DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BULLETIN

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS E. DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR

MANUFACTURES: MISSISSIPPI

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE STATE, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES

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INTRODUCTION.

This advance bulletin gives the statistics of manufactures for the state of Mississippi for the calendar year 1909 as shown by the Thirteenth Census. It will be reprinted without change as a part of the Compendium of the Census for Mississippi, and in the final reports of the Thirteenth Census.

The text summarizes the general results of the census inquiry, presenting a series of special tables in which the main facts printed in the general tables are given in convenient form for the state as a whole and for important industries. It also presents tables in which the statistics for the industries of the state as a whole and for a few important industries are classified by character of ownership, size of establishments, number of wage earners, and prevailing hours of labor, information which could not be presented in general tables for each industry without disclosing the facts for individual establishments.

At the end of the bulletin are two general tables.

Table I gives for 1909, 1904, and 1899 the number of establishments and of persons engaged in the industries, primary power, capital, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture reported for all industries combined and for certain important industries in the state. It also gives the same items for all industries combined for every city having in 1910 a population of over 10,000.

Table II gives statistics in detail for 1909 for the state and for a larger number of industries.

Scope of census: Factory industries.—Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of organization, location of establishments, size of establishments, labor force, and similar subjects. When use is made of the data for these purposes it is imperative that due attention should be given to the limitations of the figures. Particularly is this true when the attempt is made to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits. These limitations will be fully discussed in the general report on manufactures for the United States as a whole. It is impossible to reproduce such discussion in the bulletins relative to the individual states.

The census of 1909, like that of 1904, was confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building industries. Where statistics for 1899 are given they have been reduced to a comparable basis by eliminating the latter classes of industries.

The census does not include establishments which were idle during the entire year, or had a value of products of less than \$500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, or in governmental establishments, except those of the Federal Government.

Period covered.—The returns cover the calendar year 1909, or the business year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—The term "establishment" comprises the factories, mills, or plants which are under a common ownership or control, and for which one set of books of account is kept.

If, however, the plants constituting an establishment as thus defined were not all located within the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the separate totals might be included in the statistics for each city or state. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industries carried on in the same establishment.

Classification by industries.—The establishments were assigned to the several classes of industries according to their products of chief value. The products reported for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products very different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value.

Selected industries.—The general tables at the end of this bulletin give the principal facts separately for the industries of the state. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the state for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparisons with previous censuses.—Owing to the changes in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses. Table I, giving comparable figures for 1909, 1904, and 1899, therefore, does not embrace all the industries shown for 1909 in Table II.

Influence of increased prices.—In considering changes in cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures can not be taken as an exact measure of increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in industry.—At the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899, the following general classes of persons engaged in manufacturing industries have been distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks, and (5) wage carners. In the censuses of 1904 and 1899 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners. The second group included the three classes of salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and

managers, and clerks. In the present census an entirely different grouping is employed: That into (1) proprietors and officials, (2) clerks, and (3) wage earners. The first group includes proprietors and firm members, salaried officers of corporations, and superintendents and managers.

At this census the number of persons engaged in the industries, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage carners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where conditions were exceptional, and particularly in the case of certain seasonal industries, such as canning, the December date could not be accepted as typical and an earlier date had to be chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported on December 15 or other representative day has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not vary much from month to month in a given industry. In the case of wage earners the average is obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

Wage earners.—In addition to the report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on December 15 or other representative day, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported each month by 12. The average thus obtained represents the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of any industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The number of wage earners reported for the representative day, though given for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined, because in view of the variations of date such a total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times, would not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to seasonal industries as compared with industries in continual operation.

In particular, totals by sex and age for the wage earners reported for the representative day would be misleading because of the undue weight given to seasonal industries, in some of which, such as canning and preserving, the distribution of the wage earners by sex and age is materially different from that in most industries of more regular operation. In order to determine as nearly as possible the sex and age distribution of the average number of wage earners in the state as a whole, the following procedure has been adopted:

The percentage distribution by sex and age of the wage earners in each industry, for December 15 or the nearest representative day, has been calculated from the actual numbers reported for that date. This percentage has been applied to the average number of wage earners for the year in that industry, to determine the average number of men, women, and children employed. These calculated averages for the several industries have been added up to give the average distribution for the state as a whole.

In 1899 and 1904 the schedule called for the average number of wage earners of each sex 16 years and over, and the total number under 16 years of age, for each month, and these monthly statements were combined in an annual average. Comparatively few manufacturing concerns, however, keep their books in such way as to show readily the number of men, women, and children (under 16) employed each month. These monthly returns by sex and age were, in fact, largely estimates. It was believed that a more accurate and reliable sex and age distribution could be secured by taking as a basis of estimate the actual numbers employed on a single day.

Prevailing hours of labor.—The census made no attempt to ascertain the number of employees working a given number of hours er week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice

followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one period to another are disregarded, and no attention is given to the fact that a limited number of employees may have hours differing from those of the majority. In the tables all the wage earners of each establishment are counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, all or practically all the employees work the same number of hours, so that these figures give a substantially correct picture of the hours of labor in manufacturing industries.

Capital.—For reasons stated in prior census reports, the statistics of capital secured by the census canvass are so defective as to be without value, except as indicating very general conditions. The instructions on the schedule for securing capital were as follows:

The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises.

Materials.—Cost of materials refers to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term materials includes fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials forming a constituent part of the product. Fuel includes all fuel used, whether for heat, light, or power, or for the process of manufacture.

Expenses.—Under "Expenses" are included all items of expense incident to the year's business, except interest, whether on bonds or other forms of indebtedness and allowances for depreciation.

Value of products.—The value of products for any industry includes the total value of all products manufactured in establishments whose products of chief value fall under the industry designation. The amounts given represent the selling value at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold. Amounts received for work on materials furnished by others are included.

Value added by manufacture.—The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of either the absolute or the relative importance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created by the manufacturing process carried on in the industry itself. Another part of it, and often by far the larger part, represents the value of the materials used, which have been produced by agriculture or mining or by other industrial establishments. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of different classes of industry is the value created as the result of the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is obtained by deducting the cost of the materials consumed from the value of the product. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

There is a further statistical advantage which "value added" has over gross value of products. In combining the value of products for all industries the value of products produced by one establishment and used as materials in another is duplicated, and the total, therefore, gives a greatly exaggerated idea of the wealth created. No such duplication takes place in the total "value added by manufacture."

Cost of manufacture and profits.—Census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used to show profits. No account has been taken of interest and depreciation. Even if the amount of profit could be determined by deducting the expenses from the value of the products the rate of profit on the investment could not properly be calculated, because of the very defective character of the returns regarding capital.

Primary power.—The figures given for this item show the total of the primary power used by the establishments. They do not cover the power developed by motors operated by such power, the inclusion of which would evidently result in duplication.

Location of establishments.—The Census Bureau has classified establishments by their location in cities or classes of cities. In

interpreting these figures due consideration should be given to the fact that often establishments are located just outside the boundaries of cities, and are necessarily so classified, though locally they are looked upon as constituting a part of the manufacturing interests of the cities.

Laundries.—The census of 1909 was the first to include statistics of laundries. The reports are confined to establishments using

mechanical power. The data are presented separately and are not included in the general total for manufacturing industries, in order to avoid interference with comparisons with prior censuses.

Custom grist and saw mills.—In order to make the statistics for 1909 comparable with those for 1904 the data for these mills have been excluded from all the tables presenting general statistics, and are given in a separate table at the end of this report.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the state.—Mississippi, with a gross area of 46,865 square miles, of which 503 represent water surface, ranks thirty-first in area among the states and territories of continental United States. Its population in 1910 was 1,797,114, as compared with 1,551,270 in 1900 and 1,289,600 in 1890. It ranked twenty-first among the 49 states and territories as regards population in 1910 and twentieth in 1900. The density of population for the entire state is 38.8 per square mile, the corresponding figure for 1900 being 33.5. Eleven and five-tenths per cent of the entire population of the state resided in incorporated cities having a population of 2,500 inhabitants or over in 1910, as against 7.7 per cent in 1900.

The state has five cities having a population of over 10,000: Hattiesburg, Jackson, Meridian, Natchez, and Vicksburg. These five cities contain only 4.9 per cent of the total population of the state, and are credited with 14.8 per cent of the total value of its manufactures.

The transportation facilities are good, as the state has direct connection with several large railroad systems of the Middle West and is bordered for practically its entire length by the Mississippi River, and the proximity to the port of New Orleans by means of this river places the state in a favorable position for domestic or foreign shipments.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—Though Mississippi is not preeminently a manufacturing state, its manufactures have somewhat more than kept pace with the growth of the population. During 1849-50 an average of 3,154 wage earners, representing fivetenths of 1 per cent of the total population, was employed in manufactures, while in 1909 an average of 50,384 wage earners, or 2.8 per cent of the total population, were so engaged. During this period the gross value of products per capita of the total population of the state increased from \$5 to \$45. At each census from 1849-50 to 1909 the manufactures of the state have represented about the same proportion of the total value of products of the manufacturing industries of the country. This proportion in 1849-50 was three-tenths of 1 per cent; in 1909 it was four-tenths of I per cent.

The following table gives the most important figures relative to all classes of manufactures combined for 1909, 1904, and 1899, together with the percentages of increase from census to census:

	:	NUMBER OR AMOUNT.				
	1909	1904	1899	1904-1909	1899-1904	
Number of establishments	2, 598	1, 520	1, 294	70. 9 32. 1	17. 5	
Persons engaged in manufactures	56, 761 2, 974	42, 966 1, 588	\frac{1}{3}	87.3	$\{i\}$	
Salaried employees		2, 688	1,260	26.6	113.3	
Wage earners (average number)	. 50, 384	38, 690	26, 799	30. 2	44. 4	
Primary horsepower	206, 222	110, 338	65, 738	86. 9	67.8	
Capital Expenses	\$72,393,000	\$50, 256, 000 49, 074, 000	\$22,712,000 27,461,000	44.0	121. 3 78. 7	
Expenses. Services.	68, 707, 000 22, 422, 000	17, 417, 000	9,003,000	28.7	93. 5	
Salaries	3, 654, 000	2, 598, 000	1,093,000	40.6	137. 7	
Wages	. 18, 768, 000	14, 819, 000	7, 910, 000	26.6	87. 3	
Materials	. 36, 926, 000	25, 801, 000	16, 543, 000	43.1	56.0	
Miscellaneous	. 9, 309, 000	5, 856, 000	1,915,000	59.8	$205.8 \\ 70.4$	
Value of products.	- 80, 555, 000	57, 451, 000	33,718,000	40. 2	/U. 4±	
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials).	43, 629, 000	31, 650, 000	17, 175, 000	37.8	84.3	

1 Figures not available.

In 1909 the state of Mississippi had 2,598 manufacturing establishments which gave employment to an average of 56,761 persons during the year and paid out \$22,422,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 50,384 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of \$80,555,000, to produce which materials costing \$36,926,000 were used. The value added by manufacture was thus

\$43,629,000, which figure, as explained in the Introduction, best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations during the year.

In general, this table brings out the fact that the manufacturing industries of Mississippi have developed rapidly during the 10-year period 1899-1909, the figures for 1909 for practically every item shown in the table being considerably more than twice as great as

that for 1899. During the period from 1904 to 1909 the number of establishments increased 70.9 per cent, the average number of wage earners 30.2 per cent, and the amount paid in wages 26.6 per cent, while the value of products increased 40.2 per cent and the value added by manufacture 37.8 per cent. For the earlier five-year period the percentages of increase in general were much greater. As pointed out in the Introduction, it would

be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume to the full extent indicated by these figures regarding values, since the increase shown is certainly due, in part, to the increase that has taken place in the price of commodities.

The relative importance and growth of the leading manufacturing industries of the state are shown in the following table:

	Num-	WAGE EA	RNERS.	VALUE OF PR	ODUCTS.	VALUE ADD MANUFACT		PER	PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹			
INDUSTRY.	ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average	Per cent	Amount.	Per		Per	Valu prod		Value added by manufacture,		
		number.	distri- bution.	Timodiio.	distri- bution.	Amount.	distri- bution.	1904- 1909	1899- 1904	1904- 1900	1899- 1901	
All industries	2,598	50,384	100.0	\$80,555,000	100.0	\$43,629,000	100.0	40.2	70.4	87.8	84.3	
Lumber and timber products Oil, cottonseed, and cake Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-	1,047 87	33,397 2,503	66.3 5.0	42, 793, 000 15, 966, 000	53.1 19.8	28,586,000 3,797,000	65.5 8.7	63.6 26.8	57.0 88.4	49.2 50.9	94.7 45.7	
Oil, cottonseed, and cake. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam- railroad companies. Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. Fortilizers	10 14 10	2,572 2,645 449	5.1 5.2 0.9	3, 233,000 3, 102,000 2, 125,000	4.0 3.8 2.6	1,811,000 1,060,000 740,000	4.2 2.4 1.7	12.0 25.9 96.4	116.8 67.2 119.5	16.5 30.2 228.0	79.2 15.3 49.0	
Turpentine and rosin. Printing and publishing. Foundry and machine-shop products. Bread and other bakery products.		2,573 786 583 285	5.1 1.5 1.2 0.6	1,475,000 1,308,000 1,088,000 878,000	1.8 1.6 1.4 1.1	1,126,000 1,008,000 616,000 362,000	2.6 2.3 1.4 0.8	-37.7 42.8 18.3 76.0	33.5 26.7 87.8 195.3	-42.0 30.8 9.2 52.1	83.0 25.2 93.8 197.5	
Ice, manufactured. Canning and preserving. Brick and tile Clothing, men's, including shirts.	51 11 73 6	341 847 939 482	0.7 1.7 1.0 1.0	866,000 824,000 704,000 775,000	1.1 1.0 1.0 1.0	653,000 316,000 590,000 236,000	1.5 0.7 1.4 0.5	43.6 -45.3 1.4 -38.6	120.1 66.0 50.0	42.6 -33.3 -2.6 -52.9	119, 1 64, 0 43, 3	
Carriages and wagons and materials. Furniture and refrigorators Gas, illuminating and heating. Marble and stone work.	41 8 8 11	365 259 101 71	0.7 0.5 0.2 0.1	642,000 392,000 256,000 176,000	0.8 0.5 0.3 0.2	368,000 198,000 170,000 97,000	0.8 0.5 0.4 0.2	30.0 9.2 104.8	63.6 52.4	31.0 -9.2 97.7	64.3 32.	
Shipbuilding, including boat building Flour-mill and gristmill products Confectionery. All other industries	15 13 10 105		0.2 (2) 0.1 2.1	101,000 153,000 123,000 3,425,000	0. 2 0. 2 0. 2 4. 3	95,000 21,000 48,000 1,731,000	0. 2 (2) 0. 1 4. 0	-34.0 89.1 -54.1	$110.3 \\ -73.3 \\ 165.3$	-34, 5 40, 0 66, 2	107. -69. 389.	

¹ Per cent of increase is based on figures in Table I, and a minus sign (—) denotes a decrease. Where percentages are omitted, the figures are not comparable.

2 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

It should be borne in mind, in considering this table, that the value of products in some of the industries involves a certain amount of duplication due to the use of the product of one establishment in the industry as material for another establishment. Although a few industries predominate in importance, it will be seen from Table II that on the whole there is considerable diversity in the manufacturing activities of the state. The most important industries listed in the table given above, in which they are arranged in the order of the value of products, call for brief consideration.

Lumber and timber products.—This industry embraces establishments engaged in logging operations and also sawmills, planing mills, and establishments manufacturing wooden packing boxes. It is one of the oldest industries in the state and by far the most important, and shows a decided growth from 1899 to 1909. In 1909 it gave employment to 33,397 wage earners, or 66.3 per cent of the total average number of wage earners reported by the manufacturing industries of the state, as against 22,431, or 58 per cent, in 1904. The extraordinary increase in the number of establishments reported, from 664 in 1904 to 1,647 in 1909, is largely due to a more complete enumeration of the smaller rural mills in 1909. The value of prod-

ucts, which was \$42,793,000 in 1909, represented 53.1 per cent of the total value of products of all manufacturing industries in the state.

Oil, cottonseed, and cake.—The statistics presented include those for all establishments engaged primarily in extracting oil from cotton seed or in refining the oil. Measured either by value of products or by value added by manufacture, this industry is the second in importance in the state. The state ranked third among the states in this industry in value of products in 1909 and fourth in 1904. Prior to 1890 the industry was of little importance in the state, and its growth is of particular interest, because it is so largely based on the profitable utilization of what was at one time practically a waste product. The value of products in 1909 was \$15,966,000, as compared with \$12,587,000 in 1904 and \$6,681,000 in 1899.

Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.—Although there were only 10 railroad repair shops reported in 1909, as compared with 15 in 1904, the value of their products, which is equivalent to the cost of repairs to rolling stock and equipment, increased from \$2,886,000 in 1904 to \$3,233,000 in 1909. This industry represents the repair work and construction done in shops operated by

steam-railroad companies, but does not include minor repairs made in roundhouses.

Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.—The number of establishments reported for this industry was the same in 1909 as in 1904; but the industry shows a considerable advance in the value of its operations, the value of products having increased from \$2,463,000 in 1904 to \$3,102,000 in 1909. The capital invested, the amount paid in wages, and the value of products all more than doubled during the decade 1899–1909.

Fertilizers.—This classification includes establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of fertilizers. A number of cottonseed-oil mills produce fertilizers as by-products, and therefore the statistics for the independent establishments do not fully represent the statistics for the industry. The increase in value of products during the 10 years 1899–1909 has more than trebled.

Turpentine and rosin.—There was a decrease in the value of products of this industry from \$2,366,000 in 1904 to \$1,475,000 in 1909. This decrease was due largely to unfavorable market conditions and destructive storms. Mississippi ranked fourth among the states in the production of turpentine and rosin both in 1904 and in 1909.

Measured by value added by manufacture the six industries treated above hold generally the same relative rank as when measured by value of products, although the turpentine and rosin industry becomes fourth, displacing the cotton-goods industry, which falls to fifth place, and the fertilizer industry drops to seventh place.

This table shows also the percentages of increase for the leading industries in respect to value of products and value added by manufacture. The gas industry showed a greater rate of increase from 1904 to 1909 in value of products than any other of the industries shown separately, namely, 104.8 per cent, and the fertilizer industry the greatest rate of increase in value added by manufacture, 228.9 per cent. The fertilizer, bakery, and the lumber industries showed the next largest relative increases in value of products.

It will be noticed that from 1904 to 1909 there were five of the industries listed separately which decreased in value of products and seven (including these five) which decreased in value added by manufacture. During the preceding five years the flour-mill and gristmill industry, which showed a decrease in both of these particulars, was the only one reporting a decrease in either item.

In addition to the industries presented separately in the preceding table, there are three others of importance in the state which are included with all other industries because the returns do not properly present the true condition, as they are more or less interwoven with one or more other industries of similar character. These industries are the manufacture of food preparations, mineral and soda waters, and the preserving of wood.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—The following table shows, for 1909, the distribution of the number of persons engaged in manufactures, the average number of wage earners being distributed by sex and age. It should be borne in mind, however, that the sex and age classification of the average number of wage earners in this and other tables is an estimate obtained by the method described in the Introduction:

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Total.	Male.	Female.			
All classes	56,761	54,057	2,704			
Proprietors and officials	4,665	4,603	62			
Proprietors and firm members	2,974 305 1,386	2,918 302 1,383	50 3 3			
Clerks	1,712	1,556	150			
Wage carners (average number)	50,384	47,898	2,486			
16 years of age and over	40,326 1,058	47, 287 (311	2,030 447			

The average number of persons engaged in manufactures during 1909 was 56,761, of whom 50,384 were wage earners. Of the remainder, 4,665 were proprietors and officials and 1,712 were clerks. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II.

The following table shows, for 1909, the percentage of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners, respectively, among the total number of persons employed in manufactures. It covers all industries combined and 12 important industries individually.

graph process of the state of t				TO STATE THE STATE OF				
	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.							
industry.		Per cent of total.						
	Total number.	Proprie- tors and officials.	Clerks,	Wage earners (average number).				
All industries Bread and other bakery products. Brick and tile. Canning and preserving. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-radroad companies. Cotton goods, including cotton small wares Fortilizers. Foundry and machine-shop products Lee, manufactured Lumber and timber products Oil, cottonseed, and cake Printing and publishing Turpentine and rosin. All other industries.	56,761 417 1,088 904 2,709 524 711 477 37,118 3,014 1,132 2,811 3,136	8.2 27.1 12.1 3.5 1.8 1.6 5.5 12.2 19.5 7.9 8.7 28.6 5.3 13.8	3.0 4.6 1.6 2.8 3.2 1.1 8.8 5.8 9.0 2.2 6.4 3.1 6.0	88.8 68.3 86.3 93.7 94.9 97.2 85.7 82.0 71.5 90.0 83.0 65.0 91.5				

Of the total number of persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 8.2 per cent were proprietors and officials, 3 per cent clerks, and 88.8 per cent wage earners. In the printing and publishing and the bakery industries, owing to the fact that a majority of the establishments are small, as compared with other industries in the state, the work is to a large extent done by the proprietors or their immediate representatives, so that the proportion of persons engaged in these two industries falling in the class of proprietors

and officials is much higher than for other industries, or for all industries combined. In the manufactured ice, foundry and machine shop, and brick and tile industries, also, the proportion of proprietors and officials is considerably above the average, but in these industries the condition is largely due to the employment of a relatively large number of managers and superintendents, who are classed as officials.

In the cotton-goods industry and in railroad repair shops, on the other hand, proprietors and officials constitute only 1.6 per cent and 1.8 per cent, respectively, and wage earners form a greater proportion than in any of the other industries. This is due to the fact that the average establishment in each of these industries is comparatively large. In the case of railroad repair shops not only are the establishments operated by corporations which report no proprietors, but the general officials are not, as a rule, assigned to this particular branch of work.

The following table shows, in percentages, for 1909 for all industries combined, the distribution of the average number of wage earners by age periods, and for those 16 years of age and over, by sex, calculated in the manner described in the Introduction. It also shows for some of the important industries separately a similar distribution of wage earners as reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. As a means of judging the importance of the several industries the average total number employed for the year is also given in each case.

	de seus en	WAGE EA	RNERS.	THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH		
		Per cent of total.				
INDUSTRY.	Average number. ¹	16 year and	Under 16 years			
		Maic.	Female.	of age.		
All industries. Bread and other bakery products. Brick and tile. Canning and preserving. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies. Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. Fertilizers. Foundry and machine-shop products.	50,384 285 939 847 2,572 2,645 449 583	93.9 90. 2 94. 2 40. 1 99. 9 38. 0 10 0. 0	4.0 4.9 38.3 0.1 41.7	2.1 4.9 5.8 21.0		
Lumber and timber products Lumber and timber products Oll, cottonseed, and cake Printing and publishing Turpentine and rosin All other industries	33, 397 2, 503 736 2, 573 2, 514	94.7 99.6 99.6 81.7 97.6 79.5	(2) 0. 4 13. 3 0. 6 18. 4	5.3 0.4 5.0 1.7 2.1		

¹ For method of estimating the distribution, by sex and age periods, of the average number in all industries combined, see Introduction.
² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

For all industries combined, 93.9 per cent of the average number of wage earners were males 16 years of age and over, 4 per cent females 16 years of age and over, and 2.1 per cent persons under 16 years of age. The larger part of the women and children employed were in the cotton mills and in the canning and preserving industry. In each of these industries women constituted about 40 per cent of the total

number of wage earners and children under 16 years about 20 per cent.

In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1909 with that shown at the census of 1904, it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See Introduction.) The following table makes this comparison according to occupational status:

	PERSONAL SERVICE SERVICE SERVICES		BED IN MA	PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS	Processor Processor
CLASS.	190	0	190	14	Per cent
	Number.	Per cent distri- bution.	Number.	Per cent distri- bution.	of in- crease, 1904- 1909.
Total Proprietors and firm members Salaried employees Wage earners (average number)	56,761 2,974 3,403 50,384	100.0 5.2 6.0 88.8	42,966 1,588 2,688 38,690	100.0 3.7 6.3 90.0	32.1 87.3 26.6 30.2

Comparable figures are not obtainable for 1899. The table shows that the greatest percentage of increase was among proprietors and firm members.

The following table shows the average number of wage earners, distributed according to age periods, and in the case of those 16 years of age and over, according to sex, for 1909, 1904, and 1899. The averages for 1909 are estimated on the basis of the actual number reported for a single representative day. (See Introduction.)

	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS,							
CLASS.	190	0	190	Ł	189	9		
CIASS,	Number.	Per cent distri- bution.	Number.	Per cent distri- bution.	Number.	Per cent distri- bution.		
Total 16 years of age and over, Male Fornule Under 16 years of age	50,884 40, 326 47, 287 2, 039 1, 058	100.0 97.9 93.9 4.0 2.1	38,690 37,418 35,364 2,054 1,272	100.0 96.7 91.4 5.3 3.3	26,799 25,784 24,336 1,448 1,015	100.0 90.2 90.8 5.4 3.8		

This table indicates that although the number of women and children employed in all industries has decreased since 1904, the number employed in 1909 was still somewhat in excess of the number in 1899. The proportion of both women and children in the total number of wage earners, however, decreased throughout the decade. In 1909 males 16 years of age and over formed 93.9 per cent of all wage earners, as compared with 91.4 per cent in 1904 and 90.8 per cent in 1899.

Wage earners employed by months.—The following table gives the number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month during the year 1909 for all industries combined; it gives also the percentage which the number reported for each month is of the greatest number reported for any month. In Table II, page 18, are shown for practically all of the important industries in the state, the largest number and the smallest

number of wage earners reported for any month. The figures are for the 15th day or the nearest representative day of the month.

	WAGE E	ARNERS,		WAGE EA	ARNERS,
MONTH.	Number. Per cent of maximum.	MONTH.	Number.	mum.	
January February March April April May	49, 148 49, 511 49, 839 47, 851 45, 178 45, 198	87. 1 87. 7 88. 3 84. 8 80. 1 80. 1	July August September October November December	47, 237 50, 341 53, 195 55, 387 56, 436 55, 285	83, 7 89, 2 94, 3 98, 1 100, 0 98, 0

For all industries combined the maximum employment occurred in November and the minimum in May. Table II shows that the total number of wage earners in the lumber industry in May, the month of minimum employment, was 83.3 per cent of the number reported for November, the month of maximum employment. This industry, therefore, which in 1909

reported nearly two-thirds of the total number of wage earners in the state, shows a little less variation than all industries combined. Both in May and in June the total number of wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of the state was 80.1 per cent of the number in November. The cottonseed-oil industry is the most important seasonal industry, the number of wage earners varying from 871 in July to 4,276 in November, but their number was too small to affect greatly the totals for all industries combined.

Prevailing hours of labor.—In the following table wage earners have been classified according to the hours of labor prevailing in the establishments in which they are employed. In making this classification the average number of wage earners employed during the year 1909 is used, and the number employed in each establishment is classified as a total according to the hours prevailing in that establishment, even though a few employees work a greater or less number of hours.

