Places leather and coloring liquor into it and after coloring drains out coloring fluid and removes leather, placing it on "horses" or stools. Classified as: Colorers and fat liquorers (6).
- Compound mixer (S & B).* (See Dope mixer (S & B); also Oiling-compound mixer (S & B).) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Conditioner, leather (S & B).* (See Stuffer, leather (S & B).) Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Conditioner's helper (S & B)* uses truck to deliver sole leather to conditioners and takes it away after conditioning. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Cooker, dope (P).* (See Oil and dope mixer (P).) Classified as: Oil and dope mixers (5).
- Counter, hides or skins*, counts out desired number of sorted hides or skins and makes up packs or lots in hide house. Number in pack varies with kind of hides or skins and also depends on amount of finished leather desired. In some establishments, counters may also be required to trim special lots. Generally, however, trimming is done in beam house. Classified as: Sorters and counters (1).
- Counter, leather, for staker (O).* (See Sorter, leather, for staker (O).) Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Counter, sorted leather, shipping lots*, counts out tanned skins into lots of 1 dozen each, picking them from sorted piles of same grade and size to make up each lot. Classified as: Packers and shippers (8).
- Cover stripper (O)* removes cloth cover from pasted skin. This cloth cover is used for protection only on white skins. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Crane hooker.* (See Crane operator's helper.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Crane operator* operates power crane to transfer packs of hides from general hide cellar to hide house, or lowers them into and hoists them out of various tanning or finishing vats; he may move heavy stock, machinery, etc., from one place to another about plant. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Crane operator's helper* attaches hooks or slings of crane to load, signals crane operator as to its movement and releases slings, etc. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Crop dipper, leather (S & B).* (See Dipper, leather, before rolling (S & B); also Dampener, leather, for rolling (S & B).) Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Crop hanger, drying (S & B).* (See Dry-loft man (S & B).) Classified as: Dry-loft men (4).

- Crop roller (S & B)* rolls crops, that is, sides of leather after bellies have been cut off. *See also* Rolling-machine operator (S & B). Classified as: Rolling-machine operators (4).
- Crop setting-out machine operator (S & B)*. (*See* Setting-out machine operator (S & B).) Classified as: Wringing and setting-out machine operators (4).
- Crop sponger (S & B)*. (*See* Sponger, leather (S & B).) Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Cropper, bellies, bends, etc.*, places hide on special table, assisted by helper, and feels leather to determine breaking point between crop and belly and then uses knife to cut off belly along that breaking line; also cuts off shoulder on some sides, when "bends" are desired. Cropping generally takes place between first (rocker) tanning and second (lay-away) tanning. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Cropper leader* supervises work of cropping bellies, bends, etc., in tan house, and also works with croppers. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Cropper, necks and shanks*, uses hand knife to trim ragged edges from necks and shanks of hides or skins in beam house. Classified as: Trimmers (2).
- Cropper's helper, bellies, bends, etc.*, assists cropper to place side or hide on special table or cropping "horse" in tan house and holds it while belly and shoulders are cut off; also piles up crops, bends, bellies, and shoulders. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Crust-leather drier (O)*. (*See* Tunnel drier, leather (O).) Classified as: Driers (6).
- Crust-leather sorting foreman, working*, supervises work of crust-leather sorting and also does some productive work. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Crust-loft foreman, working*, supervises work in crust loft or room where dried leather is stored and performs some productive work. May also have charge of crust-leather sorting. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Crust-leather sorter (O)*. (*See* Sorter, crust leather (O).) Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Carrier*. (*See* Stuffing-wheel operator.) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Cutter, sole stock*, uses power shear knife to cut sides of leather into strips intended for sale as sole leather. Classified as: Other employees (8).
- Cutter, tanned hides, hand*. (*See* Cropper, bellies, bends, etc.) Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Cutter, tanned hides, machine*, operates machine used to cut tanned hides into specified parts. This machine insures perfectly straight lines for cut parts. *See also* Cropper, bellies, bends, etc. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Cutter, toggles*, uses a knife to cut short pieces of rope (toggles) from hides when they are pulled or reeled out of soaking or liming vats of beam house. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Cutter's helper, tanned hides*. (*See* Cropper's helper, bellies, bends, etc.) Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Cylinder repairer*. (*See* Machine fixer, general.) Classified as: Machine fixers (9).
- Dampener, leather, for rolling (S & B)*, places sole or belt leather in a water bath and then in a steaming room for mellowing, in preparation for rolling. *See also* Sponger, leather (S & B). Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Dampener, leather, for sawduster (O)*, dips dried leather in water and may put it away in damp sawdust to soften it for stakers. *See also* Sawduster, leather (O). Classified as: Dampeners and sawdusters (6).
- Dampening-solution mixer (S & B)* mixes together the chemicals used to prepare solution with which sole and belting leather is dampened or moistened before rolling. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Dauber, leather (P)*, uses brush by hand to spread carefully patent-finish dope on grain side of leather stretched out on a frame; after spreading dope and removing excess dope; may also place these frames in baking or drying oven and remove them when dope is dry. Classified as: Daubers (5).
- Degreasing-press foreman, working*, has charge of hydraulic degreasing presses in beam house and also assists in degreasing work. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Degreasing-press operator* piles sheepskins into packs after they have had alcohol or brine bath and places packs on bed of press in beam house. Pressure is then applied, thus causing grease to be "pressed" out, after which pack now reduced to a compact cake is removed. Helpers assist in placing packs on press and removing them after pressing. *See also* Degreasing-wheel operator. Classified as: Other employees (2).

- Degreasing-solution mixer* uses prescribed formula to prepare kerosene-oil degreasing solution for degreasing sheepskins. May also feed it into degreasing wheels or drums in beam house. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Degreasing-solution reclaimer* operates machine similar to a cream separator which is used to reclaim kerosene oil from degreasing solution used in beam house. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Degreasing-wheel operator* tends a degreasing wheel into which sheepskins are loaded and milled in a kerosene-oil preparation in beam house to remove excess grease. They are generally given two baths, being fleshed between first and second baths. This method of degreasing is a substitute for press method. See also Degreasing-press operator. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Dehairing-machine operator.* (See Unhairing-machine operator.) Classified as: Unhairing-machine operators (2).
- Delimer, hides or skins.* (See Bate-vat tender.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Diamond "A" dipper, leather (S & B),* dips by hand sides or other pieces of leather after wet rolling, into a compound solution called "Diamond A", which bleaches it and gives it a better finish. It is then again hung to dry. See also Leather pourer (S & B). Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Dipper, bellies (S & B).* (See Dipper, leather, before rolling (S & B); also Dampener, leather, for rolling (S & B).) Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Dipper, dry leather (S & B).* (See Dry-dip operator (S & B).) Classified as: Extractors, temperers, and oilers (4).
- Dipper, leather, after rolling (S & B),* dips sides or other pieces of leather, after rolling, into a solution of oil and water which gives them a special finish. Leather is then hung up to dry and next day it is taken down and brushed. See also Leather pourer (S & B). Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Dipper, leather, before rolling (S & B),* dips dry leather in bath of oil-fat solution, in lieu of sponging. See also Sponger, leather (S & B). Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Dipper, leather, for sawduster (O).* (See Dampener, leather, for sawduster (O).) Classified as: Dampeners or sawdusters (6).
- Dipper, leather, wash compound (S & B).* (See Dipper, leather, after rolling (S & B).) Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Dipper, skins, for pasting,* dips tanned skins into weak pasting solution for pasters, who stick them to boards for stretching and drying in finishing department. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Dipper, skins, hypo,* dips skins by hand into a neutralizing solution after each chrome-tanning process. Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Dipper, sour process (S & B).* (See Sour-process dipper (S & B).) Classified as: Extractors, temperers, and oilers (4).
- Dipping foreman, working (S & B),* supervises work of dipping sole or belting leather before rolling; inspects completed work and performs some productive duties. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Disinfecting man* uses chemicals and methods prescribed by United States Department of Agriculture to disinfect railroad cars, floors, hide racks, water, etc., that come in contact with uncertified hides. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Dope and oil mixer (P).* (See Oil and dope mixer (P).) Classified as: Oil and dope mixers (5).
- Dope cooker (P).* (See Oil and dope mixer (P).) Classified as: Oil and dope mixers (5).
- Dope mixer (S & B)* mixes together necessary chemicals in accordance with prescribed formula to make various solutions used in sponging, filling, or stuffing, and in pouring or washing sole and belt leather. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Dope-mixing foreman, working (P),* supervises work of mixing priming and japaning dopes for patent leather. Also performs some productive work. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Doper, leather (P),* uses hand brush or spray gun to apply first two priming coats of patent finish dope (nitrocellulose) to grain side of toggled leather. Each coat is allowed to dry fully before applying the next. See also Dauber, leather (P). Classified as: daubers (5).
- Dragger, hides,* drags hides by hand from lime vat to unhairing machine after they have been pulled from last lime vat of beam house. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Drencher, hides.* (See Bate-vat tender.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Drier, hair.* (See Hair-drier tender.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).

- Drier, leather (O)*, hangs leather up in dry loft or in tunnel drier and later, when dry, removes it. *See also* Drier, leather (S & B). Classified as: Driers (6).
- Drier, leather (S & B)*, loads pieces of leather at various stages of finishing on conveyor of drier and another worker removes it from other end when dry, or hangs it in loft or other drying place and takes it down when dry. *See also* Tunnel drier, leather (S & B); and Dry-loft man (S & B). Classified as: Dry-loft men (4).
- Drier loader, leather (O)*. (*See* Tunnel drier, leather (O).) Classified as: Driers (6).
- Drier unloader, leather (O)*. (*See* Tunnel drier, leather (O).) Classified as: Driers (6).
- Drumman, tanning*. (*See* Tanning-wheel man.) Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Drum repairer*. (*See* Paddle-wheel repairer.) Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Dry-back roller, leather (S & B)*. (*See* Dry roller, leather (S & B); *also* Bend roller (S & B).) Classified as: Rolling-machine operators (4).
- Dry-dip operator (S & B)* hangs sides of sole or belt leather after bleaching and drying on rack of machine which dips them down into vat of tanning extract and removes them from machine after dipping. Also sees that strength of extract is properly maintained. Purpose of dipping is to soften dried leather and improve color. Classified as: Extractors, temperers, and oilers (4).
- Dry-loft foreman, working (S & B)*, supervises work in dry loft or room in which sole or belting leather is dried at different stages of finishing. May also help hang up leather and take it down when dry. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Dry-loft man (O)* hangs up wet leather in a heated room or loft and takes it down when dry. *See also* Dry-loft man (S & B). Classified as: Driers (6).
- Dry-loft man (S & B)* hangs pieces of wet leather in loft or other place for drying at various stages of finishing; first, after oiling when it is allowed to stand for several days; again, after some of the sponging and filling operations, and after washing, setting-out, etc. Also takes down leather after it has dried. Classified as: Dry-lot men (4).
- Dry-milling-wheel operator, beam house*, loads into hollow wooden wheel or drum compact "cakes" of degreased sheepskins and sets wheel in motion. As wheel revolves, cakes tumble inside wheel, striking against stationary wooden boards or prongs, thus opening up cakes, separating skins, and softening them. Operator removes skins from drum after milling. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Dry-milling-wheel operator, finishing*, loads leather into and operates hollow wooden wheel or drum similar to that used by dry-milling-wheel operator, beam house. This process softens leather. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Dry-milling-wheel operator, tan house*. This work may be performed in either tan house or beam house. *See also* Dry-milling-wheel operator, beam house. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Dry roller, leather (S & B)*, operates rolling machine to roll sides or other pieces of leather second time which is generally a "dry" rolling. Also rolls leather third time after brushing. This also is known as "dry" rolling. *See also* Rolling-machine operator (S & B). Classified as: Rolling-machine operators (4).
- Dry setter-out (S & B)*. (*See* Resetter-out (S & B).) Classified as: Wringing and setting-out machine operators (4).
- Dry-wheel operator, tan house*, may perform work in either tan house or beam house. *See also* Dry-milling-wheel operator, beam house. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Drying-mangle foreman, working*, supervises work at drying mangles; inspects completed work and may operate machines. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Drying-mangle ironer (O)*. (*See* Ironer, leather, machine (O).) Classified as: Ironers, hand or machine (6).
- Drying-rack tender*. (*See* Drying-reed tender.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Drying-reed tender* looks after storage of seasoning-room reeds or temporary drying racks on which leather is hung after seasoning has been applied. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Dyehouse-wheel man, leather (O)*. (*See* Colorer, leather (O).) Classified as: Colorers and fat liquorers (6).
- Dye mixer (O)*. (*See* Color mixer (O).) Classified as: Color, fat-liquor, and seasoning mixers (6).

- Dye weigher* weighs out proper quantity of chemicals used in preparation of dyes and colors in accordance with formulas. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Electric-truck operator* operates an electric truck to haul materials or product about yard or plant. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Electric-truck repairman* does any needed repair work on electric trucks and keeps them in proper running order. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Electrician* repairs and maintains electrical wiring and attends to and keeps in repair dynamos, motors, and other electrical equipment about plant. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Elevator operator* operates an elevator for hoisting or lowering hides, leather, supplies, or workers from one floor to another in plant. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Embossing-press foreman, working*, supervises work at presses used for plating and embossing leather; inspects completed work and also operates these presses when necessary. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Embossing-press operator, leather (O)*, spreads leather out evenly on bed of press, then operates levers which force it up against heated embossed plate of press, leaving it against this plate for a few seconds, thus reproducing artificial grain of any desired leather. Operator may work at back or front of machine. Also changes embossing plates when necessary. Classified as: Embossing or plating-press operators (6).
- Enameler, leather (P)*, uses hand brush to apply enamel solution to grain side of leather for patent finish. Classified as: Daubers (5).
- Evaporator, tanning liquor*, reclaims tanning liquor by boiling off excess water. The salvaged extract is again used in tanning. Classified as: Liquormen (3).
- Export packer, leather*, packs leather intended for foreign market in accordance with special shipping regulations. Classified as: Packers and shippers (8).
- Extract doper (S & B)*. (See Extract-wheel man (S & B).) Classified as: Extractors, temperers, and oilers (4).
- Extract mixer, tanning*. (See Liquor mixer, tanning.) Classified as: Liquormen (3).
- Extract-wheel man (S & B)* loads sole or belt leather into large wheel containing strong solution of tannic acid. Closes trap and operates wheel for specified time, then opens trap, dumps leather out, opens it up and places it on "horses" for setting out machine. May be assisted by laborers who handle hides. Classified as: Extractors, temperers, and oilers (4).
- Extract-wheel man's helper (S & B)* helps extract-wheel man load sides into wheel or drum and, after extracting, helps remove sides from wheel and "horse" them up for wringing or setting-out machines. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Extract-wheel man's laborer (S & B)*. (See Extract-wheel man's helper (S & B).) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Extract wringer, leather (S & B)*. (See Wringing-machine operator, leather (S & B).) Classified as: Wringing and setting-out machine operators (4).
- Extracting foreman, working (S & B)*. (See Scrub-house foreman, working (S & B).) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Extractor, tanning liquor*, boils in vacuum tanks tanning liquor obtained in leach house, or weakened liquor coming from tan yard, for purpose of building up this liquor from a low tannic-acid content to required strength. Classified as: Liquormen (3).
- Extractor tender, hair*. (See Hair whizzer.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Fat-liquor mixer (O)* prepares fat liquors in which leather is milled in leather-finishing processes. Classified as: Color, fat-liquor, and seasoning mixers (6).
- Fat liquorer, leather (O)*, loads leather into drums or wheels, starts and stops them, puts fat liquor in and drains it out after operation, and removes leather from machine. This operation restores oil which was removed in other processes. Classified as: Colorers and fat liquorers (6).
- Feeder, hair, drier*. (See Hair whizzer; also Hair-drier tender.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Feeder, leather, plating machine (O)*. (See Plating-machine feeder, leather (O).) Classified as: Machine helpers (6).
- Feeder, leather, splitting machine*. (See Splitting-machine feeder, leather (O).) Classified as: Machine helpers (6).
- Feeder, tanning mill*. (See Tumbling-vat hauler.) Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Filler, leach vats*. (See Leach-pulp pitcher.) Classified as: Other employees (3).

