

The general statistics of the industry for 50 years, from 1859 to 1909, as shown by the census, are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE WOMEN'S CLOTHING INDUSTRY, 1859 TO 1909.

[Thirteenth Census, Manufactures, Vol. VIII, p. 399.]

Years.	Number of establishments.	Wage earners (average number).	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of product.	Value added by manufacture.
1909.....	4,558	153,743	\$78,568,261	\$208,788,226	\$384,751,649	\$175,963,423
1904.....	3,351	115,705	51,180,193	130,719,996	247,661,560	116,941,564
1899.....	2,701	83,739	32,586,101	84,704,592	159,339,539	74,634,947
1889.....	1,224	39,149	15,428,272	34,277,219	68,164,019	33,886,800
1879.....	562	25,192	6,661,005	19,559,227	32,004,794	12,445,567
1869.....	1,847	11,696	2,513,956	6,837,978	12,900,583	6,062,605
1859.....	188	5,739	1,193,032	3,323,335	7,181,039	3,857,704

The increases shown for this industry have been phenomenally large at each succeeding census. To a considerable extent this was doubtless due to the gradual transfer of such work from the homes and the custom dressmaking shops to the factories. The extent to which women's clothing was manufactured in factories and contract shops in 1909 is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURE OF WOMEN'S CLOTHING IN REGULAR FACTORIES AND IN CONTRACT SHOPS, 1909.

[Thirteenth Census, Manufactures, Vol. VIII, p. 398.]

	Number of establishments.	Wage earners (average number).	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of product.	Value added by manufacture.
Regular factories.....	3,709	139,721	\$71,578,317	\$207,890,779	\$374,332,945	\$166,442,166
Contract shops.....	849	14,022	6,989,944	897,447	10,418,704	9,521,257
Total.....	4,558	153,743	78,568,261	208,788,226	384,751,649	175,963,423

¹ In addition, women's clothing to the value of \$3,876,661 was made by establishments otherwise classified, mostly by those manufacturing men's clothing.

The value of products reported by contract shops consists chiefly of the amount received for work performed for regular factories, which in turn report the value of their finished output, enhanced by the work done on contract. The former value, therefore, in the main represents duplication. The wages paid by contract shops must, however, be included to obtain the entire outlay for wages in the industry.

Table 2 shows that in 1909 there were 4,558 establishments manufacturing women's clothing and that the value of their product was \$384,751,649. The greater part of the garments was produced in regular factories, only \$10,418,704 worth of product, or 2.7 per cent, being produced in the 849 contract shops. The cost of materials for the contract shops is very low, as most of the materials that the contractor uses are furnished to him by the manufacturer.