	AVERAGE	NUMBER	OF WAGE PREVAIL	EARNERS LING HOU	IN ESTAB	LISHMEN' K PER W	rs groupe mek.	D ACCOR	OF BAIG
INDUSTRY.	Total.	48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.	72.	Over 72.
All industries	50,384	2,794	082	2,924	1,555	22,957	16,810	1,998	364
Bread and other bakery products. Brick and tile. Canning and preserving. Carriages and wagons and materials. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	285 939 847 365 2,572	12 35 11	522	14 27 125 8 1,577	32 67	93 850 581 214 436	36 15 98 76 37	28 12	94
Clothing, men's, including shirts. Confectionery Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. Pertillers. Foundry and machine-shop products.	482 50 2,645 449 583	20 1 1 1	93	78 22	118	206 26 1,434 448 377	1,093	i	
Furniture and refrigerators. Gas, illuminating and heating. Lee, manufactured. Lumber and timber products. Marble and stone work.	250 101 341 33,397 71	387	311	496 26	1,241	251 39 16, 323 36	41 37 14,477	4 84 62	56 181
Oil, cottonseed, and cake. Printing and publishing. Shipbuilding, including boat building. Turpentine and rosin. All other industries.	2,508 736	337 2 1,830 57	7 24 3	117 83 104	24	50 247 6 621 629	632 3 98 159	1,788 1 18	33

It is evident from these figures that the prevailing hours of labor for nearly half of the wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Mississippi are 60 a week, and that a large proportion work between 60 and 72 hours a week. Only 16.4 per cent of the total number are employed less than 60 hours a week and only 4.7 per cent 72 hours or more.

In the lumber industry, as in all industries combined, nearly one-half the employees work 60 hours a week, and the greater part of the remainder work between 60 and 72 hours per week. In the cottonseed-oil industry the prevailing hours of labor per week are 72; in the car shops they are 54 hours per week; and in the turpentine and rosin industry the greater part of the employees work 48 hours a week or less.

Location of establishments.—The next table shows the extent to which the manufactures of Mississippi are carried on in cities with a population of 10,000 or over. (See Introduction.) The statistics for 1904 are omitted from this table, because there was no Federal census of population for that year, and it was impossible to determine the cities that came within the group having 10,000 inhabitants or over.

·			LOCATI ESTABLIS		PER CE	
ITEM.	Year.	ear. Total. In cities with population of 10,000 and over.		Outsido districts.	In cities with popu- lation of 10,000 and over.	Out- side dis- tricts.
Population	1910	1,707,114	88,885	1,708,229	4. 9	95. 1
	1900	1,551,270	41,094	1,510,176	2. 6	97. 4
Number of estab-	1900	2,598	202	2,306	7.8	92. 2
lishments.	1809	1,294	82	1,212	6.3	93. 7
Average number of wage earners.	1909	50,384	4,601	45,783	9.1	90.9
	1899	26,799	2,409	24,330	9.2	90.8
Value of products	1909	\$80,555,410	\$11,941,730	\$68,610,680	14.8	85.2
	1899	33,718,517	4,407,113	29,311,404	13.1	86.9
Value added by manufacture.	1909	43,629,828	5,040,255	38, 589, 573	11.6	88.4
	1899	17,175,488	1,995,613	15, 179, 875	11.6	88.4

While the greater part of the industrial activity of the state was carried on outside of cities of 10,000 and over, it may be noted that the average size of establishments located in such cities was larger than in the rest of the state, and that 14.8 per cent of the total value of products of the state was reported from these cities, although they contained but 4.9 per cent of the total population. The figures indicate that between 1899 and 1909 the relative importance of the industries located in cities of 10,000 inhabitants or over has increased—which may be explained chiefly by the fact that two cities, Hattiesburg and Jackson, which had less than 10,000 inhabitants in 1900, were added to this group in 1910.

The population, for 1910 and 1900, of the five cities which had 10,000 inhabitants or over in 1910, is given in the following statement:

CITY.	1910	1900
Meridian Jackson Vielesburg Natchez Hattlesburg	21, 262 20, 814	14,050 7,816 14,834 12,210 4,175

The relative importance in manufacturing industry of each of these five cities is shown in the following table, in which the value of products and average number of wage earners are shown separately for 1909, 1904, and 1899:

CITY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.			VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	
Meridian Jackson Vicksburg Hattiesburg Natchez	1,524 709 1,202 648 428	1,346 (¹) 1,031 (¹) 316	834 (¹) 987 (¹) 648	\$4,237,470 3,112,931 2,220,344 1,250,892 1,114,087	\$3,267,600 (1) 1,887,924 (1) 819,729	\$1,924,465 (1) 1,367,832 (1) 1,114,816	

¹ Figures not available.

The three cities for which comparative figures are available show increases in value of products from 1904 to 1909, while Meridian and Vicksburg show increases from 1899 to 1904. In Meridian, which was the leading manufacturing city of the state in 1909, the cottonseed-oil industry was the most important, the manufacture of fertilizers, the steam-railroad repair shops, and the lumber industry ranking next in importance as measured by value of products. In Jackson also the cottonseed-oil industry ranked first, the lumber industry and the manufacture of fertilizers, and printing and publishing following in order. In Vicksburg steam-railroad repair work, cottonseed-oil mills, and the manufacture of furniture were the leading industries, while the fertilizer industry was the most important in Hattiesburg and the manufacture of cottonseed products in Natchez.

Character of ownership.—The table that follows has for its purpose the presentation of conditions in respect to the character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises. For all industries combined comparative figures are given covering the censuses of 1909 and 1904. Comparative data for 1899 are not available. Figures for 1909 only are presented for several important industries individually. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual concerns, it is necessary to omit several important industries from this table and the one following.

The second secon			i vir vivin armani es	
INDUSTRY AND GHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	A verage number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909 1904	2,598 1,520	50,384 38,690	\$80,555,410 57,451,445	\$43,629,828 31,660,560
Individual; 1909. 1904.	1,353 672	9,779 5,694	11,674,333 7,597,544	8, 160, 306 5, 282, 232
Firm: 1909	685 396	7,126 5,882	10, 137, 993 7, 639, 517	6, 697, 408 5, 206, 97d
Corporation: 1909, 1904,	555 447	33,467 27,085	58,719,954 42,160,292	28,742,263 21,045,145
Other: 1909 1904.	5 5	12 29	23, 130 45, 092	20, 789 26, 207
Per cent of total:	100,0	100, 0	100.0	100),0
1904 Individual:	100.0	100. 6	100.0	100.0
1909 1904 Firm:	52. t 44. 2	19. 4 14. 7	14.5 13.2	18.7 16.7
1909	26, 4 26, 1	14. 1 15. 2	12.6 13.3	15.4 16.7
1909. 1904. Other:	21. 4 29. 4	66, 4 70, 0	72.0 73.4	65. V 66. 3
1909 1904	0, 2 0, 3	(¹) 0.1	(¹) 0.1	(1) 0.1
Foundry and machine-shop products, 1909	50	583	\$1,088,324	\$615,807
Individual Firm Corporation.	24 13 13	131 123 329	232,023 188,572 067,720	151,931 129,333 334,633
Per cent of total	100, 0 48, 0	100; 0 22, 5	100.0 21.3	100.0 24.7
FirmCorporation	26, 0 26, 0	21, 1 56, 4	17.3 61.4	21.0 54.3
Lumber and timber products,	1 047	An nam	man Hoo ada	
Individual Firm Corporation	1,647 920 507 220	38,897 7,803 5,612 19,982	\$42,792,844 8,413,371 7,540,553 26,838,920	\$28,686,246 6,210,909 5,324,757 17,044,580
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual Firm Componentian	55, 9 30, 8	23. 4 16, 8	10.7 17.0	21.7 18.6
Corporation	13, 4	59, 8	62. 7	59.6
Printing and publishing, 1909	225	736	\$1,307,604	\$1,007,511
Firm. Corporation.	159 37	439 152	721,905 202,614	558, 451 187, 748
Other	24 5	133 12	290, 955 23, 130	240, 523 20, 789
Por cent of total	100.0 70.7	100, 0 59, 6	100.0	100.0
Firm. Corporation.	16, 4	20. 7 18. 1	55, 2 20, 1 22, 9	55. 4 18. 6
Ottier	10.7 2.2	1.6	1.8	23.0 2.1
Turpentine and rosin, 1909	64	2,579	\$1,474,629	\$1,125,520
Individual Firm Corporation	15 22 27	242 388 1,943	159, 349 251, 589 1, 063, 691	118, 076 197, 364 809, 180
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Firm Corporation	23, 4 34, 4 42, 2	9.4 15.1	10.8 17.1	10.6 17.5
	30,6	75.5	72.1	71.9

1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. For all industries combined, 21.4 per cent of the total number of establishments were in 1909 under corporate ownership, as against 78.6 per cent under all other forms. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 29.4 per cent and 70.6 per cent, respectively. There was, on the other hand, an increase in the proportion of establishments operated by individuals from 44.2 per cent in 1904 to 52.1 per cent in 1909 while the proportion under firm ownership remained approximately the same. Special conditions in the lumber industry, which contributed nearly twothirds of the total number of establishments in 1909, are largely responsible for the increase in individual ownership. In 1904 this industry showed a relatively high percentage of establishments under individual ownership, and in 1909 the proportion had increased to 55.9 per cent, owing largely to the enumeration in that year of many establishments not reported in 1904. Leaving the lumber industry out of consideration, the remaining industries show a slight increase in the proportion of establishments under corporate ownership (from 34.2 per cent in 1904 to 35.2 per cent in 1909) instead of the considerable decrease noted above for all industries, including the lumber industry. The establishments under individual ownership, too, in these remaining industries show only the small increase from 43.6 per cent in 1904 to 45.6 per cent in 1909, while the proportion under firm ownership decreased from 21.7 per cent in 1904 to 18.7 per cent in 1909.

For all industries combined, the proportion of the total value of products reported by corporations was 72.9 per cent in 1909, as compared with 73.4 per cent in 1904; the proportion reported by firms also decreased slightly, while that reported by individual concerns increased from 13.2 per cent to 14.5 per cent. The situation referred to as existing in connection with the figures for the lumber industry was of course largely responsible for these changes. It will be observed that the average value of output per establishment was much greater for establishments under corporate ownership than for those under any other form of ownership.

Individual ownership predominates in number of establishments in each of the four industries shown separately in the table, with the exception of the turpentine and rosin industry, in which establishments under corporate ownership are the most numerous. In all of these industries except printing and publishing, however, by far the larger part of the total value of products is reported by establishments operated by corporations. The steam-railroad repair shops, cotton-goods, and cottonseed-oil industries, are among the leading industries, but are so largely carried on by a single class, corporations, that they are not presented in the table by character of ownership.

Size of establishment.—The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization. In order to throw some light upon it, the following table groups the establishments according to the value of their products.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments,	A verage number of wage enraces.	Value of products,	Value added by manufac- ture,
ALL INDUSTRIES: 1909	2,598 1,520	50,384 38,690	\$80,555,410 57,451,445	\$43,629,828 31,650,560
Less than \$5,000: 1909. 1004. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000:		3, 260 1, 045	2,573,206 1,172,486	1,918,351 871,560
1909	785 510	6, 83S 4, 351	8,089,215 5,551,093	5, 717, 616 3, 872, 381
\$20,000 and loss than \$100,000:		12,679 11,458	19,633,830 16,350,354	12, 336, 122 10, 256, 820
1900. 1904. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000: 1909 1. 1904 1.	190 152	27,607 21,836	50, 259, 159 34, 377, 512	23, 657, 739 16, 649, 799
Per cent of total: 1900. 1004.		100. 0 100. 0	100.0 100.0	100. 0 100. 0
Loss than \$5,000: 1909	44. 5 30. 7	6. 5 2. 7	3. 2. 2. 0	4. 4 2. 8
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000: 1909. 1904. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000:	30. 2 34. 1	$13.6 \\ 11.2$	10. 0 9. 7	$13.1 \\ 12.2$
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000: 1909. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:	$18.0 \\ 25.2$	25, 2 29, 6	24. 4 28. 5	28. 3 32. 4
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000: 1909. 1904. Average per establishment: 1909.	7. 3 10. 0	54. 8 56. 4	62. 4 59. 8	54, 2 52, 6
1909	*******	19 25	\$31,007 37,797	\$16,794 20,823
Foundry and machine-shop products, 1909	50 14 23 13	583 20 151 412	\$1,088,324 34,920 248,505 804,899	\$615,897 24,420 166,665 424,803
Per cent of total	100.0 28.0 46.0 26.0	100.0 3,4 25,9 70.7	100.0 3,2 22,8 74.0 \$21,766	100. 0 4. 0 27. 1 69. 0 \$12, 318
Lumber and timber products, 1909	1,647 805 455 209 88	33,397 2,610 4,644 8,460 17,683	\$42,792,844 1,698,245 4,766,790 12,495,579 23,832,230	\$28,586,246 1,319,164 3,614,496 8,679,012 14,973,574
Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. Average per establishment.	100.0 48.9 27.6 18.2 5.3	100.0 7.8 13.9 25.3 52.9 20	100. 0 4. 0 11. 1 29. 2 55. 7 \$25, 982	100.0 4.6 12.6 30.4 52.4 \$17,357
Printing and publishing, 1909 Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000	225 154 57 14	736 266 240 230	\$1,807,604 354,280 459,131 494,184	\$1,007,511 270,188 354,838 382,485
Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. Average per establishment.	100.0 68.4 25.3 6.2	100, 0 36, 1 32, 6 31, 2 3	100.0 27.1 35.1 37.8 \$5,812	100. 0 26. 8 35. 2 38. 0 \$4, 478
Turpentine and rosin, 1909 Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	64 13 32 16 3	2,573 47 526 889 1,111	\$1,474,629 42,164 372,174 552,123 508,168	\$1,125,520 24,135 284,150 401,729 355,506
Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$1,000,000. Average per establishment.	100.0 20.3 50.0 25.0 4.7	100.0 1.8 20.4 34.6 43.2 40	100.0 2.9 25.2 37.4 34.5 \$23,041	100.0 2, 1 25. 2 41. 0 31. 6 \$17,580

¹ Includes the group "\$1,000,000 and over." 2 Includes the group "\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000."

The table also shows the average size of establishments for all industries combined and for important industries separately, as measured by number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture. The totals for all industries are shown for the last two censuses, while for certain important industries figures are given for 1909 only.

This table shows that, in 1909, of the 2,598 establishments only 190, or 7.3 per cent, had a value of product exceeding \$100,000. These establishments, however, employed an average of 27,607 wage earners, or 54.8 per cent, of the total number in all establishments, and reported 62.4 per cent of the total value of products and 54.2 per cent of the total value added by manufacture.

On the other hand, the very small establishments—that is, those having a value of products less than \$5,000—constituted a considerable proportion (44.5 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only 3.2 per cent of the total.

The proportion of the total value of products reported from establishments having products valued at between \$20,000 and \$100,000 decreased from 28.5 per cent in 1904 to 24.4 per cent in 1909, while the proportion reported for each of the other classes increased, the largest increase being shown for those having products valued at not less than \$100,000. The average value of products per establishment decreased from \$37,797 in 1904 to \$31,007 in 1909 and the value added by manufacture from \$20,823 to \$16,794. The average number of wage earners per establishment decreased during the same period from 25 to 19. This decrease in the average size of the establishment is confined almost entirely to the lumber industry, where, as elsewhere explained, there has been a marked increase in the number of small establishments reported.

In the lumber industry 48.9 per cent of the 1,647 establishments had a product valued at less than \$5,000, and only 5.3 per cent a product valued at

\$100,000 or over; the 88 establishments included in the latter group, however, reported 55.7 per cent of the total value of products of the industry.

In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the number of wage earners employed. The next table shows, for 1909, such a classification for all industries combined and for 12 important industries individually, and gives not only the number of establishments falling in each group but also the average number of wage earners employed.

The per cent distribution of the number of establishments is not shown in this table. Of the 2,598 establishments reported for all industries, 2.7 per cent employed no wage earners; 50 per cent, from 1 to 5; 29.9 per cent, 6 to 20; and only 1.2 per cent employed more than 250 wage earners. The most numerous single group consists of the 1,299 establishments employing from 1 to 5 wage earners, and the next of the 777 establishments employing from 6 to 20 wage earners. There were 22 establishments that employed between 250 and 500 wage earners, and 1 which employed over 1,000.

Of the total number of wage earners 45.9 per cent were in establishments employing over 100 wage earners. The single group having the largest number of employees was the group of establishments employing from 21 to 50 wage earners. This group employed 9,131 wage earners, or 18.1 per cent of the total. Ten of the 14 cotton mills employed over 100 wage earners each, totaling 91.4 per cent of all the wage earners in the industry, while in the railroad repair shop industry 76.4 per cent of all wage earners were in shops employing over 250 wage earners each. In the cottonseed-oil industry, on the other hand, 81.7 per cent of the wage earners were in mills employing not more than 50 wage earners each.

		ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING-								
INDUSTRY.	Total.	No wage earners.	1 to 5 wage earners.	6 to 20 wage earners.	21 to 50 wage earners.	wage	101 to 250 wage earners.	251 to 500 wage earners,	501 to 1,000 wage earners.	Over 1,000 wage carners.
				NUMBI	ER OF EST	MIISTABLE	ENTS.			
All industries Bread and other bakery products	2,598 79	71 7 1	1,299 56	777	286	80	53	22	9	1
Brick and tile Canning and preserving Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad compa-	73 11	1	20 1	31	11 2	$\frac{1}{3}$	2	·····i		
mies Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	10 14 10		1	1 1 2	1 3	2 3 3	2 7 1	2 3	2	
Foundry and machine-shop products Ice, manufactured Lumber and timber products.	1,647	1 10	24 32 707	19 18 540	5 1 182	53	<u>1</u> 35	14	6	i
Oil, cottonseed, and čake. Printing and publishing. Turpentine and rosin. All other industries	87 225 64 277	25 2 16	173 9 171	27 24 27 700	47 3 18 13	7 3 5	3 2	1 1	1	
		Harris and Standard of Branch Standard	/\ /	VERAGE N	UMBER O	F WAGE I	EARNERS.		maggardilar , gan maganisan	
All industries.	50,384		3,592	8,872 145	9,131	5,699	8,467	8,038	5,467	1,118
Bread and other bakery products Brick and tile. Canning and preserving. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad compa-	285 939 817		140 98 4	358 20	383 57	100 239	243	284		
nies. Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. Fertilizers.	2,572 2,645 449		1	8 0 27 215	29 107 104	174 218 189	1,227 125 150	865 1,191	1,101	
Foundry and machine-shop products. Lumber and timber products. Oil, cottonseed, and cake.	33,397 2,503		54 116 2,325 25	195 6,086 413	30 5,644 1,606	3,804 459	5,500	5,149	3,711	1,118
Printing and publishing Turpentine and rosin. All other industries.	736 2,573 2,514		408 13 408	375	591 434	164 352	522 245	253 206	655	
			PER CEN	T OF AVE	RAGE NUM	IBER OF	WAGE EA	RNERS.		
All industries Bread and other bakery products	100.0 100.0		7.1 40.1	50.9	18,1	11.3	16.8	16.0	10.9	2.2
Brick and tile. Canning and preserving. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad compa-	100. 0 100. 0		10.4	2, 4	40. 8 6. 7	10. 6 28. 2	28.7	33. 5		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
nies Cotton goods, including cotton small wares Fertilizers Foundry and machine-shop products	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0				1. 1 23. 8 28. 1	6, 8 8, 2 42, 1	15. 4 46. 4 27. 8 25. 7	33, 6 45, 0	42. 8	
Ice, manufactured. Lumber and timber products. Oil. cottonseed. and cake.	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0		31.0 7.0 1.0	57. 2 18. 2 16. 5	8.8 16.9 64.2	11. 4 18. 3	16.6	15. 4	11, 1	3. 3
Printing and publishing Turpentine and rosin All other industries.	100.0		55. 4 0. 5 16. 2	14.6	11.7 23.0 17.3	6, 4 14, 0	20.3 9.7	9. 8 11. 8	25. 5	

Expenses.—As stated in the Introduction, the census does not purport to furnish figures that can be used for determining the cost of manufacture and profits. Facts of interest can, however, be brought out concerning the relative importance of the different classes of expenses which make up the total.

The following table shows in percentages, for 1909, the distribution of expenses among the classes indicated for all industries combined and for certain important industries separately. The figures on which the percentages are based appear in Table II, page 18.

This table shows that, for all industries combined, 53.7 per cent of the total expense was incurred for materials, 32.6 per cent for services—that is, salaries and wages—and but 13.6 per cent for other purposes.

As would be expected, these proportions vary greatly in the different industries.

	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENSES REPORTED.					
INDUSTRY.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Mate- rials.	Miscel- laneous ex- penses,		
All Industries Broad and other bakery products. Brick and tile. Canning and preserving. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies. Cotion goods, including cotton small wares. Fortilizers. Forundry and machine-shop products. Ico, manufactured. Lumber and timber products. Oil, cottonseed, and cake. Printing and publishing. Turpentine and rosin. All other industries.	3.6 4.1 9.8 14.2 5.1 3.9 13.1 10.8	27.8 17.9 45.7 13.0 48.2 23.6 8.0 31.6 31.3 35.3 6.8 41.1 47.4 20.3	53.7 72.0 32.4 68.0 44.0 69.2 79.1 50.7 35.3 39.9 84.2 28.5 64.2	13.6 7.7 11.6 9.1 3.3 3.6 8.7 7.9 19.2 19.7 6.2 13.9 13.3 8.1		

Engines and power.—The following table shows, for all industries combined, the number of engines or other motors, according to their character, employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by purchased current) and their total horse-power at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899. It also shows separately the number and horsepower of electric motors, including those operated by current generated in the manufacturing establishments.

White a company of the company of th					7:52 7:5				
POWER.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.			1101	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF HORSEPOWER.				
ben out was and he may and the set of the design of the set of the	1909	1904	1899 1	1909	1904	1899 1	1909	1904	1899
Primary power, total	3,251	1,534	1,137	206,222	110,338	65,738	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	2,924	1,534	1,137	203,661	109,805	65, 236	98.8	99. 5	99.2
Steam	166 11	1,475 53 3	1,102 17 18 (²)	202,307 1,077 238	220 65 12	144 361 (2)	98. 1 0. 5 0. 1	99. 2 0. 2 0. 1 (8) 0. 1	0.2 0.5 (2)
Rented	327	(²)	(2)	2,561	533	502	1.2	0.5	0.8
ElectricOther	327	(2) 	(2)	2, 496 65			1.2 (8)	(). 5 (⁸)	0.6 0.2
Electric motors.	517	50	15	7,627	1,367	590	100.0	100.0	100.0
Run by current generated by es- tablishment Run by rented power	190 327		15 (²)	5, 131 2, 496			67.3		35.3 64.7

¹ Includes the neighborhood industries and hand trades, omitted in 1904 and 1909.

The table indicates that the increase in primary power was mainly in power generated by steam, which constituted 98.1 per cent of the total in 1909. Among the minor sources of power, an increased use of gas engines is shown, the number being 166 in 1909, as against 53 in 1904, and 17 in 1899. The figures also show that the practice of renting power is on the increase, 1.2 per cent of the total being rented in 1909, as against but five-tenths of 1 per cent in 1904. The use of electric motors for the purpose of applying the power generated within the establishments is also shown to be rapidly becoming more common, the horsepower of such motors having increased from 208 in 1899 to 859 in 1904 and 5,131 in 1909.

Fuel.—Closely related to the question of kind of power employed is that of the fuel consumed in generating this power, or otherwise used as material in the manufacturing processes. The following table shows the quantity of each kind of fuel used in 1909 by totals for all industries combined and for certain selected industries:

INDUSTRY.	An- thra- cite coal (tons).	Bitu- minous coal (tons).	Coke (tons).	Wood (cords).	Oil, in- cluding gasoline (bur- rels).	Gas
All industries!	3.762	409,390	5,254	88.325	10,906	11,292
Bread and other bakery products		597	150	4, 184	85	136
Brick and tile		41,897	205	39,575	-4	
Canning and preserving		1,996	18	1,794	158	434
Cars and general shop construc- tion and repairs by steam-rail- road companies. Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. Fortilizers. Foundry and machine-shop prod-		31,574 31,103 18,080	649	9,990 1,540	2,391	
ucts	1,269	8,059	1,766	463	669	
Gas, illuminating and heating	,	12,734	1,707		5,306	
Ice, manufactured		45, 487	-,,	8,630	14	
Lumber and timber products	1,700	51,135	100	10,582	1,009	
Oil, cottonseed, and cake	720	147, 191		859		
Printing and publishing	1	484	23	62	486	(352)
Turpentine and rosin				7,035	200	10, (NH)
All other industries	72	19,044	403	3,611	584	70
	l		1			

⁴ In addition there were 981 tons of other varieties of fuel reported.

<sup>Not reported.
Less than one-tenth of I per cent.</sup>

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES,

(With statistics for laundries and custom sawmills and gristmills.)

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantity and cost of materials and the quantity and value of products, and the number and kind of machines used in manufactures which do not appear on the general schedule. Certain data of this character for six important industries in Mississippi are here presented.

Lumber.—The lumber industry showed a considerable growth from 1899 to 1909. A statement of the principal products of the sawmill branch of the industry as reported at the censuses of 1909 and 1899 is given below.

		AND THE PERSON OF THE PERSON O
PRODUCT.	,QUAN	TITY.
	1909	1899
Rough himber. M feet b. m. Shingles. thousands. Lath thousands.	2, 572, 669 151, 303 90, 926	1,206,265 32,027 6,083

The production of rough lumber increased from 1,206,265 M feet board measure in 1899 to 2,572,669 M feet board measure in 1909. Of the entire cut for 1909, 82.2 per cent was yellow pine. The other principal varieties sawed, in the order of their importance, were oak, gum, cottonwood, cypress, poplar, hickory, ash, tupelo, and elm, ranging in quantity from 168,508 M feet to 6,090 M feet board measure.

Oil, cottonseed, and cake.—This industry, which ranks second in the state in value of products, shows a substantial increase for the decade. The following table shows in detail the quantity of cotton seed crushed and the quantities of crude products manufactured for the census years 1909, 1904, and 1899:

		QUANTITY.	and the second s
MATERIAL OR PRODUCT,	1909	1904	1890
Cotton seed, orushedtons	559, 357	556, 396	394,678
Crude products manufactured: Oilgallons Meal and caketons Hullstons Linterspounds.	24, 386, 280 244, 738 181, 797 24, 237, 536	22, 975, 991 228, 122 198, 464 17, 418, 633	15,033,565 141,529 185,060 9,199,737

The figures presented include all cotton seed crushed, whether by establishments where the exclusive or chief products were those obtained from cotton seed,

or by such mills as were primarily engaged in the manufacture of other products but incidentally crushed some cotton seed. Furthermore, the crude products reported represent the total production derived from crushing cotton seed, whether sold as such or used as intermediate products in further processes of manufacture, such as the refining of oil and the mixing of fertilizer and feed.

Of the 89 cottonseed-oil mills reported in 1909 as crushing seed, 6 crushed less than 1,000 tons each during the census year; 5 crushed 1,000 but less than 2,000 tons; 27 crushed 2,000 but less than 5,000 tons; 34 crushed 5,000 but less than 10,000 tons; and 17 crushed 10,000 tons but less than 20,000 tons.