- Filler, mixing tanks.* (See Liquor mixer, tanning.) Classified as: Liquor men (8).
- Filler, rolls, for putter-out (O).* (See Filler, rolls, for setter-out (O).) Classified as: Machine helpers (6).
- Filler, rolls, for setter-out (O),* changes rolls on setting-out machine and assists setter-out in placing light leather over rolls of machine, in removing it after setting out and in "horsing" it up. Classified as: Machine helpers (6).
- Filler, rolls, for strikers-out (O).* (See Filler, rolls, for setter-out (O).) Classified as: Machine helpers (6).
- Filler, tanning wheel.* (See Tumbling-vat hauler.) Classified as: Haulers, (3).
- Filling mixer (S & B).* (See Dope mixer (S & B).) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Filling-wheel operator (S & B)* loads sole or belt leather into large revolving wheel containing mixture of molasses, saxon oil, sugar, and epsom salts for leather filling. See also Oiler, leather wheeling (S & B). Classified as: Extractors, temperers, and oilers (4).
- Final-coat sprayer (P)* uses a spray gun to apply final finishing or sealing coat of patent finish to leather. After drying it is ready for sorting and shipping. Classified as: Daubers (5).
- Final washer, hides or skins,* gives hides or skins final washing before sending them out of beam house. This may be done in a mill or paddle wheel. See also Washing-wheel operator, hide house. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Fine grainer, hides, hand,* uses graining knife by hand to remove from hides fine hairs left by unhairing machine. Also cleans off any dirt so that hides will tan evenly. See also Scudder, hand. Classified as: Beamsters or scudders, hand (2).
- Fine hairer, hand sanding,* uses small sanding brush by hand to remove from full grain leather (that is, leather which will not be buffed on grain side) all fine hair left by unhairing machine. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Fine-hairing assistant foreman, working,* assists foreman in supervisory duties. Also inspects grain side of leather for fine hair. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Fine-hairing beamster, hand,* uses small hand scraper to remove from grain side of hide or skin fine hair left by unhairing machine. This work differs from hand beaming only in kind of tool used. Classified as: Beamsters or scudders, hand (2).
- Fine wheeler, leather, buffing (O).* (See Buffing-wheel operator (O).) Classified as: Buffing-wheel operators (6).
- Finisher, leather, hand (O),* dips a small plush-covered board into pan containing seasoning compound and applies it to grain side of leather. A second board is then used to go over leather and dry up any surplus seasoning. Three or more coats are applied in like manner, leather being hung up and dried between coats. Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, hand (6).
- Finisher, leather, machine (O),* operates machine which applies seasoning compound to grain side of leather. See also Seasoner, leather, machine (O). Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, machine (6).
- Finishing-compound mixer (O).* (See Seasoning mixer (O).) Classified as: Color, fat-liquor, and seasoning mixers (6).
- Finishing-compound mixer (S & B).* (See Dope mixer (S & B); also Oiling-compound mixer (S & B).) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Finishing foreman, working (S & B),* supervises work of finishing sole or belting leather in various operations; inspects completed work and performs some productive duties. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Finishing inspector* examines grain side of leather to determine if it has been properly finished. See also Seasoning inspector. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Finishing-wheel operator (O).* (See Buffing-wheel operator (O); also Plusher, leather buffing (O).) Classified as: Buffing-wheel operators (6).
- First-fleshing machine operator.* (See Green-fleshing machine operator.) Classified as: Fleshing-machine operators (2).
- First soaker, hides,* when hides are to be given a preliminary or green fleshing, places them in soaking tank of water in beam house, overnight or for about 12 hours, for purpose of softening up hides. They are then reeled out and delivered to fleshing machine. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- First wet roller (S & B)* operates rolling machine to roll leather after it has been sponged, dipped, or sprayed with an oil solution. This is first wet-rolling operation. See also Rolling-machine operator (S & B). Classified as: Rolling-machine operators (4).

- Flesher, kid skins*, operates machine in beam house to flesh kid skins. *See also* Fleshing-machine operator, hides or skins. Classified as: Fleshing-machine operators (2).
- Fleshing-machine backer*. (*See* Fleshing-machine operator's helper, hides or skins.) Classified as: Machine helpers (2).
- Fleshing-machine operator, hides or skins*, places hide or skin, flesh side up, over backing rolls of fleshing machine, and by means of foot lever forces both leather and rolls up against fleshing blades of revolving cylinder. The blades remove excess flesh, reducing hide or skin to uniform thickness. Generally only one half of a hide or skin is fleshed at a time, operator having to turn it around on backer rolls before the other half can be fleshed. Classified as: Fleshing-machine operators (2).
- Fleshing-machine operator, leather (S & B)*. (*See* Splitting-machine operator, leather (S & B).) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Fleshing-machine operator's helper, hides or skins*, works at back of some makes of fleshing machines in beam house taking away hides or skins as they come out of machine and piling them on trucks. Classified as: Machine helpers (2).
- Floorboy, leather pasting*, handles tanned skins and pasting boards as directed by foreman. May also wash pasting boards. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Floorboy, shaving machine*, works about floor, handling stock, delivering it to and taking it away from shaving machines. *See also* Floorman, general, finishing. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Floorboy, staking*, takes leather from sammy bins, delivers it to wet stakers, takes staked leather to driers, and returns dry leather to dry stakers or perchers. *See also* Floorman, general, finishing. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Floorman, general, beam house*, does general work around beam house floor such as washing hides or skins, toggling packs before soaking, liming and untoggling them after they have been pulled or reeled out of vats, trucking hides or skins to and from vats and machines, piling them for machine operators, etc. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Floorman, general, finishing*, handles materials or leather about floor of finishing department, delivering it to and taking it away from various finishers. May use truck for this work. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Floorman, general, tan house*, uses truck to convey hides or skins where needed about tanning floor; transfers them from trucks to tables next to tanning wheels or drums, and takes them away after tanning. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (3).
- Floorman, wheel tanning*, performs various kinds of work in tan house; loads mills and vats with hides or skins, starts and stops them, picks up skins after tanning, and opens them up for setting-out machines. May also do coloring and fat liquoring. Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Formula man, tanning liquors*, is a chemist who prepares tanning formula and tells liquormen how to mix tanning liquor. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Frams repairer* does any needed repair work on toggling frames. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- French grainer, leather, hand (O)*, uses small hand board for French graining, where leather is gone over very lightly. *See also* Grainer, leather, hand (O). Classified as: Boarders or grainers, hand (6).
- General maintenance man* does general maintenance repair work except on machines. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- General mechanic* performs general repair work in and about plant, other than that on machines. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- General utility man, beam house*. (*See* Floorman, general, beam house.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Glazing inspector* examines glazed leather to determine whether it has been properly glazed. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Glazing-machine operator (O)* places seasoned leather, grain side up, on table of machine, and holds it in position or moves it over table where mechanical rubbing arm of machine moves rapidly over it. This repeated rubbing gives leather a polish or gloss. Classified as: Glazing-machine operators (6).
- Glazing-machine repairer* keeps glazing machines in proper running order and does any needed repair work on them. Classified as: Machine fixers (9).
- Glazing passer*. (*See* Glazing inspector.) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Glazing-room foreman, working*, supervises work in leather-glazing department; inspects work when completed and may also do some productive work. Classified as: Other employees (7).

- Gold-spot machine operator (S & D)** runs sole-leather stock through machine which brands company trade mark on it. Only better grades of leather are trade marked. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Grade sorter, black and colored leather,** sorts black and colored leather according to specific grade. Classified as: Sorters (8).
- Grader, hides.** (See Sorter, hides or skins, hide house.) Classified as: Sorters and counters (1).
- Grain-pool hauler.** (See Warm-water pool hauler.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Grain-split inspector (O)** inspects grain side of split leather to determine finish it will best take. Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Grainer, hides, hand.** (See Fine grainer, hides, hand.) Classified as: Beamsters or scudders, hand (2).
- Grainer, hides, machine.** (See Scudder, machine.) Classified as: Beamsters or scudders, machine (2).
- Grainer, leather, hand (O)** uses rubber or cork-faced board attached to left forearm for graining leather. Grainer folds leather over, then rubs folded edge with board. This back and forth rubbing of folded edge brings out grain. Entire piece of leather is gone over in this manner. To bring out certain grains, such as beaded grain, leather has to be gone over from all four sides of piece. Graining is now largely a softening operation which follows embossing, which leaves the leather rather stiff. Classified as: Boarders or grainers, hand (6).
- Grainer, leather, machine (O),** stands at front of machine, folds leather and brings its folded edge in contact with rubber-coated section of machine cylinder. As revolving cylinder is pulled back over large horizontal table of machine, leather is slowly unfolded, folded edge being constantly subjected to pressure of cylinder. This unfolding of leather under pressure softens it and brings out grain. Classified as: Boarders or grainers, machine (6).
- Graining-machine operator.** (See Scudder, machine.) Classified as: Beamsters or scudders, machine (2).
- Green-fleshing machine operator** puts hides or skins through fleshing machine for a first or preliminary fleshing in beam house. This follows soaking but precedes lining process. See also Fleshing-machine operator, hides or skins. Classified as: Fleshing-machine operators (2).
- Green-pool soaker, hides.** (See First soaker, hides.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Green-stock handler** uses truck to convey packs of hides or skins to wash wheels and from wash wheels after washing to soaking vats of beam house. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Gun sprayer, leather (O).** (See Sprayer, seasoning (O).) Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, machine (6).
- Hair baler** piles hair received from drying machine into baling machine which presses it into a compact bundle. Wires are then fastened around bale to hold it together for shipment. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Hair collector.** (See Hair handler.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Hair-drier tender** works at delivery end of tunnel drier in beam house taking off dried hair as it comes from machine. May also bale it for shipment. Hair is fed into this drier by conveyor from hair whizzer (extractor). Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Hair handler** gathers up hair from beam-house floor and trucks it to hair washer or to storage bin. May also truck baled hair to storeroom. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Hair-mill tender.** (See Hair whizzer.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Hair-room foreman, working,** has charge of work in hair room of beam house, such as washing, drying, and baling of hair; also performs some productive work. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Hair sorter** sorts out hair according to specific colors desired. This is a hand-picking operation in beam house. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Hair-washer tender** feeds hair which was taken from hides or skins into special washing machine in beam house, which removes dirt and other foreign substances from it. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Hair whizzer** takes wet hair away from back of washing machine in beam house and shovels it into centrifugal water-extracting machine which rotates very rapidly causing most of water to be expelled from it; then feeds hair onto conveyor of tunnel drier which removes remaining moisture. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Hand buffer (S & B).** (See Buffer, leather, hand (S & B).) Classified as: Other employees (7).

- Hand finisher, leather (S & B).* (See *Sponger, leather (S & B)*); also *Stuffer, leather (S & B)*.) Classified as: *Spongers and stuffers (4)*.
- Hand ironer, leather (O).* (See *Ironer, leather, hand (O)*.) Classified as: *Ironers, hand or machine (6)*.
- Hand seasoner, brush (O),* uses hand brush to apply seasoning to surface of leather. See also *Finisher, leather, hand (O)*. Classified as: *Finishers or seasoners, hand (6)*.
- Hand setter-out (O).* (See *Setter-out, hand (O)*.) Classified as: *Setters-out, hand (6)*.
- Hand shanker, setting-out (O).* (See *Shanker, hand, setting-out (O)*.) Classified as: *Setters-out, hand (6)*.
- Handler, green stock.* (See *Green-stock handler*.) Classified as: *Laborers and truckers (2)*.
- Handler, hides or skins.* (See *Floorman, general, beam house*; also *Green-stock handler*.) Classified as: *Laborers and truckers (2)*.
- Handler, leather, for sorters,* delivers leather to sorters and takes it away after sorting. See also *Floorman, general, finishing*. Classified as: *Laborers and truckers (7)*.
- Handler, leather, for stakers.* (See *Floorman, general, finishing*.) Classified as: *Laborers and truckers (7)*.
- Handler, leather, shaving machine.* (See *Floorman, general, finishing*.) Classified as: *Laborers and truckers (7)*.
- Handler, leather, tunnel drying (O).* (See *Tunnel drier, leather (O)*.) Classified as: *Driers (6)*.
- Handler, limes.* (See *Lime-vat hauler*.) Classified as: *Haulers (2)*.
- Hanger-in, rocker vats,* hangs hides, skins, or splits on rocker-vat frames for first or rocker tanning. May also take them off these frames after tanning. See also *Rocker-yard vat man*. Classified as: *Haulers (3)*.
- Hanger, skins, drying (O).* (See *Dry-loft man (O)*; also *Tunnel drier, leather (O)*.) Classified as: *Driers (6)*.
- Hanger-up, leather, drying (S & B).* (See *Dry-loft man (S & B)*.) Classified as: *Dry-loft men (4)*.
- Hauler, beam house,* places hides or skins into various vats or pits for purpose of soaking, pickling, liming, etc. Uses pole having hook on one end to pull skins out of vats, while hides, which are tied together in rope form, are transferred from one vat to another by use of a mechanical reel. May also look after preparation of various solutions and maintain proper strength of these solutions in vats. Classified as: *Haulers (2)*.
- Hauler, fleshings,* gathers up fleshings from beam-house floor and trucks them to bin where they are limed and cured. Classified as: *Laborers and truckers (2)*.
- Hauler, pickle vats.* (See *Pickle-vat puller*.) Classified as: *Haulers (2)*.
- Hauler, supplies,* uses hand (or power) truck to convey supplies wherever needed about department. Classified as: *Laborers and truckers (3)*.
- Hauler, tan house,* places hides or skins into various tanning wheels or vats, containing washing and tanning solutions and removes them at proper time. See also *Tanning wheelman*; *Lay-away yard vat man*; *Rocker-yard vat man*; also *Rinsing-pool man*. Classified as: *Haulers (3)*.
- Head baler* supervises baling of bellies, shoulders, scrap leather, etc., for shipment, and also works with balers. Classified as: *Other employees (8)*.
- Head bark grinder* supervises work of bark grinding in tan house and also works with bark grinders. Classified as: *Other employees (3)*.
- Head beamster* has charge of all hand beaming, also works as a hand beamster; may inspect knives of beamsters and sharpen them when necessary. Classified as: *Other employees (2)*.
- Head electrician, working,* supervises all electrical repair work, and also does some actual repair work with electricians. Classified as: *Other employees (9)*.
- Head floorman, shaving department,* supervises work of floor boys in leather-shaving room, and also does some floor work. Classified as: *Other employees (7)*.
- Head glazer.* (See *Glazing-room foreman, working*.) Classified as: *Other employees (7)*.
- Head pipe fitter, working,* supervises all work done by pipe fitters and also works with them. Classified as: *Other employees (9)*.
- Head selector, hides or skins,* is responsible for proper selecting in hide house of all hides or skins for each order and generally works with selectors and sorters. Classified as: *Other employees (1)*.
- Head shipper* supervises work of preparing orders of leather for shipment, and also helps with sorting, packing, and shipping of same. Classified as: *Other employees (8)*.

- Hefter, sorting**, sorts leather according to weight and thickness, using bare hands on light leather and small hand gage on heavy leather to measure thickness and determine in just what group it will be placed. Classified as: Sorters (8).
- Helper, belt-knife leather splitting (O)**, assists operator on belt-knife splitting machine, either feeding leather into rolls at front of machine or else taking various splits off at back of machine. Classified as: Machine helpers (6).
- Helper, splitting room**, performs general work about splitting room, delivering stock to splitters and taking it away after it has been split. *See also* Floor-man, general, finishing. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Hide dragger**. (*See* Dragger, hides.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Hide examiner** takes one or more sample groups of hides from each shipment received and examines each of them to determine if they measure up to specifications. After this inspection, another sample group is examined for number of holes, grubs, etc. Classified as: Other employees (1).
- Hide hauler**. (*See* Laborer, hide house.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (1).
- Hide-house laborer**. (*See* Laborer, hide house.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (1).
- Hide-house man** does both sorting and counting of hides or skins in hide house. *See also* Sorter, hides or skins, hide house; *also* Counter, hides or skins. Classified as: Sorters and counters (1).
- Hide opener** unties and opens up hides and packs of skins which are received at hide house folded and tied, and spreads them out for trimmers. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (1).
- Hide puller, beam house**. (*See* Puller, hides or skins, beam house.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Hide reeler**. (*See* Reeler, hides.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Hide soaker**. (*See* Soaking-vat man.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Hide splitter, into sides**. (*See* Splitter, hides into sides.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Hide splitter, thickness**. (*See* Splitting-machine operator, hides.) Classified as: Splitting-machine operator (2).
- Hide splitter's helper** helps splitter pick up hides and place them over splitting "horse" or stool in beam house. After splitting, places these sides in piles. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Hide trimmer**. (*See* Trimmer, hides or skins.) Classified as: Trimmers (2).
- Hide weigher** weighs incoming hides and keeps a record of weights, which are later checked against vendor's weights. Classified as: Other employees (1).
- Hog feeder**. (*See* Bark grinder.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (3).
- Hoister, pack, hides**. (*See* Pack hoister, hides.) Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Hoister, pack, leather (S & B)**, operates crane or other device for lowering packs of sole or belt leather into tempering vats and hoisting them out after tempering. *See also* Temperer, vats (S & B). Classified as: Extractors, temperers, and oilers (4).
- Hooker**. (*See* Crane operator's helper.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Horsing-up, hides or skins**, opens up hides or skins and places them over "horses" or stools. This is done after removal from each tanning, coloring, or washing operation, and is known as "horsing-up". Classified as: Laborers and truckers (3).
- Horsing-up, leather**, picks up leather from floor after it has been dumped from process wheels or drums, opens it up and places it on "horse" or rack. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Hot-box drier (S & B)**. (*See* Tunnel drier, leather (S & B).) Classified as: Dry-loft men (4).
- Hot-room man, drying (O)**. (*See* Dry-loft man (O).) Classified as: Driers (6).
- Hydraulic-press operator, degreasing**. (*See* Degreasing-press operator.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Hydraulic-press operator (S & B)**, operates large hydraulic press used to force out excess liquor from heavy leather. May help place leather on bed of press and remove it after pressing. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Hydraulic-press operator, tan house**, places hides, skins, sides, etc., on bed of hydraulic press which expels excess tanning liquor or brine, grease, etc., from them and removes them after pressing. Is assisted by laborers. Pressing is resorted to only on heavy leather. Classified as: Other employees (3).

