

Econ 323

Economic History of the U.S.

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Today's Topics

- Finish capital/technology, corporation
- Leading manufacturers
- Factory System
- Factory Life
- Labor Market Supply and Demand
- Women
- Immigrants
- Innovation

What were the leading Industries?

TABLE 10.1 United States Manufactures, 1860

ITEM	(1) NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	(2) COST OF RAW MATERIAL	(3) VALUE OF TOTAL PRODUCT	(4) (3)-(2) VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE	RANK BY VALUE ADDED
Cotton goods	114,955	\$ 52,666,701	\$107,337,783	\$54,671,082	1
Lumber	75,595	51,358,400	104,928,342	53,569,942	2
Boots and shoes	123,026	42,728,174	91,889,298	49,161,124	3
Flour and meal	27,682	208,497,309	248,580,365	40,083,056	4
Men's clothing	114,800	44,149,752	80,830,555	36,680,803	5
Iron (cast, forged, rolled, and wrought)	48,975	37,486,056	73,175,332	35,689,276	6
Machinery	41,223	19,444,533	52,010,376	32,565,843	7
Woolen goods	40,597	35,652,701	60,685,190	25,032,489	8
Carriages, wagons, and carts	37,102	11,898,282	35,552,842	23,654,560	9
Leather	22,679	44,520,737	67,306,452	22,785,715	10

Source: Eighth Census of the United States: Manufactures, 1860.

- Factory essentials and factory life

Essentials of Factories

- Standardized output over wide markets
- Production at a single site
- Organize workers differently

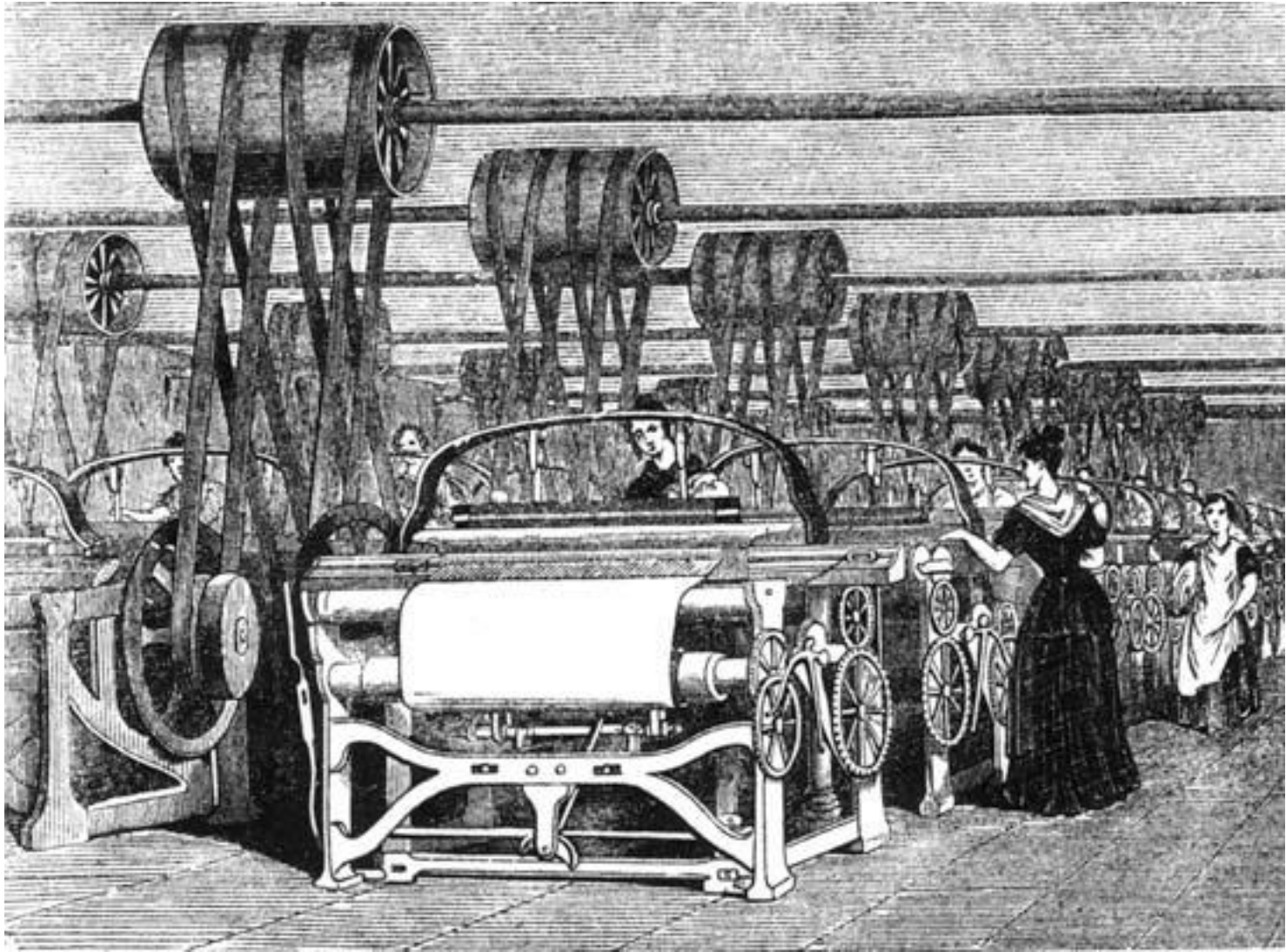
View of the Ewen Breaker of the Pa. Coal Co. The dust was so dense at times as to obscure the view. This dust penetrated the utmost recesses of the boys' lungs. A kind of slave-driver sometimes stands over the boys, prodding or kicking them into obedience. S. Pittston, Pa.



Young coal miners



Women in textile factory



Residence at Work

- Rhode Island System
 - Whole families employed
- Waltham System
 - Young single women employed

Relative Wages

- Relative wages or wage ratio:
 - Female wage compared to male wage
- Relative wage determines incentives:
 - If Low female/male wage ratio, then firm hires females
 - If High urban/rural wage, then workers move to city

Relative Wages

- Changes in relative wage is outcome of shifts in supply and demand
 - Female/male wage ratio rising as factory jobs open to women
 - Skilled/unskilled wage ratio rising with more immigration
 - Urban/rural wage ratio falling as immigrants moved to cities
 - U.S./British wage ratio falling as more immigrants left Britain for the U.S.

Additions to the U.S. Labor Force from Migration, 1800-1860