In 1909 the ratios which the weight of the several products bore to the total weight of the seed when received at the mill were: Crude oil, 16.3 per cent; meal and cake, 43.8 per cent; hulls, 32.5 per cent; and linters, 2.2 per cent; whereas, in 1904 the proportions were: Crude oil, 15.5 per cent; meal and cake, 41 per cent; hulls, 35.7 per cent; and linters, 1.6 per cent. It is interesting to note that from 1899 to 1909 there was an increase of 2 in the percentage of oil, 7.9 in that for meal and cake, and 1 in that for linters, while in the percentage for hulls there was a decrease of 14.4. The reduction in the weight of hulls may be accounted for by the closer delinting of the seed, which permits a better segregation of the meats from the hulls, and also by the introduction of cold-process mills which extract the oil from the seed without hulling, the resulting cake being disposed of as cake and meal.

Cotton goods.—The growth of cotton manufactures in the South is one of the most important features of recent industrial development. The progress of the industry in Mississippi during the past 10 years is shown in the following table, which gives statistics in regard to materials, products, and machinery for 1909, 1904, and 1899.

The principal material used is domestic cotton, of which 16,371,192 pounds were consumed in 1909, as compared with 10,363,458 pounds in 1899. The principal product is bleached and unbleached sheetings and shirtings, the output of which increased from 3,797,382 square yards in 1899 to 17,225,461 square yards in 1909, or 353.6 per cent. The quantities of drills, ticks, denims, and stripes, and of yarns manufactured for sale reported were all smaller in 1909 than in 1904.

The number of producing spindles increased from 75,122 in 1899 to 153,804 in 1909, and the number of looms from 2,464 to 4,733.

MATERIAL, PRODUCT, OR MACHINE.	1909	1904	1899
Materials used, total cost	\$2,042,150	\$1,648,842	\$767,327
Pounds. Cost	$16,371,192 \ 81,797,222$	13,007,625 \$1,404,662	10,363,458 \$623,576
Starch	\$12,769	\$12,272	\$7,275
Chemicals and dyestuffs	\$31,042 \$101,557	\$39,363 \$93,388	\$43,912 \$45,709
All other materials	\$99,560	\$99,157	\$46,855
Products, total value	\$3,102,398	\$2,462,808	\$1,472,835
Square yards	17, 225, 461 \$908, 094	7,740,785 \$337,079	3,797,382 \$363,764
Square yards. Value. Ticks, denims, and stripes:	7,705,349 \$437,721	8,883,605 \$472,705	4,436,078 \$281,240
Square yards	3,000,420 \$226,838	4,611,716 \$395,688	
Pounds Value. Cotton waste, for sale:	1,119,504 \$220,920	1,401,411 \$273,667	1,089,493 \$126,756
Pounds Value,	1,018,718 82 8,550	868,038 \$37,581	1,181,758 \$14,360
All other products	\$1,280,209	\$945,188	\$686,709
Machinery: Spindles (producing, not including doubling and twisting spindles),		•	
number	153,804 4,733	125,352 3,472	75,125 2,46

Fertilizers.—The principal products manufactured during 1909 and 1904, by kind, quantity, and value, are shown in the following statement:

PRODUCT.	1909	1904
Total value Superphosphates from minerals hones ate:	\$2,125,029	\$1,082,387
Superphosphates from minerals, bones, etc.: Tons Value Complete fertilizers;	59, 902 \$540, 200	5, 976 \$62, 746
Tons. Value Other fortilizers:	72, 193 \$1, 167, 632	50, 153 \$811, 394
Tons. Value.	1,006 \$17,424	4,243 \$59,737
All other products	\$390,773	\$148,510

The table does not include fertilizers to the value of \$616,052 made in 13 establishments in 1909, of which 12 were engaged primarily in the manufacture of cottonseed oil and cake and 1 in the manufacture of food preparations. A total of 33,971 tons of fertilizers was made by these establishments, representing 21,030 tons of complete fertilizers, 8,936 tons of ammoniated fertilizers, 1,512 tons of concentrated phosphates, and 2,493 tons of other fertilizers.

Both the total quantity and value of all kinds of fertilizers shown in the above table practically doubled during the period 1904–1909. Complete fertilizers was the chief product both as to quantity and value in both years, representing more than one-half of the total quantity and value of all fertilizer products in 1909 and about three-fourths in 1904.

Turpentine and rosin.—The recent decline in this industry is brought out in the following table, which gives the quantities and values of the different products for 1909, 1904, and 1899:

PRODUCT.	1909	1901	1899
Total value	\$1,474,629	\$2,365,720	\$1,772,485
Spirits of turpentine: Gallons Value	1, 588, 786 \$732, 334	3, 160, 371 \$1, 473, 530	3, 277, 617 81, 253, 934
Rosin: Burrels (280 pounds) Value	192,508 \$739,799	362, 835 8892, 028	409, 869 \$461, 165
All other products	\$2, 496	8162	\$57,336

The working unit in turpentine operations is called a crop, which consists of 10,500 boxes or cups. In 1909 there were 1,053 crops produced in the state, of which 271 were from virgin trees, 301 from the second year, 328 from the third year, and 153 from older trees. Of the total number of crops worked, 182 were gathered through the new cup system, comprising 90 crops from virgin trees, 49 from second year, 40 from third year, and 3 from older trees.

Printing and publishing.—The following table, containing statistics of the newspaper and periodical branch of the printing and publishing industry, shows the number of publications, with total circulation, classified according to frequency of issue:

PERIOD OF ISSUE.		JMBER BLICATIO		AGGREGATE CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.			
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	
Total	219 18 7	207 14 4	181 13 3	315,781 47,492 36,322	222,028 22,250 12,800	168,94 16.34	
emiweeklyVeekly	182	4 176 6	2 3 156 4 2	6,000 221,492 3,025 1,400	4,050 167,903 7,725 7,300	2 f, 58 142, 76 6, 61 1, 70	

¹ Included in circulation for daily.

Except in the case of the monthlies and the publications included under the head of "All other," the table indicates a considerable growth. Particularly interesting is the increase in the circulation of daily papers. In 1909 there were 5 morning papers with a circulation of 18,200 and 13 evening papers with a circulation of 29,292, as compared with 3 morning papers with a circulation of 5,750 and 11 evening papers with a circulation of 16,500 in 1904. The increase for the five-year period 1904–1909 in the total daily circulation was 113.4 per cent and in the circulation of the Sunday papers 183.8 per cent. Mississippi is one of the four states in the United States to report no publications in any foreign language in 1909.

Laundries.—Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manu-

² Includes one triweekly.

facturing industries. In 1909 there were 30 such establishments in Mississippi. The following statement summarizes the statistics:

Number of establishments	30
Persons engaged in the industry	· 603
Proprietors and firm members	32
Salaried employees	42
Wage earners (average number)	529
Primary horsepower	821
	per Marian de la contraction d
Capital	\$332,302
Expenses	318, 354
**************************************	o.co, oox
Services	
•	
Services	201, 908 80, 973

Fourteen establishments were operated by individuals, 9 by firms, and 7 by corporations. Five establishments had receipts for the year's business of less than \$5,000; 15, receipts of \$5,000 but less than \$20,000; and 10, receipts of \$20,000 but less than \$100,000.

The number of wage earners employed each month and the per cent which this number represented of the greatest number employed in any month were as follows:

Brigger (C. C. Taylor Control on Control of	WAGE E.		And the second sec	WAGE EARNERS.			
MONTII.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.	MONTH.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.		
January. February Maroh, April. May June	507 530	88.2 88.8 90.4 94.5 96.6 97.9	July. August September October November December	524	100.0 98.8 97.7 93.4 92.0 91.4		

The different kinds of primary power, the number of engines or motors, and the total horsepower used in 1909 are shown in the following tabular statement:

KIND,	Number of engines or motors.	Horse- power.
Primary power, total OwnedSteam Rented:	29	821 765
Electric Other	5	36 20

The kind and amount of fuel used are shown in the following statement:

KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
Bituminous coal Wood Oil Cas	TonsCordsBarrels	7,048 3,184 106 366

Custom sawmills and gristmills.—Statistics for custom sawmills and gristmills are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries, but are presented in the following summary:

	Custom sawmills,	Custom gristmills.
Number of establishments. Persons engaged in the industry. Proprietors and firm members. Salaried employees. Wage earners (average number). Primary horsepower.	95 35	596 1,495 837 10 648 15,852
Capital. Expenses. Services. Materials. Miscellaneous. Value of products.	933 2,743	\$475,776 1,120,279 34,489 1 1,073,848 11,942 1 1,258,318

¹ Includes estimate of all grain ground. A similar estimate for value of lumber sawed by oustom sawnills is impracticable.

MANUFACTURES—MISSISSIPPI.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899. THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

			PEI	E SKOSI	NGAGEI STRY.) IN			of administration of the second second	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	THE RESERVE AND THE PROPERTY OF ASSESSED.	Value	Value
Industry,	Cen- sus.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm	Sala- ried em- ploy-	Wago earn- ers (aver- ago	Pri- mary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of mate- rials.	of prod- nets.	added by manu- fac- ture.
Committee of the commit				bers.	ecs.	num- ber).			· E	xpressed i	n thousan	ds.	
STATE—All industries	1909 1904 1899	2,598 1,520 1,294	56,761 42,966	2,974 1,588	3,403 2,688 1,260	50,384 38,690 26,799	206,222 110,338 65,738	\$72,393 50,256 22,712	\$8,654 2,598 1,093	\$18,768 14,819 7,910	\$36,926 25,801 16,543	\$80,555 57,451 33,718	\$43,629 31,650 17,175
Bread and other bakery products	1909 1904 1899	79 57 22	417 237 92	105 62 23	27 15 2	285 160 67	92 141	287 184 57	17 5 2	128 69 27	516 261 80	878 499 169	362 238 80
Brick and tile	1909 1904 1899	73 74 74	1,088 1,054 1,040	73 88 94	76 63 38	939 903 908	3,653 2,368 1,483	1,288 847 495	65 45 20	287 272 201	204 177 90	794 783 522	590 606 423
Canning and preserving	1909 1904 1899	11 11 8	904 827 672	2 13 6	55 57 16	847 757 650	378 550 214	674 980 328	74 31 17	97 172 123	508 1,032	$\frac{824}{1,506}$	316 474
Carriages and wagons and materials	1909 1904 1809	41 24 30	454 375	50 24	39 33 9	365 318 228	1, 350 1, 003 211	649 473 183	41 31	154 132 88	618 274 213	907 642 494	289 368 281
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1909 1904 1899	10 15 9	2,709 2,755 1,579		137 102 45	2,572 2,653 1,534	2, 232 1, 019 1, 040	1,412 1,337 742	7 147 108	1,558 1,421	131 1,422 1,332	302 3,233 2,886	171 1,811 1,554
Clothing, men's, including shirts	1909 1904 1 1899	6 7	532 743		50 65	482 678	1,040 119 220	572 1,235	41 57 49	808 115 169	464 539 762	1,331 775 1,263	867 236 501
Confectionery	1	10 9 6	71 135	10 5	11 15	50 115	109 54	112 119	8 16	16 43	75 126	123 268	48 142
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	1909 1904 1899	14 14 6	2,720 2,225 1,723	2	5 75 64	$egin{array}{c} 44 \\ 2,645 \\ 2,161 \\ \end{array}$	8, 045 5, 867	50 5,336 4,520	3 105 79	15 695 518	72 2,042 1,649	3, 102 2, 463	29 1,060 814
Fertilizers	i i	10 5	524 371	2	46 75 23	1,675 449 348	3,365 1,823 645	2,210 2,607 1,049	60 72 28	340 141 . 70	767 1,385 857	1,473 2,125 1,082	706 740 225 151
Flour-mill and gristmill products	1.	13 9	109 37 38	14 10	15	94 18 20	009 422	353 71 71	$\frac{19}{2}$	33 5 7	342 132 95	493 153 110	151 21 15
Foundry and machine-shop products		50 35	711 622	53 45	2 75 61	583 516	1,372 782	1,682 875	1 92 73	295 200	363 472 356	412 1,088 920	49 616 564
Furniture and refrigerators		30 8 0	392 286 287	27 5 . 5	24 22 20	341 250 262	622 638 470	390 408 406	31 28 19	159 96 85	199 104 111	392 359	291 198 218
Cas, illuminating and heating		8 5	139 79		38 24	. 101 55	148 111	661 305	25 12	30 24	86 39	256 125	170 86
Ice, manufactured	1	5 51 37 21	35 477 376	25 23	11 111 70	24 341 274	7, 003 4, 171	422 1,851 1,266	11 85 64	9 189 119	17 213 145	82 866 603	653 458
Lumber and timber products	1909 1904 1809	1,647 2 664	192 37, 118 24, 415	2,117 768	26 1,604 1,216 581	33,397 22,431	1,874 149,715 68,905	579 39,455 24,819	23 1,818 1,300	55 12,583 9,242	65 14,207 7,005	274 42,793 26,162	209 28,586 19,157
Marble and stone work	1909 1904 1899	608 11 3 0	98 61	13 9	581 14 5 2	15,660 71 47	80 34	10, 800 116 53	497 13	4,558 41 27	6, 826 79 50	10,004 170 126	9,838 97 76
Oil, cottonseed, and cake	1909 1904 1899	87 91	3, 014 2, 956 1, 732	17 6	494 451	2,503 2,499	24, 534 20, 156	10, 133 8, 552	562 455	833 732	12, 169 10, 070	15,966 12,587	17 3,797 2,517
Printing and publishing	1909 1004	225 211	1, 132 861	12 249 242	199 147 70	1,521 736 549	8,833 496 265	3,712 1,173 733	211 123 53 29	461 387 254	4, 958 300 195	6,681 1,308	1,728 1,008 721 570
Shipbuilding, including boat building	1904	181 15 13	738 . 111 139	197 10 14	36 4	505 91 125	301 289	475 58 40	29 3	194 51 85	147 66 99	723 161 244	576 95 145
Turpentine and rosin	1899 1909 1904	64 124	91 2,811 3,036	13 71 183	5 167 220	73 2,573 2,633	197 286 300	55 1,251 598	5 132 146	46 582 737	349 304	1,475 2,366	70 1,126 1,972
All other industries	1890 1909 1904	145 165 100	2, 633 1, 408 1, 874	198 154 91	147 177 97	2,288 1,077 1,186	3, 239 2, 566	798 2,597 1,795	185 75 46	530 476 372 246	698 1,694	1,772 3,425	1,074 1,731
	1899 es can no	81			51	988	2,500	995	46	246	803 635	1,680 1,177	886 542

Figures can not be shown without disclosing individual operations.
 Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
 Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Table I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued.

CITIES OF 10,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS-ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

		The state of the s	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.					and a first the property of the control of the cont		de del con de la Virginia de la Constantina del Constantina del Constantina de la Co	Cost of	Value	Value added
CITY.	Cen- sus.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Proprietors and firm	Sala- ried em- ploy-	Wage earn- ers (aver- age	Pri- mary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	mate- rials.	of prod- nots.	by manu- fac- ture.
				mem- bers.	ecs.	num- ber),			E	xpressed :	in thousan	ds.	
Hattlesburg	1909 11904	20	742	22	72	648	2,273	\$1,341	\$70	\$297	\$ 625	\$1,251	\$ 626
Jackson	1 1809 1 1909 1 1904 1 1800	45	905	36	130	799	3,417	1,783	146	377	1,968	3,113	1,145
Meridian	1909 1904 1809	54 53 42	1,790 1,529	45 55	230 128 58	1,524 1,346 834	5,301	3,816 2,516 1,402	220 126 62	702 588 327	2,474 2,052 1,115	4,238 3,267 1,924	1,764 1,215 809
Natchez	1909 1904 1890	27 24 16	513 375	17 15	68 44 38	428 316 648	1,481	931 632 1,243	69 42 34	169 134 1 74	689 503 581	1, 114 820 1, 115	425 317 534
Vicksburg	1909 1904 1899	47 32 24	1,364 1,148	48 28	114 80 55	1,202 1,031 987	2,037	1,236 1,255 1,145	125 90 55	037 524 421	1, 148 993 710	2,229 1,888 1,368	1,081 895 652

¹ Figures not available.

TABLE II.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR

					PERS	ons ei	NGAGEI) IN IND	JSTRY.		15,	EARNI OR NEA DAY.				
	INDUSTRY.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.		Pro-	Sala- ried	Cle	rks.		Wage earne	ers.	Beloggijksky skilologijk	16 and	l over.	Und	er 16.	Pri-
	Minesti,		Total.	prie- tors and	officers, super- intend-			Average	Nun	aber.	Total.					horse- power.
				firm mem- bers.	ents, and man- agers.	Male.	Fe- male.	num- ber.	Maximum month.	Minimum month.		Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	An annual control of the second of the secon
1	All industries	2,598	56,761	2,974	1,691	1,556	156	50,384	No 56,436	My 45,178	(¹)	(1)	(1)	(¹)	(ı)	200,222
2 3 4 5 6	Artificial stone Bread and other bakery products Brick and tile Canning and preserving Carriages and wagons and materials	73	25 417 1,088 904 454	105 73 2 50	2 8 59 30 20	1 16 15 19 18	3 2 6 1	18 285 939 847 365	Se 28 No 294 My 1,234 De 1,358 No 420	Mh 3 Ap 2 278 Fe 445 My 140 Ju 327	27 290 1,350 1,371 1,489	26 262 1,273 550 1,488	14 · 524	1 14 77 140 1	157	2.5 9.7 3.65,3 37.5 1,356
7	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	10	2,709		49	78	10	2,572	No 3,059	Je 1,967	3,044	3,041	, 3			2,232
8 9 10	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies. Clothing, men's, including shirts Confectionery.	6 6 10	51 532 71	10	17 2	32 8	1 1 1	482 50	De 520 No 2 62	Ap 2 37 Ja 434 My 2 42	526 55	101 42	425 12	₁		\$= 119 1194
11 12	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	15	143	17	5	2		119	Je 134	Ja 107 .	118	116		. 2		
13 14 15	Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. Fertilizers. Flour-nill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products	14 10 13 50	2,720 524 37 711	14 53	29 3 34	25 41 2 35	5 6	2,645 449 18 583	Mh 2,792 Mh 2 811 De 2 19 No 608	Je 2,506 Je 216 Jy 2 18 Fe 550	2,716 523 19 620	1,031 523 10 620	1,134	201	350	8,045 1,823 (40) 1,372
16 17 18 19	Furniture and refrigerators Gas, illuminating and heating Lee, manufactured Lumber and timber products	8 8	286 130 477 37,118	5 25 2,117	14 14 68 798	6 20 37 747	2 4 6 59	259 101 341 33,397	De 303 Oe 110 Au 500 No 36,622	Mh ² 217 Au 00 Ja 185 My 30, 403	295 102 409 41,281	282 102 388 41,128	3	10 21 145		(Con 189 7, (n) (149, 78)
20 21 22 23	Marble and stone work. Mattresses and spring beds. Oil, cottonseed, and cake. Printing and publishing.	0 87	98 53 3,014 1,132	13 8 17 249	6 3 246 75	6 1 240 52	2 1 8 20	71 40 2,503 736	Je 76 De 2 49 No 4,276 De 765	Oc 64 Mh 33 Jy 871 My 712	71 49 4,142 776	. 71 41 4, 124 634	8 18 103	38	i	901 101 24,634 455
24 25 26 27	Shipbuilding, including boat building. Tobacco manufactures Turpentine and rosin. All other industries ³ .	15 5 64 127	111 14 2,811 1,122	16 -1 71 121	2 1 79 75	88 62	12	91 9 2,573 852	Ja 106 Ja 11 My 2,663	Oc 71 De 2 8 Fe 2,413	96 10 2,862	90 5 2,794	1 18	4 50		3a) 28 3,17a

8 All other industries embrace—
gricultural implements

Agricultural implements	
Awnings, tents, and sails	
Brooms	
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of	
raffroad companies	
Coffee and spice, reasting and grinding	
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods	
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere speci-	
fled	

2 1 2	Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods
ō	Food preparations.
•	Tota for falt
•	Hats, fur-felt
Ŧ	Hosiery and knit goods
1	Leather goods
1 1 1	Mineral and soda waters
	Patent medicines and compounds and druggists'
2	preparations
_	I Programmanianianianianianianianianianianianiania

THE STATE, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

						EXPENSE	S.	gyen (gyggenete genegele en genegele e An de gyggenete en g	angen e man esta Maria de Mari		•			
	Capital.			Services.		Mat	erials.		Miscell	Value of	Value added by			
	сирии	Total,	Officials.	Officials. Clerks. Wage earner		Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory. Taxes, including internal revenue.		Contract work,	Other.	produets.	manu- fucture.	
1	\$72,393,485	\$68,706,842	\$2,275,683	\$1,377,961	\$18,767,723	\$1,271,788	\$35,653,794	\$111,763	\$693,167	\$2,591,240	\$5,963,723	\$80,555,410	\$43,629,828	
2 3 4 5 6	$\begin{array}{c} 31,634\\286,748\\1,287,689\\673,900\\648,500\end{array}$	24, 782 716, 496 629, 339 746, 974 535, 943	1,800 8,060 56,370 58,975 22,189	1,200 8,859 8,440 15,020 19,265	9, 368 128, 430 287, 491 97, 131 154, 105	225 14,411 160,015 14,489 5,539	10, 360 501, 449 35, 029 493, 403 268, 205	75 17,954 268 420 3,100	57 2,571 8,004 5,709 3,850	10,172 10,500	897 34,762 54,541 61,787 43,190	30,500 878,353 704,145 824,233 641,957	19, 915 362, 493 590, 101 316, 391 368, 213	
7	1,412,480	3, 233, 288	75,864	71,412	1, 557, 533	57,126	1,364,406		16,883	9,161	80,903	3,233,288	1,811,756	
8	174, 308	59,169	8,940	1,200	21, 152	800	22,381		4,760		1,876	59,169	35, 928	
9 10 11	572, 087 111, 685 105, 755	754,790 108,001 181,148	21,685 3,440 5,700	35,173 4,690 1,860	114, 942 16, 197 69, 125	4,420 1,498 495	534,418 73,916 90,757	2,600 1,100 1,530	2,097 1,227 1,327	25	38,530 5,033 10,345	775,020 122,511 210,093	236, 191 47, 097 119, 741	
12	5, 336, 477	2, 949, 375	69, 456	35,975	695, 456	101,557	1,940,593		24,701	250	81,387	3,102,398	1,060,248	
13 14 15	2,606,692 70,571 1,682,330	1,749,831 141,018 932,342	42, 456 1, 365 54, 718	29,910 1,000 37,112	140, 869 4, 981 294, 773	45,769 3,156 36,365	1,339,180 128,380 436,062	600 1,754	24,509 577 9,945		126,529 1,559 61,613	2,125,020 153,010 1,088,324	740, 071 21, 474 615, 807	
16 17 18 10	$\begin{array}{c} 408,090 \\ 660,874 \\ 1,850,644 \\ 39,454,659 \end{array}$	342,064 189,732 602,083 35,634,040	19,432 14,179 54,190 1,129,169	8,804 11,112 31,158 689,046	95, 645 39, 119 188, 610 12, 582, 847	5, 455 58, 572 135, 085 154, 352	188,654 27,106 76,708 14,052,246	900 1,115 21,163	2,320 8,808 22,544 388,012	1,004 2,527,222	20,854 30,746 00,769 4,089,083	301,845 255,582 860,358 42,792,844	197, 736 169, 814 653, 665 28, 586, 246	
20 21 22 23	116, 266 52, 211 10, 132, 964 1, 172, 781	145,772 100,099 14,456,188 940,064	7,160 1,832 367,245 75,002	5,580 585 194,890 47,952	40, 681 26, 456 833, 355 386, 737	1,957 1,346 302,607 21,274	76,916 65,236 11,776,064 278,819	1,332 720 12,730 29,841	698 450 129,497 9,623	125 8,079 15,950	11,448 3,349 741,721 74,860	176,441 117,506 15,905;543 1,307,604	97,568 50,024 3,790,872 1,007,511	
24 25 26 27	57,960 3,028 1,250,971 2,232,175	124,529 11,296 1,225,748 2,172,731	1,200 240 76,719 100,288	1,530 55,333 60,855	51, 223 3, 730 581, 532 340, 235	500 30 915 43,914	65,065 5,071 348,194 1,455,077	932 436 130 13,054	433 1,245 6,018 15,412	1,952	3,640 544 156,907 135,944	101,416 12,558 1,474,629 2,004,145	95,845 7,457 1,125,520 1,495,154	

THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BULLETIN

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS E. DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR

MANUFACTURES: MISSOURI

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE STATE, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES

Prepared under the supervision of W. M. STEUART, Chief Statistician for Manufactures

INTRODUCTION.

This advance bulletin gives the statistics of manufactures for the state of Missouri for the calendar year 1909, as shown by the Thirteenth Census. It will be reprinted without change as a part of the Compendium of the Census for Missouri, and in the final reports of the Thirteenth Census.

The text summarizes the general results of the census inquiry, presenting a series of special tables in which the main facts printed in the general tables are given in convenient form for the state as a whole and for important industries. It also presents tables in which the statistics for the industries of the state as a whole and for a few important industries are classified by character of ownership, size of establishments, number of wage earners, and prevailing hours of labor, information which could not be presented in general tables for each industry without disclosing the facts for individual establishments.

At the end of the bulletin are two general tables.

Table I gives for 1909, 1904, and 1899 the number of establishments and of persons engaged in the industries, primary power, capital, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, reported for all industries combined and for certain important industries (1) for the state as a whole and (2) for the cities of Kansas City, St. Joseph, and St. Louis. It also gives the same items for all industries combined for every city having in 1910 a population of over 10,000 but less than 50,000.

Table II gives statistics in detail for 1909 for the state and for a larger number of industries.

Scope of census: Factory industries.—Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of organization, location of establishments, size of establishments, labor force, and similar subjects. When use is made of the data for these purposes it is imperative that due attention should be given to the limitations of the figures. Particularly is this true when the attempt is made to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits. These limitations will be fully discussed in the general report on manufactures for the United States as a whole. It is impossible to reproduce such discussion in the bulletins relative to the individual states.

The census of 1909, like that of 1904, was confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building industries. Where statistics for 1899 are given they have been reduced

to a comparable basis by eliminating the latter classes of industries. The census does not include establishments which were idle during the entire year, or had a value of products of less than \$500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, or in governmental establishments, except those of the Federal Government.

Period covered.—The returns cover the calendar year 1909, or the business year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—The term "establishment" comprises the factories, mills, or plants which are under a common ownership or control, and for which one set of books of account is kept.

If, however, the plants constituting an establishment, as thus defined, were not all located within the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the separate totals might be included in the statistics for each city or state. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industries carried on in the same establishment.

Classification by industries.—The establishments were assigned to the several classes of industries according to their products of chief value. The products reported for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products very different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value.

Selected industries.—The general tables at the end of this bulletin give the principal facts separately for the industries of the state. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the state for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparisons with previous censuses.—Owing to the changes in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses. Table I, giving comparable figures for 1909, 1904, and 1899, therefore, does not embrace all the industries shown for 1909 in Table II.

Influence of increased prices.—In considering changes in cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures can not be taken as an exact measure of increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in industry.—At the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899, the following general classes of persons engaged in manufacturing industries have been distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks, and (5) wage earners. In the censuses of 1904 and 1899 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners. The second group included the three classes of salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers, and clerks. In the present census an entirely different

grouping is employed: That into (1) proprietors and officials, (2) clerks, and (3) wage earners. The first group includes proprietors and firm members, salaried officers of corporations, and superintendents and managers.