- Inspector, beaming knives.* (See Beaming-knife inspector.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Inspector, beaming or scudding,* examines work of beamsters or scudders to make sure that work has been properly done. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Inspector, bellies,* examines bellies after cropping and sorts them into grades, depending on use for which they are best adapted. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Inspector, hides.* (See Hide examiner.) Classified as: Other employees (1).
- Inspector, leather,* examines grain side of leather after various finishing operations for scratches and defects of any character. May also mark spots to be buffed or touched up. See also Glazing inspector; Finishing inspector; Seasoning inspector; Buffing inspector; and Shaving inspector. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Inspector, leather, shades,* grades finished leather for proper shades. Classified as: Sorters (8).
- Inspector, sides, for patent finish (O).* (See Sorter, leather, for patent finish.) Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Inspector, unhairing.* (See Unhairing inspector.) Classified as: Other employees, (2).
- Inspector, wet-wheeling.* (See Wet-wheeling inspector.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Ironer, leather, hand (O),* uses regular electric hand iron to iron and smooth out grain side of leather. Classified as: Ironers, hand or machine (6).
- Ironer, leather, machine (O),* sits or stands in front of machine and feeds leather between heated mangle rolls similar to those used in a laundry, to smooth out its surface. Classified as: Ironers, hand or machine (6).
- Jack-roller operator, leather (O),* operates special machine for rolling of light or upper leather to remove wrinkles, mat leather, and also close pores to prevent leather from absorbing too much seasoning. See also Stone-jack operator, leather rolling (O). Classified as: Rolling-machine operators (6).
- Jack-roller operator, leather (S & B),* operates specially designed rolling machine used to iron and roll out wrinkles from shoulder and fore part of side of leather, which is to be finished for soles or belting. See also Stone-jack operator, leather rolling (O). Classified as: Rolling-machine operators (4).
- Janitor sweeps, scrubs, and cleans up floors of plant.* See also Sweeper; and Scrubber, floors. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (9).
- Japanner, leather (P).* (See Dauber, leather (P).) Classified as: Daubers (5).
- Japanning foreman, working (P),* supervises work in japan room where patent leather is finished. May also help in the work of japanning leather or mixing colors. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Jeitney operator* runs electric-storage-battery truck to convey loads of hides or leather in and about various departments of plant. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Kerosene reclaimer.* (See Still operator, kerosene reclaiming; also Degreasing solution reclaimer.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Knee staker (O).* (See Staker, hand (O).) Classified as: Stakers, hand (6).
- Knife grinder* uses emery wheel or other grinding device to sharpen knives of bark-grinding machines used in tan house. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Laborer, beam house,* handles hides or skins in beam house, trucking them to and from vats and machines. Also cleans up around machines. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Laborer, finishing, all leather,* performs general work about finishing department loading leather onto trucks and pushing them to and from various machines, piling stock conveniently near for operators, and moving it after operation, moving and storing leather drying and stretching frames, etc. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Laborer, hide house,* does general work about coolers, cellars, and hide house. Unloads hides and skins from cars, stores them away in coolers or cellars and later uses truck to transfer them as needed to hide house. May resalt and lay away some lots of hides and skins which are received too green to put through beam house. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (1).
- Laborer, maintenance,* sweeps, scrubs, and cleans floors of plant; and also cleans up and does odd jobs about yard. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (9).
- Laborer, sorting and shipping,* works in sorting and shipping room, handling and piling loose leather stock for sorters and packers. Also trucks packed leather to shipping dock. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (8).

- Laborer, tan house**, performs general roustabout work about tannery, uses truck to convey hides and skins to and from various workers, piles them near tanning wheels and cleans tanning wheels, vats, and floors. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (3).
- Lay-away-vat foreman, working**, has charge of lay-away or second tanning vats. Supervises laying away and hoisting of packs and determines when leather is properly tanned. Also performs some productive work. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Lay-away yard vat man** works about lay-away vats. Places sides, crops, bellies, bends, etc., on racks which are later lowered into tanning vats and allowed to stand for a few days. Racks are then hoisted; sides, crops, bellies, etc., are turned over, liquor changed, and racks again lowered into fresh tanning fluid. This is repeated until tanning is completed. Reels or cranes are used to hoist and lower racks. Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Leach-house laborer** handles tanning bark and does general work about leach house. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (3).
- Leach-pulp caster** removes refuse tan pulp from leaching vat after leaching. This refuse is used for fuel in power plant or for road ballast. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Leach-pulp pitcher** operates machine which spreads ground bark in leaching vats. This work is done by hand in some plants. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Leach runner.** (See Leach-vat operator.) Classified as: Liquormen (3).
- Leach-vat operator** supervises placing of ground bark or wood in vat where boiling water is repeatedly pumped from bottom of vat and poured over it, the operation being similar to that of a percolator. When all tannic acid is leached out, pulp is removed and replaced with fresh pulp and leaching resumed. Operator supervises leaching, runs pumps, and directs work of pitching (loading) and casting (unloading) of vats. Classified as: Liquormen (3).
- Leaching foreman, working**, supervises leaching operations and assists in work when necessary. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Leather conditioner (S & B).** (See Stuffer, leather (S & B).) Classified as: spongers and stuffers (4).
- Leather dipper (S & B).** (See Dipper, leather, before rolling (S & B); also Dipper, leather, after rolling (S & B).) Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Leather hanger, drying (S & B).** (See Dry-loft man (S & B).) Classified as: Dry-loft men (4).
- Leather inspector.** (See Inspector, leather.) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Leather inspector's helper** handles leather for inspectors, delivering it to them and taking it away after inspection. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Leather piler, stock room**, piles leather in racks of storeroom in accordance with grade, finish, etc. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (8).
- Leather pourer (S & B)** applies to grain side of pieces of leather, after rolling, a specially prepared compound which gives leather a uniform color and when brushed, a special finish or luster. Pouring or washing of leather may be done either by spraying this compound, pouring it on with a hose, applying it with a sponge by hand, or by dipping leather in a bath of same. After pouring or washing, leather is hung up to dry. Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Leather pourer's helper (S & B).** (See Leather washer's helper (S & B).) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Leather soaker, finishing (O).** (See Dampener, leather, for sawduster (O).) Classified as: Dampeners or sawdusters (6).
- Leather sprayer (S & B).** (See Sprayer, leather, before rolling (S & B); also Sprayer, leather, after rolling (S & B).) Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Leather washer, after rolling (S & B)**, uses sponge by hand to apply a specially prepared compound, after rolling, to grain side of leather which gives it a uniform color, and when brushed a special finish or luster. (See also Leather pourer (S & B).) Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Leather washer, before rolling (S & B)**, hangs bends or aides or sole leather on specially constructed frames directly over troughs containing washing solution and uses a mop dipped in this solution to wash grain side only of leather before it is rolled. See also Dampener, leather, for rolling (S & B). Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Leather washer, scrubbing.** (See Scrubbing-machine operator (O); also Washer, skins, hand.) Classified as: Other employees (7).

- Leather washer's helper (S & B)* assists washer or pourer to spread out crops, bends, etc., so that pourer can use a hose or spray gun on grain side, and hangs leather up to dry after pouring. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Leveler, leather splitting (O)*, feeds leather into belt-knife splitting machine to skive off flesh side to a uniform thickness. This work is preparatory to splitting operation. Classified as: Splitting-machine operators (6).
- Lime fleshing-machine operator.* (See Refreshing-machine operator.) Classified as: Fleshing-machine operators (2).
- Lime handler, hides or skins.* (See Lime-vat hauler.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Lime reeler, hides.* (See Reeler, hides.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Lime slacker* slacks lime used in the preparation of liming solution used in beam house. May also prepare liming solution. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Lime-solution man* prepares liming solution; regulates temperature of this solution in vats in beam house and at stated intervals inserts an air hose in vats to stir up lime which settles at bottom of vat. This latter operation is called "plunging." Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Lime trimmer, hides or skins*, uses hand knife to trim or cut off pieces of flesh left along edges of hides or skins by lime fleshing machine in beam house. Classified as: Trimmers (2).
- Lime-vat floorman.* (See Lime-vat hauler.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Lime-vat foreman, working*, supervises work at lime vats in beam house; also assists lime-vat hauler. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Lime-vat hauler* puts hides or skins through series of vats or pits in beam house containing lime solutions to loosen hair and facilitate its removal. Liming solution is made stronger in each successive vat, hides or skins requiring from 6 or 8 days to pass through all vats. Hauler uses a pole having a hook on one end to pull skins out of vats, while hides, which are tied together in rope form, are transferred from one vat to another by use of an overhead mechanical reel. May also look after preparation of liming solutions and keeps them up to proper strength in vats. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Lime-vat tender.* (See Lime-vat hauler.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Lime-wheel man* tends series of lime vats in beam house which are equipped with revolving paddle wheels, the operation of which causes skins to circulate in lime solution. Operator starts and stops paddle wheel as required and uses pole with hook on one end to pull skins from one vat to next. See also Lime-vat hauler. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Limer, fleshings*, spreads out raw fleshings in bin in beam house and places lime over each layer to cure and prepare them for shipment as glue stock. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Liming-solution maker* mixes slack lime, water, etc., in exact proportions according to prescribed formula. This solution is used in vats in beam house to soften hides or skins and open pores so that hair may be easily removed. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Liquor maker, tanning.* (See Liquorman.) Classified as: Liquormen (3).
- Liquorman* prepares tanning liquor (chrome or vegetable), pumps it into tanning vats, and tests it frequently to keep it up to the proper strength, adding fresh liquor when necessary. After tanning, pumps weakened liquor to leach house for reclaiming. Classified as: Liquormen (3).
- Liquorman's helper* works under direction of liquorman. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Liquor mixer, tanning*, mixes tanning liquor obtained from leach house with other imported tanning liquors to obtain any desired tanning liquor. Also builds up weakened liquor by adding new or fresh tanning liquor or extracts. Classified as: Liquormen (3).
- Liquor runner, scrub house*, operates pumps to force bleaching and dry-dip liquor into vats, and pumps it out after operation is completed. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Liquor runner, tanning*, operates pumps which carry tanning liquor into rocker and lay-away vats, adds fresh liquor as needed, and finally pumps out weakened liquor, after tanning, returning it to leach-house vats where it is reclaimed. Classified as: Liquormen (3).
- Load mixer (S & B).* (See Dope mixer (S & B).) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Loader, fleshings.* (See Loader, glue stock.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Loader, glue stock*, loads into cars for shipment the treated or limed beam-house fleshings. These are used in the manufacture of glue, and therefore known as "glue stock." Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).

- Loader, leather, smokehouse**, hangs up leather in smokehouse where it is discolored by absorbing smoke, thus attaining a special coloring; also removes leather from smokehouse after this process. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Locomotive brakeman** operates brakes on dinkey locomotive operated in yard of plant. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Locomotive engineer** operates dinkey locomotive to pull loaded cars about yard of plant. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Loft drier (S & B)**. (See Dry-loft man (S & B).) Classified as: Dry-loft men (4).
- Lot sorter, leather**, sorts out leather into groups according to lot number after tanning. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Lugger, patent leather**. (See Lumper, patent leather.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Lumper, beam house**. (See Laborer, beam house.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Lumper, for toggler**, handles leather for togglers. See also Floorman, general, finishing. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Lumper foreman, working**, supervises work of lumpers in finishing department and works with them. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Lumper, hide house**. (See Laborer, hide house.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (1).
- Lumper, patent leather**, puts toggled sides of treated and baked patent leather on roof-top racks where they are exposed to sunshine for glazing. Ultraviolet rays act as a glazer or glistener on patent leather. Lumper later trucks leather back to warehouse. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Lumper, shipping**, acts as a general utility man, helps wrap, pack, box, and truck leather in shipping department. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (8).
- Lumper, tan house**. (See Laborer, tan house.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (3).
- Machine fixer, general**, keeps machinery of plant in proper running condition and does any needed repair work thereon. Classified as: Machine fixers (9).
- Machine fixer's helper** assists machine fixer by handling machine parts, tools, supplies, etc., and may also do some repair work under fixer's supervision. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Machine helper, beam house**, works at back of fleshing or other machines in beam house, piling hides or skins on trucks as they come out. Classified as: Machine helpers (2).
- Machines helper (O)** works at back of various machines in finishing department to pile leather as it comes out, and feeds some machines, under supervision of their operators. Classified as: Machine helpers (6).
- Machines repairer, general**. (See Machine fixer, general.) Classified as: Machine fixers (9).
- Machine toggler (O)** toggles leather on screens by hand in usual manner and then stretches screen and leather by means of mechanical device. See also Toggler, leather (O). Classified as: Tackers, togglers, and pasters (6).
- Machinist** operates various machine tools to make or repair broken parts of productive machinery; also works at bench repairing these parts. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Mangle ironer, leather (O)**. (See Ironer, leather, machine (O).) Classified as: Ironers, hand or machine (6).
- Marker, leather measurement**. (See Measuring-machine operator's helper, leather.) Classified as: Measuring-machine operators' helpers (8).
- Mason** uses stone, brick, and mortar or cement to form or repair floors, foundations, walls, walks, etc., about plant. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Mason's helper** assists mason by mixing and carrying mortar, cement, brick, stone, and other materials. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Master mechanic, working**, supervises all machine maintenance and repair work, and also does some repair work. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Mat ironer, leather (O)**. (See Ironer, leather, machine (O).) Classified as: Ironers, hand or machine (6).
- Mat-kid ironer (O)** uses regular electric iron by hand to smooth out and iron "mat kid," that is, kid which is not to be glazed. Classified as: Ironers, hand or machine (6).
- Measurer, leather, for color**, runs regular measuring machine to arrive at total footage of leather required for each order. Color-wheel formula is then prepared for that particular amount of leather. See also Measuring-machine operator, leather. Classified as: Measuring-machine operators (8).

- Measuring-machine operator, leather*, lays leather out on table in front of machine and feeds it under a series or row of parallel measuring wheels, each of which rotates independently of the others and is raised and becomes engaged with measuring mechanism only while in contact with leather. Aggregate revolutions of all wheels are translated automatically into square feet, which appear on a dial at top of machine. Operator reads dial and calls off number of square feet in each piece to marker who enters this footage on the back of the piece of leather. Classified as: Measuring-machine operators (8).
- Measuring-machine operator's helper, leather*, works at back of measuring machine taking off measured leather, marking number of square feet on back of each piece and piling it on truck. Classified as: Measuring-machine operators' helpers (8).
- Mechanic, general.* (See General mechanic.) Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Mill hand, tanning.* (See Tumbling-vat hauler.) Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Mill tender, tanning.* (See Tanning-wheel man.) Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Milling-out man, tan house*, performs work which may be done in either tan house or beam house. See also Dry-milling-wheel operator, beam house. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Milling-wheel operator, hides or skins.* (See Wet-milling-wheel operator; also Dry-milling-wheel operator, beam house.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Milling-wheel operator, leather.* (See Dry-milling-wheel operator, finishing.) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Millman, leather finishing (O).* (See Colorer, leather (O); also Fat liquorer, leather (O).) Classified as: Colorers and fat liquorers (6).
- Millwright* installs or moves machines in plant, puts up and maintains shafting, pulleys, etc., in correct working condition. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Millwright foreman, working*, supervises work of millwrights and also works with them. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Millwright's helper* assists millwright by handling machine parts, materials, tools, etc., working under his supervision. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Mixer, chrome-tanning liquor*, prepares chrome tan and fat liquors; feeds it to tanning drums, wheels, or coloring mills; and tests it frequently to keep it to proper strength, adding fresh liquor when necessary. Also supervises all tanning and fat-liquoring mills, telling floormen when to start and stop mills. Classified as: Liquormen (3).
- Mixer, dope (P).* (See Oil and dope mixer (P).) Classified as: Oil and dope mixers (5).
- Mixer, finish dope (S & B).* (See Dope mixer (S & B).) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Mixer, scrub-house dope (S & B)*, prepares various solutions used for washing sole and belting leather in scrub house. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Monorail operator* runs monorail crane used for transferring heavy loads of materials or leather from place to place about plant. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Mordant-wheel man* places skins into a hollow wooden wheel containing a mordant solution and mills them around after they have been tanned and sanded. This chemical solution neutralizes activity of and sets chrome tan in fibers of skin. Removes skins after operation. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Mosser, split leather (O)*, uses brush or other hand implement to apply a gelatin substance to surface of splits which are intended for inner soles. This material causes leather to "sponge up." Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, hand (6).
- Motor oiler.* (See Oiler, maintenance.) Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Moveman, leather finishing.* (See Floorman, general, finishing.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Nailer, hides, rocker sticks*, uses hammer and tacks to fasten hides to rocker sticks and places these sticks on rocker frames in bark-tanning pits. Also pulls them out of these pits, after tanning, and removes them from sticks. Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Nowak brushing-machine operator (O)* operates leather-brushing machine known as a "Nowak". See also Brushing-machine operator (O). Classified as: Brushing-machine operators (6).
- Nubuck leather sorter (O)* separates crust leather into groups according to grade and quality and picks out sides which are best suited to be made into imitation white buckskin leather, known as "nubuck." Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).

- Offal baler.* (See Scrap-leather baler.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (8).
- Oil and dope mixer (P)* mixes necessary chemicals, oil, etc., to make various patent-leather dope solutions in accordance with prescribed formulas, and cooks them to proper consistency to be used in making patent leather. Classified as: Oil and dope mixers (5).
- Oil-drum operator (S & B).* (See Oiler, leather wheeling (S & B).) Classified as: Extractors, temperers, and oilers (4).
- Oil-mixing-machine operator* runs colloidal machine which blends oil and other materials so that it may properly be taken up by leather. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Oil sprayer, leather (S & B).* (See Sprayer, leather, before rolling (S & B).) Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Oil-wheel doper (S & B).* (See Oiler, leather wheeling (S & B).) Classified as: Extractors, temperers, and oilers (4).
- Oil-wheel laborer.* (See Oil-wheel operators' helper.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Oil-wheel operator (S & B).* (See Oiler, leather wheeling (S & B).) Classified as: Extractors, temperers, and oilers (4).
- Oil-wheel operator's helper (S & B)* assists oil-wheel operator in loading sides of leather into oil wheel and after oiling "horses" them up. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Oiled-leather hanger, drying (S & B).* (See Dry-loft man (S & B).) Classified as: Dry-loft men (4).
- Oiler, leather wheeling (S & B),* loads sole or belt leather into large revolving wheel containing specially prepared oil for purpose of restoring some of oil which was lost in beam and tan house. Closes trap and operates wheel for specified length of time, then opens trap and dumps leather out, opens leather up and places it on "horse" for setting-out machine. Oiling operation is sometimes repeated for second time. Oilers may be assisted by laborers. Classified as: Extractors, temperers, and oilers (4).
- Oiler, maintenance,* keeps oil and grease cups on motors, machines, pulleys, shafting, etc., throughout plant filled with lubricants. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Oiler-off, hand,* uses sponge to apply coating of oil to grain side of leather to prevent leather from cracking when it is put through drier. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Oiler-off, machine.* (See Oiling-off machine operator (O).) Classified as: Oiling-off machine operators (6).
- Oiling-compound mixer (S & B)* mixes necessary chemicals, oils, etc., to make various oiling compounds used for leather. Uses prescribed formulas for this purpose. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Oiling-drum operator, leather (O).* (See Fat liquorer, leather (O).) Classified as: Colorers and fat liquorers (6).
- Oiling-off machine operator (O)* feeds leather into oiling machine where roller or brush applies oil to its grain side to prevent cracking when put through drier. Is assisted by backer who takes leather off at rear of machine. Classified as: Oiling-off machine operators (6).
- Oiling-off machine operator's helper (O).* (See Backer, oiling-off machine (O).) Classified as: Machine helpers (6).
- Oiling-wheel foreman, working,* supervises work about oil drums or wheel used in finishing leather. Also helps prepare oiling solution. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Opener-up, hides.* (See Hide opener.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (1).
- Outside foreman, working,* supervises work done about plant by roustabout gang and also works with them. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Pack changer, hides.* (See Pack hoister, hides.) Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Pack hoister, hides,* works about lay-away or other tanning vats operating reels or cranes to lower packs of hides, sides, bellies, bends, etc., into vats; hoists them out, helps turn them, and finally lowers packs again into vats. Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Pack hoister, leather (S & B).* (See Hoister, pack, leather (S & B).) Classified as: Extractors, temperers, and oilers (4).
- Pack hoister's helper, hides,* assists pack hoister to raise packs of hides, sides, etc., from tanning vats. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (3).
- Pack lifter, hides.* (See Pack hoister, hides.) Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Pack puller, hides.* (See Pack hoister, hides.) Classified as: Haulers (3).

- Pack weigher, hides*, weighs in hide house packs of hides after they have been counted and trimmed. These weights are later used by mixers as guides in preparing exact quantities of tanning solutions. Classified as: Other employees (1).
- Packer, leather*, ties up crops and bends, packs light leather in cases or bundles, and bales bellies and shoulders, in accordance with orders and loads them for shipment. Classified as: Packers and shippers (8).
- Paddle loader*. (See Lime-wheel man.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Paddle-wheel repairer* makes repairs on wooden paddles and drums used in beam house and tan house. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Paddle-wheel man*. (See Lime-wheel man.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Painter* uses hand brush or spray gun to paint building or equipment. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Parer, leather scars (O)*, uses knife by hand to pare off any scars or rough spots from finished leather. Classified as: Trimmers (6).
- Passer, leather, sorting*, sorts leather for quality in final inspection before shipment. Classified as: Sorters (8).
- Pastemaker* mixes together necessary chemicals, etc., to prepare paste used for pasting skins to stretching boards. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Paster, flexible splits (O)*. (See Paster, leather stretching (O).) Classified as: Tackers, togglers, and pasters (6).
- Paster, leather stretching (O)*, dips leather in a weak paste and spreads it out on a pasting board, grain side to board. Paster uses dull blade or scraper similar to that of a hand setter-out, to spread out smoothly and stretch leather to proper size on board where it dries in this stretched condition. This method of stretching is generally used only on light-weight leather. Classified as: Tackers, togglers, and pasters (6).
- Pasting-board repairer* does necessary repair work on pasting boards or plates, usually taping edges and relacquering surfaces. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Pasting-board sander*. (See Sander, pasting boards.) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Pasting-board washer* uses brush or rag with water to remove paste from pasting boards after finished skins have been stripped from them. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Pasting foreman, working*, supervises pasting of leather to stretching boards; inspects work of pasters and also does some productive work. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Pasting-plate repairer*. (See Pasting-board repairer.) Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Patcher, leather cementing*, cements or sews on patches to mend holes in leather before seasoning or finishing is applied. See also Stitcher, leather repairing. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Patent-leather dope mixer*. (See Oil and dope mixer (P).) Classified as: Oil and dope mixers (5).
- Percher, machine (O)*. (See Staker, machine (O).) Classified as: Stakers, machine (6).
- Picker-up, leather, oil wheel*. (See Horser-up, leather.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Pickle-house foreman, working*, supervises work in pickle house where pickled skins are examined, counted, and made up into packs. May also have charge of degreasing of skins and general preparation of pickled skins for tan house. Also performs some productive work. Classified as: Other employees (1).
- Pickle-house lumper* is a roustabout in pickle house or department where pickled skins are received at plant, sorted, made up into packs, and degreased. See also Laborer, hide house. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (1).
- Pickle-mill man*. (See Pickle-wheel man.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Pickle-solution maker* mixes correct proportions of various chemicals with water as shown by prescribed formula. This solution is used in vats in beam house or tan house to preserve hides or skins for short periods of time. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Pickle sorter, skins*, sorts skins after they have been taken from pickle vats, and grades them as to their suitability for chrome or vegetable tanning. Classified as: Other employees (2).

- Pickle-vat man* places hides or skins in pickle vats and pulls them out at required time. These vats are used to prepare them for tanning as well as to preserve them for several weeks should there be a delay in starting tanning. This operation may be final one in beam house or first one in tan house, depending on arrangement of plant. *See also* Pickle-wheel man. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Pickle-vat puller* uses long pole with hook on one end to pull hides or skins from pickle vats in beam house or tan house and piles them on truck to drain. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Pickle-wheel man* tends pickle vat in beam house or tan house, which is equipped with revolving paddle wheel, the operation of which causes skins to circulate in solution. Operator starts and stops paddle wheel as required and uses pole with hook on one end to pull skins out of vat. *See also* Pickle-vat man. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Picker, hides or skins.* (*See* Trimmer, hides or skins.) Classified as: Trimmers (2).
- Pigment grinder* operates machine which grinds pigments used in making seasoning for leather-finishing processes. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Pigment grinder's helper* assists pigment grinder in work of grinding materials used in finishing leather. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Pigment-leather finisher, hand (O).* (*See* Finisher, leather, hand (O).) Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, hand (6).
- Pigment mixer (O).* (*See* Seasoning mixer (O); *also* Color mixer (O).) Classified as: Color, fat-liquor, and seasoning mixers (6).
- Piler, fleshings, lime curing.* (*See* Limer, fleshings.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Piler, for machine operator*, piles hides or skins near machine where fleshing, splitting, unhairing, or other similar work is done in beam house, so that operator or feeder can easily reach them. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Pinner, hides*, uses short pieces of rope or metal clamps to tie hides end to end in rope form in hide house, to facilitate their transfer from one soaking vat to another when they reach beam-house processes. *See also* Toggler, hides. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (1).
- Pipe fitter* cuts and fits new pipe where needed. Repairs and maintains steaming, drying, and draining systems. Also may look after sanitary plumbing about plant. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Pit tanner.* (*See* Lay-away yard vat man; *also* Rocker-yard vat man.) Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Placer, leather, spraying booth (O)*, assists sprayer by placing light leather on vertical screen in spray booth and taking it off after spraying. Leather is held in place on screen by suction device while it is being sprayed. Classified as: Machine helpers (6).
- Plain-water pool soaker* places skins, after removal from soaking wheel vats, in vats of plain water in beam house, where they are permitted to soak for 48 hours. This is done to soften and plump them for fleshing. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Plate repairer.* (*See* Pasting-board repairer.) Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Plating-machine feeder, leather (O)*, stands at front of machine and places leather between ironing plates of machine, taking care to lay leather out flat. Classified as: Machine helpers (6).
- Plating-press operator, leather (O)*, spreads leather out evenly on bed of press, then operates levers which force it up against heated plate or press and leaves it against plate for a few seconds, thus pressing its surface smooth. This is just another form of ironing or finishing surface of leather. Classified as: Embossing or plating-press operators (6).
- Plumber* cuts and fits pipe where needed in maintenance of sanitary plumbing of plant. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Plunger, air, lime vats.* (*See* Lime-solution man.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Plusher, leather buffing (O)*, operates buffing device with a plush-covered wheel which gives a fine nap to leather for a suede finish. Classified as: Buffing-wheel operators (6).
- Polishing-wheel operator* runs polishing wheel about 2 feet wide covered with sheepskin. Holds glazed leather against this revolving wheel, thus giving its surface a polish. This operation is used only on special lots. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Pourer, leather (S & B).* (*See* Leather pourer (S & B).) Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).

- Powderer, white leather (O).* (See Chalker, white leather (O).) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Preparer, lime paddles.* (See Lime wheelman.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Presser, finished leather (S & B),* places finished leather in hydraulic press to give leather a hard finish. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Pressman, degreasing.* (See Degreasing-press operator.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Pressman, sheepskins.* (See Degreasing-press operator.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Pressman, tan house,* operates one of several types of power presses used to expel excess tanning liquor from hides or skins. See also Hydraulic-press operator, tan house; Roll-press operator, tan house; also Screw-press operator, tan house. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Puering-house worker.* (See Puering-vat tender.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Puering-vat foreman, working,* has charge of work about puering vats in beam house; also assists haulers in productive work. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Puering-vat tender* loads skins into puering vats in beam house and pulls them out after this process. Also prepares puering solution, which opens pores of skins and loosens fine hair left by unhairing machines and prepares skins for slating or scudding machines. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Puller, bleach sticks,* removes by hand bleaching sticks from between hides after bleaching and before they are sent to next process. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Puller, hides or skins, beam house,* pulls hides or skins out of last liming vat in beam house, cuts off or removes toggles, and delivers them to unhairing machine. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Puller, hides or skins, tan house,* pulls hides or skins from tanning vats or wheels after tanning process and places them on a "horse." Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Puller, lime vat.* (See Puller, hides or skins, beam house.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Puller, puering vat,* uses pole with hook on end to pull skins from puering vats in beam house after puering. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Puller, splits,* hauls or pulls "splits" from one pit or vat and places them in another in tan house. See also Rocker-yard man; and Lay-away yard vat man. Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Puller-off, leather, toggle frames (O).* (See Stripper, leather (O).) Classified as: Tackers, togglers, and pasters (6).
- Puller-up, skins,* uses pole with hook on one end to remove loose skins from various beam-house pools or vats. As skins are not usually tied together in rope form, they have to be removed singly from vats. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Pumicer, leather (P),* uses pumice stone to rub down and smooth surface of patent leather after baking of first coat of dope; after pumice rub, dauber may apply another coat of dope and again place leather in ovens to bake. Classified as: Pumicers (5).
- Pump repairer* makes any necessary repairs on pumping machinery and keeps it in good operating condition. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Pumper, lime solution,* operates pump which forces liming solution into liming vats of beam house. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Pumpman, pressure,* operates pump which supplies pressure to hydraulic degreasing press in beam house. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Punching-machine operator (S & B)* places butt end of each crop under punching device of machine which punches three small holes, one at either outside edge and another in center of butt end of pieces of leather which are to be used for soles and belting. These holes are for purpose of hanging leather for drying at various stages in finishing processes. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Putter-out, hand (O).* (See Setter-out, hand (O).) Classified as: Setters-out, hand (6).
- Putter-out, machine (O).* (See Setter-out, machine (O).) Classified as: Setters-out, machine (6).
- Putter-up, shipments.* (See Packer, leather.) Classified as: Packers and shippers (8).
- Putting-out machine repairer* keeps putting-out or setting-out machines in proper running order and does any repair work on them. Classified as: Machine fixers (9).
- Quira-press operator* feeds wet leather between rolls of wringing or drying mangle which force excess tanning liquid out of it. Classified as: Other employees (7).

- Rawhide trimmer.* (See Trimmer, hides or skins.) Classified as: Trimmers (2).
- Receiving clerk* weighs all incoming hides, skins, or supplies and checks them against invoices. Classified as: Other employees (1).
- Reclaimer, tanning liquor.* (See Evaporator, tanning liquor.) Classified as: Liquormen (3).
- Reed tender, seasoning room.* (See Drying-reed tender.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Reeler, hides,* operates mechanical reel used in transferring hides from one vat to another in beam house. Reel travels back and forth over vats. One end of hide pack, which has previously been tied in rope form, is pulled over cylinder of reel, which is then set in motion and pack thus reeled out of one vat into next one. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Refine-hairing beamster, hand.* (See Fine-hairing beamster, hand.) Classified as: Beamsters or scudders, hand (2).
- Refreshing-machine operator* puts hides or skins through fleshing machine for second and final fleshing. This follows liming process in beam house. See also Fleshing-machine operator, hides or skins. Classified as: Fleshing-machine operators (2).
- Reglazer, leather (O),* puts second glazing or finish on leather. See also Glazing-machine operator (O). Classified as: Glazing-machine operators (6).
- Repair foreman, working,* supervises machine and general repair work, and also works with repairmen. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Repairer, leather.* (See Stitcher, leather repairing; also Patcher, leather cementing.) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Repairer, machines, general.* (See Machine fixer, general.) Classified as: Machine fixers (9).
- Repairer, paddle wheels.* (See Paddle wheel repairer.) Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Resetter-out (S & B).* Not all plants reset leather, nor do they reset it at the same stage of finishing or for the same purpose. Some plants reset leather after a first or wet rolling, others after a second filling or stuffing, others after drying to give it a hard finish, etc. See also Setting-out machine operator (S & B). Classified as: Wringing and setting-out machine operators (4).
- Re-sorter, leather, after buffing (O),* re-sorts leather according to grade after buffing. Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Retanning millman.* (See Retanning-wheelman.) Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Retanning-vat man* hangs split hides or skins on poles or rods extending across top of tanning vat, starts pumps which carry tanning solution into vats, where hides remain until fully tanned. Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Retanning-wheel man* places split hides or skins, which have been partially tanned before splitting, into a vat having a large revolving wheel at the top. This wheel causing them to circulate in vat. Retanning requires from 12 to 72 hours, depending on thickness of split or process used. Tanning is speeded up considerably by splitting and then retanning. Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Rinsing-pool man* removes hides or skins from tempering vats and puts them into vats of plain water where they are rocked for a few hours to rinse. May also lay away or dip them in vats of plain water after bark tanning to remove sediment. Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Ripper, hides.* (See Splitter, hides into sides.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Rocker, leather.* (See Horser-up, leather.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Rocker man, tanning.* (See Rocker-yard vat man.) Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Rocker-vat foreman, working,* has charge of rocker or first tanning vats. Determines when leather has been sufficiently tanned to be transferred to lay-away vats. Also performs some productive work. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Rocker-vat worker.* (See Rocker-yard vat man.) Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Rocker-yard vat man* works about the first set of tanning vats known as "rocker vats." Places on racks hides or sides as they come from beam house. These racks are placed on rockers in vats. They rock back and forth in vats and are thus distinguished from "lay-away vats." When properly tanned, hides are pulled out of vats and placed in press which forces out tanning liquor. A crane is used to lower racks into vat and to pull them out. Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Roll-press operator, tan house,* feeds hides or skins between rolls or mangle of a special press to expel excess tanning liquor. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Roller, leather, for tropical shipping (O),* rolls in special manner, leather intended for tropics, then packs it between layers of cotton which prevent it from sticking together. Classified as: Rolling-machine operators (6).