At this census the number of persons engaged in the industries, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where conditions were exceptional, and particularly in the case of certain seasonal industries, such as canning, the December date could not be accepted as typical, and an earlier date had to be chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported on December 15, or other representative day, has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not vary much from month to month in a given industry. In the case of wage earners the average is obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

Wage earners.—In addition to the report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on December 15, or other representative day, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported each month by 12. The average thus obtained represents the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of any industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The number of wage earners reported for the representative day, though given for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined, because, in view of the variations of date, such a total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times, would not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to seasonal industries, as compared with industries in continual operation.

In particular, totals by sex and age for the wage earners reported for the representative day would be misleading, because of the undue weight given to seasonal industries, in some of which, such as canning and preserving, the distribution of the wage earners by sex and age is materially different from that in most industries of more regular operation. In order to determine as nearly as possible the sex and age distribution of the average number of wage earners in the state as a whole, the following procedure has been adopted:

The percentage distribution by sex and age of the wage earners in each industry, for December 15, or the nearest representative day, has been calculated from the actual numbers reported for that date. This percentage has been applied to the average number of wage earners for the year in that industry, to determine the average number of men, women, and children employed. These calculated averages for the several industries have been added up to give the average distribution for the state as a whole.

In 1899 and 1904 the schedule called for the average number of wage earners of each sex 16 years and over, and the total number under 16 years of age, for each month, and these monthly statements were combined in an annual average. Comparatively few manufacturing concerns, however, keep their books in such way as to show readily the number of men, women, and children (under 16) employed each month. These monthly returns by sex and age were, in fact, largely estimates. It was believed that a more accurate and reliable sex and age distribution could be secured by taking as a basis of estimate the actual numbers employed on a single day.

Prevailing hours of labor.—The census made no attempt to ascertain the number of employees working a given number of hours per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice

followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one period to another are disregarded, and no attention is given to the fact that a limited number of employees may have hours differing from those of the majority. In the tables all the wage earners of each establishment are counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, all or practically all the employees work the same number of hours, so that these figures give a substantially correct picture of the hours of labor in manufacturing industries.

Capital.—For reasons stated in prior census reports, the statistics of capital secured by the census canvass are so defective as to be without value, except as indicating very general conditions. The instructions on the schedule for securing capital were as follows:

The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises.

Materials.—Cost of materials refers to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term materials includes fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials forming a constituent part of the product. Fuel includes all fuel used, whether for heat, light, or power, or for the process of manufacture.

Expenses.—Under "Expenses" are included all items of expense incident to the year's business, except interest, whether on bonds or other forms of indebtedness and allowances for depreciation.

Value of products.—The value of products for any industry includes the total value of all products manufactured in establishments whose products of chief value fall under the industry designation. The amounts given represent the selling value at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold. Amounts received for work on materials furnished by others are included.

Value added by manufacture.—The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of either the absolute or the relative importance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created by the manufacturing process carried on in the industry itself. Another part of it, and often by far the larger part, represents the value of the materials used, which have been produced by agriculture or mining or by other industrial establishments. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of different classes of industry is the value created as the result of the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is obtained by deducting the cost of the materials consumed from the value of the product. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

There is a further statistical advantage which "value added" has over gross value of products. In combining the value of products for all industries the value of products produced by one establishment and used as materials in another is duplicated, and the total, therefore, gives a greatly exaggerated idea of the wealth created. No such duplication takes place in the total "value added by manufacture."

Cost of manufacture and profits.—Census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used to show profits. No account has been taken of interest and depreciation. Even if the amount of profit could be determined by deducting the expenses from the value of the products, the rate of profit on the investment could not properly be calculated, because of the very defective character of the returns regarding capital.

Primary power.—The figures given for this item show the total of the primary power used by the establishments. They do not cover the power developed by motors operated by such power, the inclusion of which would evidently result in duplication.

Location of establishments.—The Census Bureau has classified establishments by their location in cities or classes of cities. In interpreting these figures due consideration should be given to the fact that often establishments are located just outside the boundaries of cities, and are necessarily so classified, though locally they are looked upon as constituting a part of the manufacturing interests of the cities.

Laundries.—The census of 1909 was the first to include statistics

of laundries. The reports are confined to establishments using mechanical power. The data are presented separately and are not included in the general total for manufacturing industries, in order to avoid interference with comparisons with prior censuses.

Custom sawmills and gristmills.—In order to make the statistics for 1909 comparable with those for 1904 the data for these mills have been excluded from all the tables presenting general statistics, and are given in a separate table at the end of this report.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the state.—Missouri, located in the central part of the Mississippi Basin, with a gross area of 69,420 square miles, of which 693 represent water surface, ranks eighteenth in size among the states and territories of continental United States. Its population was 3,293,335 in 1910, as compared with 3,106,665 in 1900 and 2,679,185 in 1890. It ranked seventh in population in 1910 and fifth in 1900 among the 49 states and territories. The increase in population during the last decade was largely due to the growth of the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City and to gains in a number of the smaller cities and towns, the increases in these places being sufficient to offset the decreases which were reported for a large number of the counties of the state and for the city of St. Joseph. The density of population for the state in 1910 was 47.9 persons per square mile, the corresponding figure for 1900 being 45.2.

In 1910 three cities in the state each had a population of over 50,000—St. Louis, with 687,029, Kansas City, with 248,381, and St. Joseph, with 77,403. There were also seven cities having a population of over 10,000 but less than 50,000, as follows: Springfield, Joplin, Hannibal, Sedalia, Jefferson City, Webb City, and Moberly. Forty-two and five-tenths per cent of the entire population of the state resided in incorporated places having a population of 2,500 inhabitants or over, as against 36.3 per cent in 1900. Apart from the 10 cities having over 10,000 inhabitants only 7.6 per cent of the population resided in incorporated places reporting over 2,500 inhabitants. With numerous steamrailroad systems having a total mileage of 8,045,1 and more miles of navigable rivers on and within its borders than any other state, Missouri is excellently equipped with transportation facilities.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—Missouri ranks high as an agricultural, mining, and manufacturing state. Its prominent position in manufacturing is largely due to the activity of the industries of St. Louis and Kansas City. The state ranked well as a manufacturing state as early as 1849–50, in which year it ranked tenth among the states in value of products, and in 1909 it held the same relative position. The growth of population in the state, although con-

² Official Manual of the State of Missouri, 1909-1910.

siderably less in proportion, has been closely related to the increase in the importance of its manufactures. In 1849 the 2,923 manufacturing establishments gave employment to an average of 15,808 wage earners, representing 2.3 per cent of the total population of the state, and reported a total value of manufactured products of \$24,324,000. In 1909 the number of establishments had increased to 8,375, employment was given to 152,993 wage earners, representing 4.6 per cent of the population of the state, and the value of products reached a total of \$574,111,000. During this period, the gross value of products per capita of the total population of the state increased from \$36 to \$174.

The state contains large deposits of bituminous coal and other minerals accessible for industrial purposes, which fact has resulted in the development of such industries as smelting and refining, copper, lead, and zinc, marble and stone work, iron and steel, blast furnaces, kaolin and ground earths, glass, and paints; and extensive timber areas have provided abundant material for the development of the lumber and kindred industries. The location of the cities of the state in the midst of a great agricultural region, and their proximity and access to raw materials, as well as their excellent shipping facilities, are factors favorable to the growth of their manufacturing industries.

The table on page 4 gives the most important figures relative to all classes of manufactures combined for the state as returned at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899, together with the percentages of increase from census to census.

In 1909 the state of Missouri had 8,375 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to an average of 185,705 persons during the year and paid out \$109,837,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 152,993 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of \$574,111,000, to produce which materials costing \$354,411,000 were used. The value added by manufacture was thus \$219,700,000, which figure, as explained in the Introduction, best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations during the year.

In general, the table shows a considerable development in the manufactures of Missouri during the decade. While the number of establishments was

¹ Statistics of Railways in the United States, Interstate Commerce Commission, 1909.

smaller in 1904 than in 1899, showing a decrease of 5.7 per cent, there was a net increase of 1,522, or 22.2 per cent, for the decade. During the period 1904 to 1909 the number of wage earners increased 14.9 per cent, wages 21.3 per cent, total expenses 34.8 per cent, and the value of products 30.6 per cent, as compared with increases of 23.6 per cent in the average number of wage earners, 42.7 per cent in wages, 39.4 per cent in the total expenses, and 39 per cent in the value of products

for the period 1899 to 1904. The percentages of increase for most of the items were larger from 1899 to 1904 than from 1904 to 1909. As pointed out in the Introduction, it would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume to the full extent indicated by these figures representing values, since the increase shown is certainly due, in part, to the increase that has taken place in recent years in the price of commodities.

		NUMBER OR AMOUNT.		PER CENT O	F INCREASE.1
	1909	1904	1899	1904-1909	1899-1904
Number of establishments Persons engaged in manufactures Proprietors and firm members Salaried employees Wage earners (average number) Primary horsepower Capital Expenses Services Salaries Wages Materials	185, 705 8, 226 24, 486 152, 993 340, 467 \$444, 343, 000 522, 276, 000 109, 837, 000 28, 994, 000 80, 843, 000 354, 411, 000	6, 464 156, 585 6, 299 17, 119 133, 167 247, 861 \$379, 369, 000 387, 427, 000 85, 646, 000 19, 002, 000 66, 644, 000 252, 258, 000	6, 853 (2) (2) 12, 474 107, 704 189, 117 \$223, 781, 000 277, 839, 000 60, 009, 000 13, 295, 000 46, 714, 000 184, 189, 000	29. 6 18. 6 30. 6 43. 0 14. 9 37. 4 17. 1 34. 8 28. 2 52. 6 21. 3 40. 5	-5. 7 (2) 37. 2 23. 6 31. 1 69. 5 39. 4 42. 7 42. 9 42. 7 37. 0
Miscellaneous. Value of products. Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials).	58, 028, 000 574, 111, 000 219, 700, 000	49, 523, 000 439, 549, 000 187, 291, 000	33, 641, 000 316, 304, 000 132, 115, 000	17. 2 30. 6 17. 3	47. 2 39. 0 41. 8

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes a decrease.

The relative importance and growth of the leading manufacturing industries of the state are shown in the table on page 5.

It should be borne in mind, in considering this table, that the value of products in some of the industries involves a certain amount of duplication, due to the use of the products of one establishment in the industry as material for another establishment.

Although a few industries greatly predominate in importance, it will be seen from Table II that there is on the whole considerable diversity in the manufacturing activities of the state. The most important industries listed in the next table, in which they are arranged in the order of the value of products, call for brief consideration.

Slaughtering and meat packing.—The state is located in the center of a hog-raising area; it is one of the great corn-growing states and has extensive feeding and grazing areas for cattle in the prairies of northern Missouri and for sheep in the Ozarks of southern Missouri. These features have been very important factors in the development of slaughtering and meat packing in the state. Measured by value of products, this is the leading industry of the state, with products in 1909 valued at \$79,581,000, or 13.9 per cent of the total of all manufactured products.

From 1899 to 1909 the average number of wage earners increased 49.6 per cent and the value of products 84.4 per cent. When measured by the average

² Figures not available.

number of wage earners and the value added by manufacture this industry is exceeded by several industries of the state. The stockyards at South St. Joseph and those at St. Louis centralize in a large degree the activity in this form of production.

Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.— This industry, which was second in importance in the state in 1909, when measured by value of products, has shown a remarkable development, having advanced from sixth place in 1904 and eighth place in 1899. The value of products more than doubled during each of the two five-year periods shown. As a result of this pronounced growth Missouri has become second in the industry among the states, ranking fourth in 1904 and eighth in 1899. This industry gave employment to more wage earners than any other in the state and was exceeded by only two in value added by manufacture. In number of establishments there was a decrease from 57 to 39 for the earlier five-year period, but the loss was more than made up during the later period. In value of products, there was an increase of 325.5 per cent during the 10-year period.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—This is one of the most important industries in the state, occupying third place in value of products in 1909. The number of wage earners and the value added by manufacture are both comparatively small, due to the fact that much of the labor is performed by the proprietors or their immediate representatives and also that the proc-

esses involved in the manufacture are simple and to a large extent mechanical. In an agricultural state as highly developed as Missouri the growth of this industry depends largely upon the crop conditions, although the general rise in the value of cereal products should be considered in this connection. Most of the mills are small and are located in the rural districts, but there are several very large mills in the cities of the state.

The general statistics for the industry do not include the operations of custom gristmills, figures for which are presented separately on page 20.

		WAGE EA	RNERS.	VALUE OF PR	oducts.	VALUE ADD MANUFACT	ED BY URE.	PER	CENT OF	INCREAS	E.1
INDUSTRY.	Num- ber of estab- lish-	Average	Per cent	Amount	Per cent		Per cent		ne of nets.	Value ad manufe	
	ments.	Average cent Amount. distribution. Ar distribution.	Amount,	distri- bution.	1904- 1909	1809- 1904	1904- 1909	1899- 1904			
All industries	8,375	152, 993	100.0	\$574, 111, 000	100.0	\$219,700,000	100.0	30,6	39. 0	17.3	41. 8
Slaughtering and meat packing Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings	45 59 680 1,322 31	4,674 17,306 2,198 10,790 5,646	3.1 11.4 1.4 7.1 3.7	70, 581, 000 48, 751, 000 44, 508, 000 20, 651, 000 27, 447, 000	13,9 8.5 7.8 5.2 4.8	7, 383, 000 14, 211, 000 5, 682, 000 21, 024, 000 19, 879, 000	3.4 6.5 2.6 9.6 9.0	32, 4 107, 1 17, 0 21, 5 13, 6	30. 3 105. 5 50. 6 47. 6 75. 3	22.8 05.5 11.5 19.4 11.0	51. 0 157. 7 34. 2 53. 6 07. 2
Lumber and timber products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Bread and other bakery products. Clothing, men's, including shirts. Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.	1,098 329 954 84 40	13, 522 7, 443 4, 743 7, 994 730	8.8 4.0 3.1 5.2 0.5	23, 261, 000 10, 975, 000 18, 524, 000 15, 407, 000 12, 062, 000	4.0 3.5 3.2 2.7 2.1	12, 647, 000 10, 819, 000 7, 695, 000 6, 336, 000 2, 870, 000	5.8 4.9 3.5 2.9 1.3	26.8 36.0 46.2 49.2 66.1	74.0 5.4 37.9	6. 0 25. 5 42. 7 32. 4 35. 4	39. 4 58. 0 11. 1 120. 0
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam- railroad companies. Carriages and wagons and materials. Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products. Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' prepara- tions. Furniture and refrigerators.	35 243 207	8, 121 3, 302 2, 637	5.3 2.2 1.7	9, 812, 000 8, 409, 000 7, 827, 000	1.7 1.5 1.4	5, 684, 000 3, 600, 000 3, 229, 000	2.6 1.6 1.5	12, 5 10, 3 36, 8	33.7 19.1	23. 4 5. 6 32. 8	31.5 2.8
tions . Furniture and refrigerators.	185 99	980 3,427	0.6 2.2	7,639,000 7,380,000	1.3 1.3	5,103,000 4,053,000	2.3 1.8	38. 6 52. 6	10.8 26.1	44. 7 42. 2	1.0 20.7
Paint and varnish. Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves Confectionery Leather goods Clothing, women's.	32 20 61 106 68	085 2,013 1,882 1,814 2,750	0.4 1.3 1.2 1.2 1.8	6, 828, 000 6, 713, 000 6, 650, 000 6, 508, 000 5, 439, 000	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.1 0.0	2,130,000 3,867,000 2,725,000 2,714,000 2,259,000	$1.0 \\ 1.8 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.0$	6.7 13.2 43.8 21.4 63.7	40.5 -0.2 50.6 6.3	28. 1 0. 5 30. 4 9. 7 48. 3	39. 0 13. 8 50. 8 9. 0
Food preparations. Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	37 4 10 29 29	471 2, 227 554 941 3, 138	0.3 1.5 0.4 0.6 2.1	5, 384, 000 5, 013, 000 4, 719, 000 4, 638, 000 4, 009, 000	0.0 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.7	1,130,000 2,154,000 1,664,000 3,415,000 2,003,000	0.5 1.0 0.8 1.6 1.4	79.3 67.2 51.6 17.0 32.0	10.0 -6.3 94.1 85.5	10.7 52.7 34.0 10.3 28.4	20. 0 -11. 5 70. 5 80. 4
Brick and tile. Chemicals. Marble and stone work. Wirework, including wire rope and cable. Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	120 0 109 14 20	2,000 010 1,342 710 1,000	2.0 0.4 0.9 0.5 0.7	3, 676, 000 3, 040, 000 3, 441, 000 3, 396, 000 3, 251, 000	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6	2, 664, 000 1, 416, 000 1, 904, 000 1, 662, 000 2, 147, 000	1.2 0.6 0.9 0.8 1.0	41. 4 11. 0 49. 3 45. 4 86. 7	30.7 81.8 80.5 94.0 91.1	38. 0 27. 0 42. 3 50. 8 80. 2	27, 3 136, 5 93, 5 140, 6 104, 1
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified Butter, cheese, and condensed milk Brass and bronze products. Ice, manufactured Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	43 56 18 92 9	1,088 150 297 761 220	0.7 0.1 0.2 0.5 0.1	3,079,000 2,959,000 2,221,000 2,084,000 2,035,000	0.5 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4	1,177,000 460,000 567,000 1,417,000 436,000	0.5 0.2 0.3 0.6 0.2	-17.1 125.2 45,4 84.4 80.4	77. 0 204. 2 19. 4 70. 3 38. 1	-18.7 63.7 65.3 93.8 10.7	55. 5 172. 8 10. 6 76. 1 51. 5
Glass. Awnings, tents, and sails. Automobiles, including bodies and parts. Millinery and lace goods. Canning and preserving.	4 18 17 35 222	1,755 420 308 934 952	1.1 0.3 0.2 0.6 0.6	1,093,000 1,784,000 1,077,000 1,047,000 1,574,000	0.8 0.3 0.3 0.8 0.3	1,046,000 577,000 652,000 762,000 569,000	0.5 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	207. 6 10. 0	132.5 25.6 —1.8	-2.5 39.7 262.9 20.0	100. 9 -8. 8
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods	11 4 27	540 248 1,113	0.4 0.2 0.7	1,505,000 1,415,000 1,376,000	0.3 0.2 0.2	789,000 831,000 707,000	$\begin{array}{c} 0.4 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.3 \end{array}$	25.6 -0.9 78.7	60.8 30.7 57.8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 31.9 \\ -2.8 \\ 73.7 \end{array} $	111.3 90.8 25.6
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street- raliroad companies.	7 31	905 692	0.6 0.5	1,204,000 1,031,000	0.2 0.2	703,000 570,000	0.3 0.3	-0.0 30.2	124.3	-2.5 20.5	132.6
Agricultural implements Mattresses and spring beds Paper goods, not elsowhere specified Jewelry Brooms and brushes	25 33 11 19	438 345 435 376 226	0.3 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.1	981,000 959,000 922,000 873,000 849,000	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1	477,000 502,000 475,000 550,000 366,000	$\begin{array}{c} 0.2 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.2 \end{array}$	-8.1 -15.9 54.2 48.2 60.8	11. 0 86. 3 77. 4 —13. 0	-22.6 -12.8 43.1 55.4 25.8	12. 6 130. 4 57. 3 -2. 0
Gas and electric fixtures and lamps and reflectors	28 32	232 34 110 280 187	0.2 (4) 0.1 0.2 0.1	642,000 613,000 600,000 600,000 450,000	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	315,000 512,000 297,000 307,000 368,000	$0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.2$	40.8 197.6 255.0 40.7 110.5	35.3 123.9 40.8 297.1 173.3	16.7 253.1 253.6 42.1 115.2	26. 2 116. 4 5. 0 213. 0 163. 1
Belting and hose, leather. Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool. Show cases. Pipes, tobaceo. All other industries.	7 14 8 7 1,347	47 182 200 307 22,307	0.1 0.1 0.2 14.6	445,000 440,000 433,000 396,000 103,596,000	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 18.0	155,000 222,000 263,000 227,000 38,243,000	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 17.4	40.8 33.3 -20.7 20.4	41.1 38.1 144.8 20.1	42. 2 54. 2 -22. 4 23. 4	84. 7 2. 9 151. 1 10. 8

Per cent of increase is based on figures in Table I, and a minus sign (—) denotes a decrease. Where percentages are omitted, the figures are not comparable.

Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Printing and publishing.—This classification includes the printing and publishing of books, newspapers, periodicals, and music; bookbinding and blank-book making; engraving on steel and copper plate, including plate printing; lithographing; and job printing. The industry shows a substantial growth in value of products during the decade, most of which occurred during the earlier five-year period. The industry was first in the state in 1909 in number of establishments, first in value added by manufacture, and third in average number of wage earners.

Liquors, malt.—Although the value of products for the brewery industry practically doubled during the decade, the increase from 1904 to 1909 was slight. The average number of wage earners employed in 1909 was 5,646, while the value added by manufacture, \$19,879,000, was larger than that shown for any other industry in the state, with the single exception of printing and publishing.

Lumber and timber products.—This classification includes logging camps, sawmills other than small custom mills, planing mills, and establishments which manufacture wooden packing boxes. The logging and milling operations are confined largely to the wooded Ozark region of southern Missouri, while many of the planing mills and box factories were reported from the cities. With the exception of the boot and shoe factories, this industry gave employment to more persons than any other industry in the state. The value of products shows a substantial increase from 1904 to 1909.

Foundry and machine-shop products.—In addition to the foundries and machine shops, this industry embraces such manufactures as bells, gas machines and gas and water meters, hardware, plumbers' supplies, steam fittings, and structural ironwork. Comparable figures for 1899 are not available because of the inclusion under this classification at that census of statistics for important establishments which in 1904 and 1909 were shown under other classifications. The industry was really of greater importance in the state than is indicated by the statistics, as some machine shops manufactured distinctive products and were assigned to other classifications.

Clothing, men's, and clothing, women's.—These two industries are closely allied. Combined they gave employment in 1909 to an average number of 10,744 wage earners and turned out products valued at \$20,846,000. Included with men's clothing are establishments which manufacture shirts.

Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.—This industry, which is of considerable importance in Missouri, is largely centered in St. Louis. The processes involved in the industry are simple, and many wholesale and retail grocery and drug establishments, not included in the census reports, engage in this form of manufacture; consequently, the statistics do not fully indicate the importance of the industry.

Bread and other bakery products.—This industry is common to all centers of population in the states. In 1909 the bakeries of Missouri gave employment to an average of 4,743 wage earners, and reported products valued at \$18,524,000.

Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.—This class of manufacture represents the work done in the car repair shops of steam-railroad companies, and is practically confined to repairs to the rolling stock and equipment of their own roads. The statistics do not include minor repairs made in roundhouses. This industry gave employment to an average of 8,121 wage earners in 1909, ranking fourth in this respect among the manufacturing industries of the state.

Pipes, tobacco.—This is one of the distinctive industries of the state in that the world's supply of corncol pipes is largely manufactured here. In 1909 there were seven establishments which gave employment to 307 wage earners and reported products valued at \$396,000.

In addition to the industries presented separately, there are 40 industries each of which had a value of products in 1909 in excess of \$300,000. They are included under the head of "All other industries" in the table because in some instances the operations of individual establishments would be disclosed if they were shown separately; in others, because the returns do not properly represent the true condition of the industry, as it is interwoven with one or more other industries; while for others comparable statistics for the different census years can not be presented on account of changes in classification. The most important of these industries are: Babbit metal and solder; bags, other than paper; cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies; cars, street-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies; cement; cordage and twine and jute and linen goods; explosives; furnishing goods, men's; galvanizing; iron and steel, blast furnaces; mineral and soda waters; oil, cottonseed, and cake; petroleum, refining; smelting and refining, lead; smelting and refining, zinc; tobacco manufactures; and window shades and fixtures.

This table also shows the percentages of increase for these leading industries in respect to value of products and value added by manufacture in all cases where comparative statistics can be presented. Many of the industries show widely varying rates of increase for the two periods. The millinery and lace-goods industry showed a greater rate of increase from 1904 to 1909 in value of products than any of the other industries shown in the table, namely, 267.6 per cent, followed by the manufacture of blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations, with 255 per cent, and the manufacture of distilled liquors, with 197.6 per cent. For an industry already so extensive, the boot and shoe industry shows very large gains for both periods in value of products and value added by manufacture. During the five-year period 1904 to 1909, the highest rates of increase in value added by manufacture were those for the millinery and lace-goods industry, 262.9 per cent; the manufacture of blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations, 253.6 per cent; the distillery industry, 253.1 per cent; the photoengraving industry, 115.2 per cent; the manufacturedice industry, 93.8 per cent; and the manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, 89.2 per cent. None of the industries listed separately in the table showed a decrease in value of products or in value added by manufacture for both five-year periods. Seven industries decreased in value of products from 1904 to 1909, while four decreased during the earlier period 1899 to 1904. Eight industries decreased in value added by manufacture from 1904 to 1909, while only three decreased in this respect during the first half of the decade.

Slaughtering and meat packing, the leading industry in the state in value of products, becomes seventh when measured by value added by manufacture. The printing and publishing and malt-liquor industries, which are fourth and fifth, respectively, in value of products, rank first and second, respectively, in value added by manufacture.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—The following table shows for 1909 the distribution of the number of persons engaged in manufactures, the average number of wage earners being distributed by sex and age. It should be borne in mind, however, that the sex and age classification of the average number of wage earners in this and other tables is an estimate obtained by the method described in the Introduction.

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANU- FACTURES.							
,	Total.	Male.	Female.					
All classes	185, 705	150,750	34,955					
Proprietors and officials	14, 820	14, 423	397					
Proprietors and firm members	8, 226 3, 010 3, 584	7,989 2,924 3,510	237 86 74					
Herks	17,892	14,061	3,831					
Wage carners (average number)	152, 993	122,266	30,727					
16 years of age and over	149, 175 3, 818	119,080 2,286	29, 195 1, 532					

The average number of persons engaged in manufactures during 1909 was 185,705, of whom 152,993 were wage earners. Of the remainder, 14,820 were proprietors and officials, and 17,892 were clerks. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II, page 28.

The following table shows for 1909 the percentages of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners, respectively, among the total number of persons employed in manufactures. It covers all industries combined and 20 important industries individually.

Of the total number of persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 8 per cent were proprietors and officials, 9.6 per cent clerks, and 82.4 per cent wage earners. The proportions vary greatly in the different

industries. The percentage of proprietors and officials in the flour-mill and gristmill industry was 30.3, the highest shown in the table. This is due to the fact that there are a large number of small establishments in this industry, many of which are operated by the proprietors or their immediate representatives, or with the assistance of only one or two wage earners. Many small establishments in which much of the labor is performed by proprietors are also reported for the bakery, patent medicine and compound, printing and publishing, lumber and timber, carriage and wagon, and copper, tin, and sheet-iron products industries. The result is that the proportion of persons engaged in these industries falling in the class of proprietors and officials is higher than for other industries or for all industries combined. On the other hand, on account of the large average number of wage carners to an establishment, the proportion of proprietors and officials in the boot and shoe industry was only 1.3 per cent; that in the railroad repair shops, 1.6 per cent; in the men's clothing industry, 1.9 per cent; in the steel works and rolling mills, 1.2 per cent; in the breweries, 2.2 per cent; and in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, 2.3 per cent.