- Roller, retanned leather (O)*, rolls leather after retanning. *See also* Stone-jack operator, leather rolling (O). Classified as: Rolling-machine operators (6).
- Rolling foreman, working (S & B)*, supervises work of rolling of crops, bends, bellies, and shoulders used for soles or belting; inspects completed work and performs some productive duties. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Rolling-machine operator (O)* operates machine which smooths out and removes wrinkles from pieces of leather. *See also* Rolling-machine operator (S & B). Classified as: Rolling-machine operators (6).
- Rolling-machine operator (S & B)* places side or other piece of leather over narrow horizontal table of machine and as traveling arm with idle roll attached starts on its return movement over the table, operator presses foot pedal thus raising table and forcing leather up against idler roll, causing it to be ironed out or rolled under pressure. The entire piece is gone over and rolled in this manner. Purpose of rolling is to iron out wrinkles and make leather more compact. It is both wet rolled and dry rolled. Classified as: Rolling-machine operators (4).
- Rope sorter.* (*See* Salvager, waste rope.) Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Roustabout* does miscellaneous common labor about yard of plant. *See also* Yard man. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (9).
- Russet-leather sorter (O)*. (*See* Sorter, leather, for russet finish (O).) Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Russet-sorting foreman, working*, supervises work in russet-leather sorting room; also works with sorters to determine what finish leather will best take. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Salvager, waste rope*, sorts out usable pieces of rope salvaged from receiving department and warehouse, puts it in bundles and sends it to shipping department for use there. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Sammy man, leather finishing (O)*. (*See* Sawduster, leather (O).) Classified as: Dampeners or sawdusters (6).
- Sander, fine hair.* (*See* Fine hairer, hand sanding.) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Sander, leather (O)*, holds by hand flesh side of leather, after it has been embossed, up against large sanding or buffing cylinder. Sanding serves same purpose as buffing. On embossed leather, it also helps soften it. Classified as: Buffing-wheel operators (6).
- Sander, pasting boards*, uses sandpaper by hand on surface of pasting boards to remove rough spots and give them a smooth and even surface. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Sanding-wheel man* places skins into a hollow wooden-sanding wheel containing pumice stone or sand and mills them around to remove grease and oil from them in preparation for tanning. Skins are sanded before and after pressing. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Sawduster, leather (O)*, dips oiled leather, after it has been dried, in water, then lays it in bins and covers it with sawdust. This process serves to soften leather and prepares it for first process of wet staking. Classified as: Dampeners or sawdusters (6).
- Scaleman, beam house*, weighs packs or lots of hides or skins and maintains a record of these weights in beam house. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Scaleman, hide house.* (*See* Hide weigher; also Pack weigher, hides.) Classified as: Other employees (1).
- Scar shaver* uses special knife by hand to shave scars from leather. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Scourer, leather (S & B)*. (*See* Scrubbing-machine operator (S & B).) Classified as: Bleachers (4).
- Scrap-leather baler* piles scrap leather collected about plant into baling machine, presses it into compact bundle and fastens wires around it to hold it together for shipment. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (8).
- Screen toggler (O)*. (*See* Toggler, leather (O).) Classified as: Tackers, togglers, and pasters (6).
- Screw-press operator, tan house*, operates power press, screw type, used to force out or expel excess tanning liquor from hides or skins after tanning. Used only on heavy leather. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Scrub-house foreman, working (S & B)*, supervises various operations in scrub house where sole or belting leather scrubbing, bleaching, wringing, setting-out, extracting, tempering, and oiling is done. Also inspects leather at different stages and performs some productive duties. Classified as: Other employees (7).

- Scrubber, floors*, washes floors in plant either by hand, using a brush, mop, and water, or a machine with a rotating device which causes brushes to move in a circular motion, thus cleaning floor. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (9).
- Scrubbing-machine operator (O)* feeds light-weight leather which has been removed from pasting boards into washing machine equipped with two sets of stiff cylinder-shaped brushes which rub against sides of leather as they pass through machine where water is constantly flowing on it, thus washing off paste. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Scrubbing-machine operator (S & B)* feeds newly tanned leather, suitable for soles and belts, into machine equipped with series of revolving bristle brushes which scrub and remove sediment from surface of leather as it passes through. Water is automatically sprayed ahead of brushes, thus wetting leather and assisting in removing loosened sediment. *See also* Scrubbing-wringer operator (S & B). Classified as: Bleachers (4).
- Scrubbing-wringer operator (S & B)* feeds newly tanned leather, suitable for soles and belts, into wringing machine, after it has been dipped in clear water to clean and remove sediment from it. Some machines have a spray attachment which washes leather as it is being "wring." Operator may also use a hand brush to scrub leather as it is being fed into wringing machine. (*See also* Scrubbing-machine operator (S & B). Classified as: Bleachers (4).
- Scudder, hand*, works in beam house at a rounded or oval-shaped table which slopes downward away from him. Hide or skin is placed over table and held in position by scudder who leans his body against upper end of table. Scudder uses dull edge of long double-edged beaming knife to scrape fine hair and dirt from grain side, and with sharp edge of knife trims off flesh left by fleshing machine. In some plants trims whole hide or skin. Classified as: Beamsters or scudders, hand (2).
- Scudder, machine*, throws each hide or skin over concave bed of machine, presses foot lever causing this bed to rise and to force hide or skin up against surface of a revolving cylinder unevenly set with thick dull blades which remove all fine hair and dirt from it. This is a beam-house operation. Classified as: Beamsters or scudders, machine (2).
- Scudding inspector*. (*See* Inspector, beaming or scudding.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Scudding-machine operator*. (*See* Scudder, machine.) Classified as: Beamsters or scudders, machine (2).
- Seasoned-leather drier (O)*. (*See* Tunnel drier, leather (O).) Classified as: Driers (6).
- Seasoner, leather, hand (O)*, dips brush or other device into seasoning solution and applies it to grain side of leather. After drying, application is repeated as many times as necessary. *See also* Finisher, leather, hand (O). Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, hand (6).
- Seasoner, leather, machine (O)*, operates machine which applies by means of mechanical brushes seasoning compounds to grain side of leather as it is carried in between feed rolls. Operator may work at front of machine, feeding in leather; is responsible for proper adjustment of feeder rolls and seasoning brushes and keeps tray filled with seasoning compounds. Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, machine (6).
- Seasoning helper* performs general work around seasoning room. (*See also* Bucket carrier, for seasoning mixer. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Seasoning inspector* examines seasoned or finished leather to make sure that it has been properly finished. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Seasoning-machine operator (O)*. (*See* Seasoner, leather, machine (O).) Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, machine (6).
- Seasoning mixer (O)* prepares liquors used in seasoning or finishing of leather, other than sole and belting or patent. Classified as: Color, fat-liquor, and seasoning mixers (6).
- Seasoning mixer (S & B)* mixes various chemicals to prepare seasoning or stuffing solutions used in finishing processes on sole and belting leather. (*See also* Dope mixer (S & B). Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Second-class carpenter* does rough carpentry repair work in and about plant. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Second filling-wheel operator (S & B)*. (*See* Filling-wheel operator (S & B).) Classified as: Extractors, temperers, and oilers (4).
- Second soaker, hides*, places hides, after they have been given a first or green fleshing, in vats of water in beam house where they remain for 24 hours for purpose of softening them. Classified as: Haulers (2).

- Second wet roller (S & B)* operates rolling machine to roll leather second time after resetting, which follows first wet rolling. *See also* Rolling-machine operator (S & B). Classified as: Rolling-machine operators (4).
- Selector, hides or skins*, does both sorting and counting of hides or skins in hide house. *See also* Sorter, hides or skins; and Counter, hides or skins. Classified as: Sorters and counters (1).
- Semifinal leather sorter (O)* sorts leather after tanning and before coloring according to grade and quality, and determines finish it will take best. Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Setter-out, hand (O)*, uses a dull-bladed slicker tool by hand to press against and stretch skin which is placed on a sloping worktable. Every part of skin is gone over in this manner, thus setting it out and stretching it. Only light-weight skins are set out by hand. Classified as: Setters-out, hand (6).
- Setter-out, machine (O)*, operates any one of several types of setting-out machines. *See also* Setting-out machine operator (O); Setting-out machine operator, serial table (O); and Shanking-machine operator, setting-out (O). Classified as: Setters-out, machine (6).
- Setting-out-machine operator (O)* places leather in machine, starts and stops it, and removes leather after setting. Machine is equipped with revolving cylinder covered with dull spiral blades which stretch leather, and small mangle or backer rolls which press leather up against blades of setting-out roll. Machine used for setting heavy leather differs greatly from that used for light-weight skins. Classified as: Setters-out, machine (6).
- Setting-out-machine operator (S & B)*. (*See* Setting-out machine operator (O).) Classified as: Wringing and setting-out machine operators (4).
- Setting-out-machine operator, serial table (O)*, operates a setting-out machine known as "serial table", which consists of a series of flat boards or tables which pass between setting rolls. Operator throws leather in position over top of table where it is set out as table passes between setting-out rolls. *See also* Setting-out machine operator (O). Classified as: Setters-out, machine (6).
- Shader, skins (O)*. (*See* Sorter, blue leather (O).) Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Shanker, hand, setting-out (O)*, uses bare hands to stretch shanks to proper length after skins are removed from setting-out machine. Classified as: Setters-out, hand (6).
- Shanking-machine operator, fleshing*, operates small fleshing machine in beam house on which shanks of skins are fleshed before skin proper is fleshed. *See also* Fleshing-machine operator, hides or skins. Classified as: Fleshing-machine operators (2).
- Shanking-machine operator, setting-out (O)*, operates a small setting-out machine which is used to reset shanks after skins go through setting-out machine. Operator feeds shanks into machine where setting-out rolls stretch and set them out. Classified as: Setters-out, machine (6).
- Shaver, hand (S & B)*. (*See* Buffer, leather, hand (S & B).) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Shaving inspector* examines leather after shaving to determine if work has been properly done. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Shaving-machine operator (O)* operates machine consisting of a live cylinder covered with sharp spiral knives; carefully regulates pressure on backing rolls which hold flesh side of leather up against knives of this revolving cylinder, thus shaving off surplus leather and reducing it to uniform thickness. Classified as: Shaving-machine operators (6).
- Shavings baler*. (*See* Scrap-leather baler.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (8).
- Sheridan-press operator, leather (O)*, runs plating press named after its inventor. *See also* Plating-press operator, leather (O). Classified as: Embossing or plating-press operators (6).
- Shipper* supervises making up of orders of leather, getting out packed stock, marking and loading it for shipment, and maintains records of same. Classified as: Packers and shippers (8).
- Shipper's assistant* assists shipper, putting up leather orders and trucking them to loading platforms for shipment. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (8).
- Shipping checker*. (*See* Checker, shipments.) Classified as: Packers and shippers (8).
- Shipping clerk* supervises work of preparing orders of leather for shipments. *Sees* that orders are properly filled and shipped and assists in this work. Classified as: Other employees (8).

- Shop machinist.* (See Machinist.) Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Shoulder baler.* (See Belly baler.) Classified as: Packers and shippers (8).
- Side dyer, leather (O).* (See Colorer, leather (O).) Classified as: Colorers and fat liquorers (6).
- Side-glazing-machine operator (O)* runs a glazing machine which has a horizontal table instead of the more common type of sloping table. Operator also stands or sits at side of machine instead of at front. See also Glazing-machine operator (O). Classified as: Glazing-machine operators (6).
- Skin washer.* (See Scrubbing-machine operator (O); also Washer, skins, hand.) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Slating-machine operator* operates machine in beam house similar to a scudding machine, except that it is of smaller size and slats are used in lieu of blades as a means of removing fine hair from hides or skins. See also Scudder, machine. Classified as: Beamsters or scudders, machine (2).
- Slicker, leather (P).* (See Dauber, leather (P).) Classified as: Daubers (5).
- Slicker, leather (S & B).* (See Sponger, leather and stuffers (4).
- Slicker, leather (S & B).* (See Sponger, leather (S & B); also Stuffer, leather (S & B).) Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Slicker, seasoning, after machine (O).* (See Streaker-off, hand (O).) Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, hand (6).
- Slickering beamster* uses dull slickering knife to scrape dirt, etc., from hides or skins in beam house. See also Scudder, hand. Classified as: Beamsters or scudders, hand (2).
- Slickering buffer (S & B).* (See Buffer, leather, hand (S & B).) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Smooth plater, leather (O).* (See Plating-press operator, leather (O).) Classified as: Embossing or plating-press operators (6).
- Smutter, leather (P),* uses a hand brush to sprinkle a thin dark smutting fluid over grain side of leather, after it has been japanned and embossed; then spreads this liquid with a rag, and allows it to dry. This is the first step in Spanishing of leather, a 2-tone effect. Classified as: Daubers (5).
- Smutting-room foreman, working (P),* supervises work in room where smut is applied to patent leather; prepares necessary solutions and also helps in leather smutting. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Snipper, leather edges, hand (O).* (See Trimmer, leather, hand (O).) Classified as: Trimmers (6).
- Snuffer, leather (O),* operates buffing wheel to remove very thin layer from grain side of leather to get a smoother surface and permit a better finish. Also may use buffing device on flesh side to smooth it. Classified as: Buffing-wheel operators (6).
- Snuffer, leather (P),* operates a felted buffing wheel to buff flesh side of leather. This wheel brushes off small particles of flesh and lays all fibers in same direction; may use buffing wheel on grain side of leather to smooth and give it a better finish before patent solution is applied. Classified as: Buffing-wheel operators (5).
- Soaked-fleshing machine operator.* (See Green-fleshing machine operator.) Classified as: Fleshing-machine operators (2).
- Soaking boss, bating,* has charge of bating in beam house; also helps load and unload bating vats. May also prepare bating solution. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Soaking-vat hauler.* (See Soaking-vat man.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Soaking-vat man* places in soaking vats in beam house packs of hides which have already been tied together in rope form. Hides are left in these vats for one or two days to clean and soften them and to prepare them for liming and unhairing processes. After soaking, hides are either reeled out on floor and delivered to fleshing machines for a "green" fleshing, or reeled into adjoining liming vats. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Soaking-wheel man* loads skins into beam house vats equipped with revolving wheel or paddle which when in motion causes skins to circulate in water. They are usually soaked one or two days to soften them. After soaking skins are pulled out and later placed in lime vats. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Softener, hides or skins.* (See Wet-milling-wheel operator.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Softener, leather.* (See Staker, machine (O).) Classified as: Stakers, machine (6).
- Softener, sheepskins.* (See Dry-milling-wheel operator, beam house.) Classified as: Other employees (3).

- Sorter, blue leather (O)*, sorts hides or skins in blue or wet state after tanning to determine which colors they will take best in leather finishing and also separates them into light, medium, and heavy grades. Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Sorter, crust leather (O)*, selects dry or crust leather according to quality and determines finish it will take best. Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Sorter, finished leather*, sorts finished leather in accordance with finish, grade, shade and weight, using small hand gage for thickness test. Classified as: Sorters (8).
- Sorter, hides or skins, beam house*, separates hides or skins in beam house into groups depending on weight or thickness and possible finish; for example, light, medium, and heavy, and whether they are suitable for upper leather, patent leather, soles, etc. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Sorter, hides or skins, hide house*, sorts and grades hides or skins in hide house in accordance with size, weight, and thickness. Quality can be determined only at a later stage when hair has been removed and they have been partly finished. In some establishments sorter also counts hides or skins and makes up packs for beam house. Classified as: Sorters and counters (1).
- Sorter, leather (S & B)*, sorts and grades sides of leather to determine which shall be finished into sole and which into belt leather. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Sorter, leather, before buffing (O)*, sorts leather in buffing room according to grade, before it is buffed. Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Sorter, leather, for patent finish*, selects crust leather according to grade and quality and picks out sides which are best suited for patent-leather finish. Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Sorter, leather, for russet finish (O)*, selects dry or crust leather, according to its quality and fitness for russet finish. Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Sorter, leather, for staker (O)*, sorts dry or crust leather for stakers, to determine degree of softness. Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Sorter, leather, quality*, separates various kinds of leather into grades depending on quality. Classified as: Sorters (8).
- Sorter, leather, thickness*, separates various kinds of leather according to thickness, using small hand gage to sort it. Classified as: Sorters (8).
- Sorter, leather, weight.* (See Hefter, sorting.) Classified as: Sorters (8).
- Sorter, rawhides.* (See Sorter, hides or skins, hide house.) Classified as: Sorters and counters (1).
- Sorter, rough leather (O).* (See Sorter, crust leather (O).) Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Sorter, sides*, separates sides in beam house into grades of light, medium, and heavy, to determine whether they are suitable for patent leather, uppers, soles, etc. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Sorter, splits, crust leather (O).* (See Split sorter, crust leather (O).) Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Sorter, splits, finished leather.* (See Split sorter, finished leather.) Classified as: Sorters (8).
- Sorter, upper leather.* (See Upper-leather sorter.) Classified as: Sorters (8).
- Sorter's helper, leather*, handles leather for various sorters, delivering it to them and taking it away after sorting. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (8).
- Sorting foreman, hides or skins, working*, supervises work of sorting hides or skins in beam house, and also performs some productive work. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Sorting foreman, leather, working*, supervises work of blue-leather sorting. Also helps in this sorting which determines what color leather will best take. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Sour-process dipper (S & B)* takes sides of sole and belt leather after they have been oiled and dried, and dips them into vat containing a heated solution of sugar and salt (sour dip), then piles them away where they are allowed to stand for a short time before next process. Sour dipping softens leather and restores its color. Classified as: Extractors, temperers, and oilers (4).
- Sour-process dipper's helper (S & B)* assists sour dipper place sides of leather in sour-dip vat and remove them after this process. Also trucks leather to and from vat. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Spanish-finish foreman, working (P)*, supervises work of Spanish finishing of patent leather; prepares solvents and also performs some productive work. Classified as: Other employees (7).

- Spanish finisher (P)* applies solvent with brush by hand to surface of smutted embossed leather after smutting fluid has dried. Then with a rag rubs off smut from high spots of embossed leather, thus giving it a 2-tone effect, high spots being lighter colored than lower spots. Classified as: Daubers (5).
- Spencer graining-machine operator, leather (O)*, runs leather-graining machine known as the "Spencer", after its inventor. See also Grainer, leather, machine (O). Classified as: Boarders or grainers, machine (6).
- Split inspector* examines split leather to determine finish it will take best. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Split seasoner, hand (O)*, hand seasons splits. See also Finisher, leather, hand (O); also Mosser, split leather (O). Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, hand (6).
- Split sorter, crust leather (O)*, separates crust-leather splits into grades according to size and weight. Classified as: Sorters, blue and crust (6).
- Split sorter, finished leather*, sorts finished split leather according to grade and weight. Classified as: Sorters (8).
- Split trimmer, blue (O)*, trims splits in blue or wet state. See also Trimmer, leather, hand (O). Classified as: Trimmers (6).
- Splitter, hides into sides*, throws hide over special "horse" or frame and lines up back or spine of hide with rail at top of this horse. A groove along length of rail serves as guide for splitter's knife, which is used by hand in cutting hide into two sides. Splitting of hides may be done in hide house, beam house, or finally in tab house. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Splitter, hides, out of lime.* (See Splitting-machine operator, hides.) Classified as: Splitting-machine operators (2).
- Splitter, hides, thickness.* (See Splitting-machine operator, hides.) Classified as: Splitting-machine operators (2).
- Splitter, leather, thickness.* (See Splitting-machine operator, leather (O); also Splitter, leather, Union machine (O).) Classified as: Splitting-machine operators (6).
- Splitter, leather, Union machine (O)*, operates old-type leather-splitting machine known as "Union", which can be adjusted to make very thin splits. Operator places skin, flesh side over knife, and clamps it in place with block device. That part of skin ahead of the knife is then rolled around revolving shaft. As forepart of skin winds around this shaft, it pulls remainder of skin over knife which splits to desired thickness that portion of skin back of the knife. The entire skin is gone over in this manner. It is a slow and costly method and generally used only on high-grade leather. Classified as: Splitting-machine operators (6).
- Splitting foreman, hides, working*, supervises work of splitting hides or skins in beam house, when they are split "out of lime." May help adjust and operate machine and checks up on thickness of splits. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Splitting foreman, leather, working*, supervises work in leather-splitting room and also examines splits and may help on machines. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Splitting-machine adjuster* adjusts knives of splitting machines for operation by others. Also repairs these machines. Classified as: Machine fixers (9).
- Splitting-machine feeder, hides*, spreads hides or skins out evenly in beam house and feeds them into splitting machine where rollers arranged similar to laundry wringer carry them to long band splitting knife operating near these rollers. Classified as: Machine helpers (2).
- Splitting-machine feeder, leather (O)*, stands at front of machine, lays leather out evenly on table and makes sure that it is feeding into rolls properly. Classified as: Machine helpers (6).
- Splitting-machine operator, hides*, works at back of machine which splits hides into two thicknesses, grain side and flesh side; receives these split parts of hide as they come out and piles them on trucks, or helper may do this work. Splitter examines thickness of hides and is responsible for proper adjustment of machine at all times. In beam house this work is known as splitting "out of lime." Machine consists of rollers which carry hides through in a similar manner to a laundry wringer, with a belt-like knife rotating parallel to and just ahead of these rollers. Classified as: Splitting-machine operators (2).
- Splitting-machine operator, leather (O)*, works at back of machine, adjusting it and checking up on thickness of leather splits, using a micrometer to gage thickness of various splits. First layer is usually extremely thin and is called a "buff", second, third and fourth layers are called "splits" (number

- varies with thickness of splits and thickness of hides); and final layer is called a "slab." Leather is fed by helper into front of machine, where a long belt knife revolving horizontally splits it to desired thickness. Operation is repeated until desired number of layers have been split or cut. Is assisted by helpers who feed leather into machine and take away splits. Classified as: Splitting-machine operators (6).
- Splitting-machine operator, leather (S & B)*, runs belt-knife splitting machine to shave off a thin layer from flesh side of sole and belting leather to reduce it to uniform thickness. See also Splitting-machine operator, leather (O). Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Splitting-machine operator's helper, leather (O)*. (See Splitting-machine feeder leather (O); also Splitting-machine puller, leather (O).) Classified as: Machine helpers (6).
- Splitting-machine puller, leather (O)*, stands at rear of splitting machine, catches leather as it comes out after being split and piles "grain cuts" (hair sides) and "splits" (flesh sides) in separate piles. Classified as: Machine helpers (6).
- Splitting straw boss, leather, working*, works under supervision of leather-splitting foreman, adjusts splitting machines, and may also operate machine if necessary. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Sponger, leather (S & B)*, uses sponge by hand to apply an oil-fat solution to grain side of pieces of sole or belt leather to prevent it from cracking when it dries or in rolling or setting-out operations. Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Sponger's helper, leather (S & B)*, uses truck to deliver crops, bends, bellies, shoulders, etc., to spongers and takes them away after sponging. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Spotter, white hair*. (See White-hair recoverer.) Classified as: Beamsters or scudders, hand (2).
- Spray-gun leather oiler (S & B)*. (See Sprayer, leather, before rolling (S & B).) Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Sprayer, dope (P)*. (See Doper, leather (P).) Classified as: Daubers (5).
- Sprayer, final coat, (P)*. (See Final-coat sprayer, (P).) Classified as: Daubers (5).
- Sprayer, leather, after rolling (S & B)*, uses spray gun to apply a specially prepared compound to sides or other pieces of leather after rolling, which gives them a uniform color and when brushed a special finish or luster. Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Sprayer, leather, before rolling (S & B)*, uses spray gun to apply an oil-fat preparation to grain side of sole or belt leather to prevent it from cracking in drier or in rolling operation. See also Sponger, leather (S & B). Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Sprayer, seasoning (O)*, uses spray gun to spray seasoning or finishing compounds to grain side of leather. Is assisted by helper who hangs up leather and takes it down after spraying. Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, machine (6).
- Spraying foreman, working*, supervises work in leather-spraying room, inspects finished work and may also do some productive work. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Spreader, hides*. (See Toggler, hides.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Staker, hand (O)*, pulls leather under pressure over dull knife or blade of a short knee-high staking post to stretch and soften it. Both hands and one knee are used in this method, which is known as "knee-staking." It is an old-fashioned method of staking light leather. Classified as: Stakers, hand (6).
- Staker, machine (O)*, operates staking machine used to stretch and soften fibers of leather in one of finishing processes. Leather is generally staked wet, after it has been dipped and covered with sawdust, then dried, and finally dry-staked. Dry-staking is sometimes known as "perching." See also Belly staker (O); and Clamp staker (O). Classified as: Stakers, machine (6).
- Staking foreman, working*, supervises work of stakers, inspects their work for accuracy, and also performs some productive duties. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Staking-machine repairer* keeps staking machines in proper running order and does any needed repair work on them. Classified as: Machine fixers (9).
- Stamper, hides or skins, beam house*. (See Stamper, hides or skins, hide house.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Stamper, hides or skins, hide house*, uses punching or stamping device to make impressions of lot number on each hide or skin. These numbers serve to identify them in all processes throughout plant. This stamping may be done in hide house, beam house, or tan house, depending on arrangement of plant. Classified as: Other employees (1).

- Stamper, hides or skins, tan house.* (See Stamper, hides or skins, hide house.) Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Stamper, leather finishing,* uses small stamping machine in finishing department similar to that used on hides to make impressions of new lot number on special groups or grades of leather. These numbers serve to identify them in future finishing processes. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Steam-room drier (O).* (See Dry-loft man (O).) Classified as: Driers (6).
- Stenciler, shipments,* uses ink pot, brush, and stencil cut-out forms to print on each case or bundle of leather for shipment the name and address of shipper as well as to whom consigned. Classified as: Other employees (8).
- Still-lime-vat hauler,* after preliminary liming and washing in beam house, places sides in still-vat containing a sulphide solution which dissolves hair, thus making use of an unhairing machine unnecessary. The term "still-vat" means that there are no wheels or paddles to agitate solution. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Still operator, kerosene reclaiming,* regulates temperature and supply valves of still in beam house used for reclaiming kerosene from degreasing fluid, and by means of other valves diverts product of distillation to proper containers. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Still-water soaker* places hides or skins into still-water vats of beam house, so named because there are no paddles or revolving wheels to agitate water which softens them. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Stitcher, leather repairing,* operates sewing machine to stitch patches over small holes in light-weight leather before patent finish is applied to it. Also sews small pieces of leather together to make larger piece. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Stock clerk, leather,* supervises work of piling leather in various racks according to grade, finish, etc., maintains record of quantity on hand and that drawn from stock to fill orders. Classified as: Other employees (8).
- Stock setting-out machine operator (S & B).* (See Setting-out-machine operator (S & B).) Classified as: Wringing and setting-out-machine operators (4).
- Stoner, rocker vats.* (See Rocker-yard vat man.) Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Stone-jack operator, leather rolling (O),* places leather on sloping table of machine, grain side up, holds it in place while it is being rolled and shifts it over table while arm of stone jack is traveling forward. On backward movement of arm, cylinder at end of traveling arm is brought to bear on leather, ironing out wrinkles. Entire piece of leather is ironed in this manner. Generally only shoulders are ironed first on jack, then entire piece of leather is rolled on a large flat-bed rolling machine. Classified as: Rolling-machine operators (6).
- Stoner, leather (P).* (See Pumicer, leather (P).) Classified as: Pumicers (5).
- Storekeeper, supplies,* checks incoming stocks of supplies, stores them and later issues them on orders from various departments; also maintains records of their distribution. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Straw boss, working,* supervises work of common laborers and works with them as a leader. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Streaker-off, hand (O),* uses flat or swab to spread out seasoning compound which was applied unevenly to grain side of leather by roll or brush of seasoning or finishing machine. Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, hand (6).
- Stretcher, belting leather (S & B),* clamps wet sides of leather down onto adjustable metallic frame, using large wrenches to draw clamps up tightly. When sides are securely clamped down, frame is lengthened mechanically thus stretching out sides to proper length. After leather is dried on frames, stretcher releases clamps and removes it. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Stretcher, leather (O).* (See Toggler, leather (O); Tacker, leather, boards (O); also Paster, leather stretching (O).) Classified as: Tackers, togglers, and pasters (6).
- Stretching-frame pusher* pushes stretcher frames to drying room and after stretched leather has dried on frames, pushes them back to stretching room. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Striker-out, hand (O).* (See Setter-out, hand (O).) Classified as: Setters-out, hand (6).
- Striker-out, machines (O).* (See Setter-out, machine (O).) Classified as: Setters-out, machine (6).
- Stringer, hides.* (See Toggler, hides.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Stripper, bark.* (See Bark stripper.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (3).

- Stripper, leather (O)*, removes dried stretched leather from stretching or tacking boards and toggling frames or from pasting boards, removing toggle clamps and pulling tacks when necessary. Classified as: Tackers, togglers, and pasters (6).
- Stripper, leather (P)*, removes tacks and toggle strings from finished patent leather and strips it from toggling frames. Classified as: Toggling and tackers (5).
- Stuffer, leather (O)*. (See Fat liquorer, leather (O).) Classified as: Colorers and fat liquorers (6).
- Stuffer, leather (S & B)*, uses hand brush or sponge to apply a stuffing or filling solution to grain side of sole leather for building up a hard finish. Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Stuffing mixer (S & B)*. (See Dope mixer (S & B).) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Stuffing-wheel operator* loads leather into rotating wheel containing oil solution used to "stuff" or oil it, starts and stops machine, and unloads it after process. This extra oiling of finished leather is done only on some special lots of side upper leather. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Sueding-wheel operator, leather buffing (O)*. (See Plusher, leather buffing (O).) Classified as: Buffing-wheel operators (6).
- Sulphide-solution maker* uses formula to arrive at correct proportions of various chemicals in preparation of sulphide solution used in vats in beam house to loosen hair on hides or skins and may place it into proper wheels or vats. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Sulphide-tanks foreman, working*, supervises work about sulphide tanks in beam house and is responsible for specific gravity of liquor in tanks. Also performs some productive work. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Sumac-tanning wheelman* operates tanning wheel in which a "sumac" tanning solution is used. See also Tanning-wheel man. Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Swabber, seasoning, after machine (O)*. (See Streaker-off, hand (O).) Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, hand (6).
- Sweeper* uses brush or broom to gather up waste and dirt from floors of plant, and places it in receptacle for removal. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (9).
- Table hand, backing, oiling-off machine (O)*. (See Backer, oiling-off machine (O).) Classified as: Machine helpers (6).
- Tack cleaner, after stripping*. (See Tack sweeper, after stripping.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Tack picker, after stripping*, picks up tacks after leather stripping. See also Tack sweeper, after stripping. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Tack sweeper, after stripping*, uses broom or brush to sweep up tacks from floor of room in which stretched leather skins were stripped from tacking or stretching boards. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Tacker, leather, boards (O)*, places wet leather on large stretching or tacking board, using special pliers to stretch it out to proper size and tacks edges down to hold it in place. These boards are set aside for leather to dry in this stretched condition. Classified as: Tackers, togglers, and pasters (6).
- Tacker, leather, toggle frames (P)*, uses hammer and tacks to fasten light leather to toggle frames. See also Toggler, leather (P). Classified as: Toggling and tackers (5).
- Tacking foreman, leather, working*, supervises tacking of leather to stretching frames, inspects work of tackers and may also do some productive work. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Tacking-frame repairer* repairs broken or defective tacking frames and may build new ones as needed. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Taker, leather from buffers*, uses truck to convey leather away from buffing wheels, after this operation. See also Floorman, general, finishing. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Taker, leather, from oil wheels*. (See Floorman, general, finishing.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Taker-down, leather drying (S & B)*. (See Dry-loft man (S & V).) Classified as: Dry-loft men (4).
- Taker-off, leather, spraying booth (O)*. (See Placer, leather, spraying booth (O).) Classified as: Machine helpers (6).
- Taker-out, rocker vats*, removes hides, skins, or splits from rocker-vat frames after first tanning. May also hang others on these frames for tanning. See also Rooker-yard-vat man. Classified as: Haulers (3).