	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.								
INDUSTRY.		Per cent of total.							
INDUSTRY.	Total number.	Proprie- tors and officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners (average number).					
All industries	185,705	8.0	9.6	82.4					
finding	18,665	1.3	5, 5	93.2					
findings	6, 797	16.6	13.6	69.8					
Carriages and wagons and materials Cars and general shop construction and	3,940	11.2	4.0	83,8					
repairs by steam-railroad companies	8,620	1.6	4.2	94.2					
Clothing, men's, including shirts	8,667	1.9	5.8	92, 2					
Clothing, women's	3,122	4.5	7.4	88.1					
Confectionery	2,337	5.1	14.3	80.5					
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	3,228	10.2	8.1	81.7					
Flour-mill and gristmill products	3,602	30.3	8.7	61,0					
Foundry and machine-shop products	9,051	7.8	0.9	82.2					
Furniture and refrigerators	3,977	6.3	7.5	86, 2					
mills	2,370	1.2	5, 2	93,6					
Leather goods	2,308	9.2	12, 2	78.6					
Liquors, malt	6,348	2.2	8.9	88.9					
Lumber and timber products		11.4	3,1	85.5					
Paint and varnish	1,034	9.9	23.9	66.2					
druggists' preparations	1,957	16.5	33.5	50, 1					
Printing and publishing	15,792	13.3	18.4	68.3					
Slaughtering and meat packing Stoves and furnaces, including gas and	5, 529	2,3	13.1	84.5					
oil stoves	2,430	3.7	13.4	82.8					
All other industries	60,108	8.6	10.3	81.1					
LANCE OF THE PARTY]								

The following table shows, for 1909, in percentages, for all industries combined, the distribution of the average number of wage earners by age periods, and for those 16 years of age and over by sex, calculated in the manner described in the Introduction. It also shows, for some of the important industries separately, a similar distribution of wage earners as reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. As a means of judging the importance of the several industries the average number employed for the year in all industries is also given in each case.

		WAGE EA	RNERS.				
		Per cent of total.					
INDUSTRY.	Average number.1	16 year and	Under				
		Male.	Female,	of age.			
All industries	152, 993	78.4	19.1	2.5			
	17,396	60.6	31.8	7.6			
Bread and other bakery products	4,743	68.1	29.0	2.8			
Carriages and wagons and materials Cars and general shop construction and re-	3,302	97.5	2.2	0.4			
pairs by steam-railroad companies	8,121	99. 9	0.1				
Clothing, men's, including shirts	7,004	21.5	76.4	2.1			
Clothing, women's	2 750 1	18.7	79.1	2.2			
Confectionery	1,882	38.6	59.4	2.1			
Confectionery. Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.	2,637	91.8	6.8	1.4			
r lour-inili and gristinili products	2,198	99.3	0.4	0.4			
Foundry and machine-shop products	7,443	98.8		0.8			
Furniture and refrigerators	3,427	95.0	2.4	2.6			
tron and steet, steet works and rolling mills.	2,227	99, 6		0, 4			
Leather goods	1,814	89.7	9.5	0.8			
Liquors, malt Lumber and timber products	5,646	90.5	8,5	1.1			
Lumber and timber products	13,522	97 . G	0.5	1.8			
Paint and varnish	685	92.6	6.4	1.0			
Patent medicines and compounds and drug-			ł				
gists' preparations	980	40.3	57.7	2.0			
Printing and publishing	10,790	71.5	26.0	2.5			
Slaughtering and meat packing Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil	4,674	96.6	3.3	0, 1			
stoves.	2,013	99.1	0.1	0.8			
All other industries	48,749	80.6	16.9	2.5			

¹ For method of estimating the distribution, by sex and age periods, of the average number in all industries combined, see Introduction,

For all industries combined, 78.4 per cent of the average number of wage earners were males 16 years of age and over; 19.1 per cent females 16 years of age and over; and 2.5 per cent children under 16 years of age. In the women's clothing industry nearly fourfifths of the wage earners were women 16 years of age and over; in the men's clothing industry the proportion was more than three-fourths; and in the confectionery industry and the manufacture of patent medicines and compounds nearly three-fifths. The boot and shoe, the bakery, and the printing and publishing industries also show large proportions of adult female wage earners. The highest proportions of men employed are shown for railroad repair shops, steel works and rolling mills, flour mills and gristmills, and stove and furnace establishments. The proportion of children under 16 years of age was larger in the boot and shoe industry than in any of the other industries shown in the table.

In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1909 with that shown at the census of 1904 it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See Introduction.) The following table makes this comparison according to occupational status:

	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.									
CLASS.	19	09	19	Per						
	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.	of in- crease, 1904- 1909.					
Total Proprietors and firm members. Salaried employees Wage earners (average number)	185, 705 8, 226 24, 486 152, 993	100, 0 4, 4 13, 2 82, 4	156,585 6,299 17,119 133,167	100.0 4.0 10.9 85.0	18.6 30.6 43.0 14.9					

Comparable figures are not obtainable for 1899. The table shows the greatest percentage of increase in the salaried employees. While the number of wage earners increased, their proportion of the total number employed was less in 1909 than in 1904.

The following table shows the average number of wage earners, distributed according to age periods, and in the case of those 16 years of age and over according to sex, for 1909, 1904, and 1899. The averages for 1909 are estimated on the basis of the actual number reported for a single representative day. (See Introduction.)

	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.										
CLASS.	19	09	19	04	1899						
	Number,	Per cent distri- bution.	Number.	Per cent distri- bution,	Number.	Per cent distri- bution.					
Total 16 years of age and	152, 993	100.0	133, 167	100.0	107,704	100.0					
over	$149,175 \\ 119,980 \\ 29,195$	97. 5 78. 4 19. 1	128,696 105,927 22,769	96.6 79.5 17.1	103,974 84,084 10,800	96. 5 78. 1 18. 5					
age	3,818	2.5	4,471	3.4	3,730	3.5					

This table indicates that for all industries combined there was a decrease during the 10 years in the proportion of children under 16 years of age. The total number of children employed in 1909 was slightly larger than in 1899, and somewhat less than in 1904. The proportion of adult female wage earners decreased from 18.5 per cent in 1899 to 17.1 per cent in 1904, but increased to 19.1 per cent in 1909, while the actual number of such wage earners employed in manufactures increased throughout the decade. In 1909 males 16 years of age and over formed 78.4 per cent of all wage earners, as compared with 79.5 per cent in 1904 and 78.1 per cent in 1899.

Wage earners employed by months.—The following table gives the number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month during the year 1909 for all industries combined; it also gives the percentage which the number reported for each month is of the greatest number reported for any month. In Table II, page 28, are shown for practically all of the important industries in the state, the largest number and the smallest number of wage earners reported for any month. The figures are for the 15th day, or the nearest representative day, of the month.

·	WAGE EA ALL INDU			WAGE EARNERS, ALL INDUSTRIES.			
MONTH.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.	MONTH.	Number.	Por cent of maximum.		
January February March April May June	148,776	86. 4 88. 7 91. 0 90. 5 90. 5 91. 8	July	150,969 157,351 163,514 161,110 161,540 160,294	92.3 96.2 100.0 98.5 98.8 98.0		

There are no seasonal industries of importance in Missouri which give employment to a large number of persons at certain periods of the year only. On the contrary, all of the more important industries show comparatively little fluctuation in the number of wage earners employed. For all industries combined the number employed in January, the month of least activity, represented a variation of only 13.6 per cent from the number in September, the month of greatest activity. For nine months of the year the variation from the maximum was less than 10 per cent, and for three of these nine months it was 2 per cent or less. Fluctuation in employment in such industries as canning and preserving, manufactured

ice, and the manufacture of millinery and lace goods, was considerable, but the number of wage earners employed was not sufficiently large to influence to any great extent the variation shown for all industries combined.

Prevailing hours of labor.—In the following table wage earners have been classified according to the hours of labor prevailing in the establishments in which they are employed. In making this classification the average number of wage earners employed during the year is used, and the number employed in each establishment is classified as a total according to the hours prevailing in that establishment, even though a few employees work a greater or less number of hours.

	AVERAGE	NUMBER	OF WAGE	EARNERS ING HOU	IN ESTAB	LISHMENT R PER W	s groupe	D ACCORI	ING TO
INDUSTRY.	Total.	48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.	72.	Over 72.
All industries	152,993	23, 276	10,671	36,711	28,934	46, 446	3,350	1,737	1,868
Agricultural implements Automobiles, including bodies and parts. Awnings, tents, and sails. Blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations Boots and shoes, including cut stock and fludings.		6 25 90 11 4	128 3 16 28	43 289 92 40 2, 464	261 27 27 27 21 9,917	24 204 10 5,011			
Boxes, fancy and paper Brass and bronze products Bread and other bakery products Brick and tile. Brooms and brushes.	1,113 207 4,743 2,990 226	52 4 252 17 42	120 7 181 5 12	348 286 1,122 42 70	468 215 26 14	95 2,870 2,814 88	30 66 33	21 62	16
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk. Cauning and preserving. Carriages and wagons and materials. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies	150 952 3,302 8,121 905	12 217 471 1,397	23 182 3	5 23 881 5,237 614	30 417 530	53 651 1,220 280 271	85 8 130 647 2	1	21 15
Chemicals. Clothing, men's, including shirts Clothing, women's. Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding. Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.		2,174 134 2	374 3,024 956 06 101	2,180 1,158 203 21	503 462 174	210 113 40 255 418			
Confectionery. Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified. Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products. Cuttery and tools, not elsewhere specified. Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	1,000	289 114 593 1 27	123 28 128 171 239	432 224 443 85 630	237 465 860 9 150	709 257 613 23 8	2		
Flour-mill and gristmill products. Food preparations Foundry and machine-shop products. Furniture and refrigerators. Gas and electric fixtures and lamps and reflectors.	2,198 471 7,443 3,427 232	110 29 200 488 87	6 3 561 392 45	32 88 4,661 727 71	6 12 664 250	949 236 1,357 1,570 79	368	709 3	9
Gas, illuminating and heating. Glass Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool Lee, manufactured. Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	041	53 13 840	102 7	1 58	6 224 64 14	13 147 1,381	71 1,066	33 363 41	813 509
Jowelry . Leather goods. Leather, tanned, curried, and finished. Lime Liquors, malt	970	4 6 4,755	81 34 4	286 275 57 789	1,043 11 7	455 209 530 78	5 14	15	72 13
Lumber and timber products. Marble and stone work. Mattresses and spring bods. Millinery and lace goods. Paint and varnish	13,522 1,342 345 034 685	1,155 320 35 191 16,	720 26 30 28	1,677. 410. 113. 524 130	223 41 16	9,677 540 181 189 432	67	5	64
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified. Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations. Photographic apparatus and materials Photo-ongraving. Pipes, tobacco.	435 980 248 187 307	37 204 184	348 1	57 258 2 140	284 118 248	52 52			
Pottary, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products	4,674	65 6,457 1 4	974	241 1,883 89 1,960	1,706 856 59	1,126 614 119 2,650	1	i	
Scap Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves Wirework, including wire rope and cable. All other industries.	2,013 710 22,388	2,72 4 2,037	46 502 808	310 512 40 4,375	41 99 232 7,710	155 828 434 5,962		447	885

For nearly three-fourths of the wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Missouri the prevailing hours of labor range from 54 to 60 a week. Twenty-two and two-tenths per cent of the total are employed in establishments where the prevailing hours are less than 54 a week and 4.5 per cent in establishments where they are more than 60 a week.

In only seven of the industries shown separately in the table, chief among which are the men's clothing, malt-liquor, printing and publishing, and patent-medicine industries, do most of the wage earners work less than 54 hours per week. Of the wage earners in breweries, 84.2 per cent, and of those in printing and publishing establishments, 59.8 per cent, work 48 hours or under

per week. Most of the wage earners in the gas, glass, and manufactured-ice industries and nearly one-half of those in the flour mills and gristmills are in plants where the prevailing hours are over 60 per week, while for the majority of the wage earners in 14 of the industries shown separately the prevailing hours are 60 per week.

Location of establishments.—The next table shows the extent to which the manufactures of Missouri are centralized in cities of 10,000 population and over. (See Introduction.) The statistics for 1904 are omitted from this table because there was no Federal census of population for that year, from which to determine the cities that came within the group having over 10,000 inhabitants.

									······································	-
		Aggregate.	CITIES	DISTRICTS OUT						
ITEM.	Year.		Total.		10,000 to 25,000.		25,000 and over.		ULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent of total.	Number or amount.	Per cent of total.	Number or amount.	Per cent of total,	Number or amount.	Per cent of total.
Population	1910	3,293,335	1,150,840	34. 9	70,753	2.1	1,080,087	32. 8	2, 142, 495	65.1
	1900	3,106,665	919,270	29. 6	51,278	1.6	867,992	27. 9	2, 187, 395	70.4
Number of establishments	1909	8,375	4,247	50.7	232	2.8	4,015	47. 9	4, 128	49. 3
	1899	6,853	3,662	53.4	202	2.9	3,460	50. 5	3, 191	46. 6
Average number of wage earners	1909	152,993	116,250	76.0	5,885	3.8	110,365	72.1	36,743	24.0
	1899	107,704	84,165	78.1	3,857	3.6	80,308	74.6	23,539	21.9
Value of products	1909	\$574,111,070	\$427,078,288	74.4	\$16,734,760	2.9	\$410,343,528	71.5	\$147, 032, 782	25.6
	1899	816,304,095	238,424,508	75.4	7,415,910	2.3	231,008,598	73.0	77, 870, 587	24.6
Value added by manufacture	1909	219,699,919	180,678,818	82.2	5,945,511	2.8	174, 733, 307	79. 5	39, 021, 101	17.8
	1899	132,115,065	111,156,471	84.1	3,015,240	2.3	108, 141, 231	81. 9	20, 958, 594	15.9

With but 34.9 per cent of the total population in 1910, the cities having 10,000 inhabitants and over reported 50.7 per cent of the total number of establishments, 76 per cent of the average number of wage earners, and 74.4 per cent of the total value of products in 1909. The figures indicate that on the whole the industries located outside of such cities have gained slightly on those of the cities, in spite of the fact that the proportion of the total population living outside of such cities decreased during the 10 years. The proportion of manufactures reported from the districts outside is due, in part, to the development of the slaughtering and meat-packing industry at South St. Joseph, adjacent to St. Joseph, the establishments of which place reported over 65 per cent of the total value of products of this industry in the state.

The population in 1900 was used as the basis in making the classification for 1899 and that of 1910 for the 1909 grouping. The fluctuations in the population of different cities have affected somewhat the grouping in the table. In 1900 Springfield was

included in the group of cities having from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, but during the following decade its population increased to such an extent that it is now included with those cities having 25,000 inhabitants and over. At the census of 1900 a population of less than 10,000 was reported for Jefferson City, Moberly, and Webb City, so that these cities were included with the districts outside in 1899. Principally as a result of the addition of these three cities to the group, the manufacturing industries of cities having from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants show a slight increase in relative importance as measured by average number of wage earners and value of products in 1909, as compared with 1899. Of the total value of products reported for the state in 1909, 2.9 per cent was reported from the five cities having from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, and 71.5 per cent from the five cities having 25,000 inhabitants and over.

The population, for 1910 and 1900, of the 10 cities which had 10,000 inhabitants or over in 1910 is given in the next statement.

			* ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		
CITY,	1910	1900	CITY.	1910	1900
St. Louis Kansas City St. Joseph Springfield Joplin	77,403 35,201	575,238 163,752 102,970 23,267 26,023	Hannibal Sedalla Jofferson City Webb City Moberly	17,822 11,850 11,817	12,780 15,231 9,664 9,201 8,012

The relative importance in manufacturing industry of each of the 10 cities having a population of 10,000 and over in 1910 is shown in the following table, in which the value of products and average number of wage earners are shown separately for 1909, 1904, and 1899.

CITY.		GE NUMI FE EARN		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.						
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899				
St. Louis Kansas City St. Josoph. Hannibal 1 Jofferson City Springfield. Joplin Sadalfa Moberly. Wobb City	5,390 2,445 1,336 2,131 830 935 999	82,698 11,039 4,663 1,811 202 2,158 680 974 496 138	64, 832 9, 699 5, 005 1, 238 299 1, 710 682 909 656 126	\$328, 495, 313 54, 704, 510 17, 625, 682 6, 105, 129 5, 445, 518 5, 382, 698 4, 135, 625 2, 333, 672 1, 983, 971 777, 070	\$267, 307, 038 35, 573, 049 11, 573, 720 3, 503, 842 3, 926, 632 5, 238, 315 3, 006, 203 1, 691, 72 800, 500 037, 065	\$193, 732, 788 23, 588, 653 11, 361, 039 2, 698, 720 3, 061, 438 3, 433, 800 2, 325, 218 1, 283, 390 791, 978 353, 506				

¹ Figures do not agree with those published in 1904, because it was necessary to revise the totals in order to include data only for those establishments located within the corporate limits of the city.

Every city shows an increase in value of products both from 1904 to 1909 and from 1899 to 1904. The greatest relative gain, made from 1904 to 1909 by any of the 10 cities, 147.8 per cent, is shown for Moberly, due chiefly to the establishment of the boot and shoe industry in the city since 1904.

St. Louis, the largest and most important city in the state, showed an increase in 1909, as compared with 1904, of 22.9 per cent in the value of products, and 5.6 per cent in the average number of wage earners. St. Louis occupied fourth place in value of manufactured products among the cities of the United States in 1909 and in 1904. The manufacturing industries of St. Louis gave employment to 57.1 per cent of the total average number of wage earners employed in manufactures in the state in 1909, 62.1 per cent in 1904, and 60.2 per cent in 1899. The value of products for the city amounted to 57.2 per cent of the total value of manufactured products for the state in 1909, 60.8 per cent in 1904, and 61.2 per cent in 1899. In 1909 St. Louis occupied third place among the cities of the United States in the manufacture of boots and shoes, having advanced from fourth place in 1904 and sixth place in 1899. Over two-thirds of the total value of the products of the state in the boot and shoe industry, which includes the manufacture of cut stock and findings, was reported from this city in 1909. All of the tanneries and the baking-powder establishments of the state and practically all of the soap works were located here, and more than nine-tenths of the total value of the tobacco products and over eighttenths of the value of malt liquors in Missouri were

reported from St. Louis. In 1909 the boot and shoe industry was the leading industry in the city, having displaced tobacco manufactures, which occupied first place in 1904 and 1899. This latter industry ranked second in importance in 1909, displacing the brewery industry, which dropped to fourth place, while slaughtering and meat packing advanced to third place.

The total value of the manufactured products of Kansas City more than doubled during the decade, and shows an increase of 53.8 per cent from 1904 to 1909. The leading industries of the city in 1909 were printing and publishing, bakeries, flour mills and gristmills, and the lumber and timber industry. In 1909 the value of products of the manufacturing establishments of Kansas City formed 9.5 per cent of the total for the state, as compared with 8.1 per cent in 1904. Nine and six-tenths per cent of the total number of wage earners engaged in manufactures in the state were employed in this city in 1909 and 8.3 per cent in 1904.

In St. Joseph, which shows an increase of 52.3 per cent in total value of products from 1904 to 1909, the most important industries were men's clothing, the bakeries, and flour mills and gristmills. The manufacture of boots and shoes was the leading industry in Hannibal, Jefferson City, and Moberly, while the flour-mill and gristmill industry was important in Joplin, Jefferson City, Hannibal, Springfield, and Webb City, being of first importance in the two last-named cities. The smelting of lead was the chief industry of Joplin, and in Sedalia the manufacture of men's clothing and the steam-railroad repair shops.

Character of ownership.—The next table has for its purpose the presentation of conditions in respect to the character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises. For all industries combined, comparative figures are given covering the censuses of 1909 and 1904. Comparative data for 1899 are not available. Figures for 1909 only are presented for several important industries individually. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual concerns it is necessary to omit several important industries from this table and the one following.

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. For all industries combined, 29.2 per cent of the total number of establishments were under corporate ownership in 1909, as against 70.8 per cent under all other forms. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 28.6 per cent and 71.4 per cent, respectively. In respect to value of products, however, the establishments operated by corporations in 1909 reported 88.6 per cent of the total value, as against 11.4 per cent for those under all other forms of ownership, while in 1904 the corresponding figures were 86.3 per cent and 13.7 per cent, respectively. There was a decrease from 1904 to 1909 in the proportion of establishments

operated by firms, this being 18.2 per cent of the total number of establishments in 1909, as compared with 19.5 per cent in 1904. Although 51.8 per cent of the total number of establishments were operated by indi-

viduals in 1909, such establishments reported only 6.6 per cent of the total value of products and employed but 9 per cent of the total average number of wage earners for the state.

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INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufae- ture.	INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments,	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufae- ture.
ALL INDUSTRIES: 1909. 1904. Individual:	8, 375 6, 404	152, 993 133, 167	\$574, 111, 070 439, 548, 957	\$219, 699, 919 187, 290, 540	Flour-mill and gristmill products, 1999. Individual Firm.	680 309	2, 198 414	\$44,508,106 5,157,588	\$5, 682, 478 910, 818 1, 135, 062
1909 1904 Firm:	4, 335 3, 316	13, 755 13, 776	38, 121,568 33, 642,863	19, 340, 145 17, 114, 127	Corporation	212 159	1,384	5,157,588 6,837,764 32,512,754	3, 636, 598
1909 1904 Corneration:	1,526 1,261	8, 534 9, 319	20, 327, 324 25, 535, 217	10,362,165 11,179,777	Per cent of total	100.0 45.4 31.2 23.4	100.0 18.8 18.2 63.0	100.0 11.6 15.4 73.0	100.0 16.0 20.0 64.0
1909 1904 Other:	2,447 1,847	130, 514 109, 821	508, 761, 173 379, 405, 293	189, 480, 214 158, 470, 510	Foundry and machine-shop products, 1909				\$10, 819, 432
1909	67 40	190 251	901,005 965,584	517,395 526,126	Individual Firm. Corporation	329 110 38 181	7,443 494 464 6,485	\$19,975,149 1,292,878 931,324 17,750,947	707,458 588,011 9,463,963
1909 1904 Individual:	100.0	100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	Per cent of total. Individual Firm.	100.0 33.4 11.6	100.0 6.6 6.2	100.0 6.5 4.7	100.0 7.1 5.4
1909 1904 Firm:	51.8 51.3	9.0 10.3	6. 6 7. 7	8.8 9.1	Corporation	55.0	87.1	88.9	87.5
1909 1904 Corporation: 1909	18.2 19.5 29.2	5.6 7.0 85.3	4.6 5.8 88.6	4.7 6.0 86.2	Individual Firm Corporation	99 31 0 50	3, 427 294 154	\$7,380,091 610,278 297,691 6,472,122	\$4,053,522 846,541 161,705 3,545,276
1904 Other: 1909	28.6	82.5	86.3	84.6	Per cent of total	100.0	2,979 100.0	100.0	100.0
1904	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	Individual Firm Corporation	31.8 9.1 59.6	8.6 4.5 86.9	8.3 4.0 87.7	8.5 4.0 87.5
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings, 1909. Individual Firm Corporation	59 5 3 51	17,896 34 271 17,091	\$48, 751, 235 75, 418 646, 912 48, 028, 905	\$14, 211, 534 47, 749 184, 273 13, 979, 512	Liquors, malt, 1909 Individual ¹ Corporation	31 6 25	5, 646 22 5, 624	\$27, 446, 504 112, 707 27, 333, 797	\$19, 878, 748 80, 244 19, 798, 504
Per cent of total	8.5 5.1	100.0° 0.2° 1.6°	100.0 0.2 1.3	100.0 0.3 1.3	Per cent of total	100.0 19.4 80.6	100.0 0.4 99.6	100.0 0.4 90.6	100.0 0.4 09.6
Corporation Bread and other bakery products, 1909. Individual Firm. Corporation.	87	98.2 4,743 1,193 168 3,382	\$18,523,826 \$18,523,826 5,159,331 601,773 12,702,722	\$7, 694, 492 2, 316, 254 294, 510 5, 083, 728	Lumber and timber prod- ucts, 1909. Individual Firm Corporation Per cent of total	1,098 633 286 179	13, 522 3, 268 1, 896 8, 358	\$23, 260, 926 4, 094, 764 2, 247, 280 16, 918, 882	\$12,647,273 2,649,595 1,508,464 8,489,214
Per cent of total	100.0 86.0	100.0 25.2 3.5 71.3	100.0 27.9 3.6 68.6	100.0 30.1 3.8 66.1	Individual Firm Corporation	57.7 26.0 16.3	24.2 14.0 61.8	17. 0 17. 0 9. 7 72. 7	20.0 11.9 67.1
Carriages and wagons and materials, 1908. Individual Firm Corporation	243 109 70	3,302 417 368 2,517	\$8, 468, 856 721, 434 767, 542 6, 979, 880	\$3, 609, 026 448, 509 428, 970 2, 731, 547	Printing and publishing, 1909. Individual. Firm. Corporation Other	1,322 772 208 303 39	10,790 2,154 740 7,800 87	\$29, 651, 153 5,794, 603 1,337, 608 22,013, 459 505, 483	\$21, 024, 401 4, 181, 760 1, 001, 995 15, 408, 367 432, 289
Per cent of total	1 28.8	· 100.0 12.6 11.1 76.2	100.0 8.5 9.1 82,4	100.0 12.4 11.9 75.7	Per cent of total	100.0 58.4 15.7 22.9 3.0	100.0 20.0 6.8 72,4 0.8	100. 0 19. 5 4. 5 74. 2 1. 7	100.0 10.9 4.8 73.3 2.1
Clothing, men's, including shirts, 1909	84 21 13 50	7,994 276 135 7,583	\$15, 407, 193 406, 541 405, 000 14, 595, 652	\$6, 335, 883 216, 769 212, 961 5, 906, 153	Slaughtaring and meat pack- ing, 1909 Individual Firm. Corporation	45 15 8 22	4, 674 35 35 4, 604	\$79, 581, 294 548, 208 811, 011 78, 222, 015	\$7,383,030 87,877 110,365 7,184,788
Per cent of total	100.0 25.0 15.5 59.5	100.0 3.4 1.7 94.9	100.0 2.6 2.6 94.7	100.0 3.4 3.4 93.2	Per cent of total Individual Firm Corporation	100.0 33.3 17.8 48.9	100.0 0.7 0.7 98.5	100. 0 0. 7 1. 0 98. 3	100.0 1.2 1.5 97.3

1 Includes the groups "Firm" and "Other," to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Size of establishment.—The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization. In order to throw

some light upon it the following table groups the establishments according to the value of their products. The table also shows the average size of establishments for all industries combined and for

important industries separately as measured by number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture.

The totals for all industries are shown for the last two censuses, while for certain important industries figures are given for 1909 only.

INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture,	INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.
ALL INDUSTRIES: 1909 1004 Less than \$5,000: 1900 1904	3,649	152, 993 133, 167 5, 107 3, 542	\$574, 111, 070 439, 548, 957 8, 272, 202 6, 055, 336	\$219, 699, 919 187, 290, 540 5, 293, 990 4, 077, 458	Flour-mill and gristmill products, 1909. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000.	680 138 261 221 62	2, 198 60 287 624 776	\$44, 508, 106 364, 738 2, 801, 137 9, 718, 475 19, 019, 790	\$5, 682, 478 79, 242 574, 739 1, 691, 347 2, 304, 640
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000:	2.505	10,999 10,060	25,001,039 20,344,306	14,249,506 11,879,553	\$1,000,000 and over	100.0	451 100.0 2.7	12,603,900 100.0 0.8	1,032,510 100.0 1.4
1904. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000: 1909. 1904. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:		23,948 23,756	65,057,234 50,375,635	32,157,387 29,100,054	Tess than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.	9.1	13.1 28.4 35.3	$\begin{array}{c} 0.3 \\ 21.8 \\ 42.7 \end{array}$	10. 1 29. 8 40. 6
1909. 1904. \$1,000,000 and over: 1909. 1904.	585	64,791 60,886 48,148	204,184,575 167,436,866	84,650,027 70,028,084 83,342,049	\$1,000,000 and over Average per establishment Foundry and machine-shop	1.2	20.5	28.3 \$65,453	18. 2 \$8, 357
Per cent of total:		34,023	271,595,930 189,336,754	66, 205, 391	products, 1909	329 86 86	7, 443 121 407	\$19,975,149 215,198 948,320	\$10, 819, 432 151, 958 624, 568
1909	100.0 100.0	100. 0 100. 0	100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 2	107 ,50	1,680 5,226	948, 320 4, 077, 756 14, 133, 875	2,542,307 7,500,599
Loss than \$5,000: 1909. 1904. \$5,000 and loss than \$20,000: 1900.	43. 6 30. 0 29. 9	3.3 2.7	1. 4 1. 4	2. 4 2. 2 6. 5	Per cent of total	100.0 26.1 26.1 32.5	100.0 1.6 5.5 22.7	1.1 4.7 23.4	1.4 5.8 23.5
1904 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000: 1909	30.7	7. 2 7. 6 15. 7	4. 6 11. 3	6.3 14.6	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 2 Average per establishment	15.2	70. 2 23	70.8 \$60,715	69. 3 \$32, 886
1904 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000: 1900	20. 2 8. 2	17.8 42.3	12. 8 35. 6	15. 5 38. 5	Furniture and refrigerators, 1909. Less than \$5,000	99 13 21	3,427 0 115	\$7,380,091 27,404 210,717	\$4,053,522 18,079
1904. \$1,000,000 and over: 1909.	1	45.7 31.5 26.2	38.1 47.3 43.1	40. 6 37. 9 35. 3	Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.	45 20	1, 184 2, 110	2,556,453 4,576,427	132, 048 1, 421, 988 2, 480, 507
1904. Average per establishment: 1909. 1904.		18 21	\$68,551 68,000	\$26,233 28,974	Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	100.0 13.1 21.2 45.5	100.0 0.3 3.4 34.5	100.0 0.4 3.0 34.6	100. 0 0. 4 3. 3 35. 1
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings, 1909.	. 59	17,396	\$48,751,235	\$14, 211, 534	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 Average per establishment	20.2	61.8	\$74,546	61.2 \$40,945
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \ \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 . \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 . \$1,000,000 and over .	7 4 32 16	42 69 6,435 10,850	85,288 157,600 17,520,727 30,987,620	48,468 65,062 5,662,868 8,435,136	Liquors, malt, 1909	31 0 12 8	5,646 17 112 417	\$27, 446, 504 54, 607 549, 454 3, 048, 848	\$19, 878, 748 40, 788 393, 943 2, 341, 633
Per cent of total. \$5,000 and less than \$20,0001 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. \$1,000,000 and over. Average per establishment.	100.0 11.9 6.8 54.2 27.1	100. 0 0. 2 0. 4 37. 0 62. 4 205	100.0 0.2 0.3 35.0 63.6 \$826,202	100. 0 0. 3 0. 5 30. 8 59. 4 \$240, 873	Per cont of total	100.0 19.4 38.7 25.8	5,100 100.0 0.3 2.0 7.4 90.3	23, 793, 505 100. 0 0, 2 2. 0 11. 1 86. 7	17, 102, 384 100. 0 0. 2 2. 0 11. 8 86. 0
Bread and other bakery products, 1999 Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. \$1,000,000 and over.	. 954 473 408 58 11	312 851 607 887	\$18, 523, 826 1,345,051 3,406,054 2,425,794 3,440,970 7,845,357	\$7,694,492 617,347 1,584,225 1,024,146 1,462,361 3,000,413	\$1,000,000 and over. A verage per establishment. Lumber and timber products, 1909 Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 2.	1,098	13, 522 1, 448 2, 335 4, 301 5, 348	\$885,371 \$23,260,926 1,200,823 2,728,425 7,037,774 12,293,904	\$12, 647, 273 889, 695 1, 801, 100 4, 173, 050 5, 783, 428
Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$1,000,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. Average per establishment.	49.6 42.8 6.1 1.1 0.4	100.0 6.6 17.9 12.8 18.7 44.0	100.0 7.3 18.7 13.1 18.6 42.3 \$19,417	100. 0 8. 0 20. 0 13. 3 19. 0 39. 1 \$8,066	Por cent of total. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. Average per establishment.	100.0	100.0 10.7 17.3 32.5 39.5	100.0 5.2 11.7 30.3 52.9 \$21,185	100.0 7.0 14.2 33.0 45.7 \$11,518
Carriages and wagons and materials, 1909 Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$1,000,000 2 Representation of the control of th	243 100 87 38 18	3,302 147 500 759 1,896	\$8, 468, 856 273, 785 846, 331 1, 511, 179 5, 837, 561	\$3,609,026 168,166 543,392 765,552 2,131,916	Printing and publishing, 1909 Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 and over.	782 362 125 48	10,790 1,112 1,737 2,074 4,185 1,682	8,224,950	\$21,024,401 1,455,657 2,749,492 3,792,000 7,649,293 5,377,959
Per cent of total Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 ² . Average per establishment.		100.0 4.5 15.1 23.0 57.4 14	3.2 10.0 17.8 68.9 \$34,851	4.7 15.1 21.2 59.1 \$14,852	Per cont of total. Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. \$1,000,000 and over Average per establishment.	59. 2 27. 4 9. 5		100. 0 6. 1 11. 9 17. 5 36. 8 27. 7 \$22, 429	100.0 6.9 13.1 18.0 36.4 25.6 \$15,903
Clothing, men's, including shirts, 1909 Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$1,000,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 and over	. 4	26 214 1,016 3,953 2,785	\$15, 407, 193 15, 811 203, 360 1, 714, 392 7, 555, 797 5, 917, 833	\$6,335,883 13,086 120,100 763,843 3,125,792 2,313,002	Average per establishment. Slaughtering and meat packing, 1909. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \cdot \$20,000 and less than \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 and less than \$1,000,000	45 11 14 12	4,674 14 52 274	\$79, 581, 294 113, 272 750, 029 4, 284, 842	\$7, 383, 930 23, 910 110, 578 516, 027 6, 732, 518
Per cent of total Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. \$1,000,000 and over. Average per establishment	10.7 21.4 35.7 27.4	0.3 2.7 12.7 49.4	11.1 49.0	100. 0 0. 2 1. 9 12. 1 49. 3 36. 5 \$75, 427	Per cent of total	100.0 24.4 31.1 26.7	100.0 0.3 1.1 5.9	100.0 0.1 0.9 5.4 93.5	100.0 0.3 1.4 7.0
	1	1			L'andread and a second a second and a second a second and				

¹ Includes the group "Less than \$5,000."

¹ Includes the g up "\$1,000,000 and over."

This table shows that, of the total of 8,375 establishments reported in 1909 only 94, or 1.1 per cent, had a value of products exceeding \$1,000,000 each. The establishments in this group, however, employed an average of 48,148 wage earners, or 31.5 per cent of the total number in all establishments, and reported 47.3 per cent of the total value of products and 37.9 per cent of the total value added by manufacture. In 1904, of a total of 6,464 establishments, 68, or 1.1 per cent, reported products valued at more than \$1,000,000. These establishments employed an average of 34,923 wage earners, or 26.2 per cent of the total, reported 43.1 per cent of the total value of products, and 35.3 per cent of the total value added by manufacture. The value of products of the establishments of this class averaged \$2,889,318 in 1909 and \$2,784,364 in 1904.

The largest value added by manufacture, for both years, is shown for that class of establishments having products of \$100,000 but less than \$1,000,000 in value. This class also employed a larger number of wage earners than any other class and was second in value of products in both years. In 1909 the three classes of smaller establishments combined, while constituting 90.7 per cent of the total number, contributed but 17.1 per cent of the total value of products, and added only 23.5 per cent of the value accruing from processes of manufacture. For all classes of establishments combined the average number of wage earners per establishment was 18, a decrease of 3 since 1904; the average value of products, \$68,551, a slight increase since the previous census; and the average value added by manufacture, \$26,233, a decrease of \$2,741 during the five-year period. Of the industries shown separately in the table, the boot and shoe, malt-liquor, and slaughtering and meat-packing industries were conducted principally in large establishments, while in general the others were conducted in small establishments.

In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the number of wage earners employed. The next table shows for 1909 such a classification for all industries combined and for twenty important industries individually, and gives not only the number of establishments falling into each group but also the average number of wage earners employed.

Of the 8,375 establishments reported for all industries, 13.4 per cent employed no wage earners; 56.5 per cent, from 1 to 5 wage earners; 17.3 per cent, 6 to 20; 6.3 per cent, 21 to 50; and only 6.4 per cent 51 or over. The most numerous single group consists of the 4,736 establishments employing from 1 to 5 wage earners and the next of the 1,447 employing from 6 to 20 wage earners. There were 1,123 establishments employing no wage earners. Of a total of 115 establishments employing over 250 wage earners, 13 employed over 1,000 wage earners. Only 3.6 per cent of the establishments employed more than 100 wage earners each.

Of the total number of wage earners, 60.8 per cent were reported by establishments employing more than 100, and 17.2 per cent by those employing fewer than 21. The single group having the largest number of wage earners was the group comprising the establishments employing from 101 to 250, and the group next in importance was made up of the establishments employing from 251 to 500. These groups employed, respectively, 29,048 and 26,584 wage earners, or 19 per cent and 17.4 per cent of the total.

Each of the steel works and rolling mills employed over 250 wage earners. Only 3.1 per cent of all wage earners in the boot and shoe industry were employed in establishments employing less than 100 wage earners. The corresponding figure for car repair shops was 5 per cent, for breweries 9.7 per cent, for the slaughtering and meat-packing industry 10 per cent, and for the stove and furnace industry 16.6 per cent. In the flour and grist mills 86.2 per cent of all wage earners worked in establishments employing less than 50 wage earners.

		ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING-									
INDUSTRY.	Total,	No wage earners.	1 to 5 wage earners.	6 to 20 wage earners,	21 to 50 wago carners.	51 to 100 wage carners.	101 to 250 wage earners.	251 to 500 wage earners.	501 to 1,000 wage earners.	Over 1,000 wage earners.	
			interstation of the second	NUMBI	er of Est	ABLISHMI	ents.				
All industries Boots and sloes, including cut stock and findings Bread and other bakery products Carriages and wagons and materials Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad com-	8,875 59 954 243	1,198 3 217 22	4,786 4 679 130	1,447 5 37 61	529 1 10 16	235 5 3 9	190 14 4 4	78 19 3	24 6 1 1	1:	
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies. Nothing, men's, including shirts. Nothing, women's Confectionery. Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Frumiture and refrigerators Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills Leather goods.	35 84 68 61 207 680	3 2 4 0 131	1 15 6 28 131 468	7 15 20 11 41 65	14	3 8 7 4 5	12 12 6 8 7	6 6 1	1 2		
Flour-mil and gristmil products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Furniture and refrigerators. Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.	329 90 4	19 5	137 21	101 26 20	32 20	20 12	17 5 6	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$	2		
Leather goods. Liquors, malt. Lunnber and timber products. Paint and varnish Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations. Printing and publishing Slaughtering and meat packing. Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves. All other industries.	106 31 1,098 32 185 1,322	8 1 35 1 51 282	50 5 600 18 103 778	13 258 13 19 172	83 2 6	35 1 6 24	14 1 12	1 7 1	3		
Printing and publishing Slaughtering and meat packing Stoves and furnaces, including gas and offstoves All other industries	45 20 2,713	825	17 4 1,471	10 3 541	5 4	78 78	1 4 62	2 3 18	<u>2</u> 5		
	ritzinan ettaa päänigättiin.	Vigania and an	Α	VERAGE I	NUMBER (DE WAGE	EARNERS.				
All industries. Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings. Bread and other bakery products. Carriages and wagons and materials Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad com-	152,998 17,396 4,743 3,302		10,884 13 1,191 834	15, 958 74 400 643	302	16,845 437 194 629	29,048 2,600 569 603	26, 584 6, 419 1, 232	16, 961 4, 380 855 538	20, 294 3, 450	
panies. Clothing, men's, including shirts. Clothing, women's. Confectionery.	1,882		5 48 23 73 341	89 171 437 101 423	561 178	234 557 553 328 331	1,540 1,968 896 1,202 1,110	2,342 2,234 280	1,317		
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products Flour-mill and gristmill products Foundry and machine-shop products Furniture and refrigerators Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills Leather goods	2, 037 2, 198 7, 443 3, 427 2, 227		858 344 53	695	342 977 967	202 1,464 859	2,589 800 886	896 346 715	1,512		
Liquors, malt Lumber and timber products	13,522		1,004 1,004 25 210 1,844	2,819 147 167	2,614 64 106	301 2,465 64 407 1,681	1,977 127	2,043 2,043 258 1,525	2, 188 714	2, 42	
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations Printing and publishing Slaughtering and meat packing Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves. All other industries	4, 074 2, 013 48, 740		3, 182	126 41	176 150	125	1,714 134 760 9,406	5,891	1, 416 3, 502	1,66 8,45	
	Marie Law and dispressing the 1997 First St.	er miggegypper mengemen hinte som at ter opr	PER CEN	T OF AVI	eragis nu	MBER OF	WAGE EA	RNERS.		والمستعدد والمستعد والمستعدد والمستع	
All industries Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings. Bread and other bakery products. Carriages and wagons and materials Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad com-	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0		25.1	0.4 8.4	0.1 6.4	2.5 4.1	12.0	17.4 36.9 26.0	11.1 25.2 18.0 16.3	18. 19.	
panies Clothing, men's, including shirts Clothing, women's	100.0 100.0		0.6 0.8 3.9	2.1 15.9 5.4	8.6 20.4 9.5	7.0 20.1 17.4 12.6	24.6 32.6 63.9 42.1	10.2		12,	
Confectionery Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Furniture and refrigerators. Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills. Leather goods.	100.0		39.0 4.6 1.5	31.6 15.8 10.0	15.6 13.1 28.2	9. 2 19. 7 25. 1	4.6 34.8 25.1	12.0 10.1 32.1	67. 0		
Liquors, malt. Lumber and timber products. Paint and varnish. Patent medicines and compounds and designed propositions	100.0 100.0 100.0		0.3 11.9 3.6 21.4	2. 4 20. 8 21. 5	1.7 19.8 9.3 20.0	5.3 18.2 9.3 41.5	14.6 18.6	14.1	38.8		
Printing and publishing Slaughtering and meat packing Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves All other industries.	100.0 100.0 100.0		0.8	2.7	3.8	2.7	2.9 37.8 19.3	21.3	30.3		

Expenses.—As stated in the Introduction, the census does not purport to furnish figures that can be used for determining the cost of manufacture and profits. Facts of interest can, however, be brought out concerning the relative importance of the different classes of expenses which make up the total.

The next table shows for 1909, in percentages, the distribution of expenses among the classes indicated for all industries combined and for certain important industries separately. The figures on which the percentages are based appear in Table II.

This table shows that, for all industries combined, 67.9 per cent of the total expenses was incurred for materials, 21.1 per cent for services—that is, salaries and wages—and 11.1 per cent for other purposes. As would be expected, these proportions vary greatly in the different industries.

For the flour-mill and gristmill and slaughtering and

meat-packing industries the cost of materials constituted over 90 per cent of the total expenses, due to the fact that the manufacturing operations in these industries are comparatively simple and do not add greatly to the value of the materials treated. On the other hand, in the malt-liquor and printing and publishing industries the cost of materials was less than 35 per cent of the total expenses. In the latter industry the cost for services was high, while in the former the largest item was miscellaneous expenses, which included internal-revenue taxes and cost of advertising. The manufacture of patent medicines and compounds also reported large miscellaneous expenses, the greater part of which was for advertising.

,	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENSES REPORTED.					
INDUSTRY.	Sala- ries,	Wages.	Ma- terials.	Miscel- laneous ex- penses.		
All industries. Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings. Bread and other bakery products. Carriages and wagons and materials. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-rallroad companies. Clothing, men's, including shirts. Clothing, women's. Confectionery. Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Froundry and machine-shop products. Fruniture and refrigerators. Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills. Leather goods. Liquors, malt. Lumber and timber products. Paint and varnish. Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations. Printing and publishing. Slaughtering and meat packing. Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves. All other industries.	5.4 6.7 8.6 1.5 9.1 7.8 5.8 5.7 8.1 16.9 11.1	15. 5 17. 5 15. 4 23. 3 51. 9 21. 6 22. 6 12. 9 21. 1 2. 5 27. 7 20. 3 26. 2 21. 7 17. 7 30. 1 5. 0 26. 3 3. 4 25. 0 26. 0 26. 0 27. 7	67. 9 74. 2 63. 6 42. 1 65. 5 63. 1 65. 3 52. 1 50. 9 56. 8 33. 8 54. 3 75. 7 43. 0 92. 2 50. 0 65. 8	7.1 1.2 7.5 7.7 12.3 7.0 2.4 10.6 10.7 12.8 9.7		

Engines and power.—The next table shows, for all industries combined, the number of engines or other motors, according to their character, employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by purchased current), and their total horse-power at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899. It also shows separately the number and horsepower of electric motors, including those operated by current generated in the manufacturing establishments.

The table indicates that the increase in owned primary power was mostly in that generated by steam engines, although the percentage which such power constituted of the total horsepower decreased from 91.6 in 1899 to 89.2 in 1904 and to 82.4 in 1909. Power generated by water wheels shows a slight decrease from 1904 to 1909, while the forms of owned power included under the head of "Other" have practically The table shows a decided tendency disappeared. toward the more general use of gas engines, the number of such engines reported having increased from 432 in 1899 to 658 in 1904 and 1,200 in 1909. The figures also show that the practice of renting electric power is increasing, 12.9 per cent of the total power being of this character in 1909, as compared with 5.6 per cent in 1904 and 3 per cent in 1899. The use of electric motors for the purpose of applying

the power generated within the establishments is also shown to be rapidly increasing, the horsepower of such motors having increased from 7,101 in 1899 to 23,706 in 1904 and 62,885 in 1909.

Constitution and the second record record records and the second rec									
POWER.	OF E	UMBER NGINES OTORS.	OR	1101	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF HORSEPOWER.				
	1909	1904	18991	1909	1904	1899 1	1909	1904	1899
Primary power, total	11, 545	4, 083	4, 151	340. 467	247, 861	189, 117	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	5,140	4,083	4, 151	295, 391	232,566	180, 194	86.8	93.8	95.3
SteamGasWater wheelsWater motorsOther	3,802 1,200 121 17	658	3,575 432 144 (²)	280,489 11,159 3,532 206 5	4,960 3,581	173, 271 3, 279 3, 113 (*) 531	82.4 3.3 1.0 0.1 (a)	89, 2 2, 0 1, 4 0, 1 1, 1	91.6 1.7 1.6 (*) 0.3
Rented	6, 405	(²)	(3)	45,076	15,295	8, 923	13.2	6.2	4.7
Electric Other	6,405	(2)	(2)	44,056 1,020		5,624 3,200	12.9 0.3		
Electricmotors	11,534	2,382	597	106,941	37,671	12,725	100.0	100.0	100.0
Run by current generated by establishment. Run by rented power	5,129 6,405		597	62,885 44,056	1	·	58.8 41.2		

¹ Includes the neighborhood industries and hand trades, omitted in 1904 and 1909.

Not reported.
Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Fuel.—Closely related to the question of kind of power employed is that of the fuel consumed in generating this power or otherwise used as material in the manufacturing processes. The table following shows the quantity of each kind of fuel used in 1909, for all industries combined and for certain selected industries.

INDUSTRY.	Anthra- cite coal (tons).	nous	Coke (tons).	Wood (cords)	Oll, includ- ing gaso- liuo (bar- rels).	Gas (1,000 feet).
All industries 1	19,631	2,918,358	167, 965	196, 636	1, 032, 443	2, 766, 006
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings	184	50, 555	2		44	8,989
Bread and other bakery prod- uets Brick and tile	2,794			14,038	35,898 38	
Carriages and wagons and ma-	87	287,021	2, 104	30,877		
terials	172	14,056	165	1,105	467	3,442
steam-railroad companies Clothing, men's, including	1,454	155, 228	1,580	102	34,797	
shirts	9			2		
Clothing, women's	32	1,329 12,842			12	
Confectionery Copper, tiu, and sheet-iron		,				
products Flour-mill and gristmill prod-	77	5,921	538	90	295	12,155
ucts. Foundry and machine-shop	326	137,614	08	41, 428	27, 191	21,000
Foundry and machine-shop products	2,795	57,053	25, 471	1,021	15,313	412,027
Furniture and refrigerators	97	16,111	971	41.0	319	14,514
Gas, illuminating and heating			3,508		283,744	
Glass.		169,028				280,374
Ice, manufactured Iron and steel, steel works and		224, 495		1,401	00,070	2(30)104
rolling mills	. 8	77,885	3,153		143,482	
Leather goods	. 90		1 8			
Lime.		32,980	3		453 84,273	
Liquors, malt Lumber and timber products.	188			633		
Paint and varnish			310			
Patent medicines and com-		,	1	1		1
pounds and druggists' prep-						
arations	243	5,088	5 47	20	1 3	8,415
clay products		284,316	3 30	307	6,091	1 500
Printing and publishing.	2,10	28,07				2 70,006
Slaughtering and meat packing	[2,53	187,072	2			
Stoves and furnaces, including		10,000		, ,		7,332
gas and oil stoves	2,93		$\begin{bmatrix} 3,658 \\ 5 114,526 \end{bmatrix}$			
**** OVIICI IIIUUSVIICS * * * * * * * * *	4.00	or 000.116	11111020			

¹ In addition there were 23.980 tons of other varieties of fuel reported.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

(With statistics for laundries and custom sawmills and gristmills.)

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantity and cost of materials and the quantity and value of products and other information, for securing which no provision is made on the general schedule. Certain data of this character for seven important industries in Missouri are here presented.

Slaughtering and meat packing.—The following table shows the quantities and cost of the principal materials used, together with the quantities and values of the principal products, at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899:

		1	Management of the second of th
MATERIAL OR PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Materials used, total cost Beeves slaughtered:	\$72, 198, 204	\$54, 098, 762	\$39, 181, 590
Number Cost Culves slaughtered: Number	530, 356 \$24, 332, 919	573,887 \$22,047,756	346, 827 \$14, 968, 243
Number	81,551 \$821,829	52,044 \$389,123	22,825 \$163,931
Sneep slaughtered: Number. Cost. Hogs slaughtered:	546, 640 \$2, 659, 215	504, 784 \$2, 224, 718	252, 015 \$1, 031, 346
Hogs slaughtered: Number Cost	2,471,658 \$36,911,941	2, 126, 932 \$23, 253, 132	1,857,953 \$19,075,986
All other animals slaughtered	\$2,624 \$363,710	\$3,500 \$316,168	\$11,725 \$159,909
All other materials	\$7,106,026	\$5,804,305	\$3,770,369
Products, total value	\$79, 581, 294	\$60, 110, 427	\$43, 162, 335
Pounds	273,808,501 \$20,038,884	315, 605, 100 \$10, 171, 944	165, 944, 314 \$11, 993, 514
Value	1,008,474 \$108,055	904, 663 \$55, 576	17, 978, 683 \$1, 076, 431
Veal, fresh: Pounds Value. Mutton, fresh:	8,831,460 \$767,841	5, 421, 809 \$386, 860	1, 728, 989 \$178, 941
PoundsValue	21,896,982 \$2,209,306	23, 555, 759 \$1, 834, 520	10, 238, 198 \$782, 605
Pork, fresh: Pounds Value. Pork, salted or cured:	138,974,435 \$13,402,080	118, 797, 174 \$8, 444, 749	100, 701, 224 \$6, 848, 627
Pork, salted or cured: Pounds. Value.	222, 224, 021 \$24, 769, 411	195, 757, 762	179, 503, 067
Sausage, fresh or cured	\$1,632,370	\$15,512,360 \$1,383,767	\$11,667,022 \$729,839
All other fresh meat; PoundsValue.	10,867,868 \$1,450,509	2, 630, 218 \$120, 690	(1)
Lard: Pounds Value	40 DOR 100	33, 215, 200 \$2, 313, 586	52, 305, 406 \$2, 947, 453
Value. Tallow, oleo stock, and stearin: Pounds Value. Fertilizers and fertilizer materials:	14, 122, 291 \$1, 156, 139	(1) (1)	(1) (1)
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials: Tons	19,482		18,695
Value Hides: Number	\$564,335	\$617,080	\$347,309
PoundsValue	567, 275 32, 406, 006 \$4, 427, 484	612,670 37,971,556 \$3,349,715	369, 652 19, 907, 122 \$2, 166, 640
Pelts: Number. Value.	1	580, 261 \$547, 801	(1)
All other products		\$6,371,761	\$4, 424, 854

1 Figures not available.

The table shows that during the five years from 1899 to 1904 there were decided increases in the production of beef and pork; during the later five-year period the percentage of increase for pork products did not vary greatly from that for the earlier five-year period, but beef products decreased. During this later period the production of mutton, pelts, hides, and fertilizers decreased, while that of yeal and lard increased,

the last mentioned practically regaining what it had lost in the earlier period. The number of calves and of hogs slaughtered have steadily increased throughout the decade, but the numbers of beeves and of sheep slaughtered have decreased slightly during the last five years. The cost of materials and the value of products show decided increases for each of the five-year periods.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—For this industry, which is third in importance in the state when measured by value of products, the following table shows the quantities and values of the different kinds of products reported in 1909, 1904, and 1899:

PRODUCT.	1909	1900 1904	
Total valueWhent flour:	\$44,508,106	\$38, 026, 142	\$23, 831, 805
White-	5, 661, 379	6, 171, 011	5.022.043
Barrols Value Graham	\$20,905,104	\$28, 402, 002	5,022,943 \$17,029,182
BarrelsValue.	10,890 \$58,024	4,530 \$20,063	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Corn meal and corn flour;			
BarrelsValue	1,020,738 \$3,129,604	935, 318 \$2, 343, 395	1,296,866 \$2,265,592
Ryo flour: Barrols	762	1,843	7,016
Value Buckwheat flour: Pounds		\$8,477	\$20,147
Value	69, 440 \$2, 310	259,760 \$9,113	977,378 \$24,562
Barley meal:		208,000	2,500
Value Hominy and grits:		\$1,920	\$58
1'ounds Value	26, 726, 254 \$413, 234	58, 814, 607 \$013, 053	49,638,750 \$364,260
Feed: Tons	186,202	93, 568	145, 562
Value	\$4,651,080	\$1,776,429	\$2,106,518
TonsValue	239,205 \$5,059,079	274, 309 \$4, 751, 581	172,778 \$1,819,280
All other products	\$1,104,452	\$8,810	\$202,206

1 Not reported separately.

In general, this table shows decreases in the quantities and increases in the values reported for the various products from 1904 to 1909. The most important product, white flour, decreased 509,632 barrels, but increased \$1,502,412 in value during this five-year period. Graham flour, corn meal and corn flour, and feed show increased production, while rye flour, buckwheat flour, hominy and grits, and offal show decreases. The decreases noted may be to some extent the result of reporting some of these items under the head of "All other products" in 1909, since this latter item shows an extraordinary increase from 1904 to 1909. In 1909 there were reported 5,032 pairs of rolls and 513 runs of stone, as compared with 5,408 pairs of rolls and 363 runs of stone in 1904. One attrition mill was reported in 1909; 18 of the establishments in the industry manufactured barrels and 9 manufactured sacks.

Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.—The next table shows the quantities and values of the products of the butter, cheese, and condensed-milk factories for 1909, 1904, and 1899.

PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total value	\$2, 958, 818	\$1, 313, 958	\$431,936
Packed solid— PoundsValue	4,452,602 \$1,213,508	1,866,507 \$386,379	1,270,604 \$240,222
Prints or rolls— Pounds Value	5,809,274 \$1,648,722	3,940,217 \$806,228	170,012 \$34,898
Cream sold: Pounds Value	122,357 \$18,838	308,551 \$28,329	102,632 \$7,601
All other butter-factory products 1	, ,	\$19,101	\$22,831
Pounds. Value Other kinds Pounds.	\$30,122	687,479 \$66,830	1,022,751 \$98,163
Value. All other cheese-factory products 2		55,968 \$839 \$652	50,000 \$4,600 \$321
All other products not specified 3	\$27,405	\$5,600	\$23,300

1 Includes skim milk and casein.

Includes whey.
 Includes condensed milk to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

The most important facts shown by this table are the marked increase in the production of butter and the large decrease in the output of cheese. Combined, the butter packed solid and that sold in prints or rolls increased 4,366,108 pounds, or 303.1 per cent, from 1899 to 1904, and 4,455,152 pounds, or 76.7 per cent, from 1904 to 1909, while full cream cheese decreased 335,272 pounds, or 32.8 per cent, during the earlier five-year period, and 468,367 pounds, or 68.1 per cent, during the more recent five-year period.

Boots and shoes.—The manufacture of boots and shoes in Missouri is of special interest, because of the rapid development of the industry during recent years and of the important position which the state has assumed in the industry. This development is not confined to the larger cities, but extends to many small cities and towns of the state. The number of pairs of the different classes of footwear made in the three census years 1909, 1904, and 1899 is shown in the following table:

	NUMBER OF PAIRS.						
PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899				
Boots and shoes Men's. Boys' and youths'. Women's. Misses' and children's. Slippors. Men's, boys', and youths'. Women's, misses', and children's. All other.	24,657,160 9,303,028 2,087,258 8,642,965 4,623,909 016,229 27,551 588,678 657,718	15, 918, 052 5, 740, 729 1, 819, 192 5, 903, 114 2, 365, 017 249, 806 26, 500 223, 306 272, 000	7,790,448 3,083,759 425,979 3,120,911 1,169,799 202,799 10,296 192,503 254,000				

This table shows remarkable increases in nearly every item. In 1904 and 1899 the output of women's boots and shoes slightly exceeded that of men's, but in 1909 the output of men's boots and shoes was the larger, having increased 62.1 per cent since 1904. The number of pairs of misses' and children's boots and shoes practically doubled during each of the five-year periods, while the production of boys' and youths' boots and shoes made a remarkable gain between 1899 and 1904,

but the smallest gain of any of the classes during the later five-year period. The number of pairs of slippers increased 366,423, or 146.7 per cent, from 1904 to 1909; most of this increase as well as most of the production consisted of women's, misses', and children's slippers.

In the following table the output of the industry in 1909 is classified according to method of manufacture:

	NUMBER OF PAIRS, BY METHOD OF MANUFACTURE.								
PRODUCT.	Total.	Machine or hand welt.	McKay.	All other classes.					
Boots and shoes. Men's. Boys' and youths'. Women's. Misses' and children's. Slippers. All other	24,657,160 9,303,028 2,087,258 8,642,905 4,623,009 016,229 057,718	7,423,545 5,584,054 382,802 1,374,610 82,070	14, 204, 733 2, 290, 792 1, 533, 768 6, 056, 358 4, 314, 815 016, 229 057, 718	3,028,882 1,419,182 170,688 1,211,097 227,015					

1 Includes turned, wooden pegged, wire screw, etc.

The total number of McKay boots and shoes manufactured was nearly double the number of welt shoes. Men's boots and shoes made up more than three-fourths of the total output of welt shoes, and constitute the only class in which the number of welt shoes was greater than that of the McKay, which form the great majority in the other classes.

Printing and publishing.—Although the printing and publishing industry as a whole in Missouri shows considerable growth during the last five years when measured by value of products as shown in Table I, page 23, the number of publications and the aggregate circulation have decreased, which feature is a good index of the present tendency of the industry. The following table shows the number of publications, classified according to the period of issue, and the aggregate circulation per issue of each class for the census years 1909, 1904, and 1899:

The state of the s										
PERIOD OF ISSUE.		JMBER BLICATIO	OF	AGGREGATE CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.						
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1800				
Total Daily. Sunday. Semiweekly Weekly Monthly. All other classes	1,003 91 21 12 731 117 31	1, 032 92 24 19 730 133 34	973 92 33 15 695 101 37	7,577,639 1,624,621 978,377 290,739 1,871,585 2,265,275 547,042	8,133,162 1,126,760 970,071 590,203 1,739,457 3,365,168 341,503	5,495,802 810,402 (1) 329,353 1,862,856 1,378,586 1,114,515				

1 Included in circulation for daily.

With only one exception, and that showing an increase of but a single publication, each of the different classes of publications shows a decrease in number in 1909, as compared with 1904, the greatest decline being in the monthlies. The largest number, 731, or 72.9 per cent of the total, were issued weekly. The greatest aggregate circulation per issue for 1909 is shown for monthly publications. The greatest average circulation shown for any class of publication,

46,589, is reported for Sunday editions. The average circulation of semiweeklies in 1909 was 24,228; of monthlies, 19,361; of dailies, 17,853; and of weeklies, 2,560. From 1904 to 1909, Sunday editions, dailies, weeklies, and the publications included under the head of "All other classes" each showed an increase in aggregate circulation, while semiweeklies and monthlies decreased to such an extent that the total circulation for the state shows a decrease.

In 1909 there were published in the state in the German language 6 dailies, 2 Sunday editions, 1 semiweekly, 18 weeklies, 1 biweekly, and 9 monthlies; in German-English, 3 weeklies, 1 semimonthly, 3 monthlies, and 1 bimonthly; in Bohemian, 1 semiweekly, 1 weekly, and 1 monthly; in Italian, 2 weeklies; in Polish, 1 weekly; in Spanish, 1 monthly; and in Swedish, 1 weekly.

Lumber and timber products.—The following is a statement of the quantity of the lumber, lath, and shingles produced in the sawmills and shingle mills as reported at the censuses of 1909 and 1899:

PRODUCT.	QUANTITY.				
PRODUCT,	1909	1899			
Rough lumber. M feet b. m. Lath. thousands. Shingles. thousands.	660, 159 19, 931 51, 932	723, 754 24, 835 28, 227			

With a large increase in number of mills from 1899 to 1909, the output of rough lumber decreased 63,595 M feet board measure, or 8.8 per cent. Most of the 1909 cut was hardwood, amounting to 482,013 M feet, of which oak constituted 271,623 M feet. Red gum, hickory, elm, and cottonwood in the order named were the other most important hardwoods sawed. The cut of softwoods amounted to 178,146 M feet board measure, of which 142,271 M feet were yellow pine. Practically all of the remainder of the softwood cut was cypress. Lath and shingles are principally minor products of the Missouri mills, and their production depends largely upon local market demands.

Carriages and wagons.—The value of the products of this industry has increased from \$6,446,006 in 1899 to \$7,678,429 in 1904 and \$8,468,856 in 1909. The following table shows the number and value of the different kinds of vehicles manufactured in the three census years.

Family and pleasure carriages showed the greatest value of products in 1899 and 1909, and formed 43.4 per cent and 46.2 per cent, respectively, of the total for the industry. From 1899 to 1909 the number of family and pleasure carriages reported increased 84.5 per cent and their value 39.9 per cent. During the same period the number of wagons decreased 18.2 per cent with but little change in their total value.

PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total value	\$8,468,856	\$7, 678, 429	\$6, 446, 000
Carriages (family and pleasure): Number	97,444	74,650	52,823
Value	\$3,913,969	\$3,826,342	\$2,707,118
Wagons;	00.110	07 001	0.4.00
Number Value	20,140 \$1,388,699	25, 281 \$1, 507, 225	24,621 \$1 ,392,102
Business—			4 2,002,102
Number	2,085	2,677	(1) (1)
Value Farm	\$364, 366	(1)	(+)
Number	18,047	22, 485	(1)
Value	\$1,021,853	(1)	(1)
Government, municipal, etc.— Number	8	119	(I)
Value	\$2,480	(1)	(1)
Public conveyances (cabs, hacks, han-		,,	• • •
soms, hotel coaches, omnibuses, etc.)— Number	98	. 58	88
Value	\$48,558	\$4,445	\$24,550
Sleighs and sleds:			- ·
NumberValue	\$783	\$153	170 \$3,209
	\$100	\$150	⊕ 0, ∠0%
All other products, including parts and			** ***
repair work	\$3,116,847	\$2,340,204	\$2, 229, 032

1 Figures not available.

Laundries.—Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries. In 1909 there were 171 such establishments in the state of Missouri, 40 of which were in St. Louis, 32 in Kansas City, 8 in Springfield, 7 in Joplin, 6 in St. Joseph, and 3 in Sedalia. The following statement summarizes the statistics:

Number of establishments	171
Persons engaged in the industry	6, 113
Proprietors and firm members	152
Salaried employees	523
Wage earners (average number)	5, 438
Primary horsepower	5, 727
Capital	00 40H 00F
	53.4017.980
-	\$3, 407, 985 4, 167, 030
Expenses. Services.	4, 167, 030
Expenses	4, 167, 030 2, 564, 005
Expenses	4, 167, 030 2, 564, 005 892, 197

Of the 171 establishments reported for this industry, 62 were operated by individuals, 40 by firms, and 69 by corporations. Thirty-seven establishments had receipts for the year's business of less than \$5,000; 70, receipts of \$5,000 but less than \$20,000; 55, receipts of \$20,000 but less than \$100,000; and 9, receipts of \$100,000 but less than \$1,000,000.

The number of wage earners employed each month and the per cent which this number represented of the greatest number employed in any month were as shown in the statement following.

	WAGE E	RNERS.	and the second s	WAGE EARNERS.			
монти.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.	MONTH.	Number,	Per cent of maxi- mum.		
JanuaryFebruaryMarchAprilMayJune	5,235	91. 4 90. 9 92. 0 92. 7 92. 8 97. 1	July	5, 641 5, 689 5, 652 5, 556 5, 522 5, 505	99.2 100.0 99.3 97.7 97.1 96.8		

The different kinds of primary power, the number of engines or motors, and the horsepower used in 1909 are shown in the following tabular statement:

KIND.	Number of engines or motors.	Horse- power.
Primary power, total Owned: Steam Gas. Rented—Electric	155 15 30	5,727 5,288 289 150

The kind and amount of fuel used are shown in the next statement.

KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.		
Anthracite coal Bituminous coal Coke Wood Oil Gas	Cords Barrels	676 52,650 10 224 26,126 207,928		

Custom sawmills and gristmills.—The statistics for custom sawmills and gristmills are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries, but are presented in the following summary:

	Custom sawmills.	Custom gristanills.
Number of establishments. Persons engaged in the industry. Proprietors and firm members. Salaried employees. Wage earners (average number). Primary horsepower.	4	412 730 547 7 176 7,268
Capital Expenses. Services. Materials Miscellaneous. Value of products.	\$497,020 165,370 117,407 13,568 34,395 414,135	\$860,960 1,205,800 33,162 1,155,245 17,393 1,461,474

For the gristmills an estimate has been made of the cost and value of all grain ground. A similar estimate for value of lumber sawed by the custom sawmills is impracticable.

MANUFACTURES—MISSOURI.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899.

THE STATE-ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

			PEF	SONS EN	GAGED	IN					Cost of	Value	Value added	
industry.	Census.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm	Sala- ried em- ploy-	Wage earn- ers (aver- age	Prl- mary horse- power,	Capital,	Sala- ries.	Wages.	mate- rials.	of prod- uets.	by manu- fac- ture.	
				mem- bers.	ees.	num- ber).		Expressed in thousands.						
STATE—All industries	1909 1904 1899	8,375 6,464 6,853	185,705 156,585	8, 226 6, 299	24, 486 17, 119 12, 474	152,993 133,167 107,704	340, 467 247, 861 189, 117	\$444,343 379,369 223,781	\$28,994 19,002 13,295	\$80,843 66,644 46,714	\$354,411 252,258 184,189	\$574,111 439,549 316,304	\$219,700 187,291 132,115	
Agricultural implements	1909 1904 1899	25 21 20	532 032 599	16 18 25	78 89 81	438 525 493	1,080 856 937	1,725 1,300 1,412	80 93 102	219 261 242	504 452 407	981 1,068 954	477 616 547	
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	1909 1904 21899	17 1 3	440 37	6 3	75 13	368 21	184 20	800 24	85 5	252 16	1,025 31	1,677 63	652 32	
Awnings, tents, and sails	1009 1004 1890	18 12 15	554 378	5 2	120 67 72	429 300 306	217 65	936 641 202	118 74 49	193 138 109	1,207 824 532	1,784 1,237 985	577 413 453	
Belting and hose, leather	1909 1904 1809	7 6 4	80 63 40	2 2 1	31 27 14	47 34 25	140 60	472 167 112	41 20 15	31 19 13	290 207 105	445 316 224	155 109 59	
Blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations.	1909 1904 1809	32 10 10	194 76	24 8	60 33 27	110 35 30	102 100	224 02 46	64 28 19	55 14 10	303 85 40	600 169 120	297 84 80	
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings.	1909 1904 1809	50 8 37 57	18,605 10,949	14 8	1,255 400 336	17,306 10,451 5,970	11,113 5,145	15,838 8,290 4,218	1,436 568 356	8,164 4,340 2,070	34,540 14,953 8,123	48,751 23,541 11,456	14,211 8,588 3,333	
Boxes, fancy and paper	1909 1904 1899	277 177 12	1,237 915 700	10 5 6	114 63 42	1,113 847 058	057 363	933 575 323	127 05 48	372 240 134	660 363 164	1,370 770 488	707 407 324	
Brass and bronze products	1909 1904 1899	18 10 15	307 257 310	17 18 15	53 43 30	297 100 205	448 178	1,025 720 400	80 59 37	196 122 135	1,654 1,184 969	2,221 1,527 1,270	567 343 310	
Bread and other bakery products	. 1900 1904 1899	954 614 582	6,797 4,962 3,263	1,003 649 609	1,051 549 390	4,748 3,704 2,204	3,023 1,944	17,043 7,416 3,748	986 511 274	2,487 1,810 985	10,829 7,281 3,885	18, 524 12, 672 7, 284	7,605 5,391 3,399	
Brick and tile	. 1909 1904 1809	120 102 219	3,289 2,679 2,797	121 181 200	109 101 97	2,990 2,337 2,440	8,274 6,945 4,378	7,138 7,458 6,051	220 179 113	1,469 1,119 867	1,012 669 472	3,676 2,590 1,988	2,604 1,930 1,516	
Brooms and brushes	. 1909 1904 1899	61 72 98	328 353 405	62 88 111	40 39 30	226 226 264	150 87	439 303 182	35 26 24	110 102 103	483 237 310	849 528 007	366 291 297	
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	. 1900 1904 1809	56 54 70	277 241 164	31 42 66	87 51 24	159 148 74	788 673 639	701 540 200	08 33 5	100 69 31	2,499 1,033 329	2,050 1,314 432	460 281 103	
Canning and preserving	. 1909 1904 1899	222 75 1 55	1,705 972	548 78	205 136 145	952 758 840	974 1,154	1,781 1,018 704	127 72 90	186 171 192	1,005 849 983	1,574 1,323 1,529	569 474 540	
Carriages and wagons and materials	. 1909 1904 1890	243 248 378	3,940 3,765	277 203	301 300 222	3,302 3,163 2,980	5,858 3,431	7,883 5,750 4,587	459 347 247	1,781 1,720 1,471	4,860 4,261 3,122	8, 409 7, 078 6, 446	3,609 3,417 3,324	
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1900 1904 1890	35 34 43	8, 620 7, 174 5, 823		409 414 242	8,121 6,760 5,581	9,042 4,993 2,845	7,438 2,678 3,045	468 366 219	5,097 4,105 3,183	4, 128 4, 112 3, 020	0,812 8,720 6,524	5,684 4,608 3,504	
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies.	1909 1904 1899	7 4 4	931 963 450		26 28 10	905 935 440	3,005 1,720	1,160 1,391 526	31 44 8	620 603 263	501 490 - 230	1,204 1,211 540	703 721 310	
Chemicals	. 1909 1904 1809	9 11 8	845 827 419	42 1 1	184 180 78	619 640 340	886 1,330 344	3,950 4,366 1,970	338 233 112	333 310 162	2,224 2,172 1,336	3,040 3,279 1,804	1,416 1,107 468	
Clothing, men's, including shirts		84 73 102	8,067 6,500	52 55	621 375 448	7,994 6,070 0,973	1,550 1,322	8,100 5,037 5,025	745 438 578	2,994 2,098 1,932	9,071 5,543 5,494	15, 407 10, 329 0, 801	6,336 4,786 4,307	
Clothing, women's	. 1909 1904 1890	08 52 48	3,122 2,113 2,314	58 62 56	314 188 190	2,750 1,863 2,068	487 405	2,384 1,170 1,019	337 172 191	1,137 673 564	3,180 1,799 1,739	5, 439 3, 322 3, 125	2,259 1,523 1,386	
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	1	40 20 27	1,376 900 802	15 16 18	031 800	730 554 400	2,370 1,243	5,273 3,129 2,517	837 445		9,192 5,145 4,303	12,062 7,264 5,266	2,870 2,119 963	
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.		11 11 11 5	672 534 414	2 3 2	130 46	540 485	663 904	1,301	145 49	296 245	776 648	1,565 1,246 775	789 598 283	
Confectionery		61 43 85	2,337 2,129	50 36	405	1,882 1,779	1,268 1,048		346	628	3,183	6, 659 4, 630 4, 938		
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.		43 46 61	1,209 1,931	40 34		1,088 1,781	2,819 8,814	1,920 2,624 1,291	102 144 80	739	2,264	3,079 3,712 2,087	1,177 1,448 931	

Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
 Not reported separately
 Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

MANUFACTURES—MISSOURI.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued.

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

		- Liver Manual Property	PE	RSONS EI INDUS	NGAGED	IN	Committee of the commit	The state of the s	,				Value
industry,	Census.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm	Sala- ried em- ploy-	Wage carn- ers (aver- age	Pri- mary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of mate- rials.	Value of prod- uets.	added by manu- fac- ture,
				mem- bers.	ees.	num- ber).			E	cpressed in	n thousand	s,	
STATE—Continued.						;							
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	1909 1904 1899	207 106 171	3,228 2,573	203 112	388 243 148	2,637 2,218 906	1,556 878	\$5,716 6,631 1,375	\$465 293 125	\$1,482 1,099 405	\$4,598 3,288 005	\$7,827 5,720 1,094	\$3,229 2,432 999
Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified	1909 1904 1899	1 17 6	346 225	19 14	38 19 8	289 192 52	663 . 343	9437 556) 75	42 26 6	177 117 34	293 193 34	600 409 103	307 216 69
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	1909 1904 1809	20 20 17	1,419 983 603	8 5 11	351 183 . 59	1,060 795 533	1,180 824 421	3, 883 1, 044 982	405 193 60	627 412 186	1,104 606 355	3,251 1,741 911	2,147 1,135 555
Flour-mill and gristmill products	1909 1904 1899	680 582 544	3,602 3,555	810 752	594 458 332	2,198 2,345 1,517	43, 175 40, 262 35, 916	17, 066 14, 834 10, 205	643 458 309	1,040 1,091 787	38,826 32,928 20,034	44, 508 38, 026 23, 832	5,682 5,098 3,798
Food preparations	1909 1904 1899	37 35 32	696 775	30 30	105 174 145	471 571 484	1,551 630	3,001 1,379 988	250 206 1 73	214 184 108	4,254 2,058 1,049	5, 384 3, 002 2, 730	1,130 944 781
Foundry and machine-shop products	1909 1904 1809	329 256	9,051 8,331	202 188	1,406 988	7,443 7,155	13, 568 9, 935	20,870 14,102	$1,674 \\ 1,172$	4,860 4,274	9,156 6,073	10,975 14,692	10,819 8,619
Furniture and refrigerators	1909 1904 1809	99 77 57	3,977 3,137 2,912	54 50 37	496 310 273	3,427 2,777 2,602	6, 203 4, 000	6,708 4,487 3,107	594 347 287	1,019 1,415 1,127	3,327 1,085 1,030	7,380 4,830 3,834	4,033 2,851 2,198
Gas and electric fixtures and lamps and reflectors.	1909 1904 1899	10 10 18	299 239 285	5 4 20	62 49 28	232 186 237	214 270	546 307 443	77 47 30	144 125 98	327 186 123	642 456 337	315 270 214
Gas, illuminating and heating	1909 1904 1809	29 28 25	1,403 2,411 984	32	430 585 150	941 1,826 834	3,635 3,050	33,929 43,647 33,504	357 236 112	636 898 464	1,223 1,778 756	4,038 5,585 2,877	3,415 3,807 2,121
Glass	1909 1904	4 6	1,830 1,672		75 111	1,755 1,561	8,820 5,755	6,739 3,219 2,198	150 159	758 938	947 708	1,093 1,781	1,046 1,073
Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool.	1899 1909 1904 1899	3 14 9 16	676 226 197 213	16 9 24	26 28 17 7	650 182 171 182	3,110 39 20	2,198 153 184 64	47 38 16 3	341 106 86 65	232 218 180 90	766 440 330 230	534 223 144 140
Ice, manufactured	1909 1904	92 53	975 559	32 30	182 96	761 433	22,904 13,546	6,947 3,318	183 94	472 272	067 399	2,084 1,130	1,417 731
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	1899 1909 1904 1899	31 4 4 5	357 2,379 1,410 1,656	13	65 152 61 52	279 2,227 1,349 1,604	7,267 6,255 4,692 3,330	1,835 5,200 3,672 1,946	66 211 89 82	1,320 928 882	226 2,859 1,588 1,605	5,013 2,000 3,200	415 2,154 1,411 1,595
Jewelry	1909 1904 1890	10 17 11	472 308	10 20	86 36 6	376 252 169	160 87	747 136 145	00 23 8	272 201 116	323 235 107	873 589 332	550 354 225
Leather goods	1909 1004 1809	100 74 47	2,308 2,194	96 68	398 351 213	1,814 1,775 1,362	5,986 1,122	4,579 3,610 1,782	454 37 1	1,037 971 046	3,794 2,888	0,508 5,361 3,559	2,714 2,473 1,040
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	1909 1904 1899	9 9	246 242 209	3 4 4	23 21 20	220 217 185	519 546 388	1,478 1,845 922	227 42 37 35	146 131 99	1,919 1,599 734 557	2,035 1,128 817	435 394 2(a)
Lime	1909 1904 8 1809	31 23	76 3 558	15 8		692 493	1,314 615	2,400 1,047	6 1 64	317 221	461 319	$1,031 \\ 792$	570 473
Liquors, distilled	1909 1904 1899	28 34 35	78 105	28 41	16 15	34 49	644 654	340 265	17 12	14 25	101 61	613 206	512 145
Liquors, malt	1909 1904	31 50	63 6,348 6,202 3,561	39 6 10	696 624	5,646 5,568	30,436 18,759	148 44,662 43,620	1,307 1,207	3,908 3,408	25 7,568 6,252	92 27,447 24,154	67 19,859 17,962
Lumber and timber products	1899 1909 1904	1,098 495	3,561 15,814 14,057	13 1,289 565	398 1,003 828	3,150 13,522 12,664	13,644 49,506 33,047	25,732 18,930 13,688	1,106 875	1,890 5,897 5,542	3,073 10,614 6,417	13,777 23,261 18,349	10,704 12,647
Marble and stone work	1899	762 160 73 63	1,710 1,053	174 65	546 194 106 68	11,391 1,342 882 658	4,306 2,216	12,010 3,079 1,726 1,139	513 218 130 72	989 580 364	7,869 1,447 904 512	16,426 3,441 2,805 1,236	11,932 8,557 1,994 1,401 724
Mattresses and spring beds	. 1909 1904	33 28	439 563	28 24	66 59	345 480	310 487	580 564	60 69	187 270	457 564	959 1,140	502 576 250
Millinery and lace goods	1899 1909 1904 1899	17 35 10 13	1,143 339 454	28 9 9	17 181 25 27	242 934 305 418	94 42	243 538 146 94	21 130 20 15	105 277 99 82	362 885 238 281	612 1,647 448 456	250 762 210 175
Paint and varnish		32 30 27	1,034 1,014	4 15	345 395	685 604 515	2,706 2,028	5.295	503 489 241	366 313 243	4,698 4,737 3,359	6,828 6,400 4,555	2,130 1,663

¹ Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

² Figures not comparable.