- Tan-fleshing-machine operator* puts hides or skins through fleshing machine in beam house for final fleshing after chrome tanning. *See also* Fleshing-machine operator, hides or skins. Classified as: Fleshing-machine operators (2).
- Tan-yard man.* (*See* Yard man.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (9).
- Tanning-drum tender.* (*See* Tanning-wheel man.) Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Tanning foreman, working,* supervises all tanning operations and preparation of tanning liquors. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Tanning-paddle-wheel tender.* (*See* Tanning-wheel man.) Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Tanning-vat hauler.* (*See* Tumbling-vat hauler.) Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Tanning-wheel man* loads light weight hides or skins into vats having an overhead paddle wheel or into large revolving wheels or drums; sets paddle wheel or drum in motion and, after hides or skins have been sufficiently tanned, stops machine and removes them. Hides or skins are then opened up and placed on "horses" or stools. Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Teamster* drives team of horses or mules to haul materials or product about yard of plant. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Teamster's helper* assists teamster in loading and unloading materials or product in yard of plant. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (9).
- Temperer, vats (S & B),* lays away heavy sole or belt leather into vats containing tannic acid solution and leaves it there for 10 or 12 days. This is final tanning operation intended to set tan in leather. After tempering, pulls it out and piles it on trucks for setting-out machines. May use crane or other device to lower packs into vats and to hoist them out after tempering. Classified as: Extractors, temperers, and oilers (4).
- Thrower down, packs.* (*See* Lay-away yard vat man.) Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Tier, heavy stock, for shipment.* (*See* Bundler, shipments.) Classified as: Packers and shippers (8).
- Tier, light stock, for shipment.* (*See* Bundler, shipments.) Classified as: Packers and shippers (8).
- Tier-down, toggles, hides.* (*See* Toggler, hides.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Tier-in, toggles, hides.* (*See* Toggler, hides.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Toggle cutter.* (*See* Cutter, toggles.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Toggler, hides,* punches small holes in corners of hides in beam house and uses small pieces of rope or metal clamps to fasten them together end to end in rope form to facilitate their transfer from one soaking vat to another. *See also* Pinner, hides. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Toggler, leather (O),* spreads out wet leather on large metal frame or screen covered with heavy wire, using special clamps for securing edges of leather to screen after it has been stretched. These frames are set aside for leather to dry in this stretched condition. Classified as: Tackers, togglers, and pasters (6).
- Toggler, leather (P),* ties strings or toggles to edges of leather skins which are to be finished into patent leather and uses hammer and tacks to fasten strings to top and bottom of special wooden frame, while side edges are tied or otherwise secured to sides of frame. In this stretched condition leather is doped, baked, and finished into patent leather. Classified as: Tugglers and tackers (5).
- Topper, leather (O),* dips rag in a finishing fluid, then passes it over grain side of embossed leather, just touching high spots, thus giving leather a two-tone effect, lower spots being of a different color than higher spots, which have been "topped". Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, hand (6).
- Tractor operator* operates tractor used in hauling leather about shipping department. Classified as: Other employees (8).
- Traudt automatic shaver, leather (O),* operates shaving machine known as a "Traudt" which automatically regulates pressure of backing rolls so as to shave sides or other pieces of leather to uniform thickness. *See also* Shaving-machine operator (O). Classified as: Shaving-machine operators (6).
- Tray colorman, leather (O),* dips leather by hand into coloring solution and hangs it on "horses" or stool. Classified as: Colorers and fat liquors (6).
- Trimmer, hides or skins,* uses hand knife to trim ragged edges from hides or skins and to remove ears, tail, etc. In some plants also splits hide into sides. Trimming may be done either in hide house or in beam house. Classified as: Trimmers (2).

- Trimmer, hides, sides*, places hide sides on worktable in beam house after they have been through fleshing machine and uses hand knife to trim ragged edges and pieces of loose flesh from them. Classified as: Trimmers (2).
- Trimmer, kid skins*. (See Trimmer, hides or skins.) Classified as: Trimmers (2).
- Trimmer, leather, hand (O)*, uses hand knife or scissors to trim ragged edges from finished leather after it has been stripped from toggle or tacking boards. This work may also be done by machine. Classified as: Trimmers (6).
- Trimmer, leather, hand (P)*, uses hand knife or scissors to trim off narrow strip from edges of patent leather which were marked by toggle clamps and tacks, after it has been removed from frames. Classified as: Trimmers (5).
- Trimmer, leather, machine (O)*, holds edge of leather up against a small blade of machine which has a rapid up-and-down movement, thus cutting off ragged edges. Machine trimming does much neater work than hand trimming with scissors. Classified as: Trimmers (6).
- Truck driver* operates power truck to haul materials or product about yard of plant. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Trucker, beam house*, uses hand or power truck to convey hides or skins to and from vats or machines in beam house or to some other department of plant. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Trucker, finishing, all leather*, uses hand or power truck to convey all kinds of leather to and from various workers in finishing department and after finishing may truck it to sorting and shipping department. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Trucker, hide house*, uses hand or power truck to carry hides or skins from one part of hide house to another or to some other department of plant. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (1).
- Truckers, maintenance*, uses hand or power truck to convey repair materials, machine parts, etc., wherever needed about plant. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (9).
- Trucker, sorting and shipping*, uses hand or power truck to convey leather from stock or sorting room to shipping department. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (8).
- Trucker, tan house*, uses hand or power truck to convey hides or skins to and from various vats or machines in tan house, or to some other department of plant. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (3).
- Tumbling-vat hauler* loads hides or skins into tanning mill or wheel vats; removes them after tanning; opens them up and places them on a "horse" or stool. Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Tumbling-vat haulers' helper* assists tumbling-vat hauler load and unload tanning vats. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (3).
- Tunnel drier, hair*. (See Hair-drier tender.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Tunnel drier, leather (O)*, loads pieces of leather at various stages of finishing on conveyor of drier and removes them when dry. See also Tunnel drier, leather (S & B). Classified as: Driers (6).
- Tunnel drier, leather (S & B)*, hangs pieces of leather at various stages of finishing on hooks of conveyor or across its bars, where it is carried through long drying tunnel. It is loaded at one end and when it is dry it is removed from other end of drier by another worker. Classified as: Dry-loft men (4).
- Turner leather-embossing machine operator (O)* operates a leather-embossing machine named "Turner" after its inventor. See also Embossing-press operator leather (O). Classified as: Embossing or plating-press operators (6).
- Turner setting-out machine operator (O)* operates a setting-out machine known as a "Turner". See also Setting-out machine operator (O). Classified as: Setters-out, machine (6).
- Unhairing inspector* examines hides or skins in beam house after unhairing to determine whether all hair has been removed. Those not fully unhaird are turned over to hand beamers who use a scraper to remove these remaining hairs. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Unhairing-machine operator* feeds hide or skin into machine where rubber covered rolls carry it through and uses a foot pedal to force hair or grain side of hide or skin against spiral knives or blades, thus removing hair which had been loosened in a previous beam-house liming process. Only one half of a hide or skin is unhaird at one time. Operator turns it around on backer rolls before other half can be unhaird. Classified as: Unhairing-machine operators (2).
- Union machine splitter, leather (O)*. (See Splitter, leather, Union machine (O).) Classified as: Splitting-machine operators (6).

- Unloader, hides or skins*, unloads hides or skins from cars, weighs them, and stores them in cellars or coolers of hide house. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (1).
- Unloader, leather, smokehouse.* (See Loader, leather, smokehouse.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Unloading foreman, working.* (See Working foreman, hide house.) Classified as: Other employees (1).
- Upper-leather sorter* sorts upper leather for grade, weight, and kind of finish. Classified as: Sorters (8).
- Utility man, beam house*, is a general all-round worker who fills in for absent workmen wherever needed on machines or about the floor of beam house. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Utility man, coloring*, serves as handy man in coloring department, assisting foreman, helping around coloring vats, and filling in for absent workers. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Utility man, finishing*, does general work about finishing department, assisting foreman and filling in for absent workers. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Utility man, maintenance*, does general maintenance or repair work about plant and may fill in on various jobs when workers are absent. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Utility man, shipping*, does general work about shipping department. Is capable of sorting, packing, and performing any of shipping-department operations. Classified as: Packers and shippers (8).
- Utility man, tan house*, is a general all-round worker who fills in for absent workmen wherever needed on machines or about the floor of tan house. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Varnisher (P)* uses hand brush to apply varnish to grain side of finished leather to give it a hard finish. Classified as: Daubers (5).
- Vat cleaner.* (See Washer, tanning mill.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (3).
- Vat tender, limes.* (See Lime-vat hauler.) Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Vaughn setting-out-machine operator (O)* operates a setting-out machine known as a "Vaughn." See also Setting-out-machine operator (O). Classified as: Setters-out machine (6).
- Warm-water-pool hauler* places hides in vats of warm water in beam house after liming to remove lime and removes them when process is completed. Classified as: Haulers (2).
- Wash-box leader (S & B)* supervises work of washing or pouring of sole or belting leather after rolling. Also works with pourers. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Wash-box man, leather (S & B).* (See Dipper, leather, after rolling (S & B).) Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Washer, hides, beam house.* (See Washing-wheel operator, hide house.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Washer, hides, hide house.* (See Washing-wheel operator, hide house.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (1).
- Washer, hides, for bating*, operates washing wheel in beam house in which hides or skins are placed after liming, fleshing, and unhairing to remove lime and other impurities and to prepare them for bating pools. See also Washing-wheel operator, hide house. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Washer, hides, overhead wheel, beam house.* (See Washing-wheel operator, hide house.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Washer, leather (S & B).* (See Leather washer, before rolling (S & B); also Leather washer, after rolling (S & B).) Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Washer, pasting boards.* (See Pasting-board washer.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Washer, skins, hand*, uses brush by hand to wash tanned skins with water and thus remove paste from them after they have been stripped from pasting boards. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Washer, skins, machine.* (See Scrubbing-machine operator (O).) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Washer, spray-booth screens*, uses brush or rag with water to remove seasoning or finishing compounds from spray-booth screens on which tanned skins were placed while being sprayed. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Washer, tanning mill*, uses brush and hose to wash and clean tanning wheels, drums, or vats, after tanning operations. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (3).

- Washer tender, hair.* (See Hair-washer tender.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Washing-mill operator, beam house.* (See Washing-wheel operator, hide house.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Washing-wheel foreman, working,* has charge of washing wheels in beam house in which green hides are washed before soaking. Helps load and unload wheels and handle packs on floor. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Washing-wheel operator, beam house.* (See Washing-wheel operator, hide house.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Washing-wheel operator, hide house,* operates large revolving wash wheel or drum in which water is used to remove dirt and other impurities from hides or skins in hide or beam house. Operator loads hides or skins into wheel, starts and stops it, and after washing dumps load on floor, picks hides or skins up and places them on trucks. Similar machines are also used after liming, unhairing, and fleshing. Alcohol is used instead of water in some wash wheels to soften grease and facilitate degreasing. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (1).
- Waste-disposal foreman, working,* supervises work of laborers who dispose of waste in and about plant. Also works with them. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Waste-rope sorter.* (See Salvager, waste rope.) Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Water softener* puts water through a machine which mixes it with special chemicals to soften and make it suitable for tanning. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Waterproofer, leather (O),* uses sponge to apply waterproofing solution to grain side of leather. See also Stuffing-wheel operator. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Waterproofer, leather (S & B),* applies with a brush by hand a waterproofing solution to grain side of sole leather. Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Weigher, blue sorted leather,* weighs blue sorted leather into quantities known as "wheels." Up to this stage hides and skins have been handled in quantities known as "packs". Wheel-like packs vary in number of pieces, depending on amount of finished leather desired. Wheels remain intact till they reach bottoming or russet room, where they are sorted and started on through finishing department. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Weigher, hides or skins, beam house.* (See Scale man, beam house.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Weigher, hides or skins, hide house.* (See Hide weigher; also Pack weigher, hides.) Classified as: Other employees (1).
- Weigher, hides or skins, tan house,* weighs packs or lots of hides or skins before tanning and maintains a record of each lot weight. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Weigher, shaved leather (S & B).* (See Weigher, sides, for coloring (S & B).) Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Weigher, sides, for coloring (S & B),* weighs shaved sides of leather to determine amount of coloring liquor necessary to color them. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Weight sorter, black and colored leather.* (See Hefter, sorting.) Classified as: Sorters (8).
- Welder* uses acetylene torch or electric arc to weld parts together or to mend broken parts of machines. Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Wet-milling-wheel operator* loads wet hides or skins into large revolving wheel or drum of beam house and operates it for short period of time, thus softening and drying them. After milling, removes hides or skins and piles them on trucks. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Wet roller, leather (S & B).* (See First wet roller (S & B); also Second wet roller (S & B).) Classified as: Rolling-machine operators (4).
- Wet trimmer, hides or skins.* (See Lime trimmer, hides or skins.) Classified as: Trimmers (2).
- Wet wheeler, emery grinding, beam house,* uses rough emery wheel to grind hides or skins while wet to remove unevenness from flesh side. This work, which is performed in either beam house or tan house, is a preliminary step in preparing suede leather. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Wet wheeler, emery grinding, tan house,* may perform work in either beam house or tan house. See also Wet wheeler, emery grinding, beam house. Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Wet wheeler, leather, buffing (O).* (See Buffing-wheel operator (O); also Plusher, leather buffing (O).) Classified as: Buffing-wheel operators (6).

- Wet-wheeling foreman, working*, supervises work of emery-wheel grinding of uneven parts from flesh side of wet hides or skins in beam house; also does some productive work. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Wet-wheeling inspector* examines hides or skins after wet wheeling in beam house to determine whether work of grinding uneven parts from flesh side of them has been properly done. Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Wetter-down, leather, for rolling (S & B)*. (See Dampener, leather, for rolling (S & B).) Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Wetter-down, leather, for sawduster (O)*. (See Dampener, leather, for sawduster (O).) Classified as: Dampeners or sawdusters (6).
- Wheel-finishing inspector* examines leather after it has been finished on buffing wheels to determine if buffing has been properly done. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Wheel repairer*. (See Paddle-wheel repairer.) Classified as: Other employees (9).
- Wheeler, fleshings*. (See Hauler, fleshings.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Wheeler, hides*. (See Green-stock handler; also Trucker, beam house.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (2).
- Wheeler, leather buffing (O)*. (See Buffing-wheel operator (O).) Classified as: Buffing-wheel operators (6).
- Wheeler, wet hides or skins*. (See Wet wheeler, emery grinding, beam house.) Classified as: Other employees (2).
- Wheel man, leather*. (See Colorer, leather (O); also Fat liquorer, leather (O).) Classified as: Colorers and fat liquorers (6).
- White-hair recoverer* places hide or skin over beaming table, hair or grain side up, and uses small hand scraper to remove and salvage patches of white hair before hides or skins are sent to unhairing machine. White hair is removed separately because of higher selling price than mixed or colored hair. Classified as: Beamsters or scudders, hand (2).
- White-kid buffer (O)*. (See Buffing-wheel operator (O).) Classified as: Buffing-wheel operator (6).
- White-seasoning mizer (O)* prepares liquors used in seasoning or finishing white kid leather. Classified as: Color, fat-liquor, and seasoning mixers (6).
- White-skin-seasoning operator (O)* takes skins which are to be finished in white and applies seasoning preparation and then completely finishes them. See also Finisher, leather, machine (O). Classified as: Finishers or seasoners, machine (6).
- White-tanning-wheel man* operates tanning wheel in which an elm-tanning solution is used to tan hides or skins which are to be finished in the "white". See also Tanning wheel man. Classified as: Haulers (3).
- Whitener, hand (O)*, uses hand knife to shave off thin portion from grain side of spotty-finished light-weight leather. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Whitener, hand (S & B)*, uses small shaving knife to trim off minor imperfections from grain side of sole and belting leather. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Whitening-machine operator (S & B)* operates belt-splitting machine to split a thin layer from flesh side of sole and belting leather. See also Splitting-machine operator, leather (S & B). Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Wiper, leather (S & B)*, uses a rag by hand to wipe off side of leather after washing compound has dried. Classified as: Spongers and stuffers (4).
- Wiper, patent leather*, uses cloth to remove dust from surface of patent leather after sun drying. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).
- Wizard drying-machine operator* runs centrifugal drying machine in which leather is placed to expel water and excess coloring liquor. See also Hair whizzer. Classified as: Other employees (7).
- Woburn setting-out machine operator (O)* operates a setting-out machine known as a "Woburn". See also Setting-out machine operator (O). Classified as: Setters-out, machine (6).
- Wood grinder*. (See Bark grinder.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (3).
- Wood hauler, for grinding*. (See Bark hauler, for grinding.) Classified as: Other employees (3).
- Working foreman, hide house*, supervises work of unloading, weighing, and storing of incoming hides or skins. Sees that specified number of packs of desired grade of hides or skins is gotten out of storage, trimmed, sorted and counted, and finally delivered to beam house. May also have charge of washing of hides or skins, and performs some productive work. Classified as: Other employees (1).

Working foreman, sorting and shipping, supervises work of sorting and shipping, and also helps in this work. Classified as: Other employees (8).

Working-out scudder, hand, uses beaming knife to remove particles of hair, flesh, dirt, etc., which do not come off readily from hides or skins which were thrown out by regular workers. Classified as: Beamsters or scudders, hand (2).

Wringing-machine operator, leather (S & B), feeds sides of sole and belt leather between mangle rolls of machine which expels excess liquid from them after extracting, bleaching, or other similar processes. Classified as: Wringing and setting-out machine operators (4).

Wringing-machine operator's helper, leather (S & B), helps wringer operator handle leather, also uses truck to deliver leather near machine and take it away after this operation. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (7).

Yard laborer. (See Yard man.) Classified as: Laborers and truckers (9).

Yard man performs manual work around yard of plant such as loading and unloading cars, cleaning up yard, etc. Classified as: Laborers and truckers (9).

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 1912, as well as the bulletins published since that date, will be furnished on application. Bulletins marked thus () are out of print.*

Conciliation and arbitration (including strikes and lockouts)

- *No. 124. Conciliation and arbitration in the building trades of Greater New York. [1913.]
- *No. 133. Report of the industrial council of the British Board of Trade on its inquiry into industrial agreements. [1913.]
- *No. 139. Michigan copper district strike. [1914.]
- *No. 144. Industrial court of the cloak, suit, and skirt industry of New York City. [1914.]
- *No. 146. Conciliation, arbitration, and sanitation in the dress and waist industry of New York City. [1914.]
- *No. 191. Collective bargaining in the anthracite coal industry. [1916.]
- *No. 198. Collective agreements in the men's clothing industry. [1916.]
- No. 233. Operation of the industrial disputes investigation act of Canada. [1918.]
- No. 255. Joint industrial councils in Great Britain. [1919.]
- No. 283. History of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, 1917 to 1919
- No. 287. National War Labor Board: History of its formation, activities, etc. [1921.]
- *No. 303. Use of Federal power in settlement of railway labor disputes. [1922.]
- *No. 341. Trade agreement in the silk-ribbon industry of New York City. [1923.]
- No. 402. Collective bargaining by actors. [1926.]
- No. 468. Trade agreements, 1927.
- No. 481. Joint industrial control in the book and job printing industry. [1923.]

Cooperation

- No. 313. Consumers' cooperative societies in the United States in 1920.
- *No. 314. Cooperative credit societies (credit unions) in America and in foreign countries. [1922.]
- No. 437. Cooperative movement in the United States in 1925 (other than agricultural).
- No. 531. Consumers' credit, and productive cooperative societies, 1929.

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 Employment Managers' Conference, held at Minneapolis, Minn., January 19 and 20, 1916.
- *No. 202. Proceedings of the conference of Employment Managers' Association of Boston, Mass., held May 10, 1916.
- *No. 206. The British system of labor exchanges. [1916.]
- *No. 227. Proceedings of 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.
- No. 542. Report of the Advisory Committee on Employment Statistics. [1931.]
- No. 544. Unemployment-benefit plans in the United States and unemployment insurance in foreign countries. [1931.]
- *No. 553. Fluctuation in employment in Ohio, 1914 to 1926.
- No. 555. Social and economic character of unemployment in Philadelphia, April 1930.

Foreign labor laws

- *No. 142. Administration of labor laws and factory inspection in certain European countries. [1914.]
- No. 404. Labor legislation of Uruguay. [1929.]
- No. 510. Labor legislation of Argentina. [1930.]
- No. 529. Workmen's compensation legislation of the Latin American countries. [1930.]
- No. 540. Labor legislation of Venezuela. [1931.]
- No. 554. Labor legislation of Paraguay. [1931.]
- No. 559. Labor legislation of Ecuador. [1931.]
- No. 560. Labor legislation of Mexico. [1932.]

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. 545. Building permits in principal cities of the United States in [1921 to] 1930.

Industrial accidents and hygiene

- *No. 104. Lead poisoning in potteries, tile works, and porcelain-enamelled sanitary ware factories. [1912.]
- No. 120. Hygiene of the painters' trade. [1913.]
- *No. 127. Dangers to workers from dusts and fumes, and methods of protection. [1913.]
- *No. 141. Lead poisoning in the smelting and refining of lead. [1914.]
- *No. 157. Industrial accident statistics. [1915.]
- *No. 165. Lead poisoning in the manufacture of storage batteries. [1914.]
- *No. 179. Industrial poisons used in the rubber industry. [1915.]
- No. 183. Report of British departmental committee on the danger in the use of lead in the painting of buildings. [1916.]
- *No. 201. Report of the committee on statistics and compensation insurance costs of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. [1916.]
- 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. The safety movement in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1917.
- *No. 236. Effects 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. 276. Standardization of industrial accident statistics. [1920.]
- *No. 280. Industrial poisoning in making coal-tar dyes and dye intermediates. [1921.]
- *No. 291. Carbon monoxide poisoning. [1921.]
- No. 293. The problem of dust phthisis in the granite-stone industry. [1922.]
- No. 298. Causes and prevention of accidents in the iron and steel industry, 1910-1919.
- No. 392. Survey of hygienic conditions in the printing trades. [1925.]
- No. 405. Phosphorus necrosis in the manufacture of fireworks and in the preparation of phosphorous. [1926.]
- No. 427. Health survey of the printing trades, 1922 to 1925.
- No. 428. Proceedings of the Industrial Accident Prevention Conference, held at Washington, D. C., July 14-16, 1926.
- No. 460. A new test for industrial lead poisoning. [1928.]
- No. 466. Settlement for accidents to American seamen. [1928.]
- No. 438. Deaths from lead poisoning, 1925-1927.
- No. 490. Statistics of industrial accidents in the United States to the end of 1927.
- No. 507. Causes of death, by occupation. [1930.]
- No. 582. Occupation hazards and diagnostic signs: A guide to impairments to be looked for in hazardous occupations. (Revision of Bul. No. 306.) [1933.]

Industrial relations and labor conditions

- No. 237. Industrial unrest in Great Britain. [1917.]
- *No. 340. Chinese migrations, with special reference to labor conditions. [1923.]
- *No. 349. Industrial relations in the West Coast lumber industry. [1923.]
- *No. 361. Labor relations in the Fairmont (W. Va.) bituminous coal field. [1924.]
- No. 380. Postwar labor conditions in Germany. [1925.]
- No. 383. Works council movement in Germany. [1925.]
- No. 384. Labor conditions in the shoe industry in Massachusetts, 1920-1924.
- No. 399. Labor relations in the lace and lace-curtain industries in the United States. [1926.]
- No. 483. Conditions in the shoe industry in Haverhill, Mass., 1928.
- No. 534. Labor conditions in the Territory of Hawaii, 1929-1930.

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. 265. Minimum-wage laws of the United States: Construction and operation. [1921.]
- No. 321. Labor laws: hat 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. 403. Laws relating to payment of wages. [1926.]
- No. 548. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1929-1930.
- No. 552. Labor legislation, 1930.
- No. 581. Laws relating to employment agencies in the United States, as of January 1, 1933.

Prison labor

- No. 372. Convict labor in 1923.

Proceedings of annual conventions of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada. (Name changed in 1928 from Association of Governmental 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 23-26, 1922.
- *No. 352. Tenth, Richmond, Va., May 1-4, 1923.
- *No. 389. Eleventh, Chicago, Ill., May 19-23, 1924.
- *No. 411. Twelfth, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 13-15, 1925.
- *No. 429. Thirteenth, Columbus, Ohio, June 7-10, 1926.
- *No. 455. Fourteenth, Paterson, N.J., May 31 to June 3, 1927.

Proceedings of annual conventions of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada—Continued

- *No. 480. Fifteenth, New Orleans, La., May 21-24, 1928.
- No. 508. Sixteenth, Toronto, Canada, June 4-7, 1928.
- No. 530. Seventeenth, Louisville, Ky., May 20-23, 1930.
- *No. 563. Eighteenth, Boston, Mass., May 18-22, 1931.

Proceedings of annual meetings of the 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. 338. 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. 393. Index to proceedings, 1914-1924.
- No. 406. Twelfth, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 17-20, 1925.
- No. 432. Thirteenth, Hartford, Conn., September 14-17, 1926.
- *No. 456. Fourteenth, Atlanta, Ga., September 27-29, 1927.
- No. 485. Fifteenth, Paterson, N.J., September 11-14, 1928.
- No. 511. Sixteenth, Buffalo, N.Y., October 8-11, 1929.
- No. 536. Seventeenth, Wilmington, Del., September 22-26, 1930.
- No. 564. Eighteenth, Richmond, Va., October 5-8, 1931.
- No. 577. Nineteenth, Columbus, Ohio, September 25-29, 1932.

Proceedings of annual meetings of the International Association of Public Employment Services

- No. 192. First, Chicago, December 19 and 20, 1913; second, Indianapolis, September 24 and 25, 1914; third, Detroit, July 1 and 2, 1915.
- *No. 220. Fourth, Buffalo, N.Y., July 20 and 21, 1916.
- No. 211. Ninth, Buffalo, N.Y., September 7-9, 1921.
- No. 337. Tenth, Washington, D.C., September 11-13, 1922.
- No. 355. Eleventh, Toronto, Canada, September 4-7, 1923.
- No. 400. Twelfth, Chicago, Ill., May 19-23, 1924.
- No. 414. Thirteenth, Rochester, N.Y., September 15-17, 1925.
- No. 478. Fifteenth, Detroit, Mich., October 25-28, 1927.
- *No. 501. Sixteenth, Cleveland, Ohio, September 18-21, 1928.
- No. 538. Seventeenth, Philadelphia, September 24-27, 1929; Eighteenth, Toronto, Canada, September 9-12, 1930.

Productivity of labor and technological unemployment

- No. 356. Productivity costs in the common-brick industry. [1924.]
- No. 360. Time and labor costs in manufacturing 100 pairs of shoes, 1923.
- No. 407. Labor cost of production and wages and hours of labor in the paper box-board industry. [1926.]
- *No. 412. Wages, hours, and productivity in the pottery industry, 1925.
- No. 441. Productivity of labor in the glass industry. [1927.]
- No. 474. Productivity of labor in merchant blast furnaces. [1928.]
- No. 475. Productivity of labor in newspaper printing. [1929.]
- No. 550. Cargo handling and longshore labor conditions. [1932.]
- No. 574. Technological changes and employment in the United States Postal Service. [1932.]
- No. 585. Labor productivity in the tire industry. [1933.]

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. [1916.]
- No. 267. Cost of living in the United States. [1924.]
- No. 369. The use of cost-of-living figures in wage adjustments. [1926.]
- No. 495. Retail prices, 1890 to 1928.

Safety codes

- *No. 336. Safety code for the protection of industrial workers in foundries.
- No. 350. Rules governing the approval of headlighting devices for motor vehicles.
- *No. 351. Safety code for the construction, care, and use of ladders.
- No. 375. Safety code for laundry machinery and operations.
- *No. 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. 447. Safety code for rubber mills and calendars.
- No. 451. Safety code for forging and hot-metal stamping.
- No. 463. Safety code for mechanical power-transmission apparatus—first revision.
- No. 509. Textile safety code.
- No. 512. Code for identification of gas-mask canisters.
- No. 519. Safety code for woodworking plants, as revised 1930.
- No. 527. Safety code for the use, care, and protection of abrasive wheels, as revised 1930.
- No. 556. Code of lighting: Factories, mills, and other work places. (Revision of 1930.)
- No. 562. Safety codes for the prevention of dust explosions.

Vocational and workers' education

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

Wages and hours of labor

- *No. 146. Wages and regularity of employment and standardization of piece rates in the dress and waist industry of New York City. [1914.]
- *No. 147. Wages and regularity of employment in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry. [1914.]
- No. 161. Wages and hours of labor in the clothing and cigar industries, 1911 to 1913.
- *No. 163. Wages and hours of labor in the building and repairing of steam railroad cars, 1907 to 1913.
- *No. 190. Wages and hours of labor in the cotton, woolen, and silk industries, 1907 to 1914.
- *No. 204. Street-railway employment in the United States. [1917.]
- *No. 225. Wages and hours of labor in the lumber, millwork, and furniture industries, 1915.
- No. 265. Industrial survey in selected industries in the United States, 1919.
- No. 297. Wages and hours of labor in the petroleum industry, 1920.
- No. 359. Productivity costs in the common-brick industry. [1924.]
- No. 358. Wages and hours of labor in the automobile-tire industry, 1923.
- No. 360. Time and labor costs in manufacturing 100 pairs of shoes, 1923.
- No. 365. Wages and hours of labor in the paper and pulp industry, 1923.
- No. 407. Labor cost of production and wages and hours of labor in the paper box-board industry. [1926.]
- *No. 412. Wages, hours, and productivity in the pottery industry, 1925.
- No. 416. Hours and earnings in anthracite and bituminous-coal mining, 1922 and 1924.
- No. 484. Wages and hours of labor of common street laborers, 1928.
- No. 499. History of wages in the United States from colonial times to 1926.
- No. 502. Wages and hours of labor in the motor-vehicle industry, 1926.
- No. 504. Wages and hours of labor in the hosiery and underwear industry, 1907 to 1928.
- No. 514. Pennsylvania Railroad wage data. From Report of Joint Fact Finding Committee in wage negotiations in 1927.
- No. 516. Hours and earnings in bituminous-coal mining, 1929.
- No. 523. Wages and hours in the manufacture of airplanes and aircraft engines, 1929.
- No. 525. Wages and hours of labor in the Portland cement industry, 1929.
- No. 532. Wages and hours of labor in the cigarette-manufacturing industry, 1930.
- No. 534. Labor conditions in the Territory of Hawaii, 1929-1930.
- No. 539. Wages and hours of labor in cotton-goods manufacturing, 1910 to 1930.
- No. 547. Wages and hours of labor in the cane-sugar refining industry, 1930.
- No. 566. Union scales of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1931.
- No. 567. Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1931.
- No. 568. Wages and hours of labor in the manufacture of silk and rayon goods, 1931.
- No. 570. Wages and hours of labor in foundries and machine shops, 1931.
- No. 571. Wages and hours of labor in the furniture industry, 1916 to 1931.
- No. 573. Wages and hours of labor in metalliferous mines, 1924 to 1931.
- No. 575. Wages and hours of labor in air transportation, 1931.
- No. 576. Wages and hours of labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, 1931.
- No. 578. Wages and hours of labor in gasoline-filling stations and motor-vehicle repair garages, 1931.
- No. 579. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1910 to 1932.
- No. 580. Wages and hours of labor in the baking industry—bread and cake departments, 1931.
- No. 584. Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1932.
- No. 586. Wages and hours of labor in the lumber industry, 1932.
- No. 587. Wages and hours of labor in the rayon and other synthetic yarn manufacturing, 1932.
- No. 588. Wages and hours of labor in the dyeing and finishing of textiles, 1932.

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

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- *No. 284. Index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States and foreign countries. [1921.]
- *No. 453. Revised index numbers of wholesale prices, 1923 to July 1927.
- No. 572. Wholesale prices, 1931.

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. 175. Summary of the report on condition of woman 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. [1917.]
- *No. 223. Employment of women and juveniles in Great Britain during the war. [1917.]
- No. 253. Women in the lead industries. [1919.]
- No. 467. Minimum-wage legislation in various countries. [1928.]
- No. 558. Labor conditions of woman and children in Japan. [1931.]

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

- *No. 101. Care of tuberculous wage earners in Germany. [1912.]
- *No. 102. British national insurance act, 1911.
- No. 103. Sickness and accident insurance law in Switzerland. [1912.]
- No. 107. Law relating to insurance of salaried employees in Germany. [1913.]
- *No. 155. Compensation for accidents to employees of the United States. [1915.]
- *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 1921.
- *No. 379. Comparison of workmen's compensation laws of the United States as of January 1, 1925.
- No. 477. Public-service retirement systems, United States and Europe. [1923.]
- No. 496. Workmen's compensation legislation of the United States and Canada as of January 1, 1929. (With text of legislation enacted in 1927 and 1928.)
- No. 529. Workmen's compensation legislation of the Latin American countries. [1930.]

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- *No. 174. Subject index of the publications of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics up to May 1, 1916.
- No. 208. Profit sharing in the United States. [1916.]
- No. 242. Food situation in central Europe, 1917.
- No. 254. International labor legislation and the society of nations. [1919.]
- *No. 268. Historical survey of international action affecting labor. [1920.]
- No. 282. Mutual relief associations among Government employees in Washington, D.C. [1921.]
- No. 319. The Bureau of Labor Statistics: Its history, activities, and organization. [1922.]
- No. 328. Methods of procuring and computing statistical information of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. [1923.]
- No. 342. International Seamen's Union of America: A study of its history and problems. [1923.]
- No. 346. Humanity in government. [1923.]
- No. 380. 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. 461. Labor organizations in Chile. [1928.]
- *No. 465. Beneficial activities of American trade-unions. [1928.]
- No. 479. Activities and functions of a State department of labor. [1928.]
- *No. 489. Care of aged persons in United States. [1929.]
- No. 505. Directory of homes for the aged in the United States. [1929.]
- No. 506. Handbook of American trade-unions: 1929 edition.
- No. 518. Personnel research agencies: 1930 edition.
- No. 541. Handbook of labor statistics: 1931 edition.
- No. 561. Public old-age pensions and insurance in the United States and in foreign countries. [1932.]
- No. 565. Park recreation areas in the United States, 1930.