^{*} Not reported separately.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued. THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

			PE	RSONS E UDU	NGAGED STRY.	IN				A CONTRACTOR AND AN ARTHUR AND AR		Value	Value added
Industry,	Census.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm mem-	Sala- ried em- ploy- ees.	Wage carn- ors (aver- age num-	Pri- mary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of mate- rials.	of prod- uets,	by manu- fac- ture.
	dischalled Whit she we were seen			bers.	003.	ber).	- 1988 SPORT LANGUES STATE AND ADMINISTRA	No de tradeste established a consultant de la consultant	E	kpressed in	n thousand	s.	
STATE—Continued. Paper goods, not elsewhere specified	1909	11	403	5	53	435	309	\$ 730	\$75	\$178	\$ 447	\$ 922	\$ 475
	1904 1809	0 1 <u>4</u>	349	7	39 8	303 70	175	394 95	44 6	105 22	266 63	598 108	332 45
Patent medicines and compounds and drug- gists' preparations.	1909 1904 1809	185 125 114	1,957 1,476	150. 76	827 476 457	980 924 951	908 449	5,126 3,949 3,178	999 530 496	415 353 329	2,536 1,985 1,481	7,639 5,512 4,974	5,103 3,527 3,493
Photographic apparatus and materials	1909 1904 1800	4 6 5	304 378 354	3	56 70 50	248 308 301	750 614	1,404 1,306 512	103 124 91	136 150 152	584 573 574	1,415 1,428 1,022	831 855 448
Photo-engraving	1909 1904 1800	18 10 7	269 148 62	13 16 12	69 19 4	187 113 46	80 63	161 78 26	62 22 5	165 83 28	82 34 10	450 205 75	368 171 65
Pipes, tobacco	1909 1904 1899	7 6 12	336 311 317	5 4 11	24 22 15	307 285 291	243 191	242 195 126	23 21 13	107 83 82	169 145 95	396 329 261	227 184 166
Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products	1900 1904 1809	20 33 37	3,437 2,728 1,757	11 18 27	288 178 123	3,138 2,532 1,607	7,848 6,089 2,805	13,247 5,378 2,052	405 251 162	1,554 1,246 648	1,076 752 370	4,069 3,083 1,662	2,993 2,331 1,292
Printing and publishing	1909 1904 1899	1,322 1,253 1,142	15,702 13,012 11,319	1,243 1,299 1,184	3,759 2,856 2,085	10,700 9,757 8,050	10,472 8,384	21,008 10,358 11,961	4,250 2,934 1,874	6,610 5,330 4,150	8,627 6,801 5,082	29,651 24,412 16,544	21,024 17,611 11,462
Show cases	1909 1904 1809	8 8 5	237 294 150	3 3 5	25 31 12	209 260 133	100 234	314 388 151	31 30 0	137 151 58	170 207 88	433 540 223	263 339 135
Slaughtering and meat packing	1900 1904 1899	45 38 40	5,520 4,862 3,412	34 29 36	821 507 251	4,674 4,236 3,125	11,735 7,685	18,787 16,449 7,969	845 623 260.	2, 673 2, 381 1, 454	72, 108 54, 099 30, 182	79,581 00,110 43,162	7,383 6,011 3,980
Soap	1909 1904 2 1890	10 10	838 706	3 8	281 150	554 548	954 745	2,659 1,844	233 206	272 237	3,055 1,871	4,719 3,113	1,664 1,242
Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves.	1909 1904 2 1899	20 1 22	2,430 2,492	4 8	413 337	2,018 2,147	2,241 1,633	8, 295 5, 004	597 536	1,426 1,462	2,846 2,086	0,713 5,932	3,867 3,846
Wirework, including wire rope and cable	1909 1904 1800	14 23 25	805 758 414	9 28 24	146 146 45	710 584 345	902 894	2,260 2,631 809	250 212 72	379 291 180	1,734 1,234 746	3,306 2,336 1,204	1,662 1,102 458
All other industries	1909 1904 1809	1,347 1,228 1,661	27,239 20,059	1,250 1,178	3,673 2,260 3,379	22,807 22,621 28,764	43, 505 38, 838	83,054 99,063 52,541	4,602 2,509 3,748	11,858 11,275 13,335	65,353 49,046 49,936	103,596 91,848 95,091	38, 243 42, 202 45, 155
CITIES OF 50,000 IN	HABIT	NTS C	R MOR	e-all	INDUS	TRIES (COMBIN	ED AND	SELECT	ED IND	USTRIES	3.	•
KANSAS CITY—All industries	1909 1904 1899	902 612 585	18,651 13,559	757 519	8,251 2,001 1,183	14, 643 11, 039 9, 699	36,064	\$42,729 32,127 22 992	\$3,478 2,120 1,164	\$8,526 5,920 4,569	\$30,962 19,525 12,531	\$54,705 35,573 23,589	\$23,743 16,048 11,058
Bread and other bakery products	1900 1904 1899	107 75 66	1,739 1,294 332	108 09 72	256 160 28	1,875 1,056 232	847	5,359 2,043 141	287 209 14	726 458 130	3,490 1,059 373	5,617 3,462 057	2,127 1,503 284
Brick and tile	1909 1904 1899	5 5 7	374 183 207	2 1 7	19 17 13	853 165 277	480	039 550 483	27 22 14	161 84 150	121 81 89	389 253 364	268 172 275
Brooms and brushes	1909 1904 1890	6 8 7	35 31 35	5 7 8	4 1	26 28 27	44	28 25 16	(3)	18 11 12	35 15 22	77 36 45	42 21 23
Carriages and wagons and materials	1900 1904 1890	11 16 27	158 102	4 16	24 12 5	130 74 163	252	283 116 102	20 7 5	78 42 83	128 63 134	270 161 308	142 98 174
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1909 1904 1809	4 5 5	703 840 529		41 44 24	662 796 505	415	1,047 232 807	49 33 24	508 552 280	315 481 245	883 1,073 578	568 592 333
Clothing, men's, including shirts	1909 1904 1899	15 9 10	857 847	11 4	27 113 14	819 730 1,485	199	459 545 350	35 67 18	302 205 325	631 562 709	1,129 959 1,248	498 397 449
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	1909 1904 1899	10 3 3	211 74 64	5 3 1	99 24 22	107 47 41	850	565 122 128	124 82 27	51 17 14	1,393 139 143	1,879 219 243	486 80 100

¹ Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

^{*} Not reported separately.

^{*} Less than \$500.

MANUFACTURES—MISSOURI.

TABLE I .- COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899-Continued. CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE-ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES-Continued.

			PE	INDUS		IN					Cost of	Value	Value added
industry.	Census,	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm mem- bers.	Sala- ried em- ploy- ees.	Wage earn- ers (aver- age num- ber).	Pri- mary horse- power.	Capital,	Salu- ries.	Wages,	mate- riuls.	of prod- ucts.	by manu- fac- ture.
KANSAS CITY—Continued.													***************************************
Confectionery	1909 1904	10 8	254 448	8 9	32 59	214 380	242	\$456 700 1,221	\$38 72 91	\$76 118 197	\$512 504	\$900 926	\$478 332 601
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	1899 1909 1904 1899	7 59 117 124	681 408	62 19	85 60 23 34	734 553 366 136	407	1,025 1,587 155	77 45 30	349 202 79	1,216 828 525 104	1,817 1,575 973 301	747 448 197
Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified	1909 1904 2 1899	4	19 16	4 5		15 11	7	39 18		9 8	12 6	35 26	23 20
Flour-mill and gristmill products	1909 1904 1899	8 10 10	262 271	3 6	50 56 49	209 209 106	3,210	1,087 1,711 1,034	71 77 47	93 124 58	4,102 5,072 1,772	4,507 5,516 2,069	405 444 297
Foundry and machine-shop products	1909 1904 8 1899	58 37	868 695	32 26	191 81	645 588	1,223	2,300 1,450	177 97	461 328	775 485	1,826 1,257	1,051 772
Furniture and refrigerators	1909 1904 1899	20 17	361 291 126	18 10 9	50 36 15	203 239 102	602	558 689 138	55 25 16	189 128 51	406 285 129	835 540 246	429 255 117
Hand stamps and stencils and brands	1909 1904 1899	4 5 14	32 28 21	5 5 3	9 3	18 20 18	12	12 14 8	7 2	12 13 10	17 7 8	51 37 27	34 30 19
Ice, manufactured	1909 1904 1899	7 4 5	171 83 61	6	31 10 13	140 73 42	4,830	1,603 413 207	41 14 12	118 48 30	104 73 58	396 167 138	292 84 80
Leather goods	1909 1904 1899	21 13 12	516 357	19 15	91 67 32	406 275 327	204	1,120 726 284	81 69 40	264 171 170	1,017 443 608	1,568 857 931	551 414 323
Lumber and timber products	ì	26 113 112	942 531 467	22 8 12	118 45 28	802 478 427	1,866	1,811 1,193 744	160 54 18	519 317 254	2,141 077 557	3,398 1,274 027	1,257 597 370
Marble and stone work	1	12 8 11	236 146	11 6	24 11 5	201 129 143	379	285 142 139	20 13 5	156 106 82	255 111 04	566 303 227	311 102 133
Mattresses and spring beds	1	7 5 5	04 77	4 1	16 11 1	74 65 50	136	98 60 40	11 6 1	44 30 28	133 79 79	237 149 137	104 70 58
Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.	- 1909 1904 1809	5 5 7	20 14 22	6 6 8		14 8 14	29	9 18 7		11 7 10	5 3 0	26 20 25	21 12 19
Patent medicines and compounds and drug- gists' preparations,	1909 1904 1899	46 416 117	184 72	28 14	86 20 8	70 38 48	68	447 05 37	84 16 6	26 16 17	162 51 37	467 178 131	303 127 94
Printing and publishing	. 1909 1904 1899	179 129 111	3,336 2,257	142 117	1,002 582 325	2, 192 1, 558 1, 526	8,961	4, 158 2, 188 1, 499	976 555 283	1,465 999 988	2,352 1,418 810	7,548 4,505 2,928	5, 196 3, 053 2, 118
Surgical appliances and artificial limbs	1909 1904 1899	7 13 43	33 16 8	5 3	14 5 4	14 8 4	10	14 4 1	14 3 7	9 6 2	12 3 3	79 25 21	65 22 12
All other industries	1909 1904 1899	271 197 225	6, 565 4, 478	253 163	1,001 612 478	5,311 3,703 3,292	11,291	. 17,471	1,115 702 506	2,881 1,930 1,590	12,016 6,393 5,245	20,357 12,667 10,221	8,341 6,27- 4,976
ST. JOSEPH—All industries	1909 1904 1899	261 219 184	6, 514 5, 552	213 211	911 678 457	5,390 4,663 5,095	7,737	12,038 9,734 8,016	873 579 449	2,710 2,072 1,998	-	17,626 11,574 11,362	6,57 4,75 4,42
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.		1 3	433 182	5 1 3	18 13 12		213	1	16 9	201 65 73	724 256	1,025 350 362	30
Bread and other bakery products	1	43 36	681 682	42 38	91	54S 499	321	li	103 107	261 182 110	1,367 1,343	2,174 2,054 1,327	50 71
Brick and tile	1	4 9	165 210	6 8	10 13	149 189	550		16 14	85 89	49 60	210 195 211	16
Carriages and wagens and materials		48	62 80	8 8	5	49 67	41	67	2 5	33	40 30	108 103 143	
Clothing, men's, including shirts		1 6	1,420 1,186	5	94	1,326 1,151	36	1	78 28	1	1,458 1,061		9.1 4.5

¹ Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

2 Figures can not be shown without disclosing individual operations.

Figures not comparable.
 Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual experience. operations.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued. CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

			PE	RSONS E INDU	NGAGED STRY.	IN					Cost of	Value	Value added
industry.	Census.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments,	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm mem- bers,	Sala- ried em- ploy- ees.	Wage earn- ers (aver- age num-	Pri- mary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries,	Wages.	mate- rials.	of prod- uets	by manu- fac- ture.
ST. JOSEPH—Continued.		110,000 beautiful Contract PM, vo. 1	********	1016		ber).			1.47	Incased i			nas rannan Tribus Nasa, cik. 1980k adalah birilda
Confectionery	1909 1904	6	430 228	6	111	313	162	\$500	\$92	\$142	\$1,004	\$1,424	\$420
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere	1809	4 3 3	:17	8	32 35	188 119 28	24	257 249 50	27 30	66 43 17	234 246 46	437 362 71	203 116
specified.	1904 1809	3 3	35	5	57 4 22	26 65	24	32 41	1	15 19	31 58	53 113	25 22 55
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	1909 1904	12	75 61	11 10	10 4	54 47		80 35	0 1	45 39	76 50	$\frac{148}{124}$	70 74
Flour-mill and gristmill products	1909 1904 1809	7 5 5	131 58 80	2 3 2	35 16 25	94 39 50	1,277	865 390 576	33 15 30	44 22 35	1,838 593 757	1,004 683 957	156 90 200
Foundry and machine-shop products	1909 1904 8 1899	15 9 7	283 122	10 10	40 8	233 104	396	361 106	43 8	128 58	164 49	430 150	266 101
Leather goods	1909 1904 1899	10 2 5 3	268 205	8 3	22 18 6	238 184 173	110	251 175 54	19 16 4	152 103 82	585 326 290	810 525 416	234 199 126
Lumber and timber products	1	10 4 5	243 210	10	33 18 11	200 188 105	454	564 413 332	40 21 14	136 107 74	636 412 282	047 647 523	311 235 241
Marble and stone work	1909 1904 4 1809	4 4	20 37	3 2	5 5	12 30	15	25 110	3 5	10 23	18 37	39 81	21 44
Muttresses and spring bods	1909 1904 4 1899	4 3	2t 15	5 4		16 11	29	19 19		8 4	17 10	35 19	18 9
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' proparations.	1909 1934 1899	7 3 4	21 8 22	4 1 2	0 5 12	808	G	13 37 19	3 3 6	3 1 3	9 3 11	24 17 34	15 14 23
Printing and publishing		30 25	549 510	25 30 .	156 121	368 359	278	797 472	157 120	226 182	273 215	1,025 745	752 530
All other industries.	1899 1909 1904 1809	20 83 86 76	1,675 1,723	62 71	45 260 241 160	378 1,344 1,411 1,606	3,497	420 2,954 4,652 3,926	39 261 198 156	193 720 711 717	$egin{array}{c} 145 \ 2,755 \ 2,110 \ 2,857 \ \end{array}$	590 4,752 3,834 4,536	451 1,907 1,724 1,679
ST. LOUIS—All industries	1909 1904	2, 667 2, 482	104,587 95,962	1,869 1,883	15,347 11,381	87,371 82,608	163,615	209,392 205,037	19,671 13,475	48,535 42,642	188, 189 137, 740	328, 495 267, 307	140,306 129,567
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	1890 1909 1904 5 1899	2,640 11 13	340 37	2 3	8,867 50 13	04,832 282 21	139	150, 526 620 24	10,079 62 5	29,145 197 16	101, 838 727 31	193,733 1,302 63	91,895 575 32
Baking powders and yeast	1909 1904	6 7	65 105	4 3	16 20	45 82	30	88 123	25 25	19 34	205 243	205 416	90 173
Blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations.	1899 1909 1904 1899	11 23 8 2 6	164 61 24	17 8 6	42 50 26 10	75 97 27 8	150	144 208 52 8	45 61 24 6	23 53 12 4	340 291 77 8	566 571 147 20	220 280 70 21
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and fludings.	1909 1904	33 22	13,006 9,679	3	865 347	12,138 9,331	7,547	10,563 6,885	991 418	6, 169 3, 008	23,735 $12,233$	$33,970 \\ 19,662$	10,235 7,420
Boxes, laney and paper	1899 1909 1904	35 19 12	865 711	. 9	176 66 52 36	5,398 790 655	493	2,839 681 458 285	199 81 54	1,898 286 187	5, 982 464 285	8,487 960 604	2,505 496 319 282
Brass and bronze products	1899 1909 1904	.11 2 10	605 325 223	4 6 10	50 35	565 269 178	385	963 693	42 76 53	114 180 111	131 1,632 1,161	413 2,165 1,457	533 206
Bread and other bakery products	1004	2 10 448 311	212 3,317 2,397 2,191	438 308 303	24 615 215 274	180 2,264 1,874	8,018	353 7,077 3,044 2,266	32 559 185 202	92 1,223 1,013 667	915 4,765 3,385 2,414	1,132 8,624 6,098 4,818	217 3,859 2,713 2,404
Brick and tile	1904	387 7 12	2,121 1,839 1,141	6	06 71	1,454 1,773 1,064	2,632	4,630 5,202	112 98	887 603	618 316	$2,198 \\ 1,258$	$1,580 \\ 942$
Brooms and brushes.	1899 1909 1904 1899	23 25 25	909 121 173 207	24 32 29	48 13 15 14	857 84 126 164	33	4,315 97 204 100	70 10 12 11	304 47 62 67	137 120 119 162	643 226 257 353	506 106 138 191
Canning and preserving	1909 1904	28 9 7	203 204	10	92 34	191 164	161	976 512	97 35	75 64	628 397	962 631	334 234 212
Carriages and wagons and materials	1899 1909 1904 1899	1 7 77 98 105	224 2,560 2,528	53 91	253 222 182	155 $2,254$ $2,215$ $2,015$	3,144	276 5,146 3,681 2,927	63 361 265 214	1,242 1,266 1,044	332 3,838 3,402 2,402	544 6, 328 5, 759 4, 638	212 2,490 2,357 2,230

Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
 Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
 Figures not comparable.

 $^{^4}$ Figures can not be shown without disclosing individual operations. 6 Not reported separately.

MANUFACTURES—MISSOURI.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued. CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE-ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES-Continued.

			PEI	RSONS EN INDUS		И		d.			Clause of	Value	Value added
INDUSTRY.	Consus.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm	Sala- ried em- ploy-	Wage earn- ers (aver- age	Pri- mary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of mate- rials,	of prod- uets.	by manu- fac- ture.
			J	mem- bers.	ees.	num- ber).			Ez	opressed it	n thousand	s.	*****
ST. LOUIS—Continued. Cars and general shop construction and repairs	1909	5	1.813		98	1,715	1,485	\$534	\$89	\$ 879	\$ 765	\$1.742	\$977
by steam-railroad companies.	1904 1890	5 4 6	1,813 1,329 1,229		69 66	1,260 1,163		258 945	63 63	844 672	817 605	\$1,742 1,725 1,355	908 750
Clothing, men's, including shirts	1909 1904 1809	50 53 136	5,246 4,198	32 45	463 211 340	4, 751 3, 942 3, 504	879	5,420 3,472 3,560	582 319 432	1,000 1,449 1,041	5,382 3,436 3,337	9, 687 6, 850 6, 316	4,30 ¹ 5 3,414 2,979
Clothing, women's	1909 1904 1899	58 46 42	2,745 1,923 2,191	49 56 52	257 163 182	$2,439 \\ 1,704 \\ 1,957$	438	2,050 1,128 990	301 152 183	1,021 623 520	2,902 1,675 1,671	4,886 3,075 2,987	1,984 1,400 1,316
Coffee and spice, reasting and grinding	1909 1904 1899	23 19 20	1,091 855 602	6 11 14	515 360 259	570 484 419	1,886	4,547 2,926 2,271	697 407 270	268 240 149	7,217 4,738 3,948	9,514 6,725 4,766	2,207 1,987 S18
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.	1909 1904 1899	6 6 5	506 510 414	2	106 40 62	490 470 350	608	1,174 1,039 429	132 46 64	268 238 150	665 627 492	1,371 $1,204$ 775	71#6 557 243
Confectionery	1909 1904 1800	25 18 20	1,453 1,334	14 6	217 205 277	1,222 1,123 984	823	- 1,747 1,255 1,114	350 232 219	512 416 336	2,175 1,691 1,668	3,848 3,052 2,673	1,673 1,361 1,065
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.	1909 1904 1809	22 1 20 28	1,034 903	15 11	61 68 48	958 914 874	1,942	1,566 1,443 1,088	87 88 72	403 428 329	1,562 1,195 863	2,502 1,946 1,542	1, 03a 751 679
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	1	100 03 1 39	2,188 1,988	S5 59	270 208 110	1.833 1.721 728	976	4,006 4,930 1,160	318 239 92	978 813 306	2,978 2,630 847	5,060 4,432 1,598	2,082 1,802 751
Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified		13 11 5	236 184	13 8	23 17 8	200 159 48	472	750 482 62	34 24 6	128 97 32	234 175 30	• 440 337 91	206 162 61
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies		16 16 11	912 966 584	7 3 5	206 179 57	609 784 522	650	1,524 1,607 974	265 189 65	380 407 182	636 598 341	2,081 1,713 875	1,445 1,445 534
Electroplating	1	12 9 7	88 78	13 11	9 4 6	66 63 80	115	48 37 40	6 4 6	45 41 39	21 19 17	103 94 88	5.3 71
Enameling and japanning		3 3 2 3	32 68 44	3 1 1	1 0 8	28 61 35		11 70 40	1 4 6	17 25 10	5 43 10	31 77 38	296 314 574
Flour-mill and gristmill products	1	8 9 15	181 268	2	43 71 56	136 196 194	2,027	703 1,127 1,321	74 86 76	86 124 107	3,210 3,450 3,177	3,551 3,074 3,600	3 H 515 423
Food proparations	1909 1904 1899	21 24 23	559 653	18 21	159 142 133	382 490 381	946	2,377 1,109 735	207 174 161	170 153 156	3,499 1,632 1,054	4,455 2,400 1,605	956 777 611
Foundry and machine-shop products		160 143	6,350 6,591	80 83	972 831	5,208 5,677	8,602	14,409 10,695	1,208	3,518 3,412	6,682 4,828	14,591 11,573	7,949 6,745
Furniture and refrigerators	·]	65 51 1 40	3,310 2,643 2,532	22 25 19	406 254 230	2,882 2,364 2,283	5,163	5,690 3,551 2,760	504 307 247	1,620 1,213 996	2,735 1,589 1,367	6,111 4,057 3,269	3,376 2,468 1,602
Gas and electric fixtures and lamps and reflectors.	1	7 9 12	257 233 267	4 4 12	51 48 26	202 181 229	185	490 275 424	65 47 30	126 122 93	285 185 100	547 448 293	296.3 296.3 296.3
Hand stamps and stencils and brands	+	7 7 6	58 40 29	7 5 4	9 5 5	42 30 20	23		10 4 5	25 16	24 47	91 104	167 57 40
Ha(s and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool	1	9 6 12	146 157	11 6	11 15 5	124 136 158	31	116 175	19 11 2	78 69	14 159 161	307 275 207	145 114 117
Ter, manufactured	1	9 9 10	236 198 160	3	35 31 28	201 167 129	8, 105	2,210 1,523	44 38 34	55 151 124	291 186	205 731 516	480 200
Jewelry	1	8 10 8	268 247 155	4 12 7	40 26 5	224 209 143	117	148 97	32 17 6	78 153 165	228 196	533 484	194 300 254 187
Leather goods		32 36 25	1,204 1,363	21 31	223 211 139	960 1,121 824	693	. 2,184	272 219 158	515 593	1,629 1,776	268 3,108 3,265	1,470
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished		9 7 8	246 232	3 2	1	220 211	519	1,271 1,478 1,333 915	42 36 35	377 146 129 98	1,599 722 548	1,942 2,035 1,107 806	1,061 43: 353 253

¹ Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
2 Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
3 Figures not comparable.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued.

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE-ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES-Continued.

			PE	RSONS EI INDUS	GAGED	IN		,		THE STATE OF THE S	Consideration of the second of	Value	Value added
INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Census,	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm	Sala- ried em- ploy-	Wago carn- ers (aver- age	PrI- mary horse- power,	Capital.	Sala- ries,	Wages.	Cost of mate- riuls.	of prod- uets.	by manu- fac- ture
			******	bers.	ces.	numi- ber),			Ex	pressed in	ı thousand	s.	1977 Toronto Madeshall
ST. LOUIS—Continued.							i i						
Liquors, mait	1909 1904	10 28	5,373 5,434	4	550 483	4,823 4,947	24,590	\$34,747 39,687	\$1,077 985	\$3,339 2,998	\$6,474 5,445	\$23,147 20,930	\$16,673 45,485
Lumber and timber products	1899 1909 1904 1899	28 71 63 52	2,977 3,187 3,255 2,445	5 24 18 18	302 351 288 210	2,670 2,812 2,049 2,211	8,608	23, 349 6, 340 4, 261 3, 297	709 443 355 243	1,660 1,669 1,460 973	2,633 3,884 2,473 1,985	11,674 7,367 4,409 4,177	0,041 3,483 1,936 2,192
Marble and stone work	1909 1904 1899	39 25 1 22	665 452	30 19	78 52	557 381	1,073	$1,220 \\ 784$	$\frac{113}{72}$	468 265	723 575	$^{1,580}_{1,305}$	857 730
Mattresses and spring beds	1909 1904 1899	14 14 14 9	222 306	11 10	10 32 42 13	254 179 344 160	120	362 356 413 164	28 36 58 17	151 106 216 67	177 204 398 240	437 462 815 400	260 258 417 160
Millinery and lace goods	1909 1904 1809	18 0 7	655 326 290	13 8 5	128 25 14	514 293	64	440 136	97 20	183 96	549 235	$rac{1,045}{440}$	496 205
Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.	1909 1904 1899	15 16 12	141 127	12 15	23 19 4	271. 106 93 65	72	84 76 54 32	9 25 20 4	56 78 57 42	195 46 33 18	296 211 156 82	101 165 123 64
Paint and varnish	1909 1904 1809	23 25 18	869 928 583	1 14 9	270 362 126	598 552 448	2,139	4,661 3,783 2,971	398 398 193	315 283 208	3,738 4,439 2,865	5,564 5,909 3,869	1,826 $1,470$ $1,004$
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	1909 1904 1899	99 95 86	1,626 1,344	87 55	677 428 424	862 861 861	800	4,507 3,741 3,001	880 490 177	364 328 298	2,281 1,907 1,398	6,846 $5,182$ $4,664$	4,565 3,275 3,266
Photo-engraving	1909 1904	11 6	105 87	8 9	43 13	114 66	46	85 42	45 15	03 53	59 19	298 134	239 112
Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products	1899 1909 1904	5 13 15	2, 246 2, 080	7 2 4	195 148	25 2,040 1,937	4, 230	8,777 4,077	4 295 218	17 1,061 951	5 634 615	46 2,683 2,316	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \\ 2,049 \\ 1,701 \end{array}$
Printing and publishing	1899 1909 1904	347 362	1,350 8,090 8,040	226 279	101 2,156 1,931	1,254 5,708 5,839	14, 361	2, 394 10, 915 10, 750	135 $2,705$ $2,103$	$494 \\ 3.824 \\ 3.402$	$280 \\ 5,118 \\ 4,513$	1, 258 17, 164 16, 366	969 12, 046 11, 823
Slaughtering and meat packing	1899 1909 1904	1 320 24 1 20	6,068 1,807 1,453	266 10 13	1,573 319 203	4, 229 1, 469 1, 237	5, 515	7, 778 5, 598 3, 914	1,456 341 254	2,356 900 753	3,653 $24,055$ $16,043$	10,828 26,601 17,485	7, 175 2, 546 1, 442
Stereotyping and electrotyping	1800 1900 1904 1800	1 25 4 3	967 120 71	23	103 26 17 13	841 94 54	146	2, 608 105 44	143 38 16	. 448 72 36	11, 120 51 16	12,943 194 91	1,823 143 75 70
Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves.	1900 1904	13 1 14	2, 048 2, 185	4 2 6	373 304	1,673 1,875	1,826	7, 254 4, 526	12 435 503	1,109 $1,316$	16 2,458 1,943	86 5, 923 5, 523	3, 465 3, 580
Surgical appliances and artificial limbs	1909 1904	8	34 67	7 10	4 26	23 31	6	69 91		46 19	10 25	65 131	55 106
Wirework, including wire rope and cable	1800 1900 1904	12 0 11	43 832 692	15 6 10	5 143 137	683 545	853	23 2, 242 2, 546	5 247 204	10 365 276	$egin{array}{c} 12 \\ 1,697 \\ 1,194 \\ \end{array}$	53 3,323 2,245	41 1,626 1,051
All other industries.	1809 1009 1004	614 673	347 23, 363 24, 697	446 536	3,639 2,671 2,972	298 19, 278 21, 490	39,659	729 97, 526 125, 415	70 4,717 2,863	152 10, 562 11, 026	625 54,302 43,763	1,014 91,006 88,079	389 36,704 44,316
CITIES	1899 OF 10	.000 TC	50.000	INIIAI		25,004 CSALL	INDUS'	68,818 CRIES CO	3, 460 OMBENI	12,077	42, 526	84,741	42, 215
Hannibal		<u> </u>	1	1	i	,						ed 105	et 070
	1909 1904 1899	58 66	2,688 1,057	65 49	178 97 121	2,445 1,811 1,238	3,412	\$2,408 1,848 1,754	\$176 91 109	\$1,284 825 535	\$4,316 2,156 1,735	\$6,195 3,564 2,699	\$1,879 1,408 964
Jefferson City	1909 1904 1809	35 45 41	1,572 474	19 31	217 181 178	1,336 262 200	1,166	3,070 1,845 1,489	257 200 179	391 117 92	3,652 2,487 2,131	5,446 3,927 3,061	1,794 1,440 930
Joplin	1909 1904 1809	77 56	1,089 835	73 55	186 100 50	830 680 682	3,102	2,092 2,524 1,268	184 119 53	386 380	2,358 1,960 1,556	4,136 3,006 2,325	1,778 1,046 769
Moberly	1909 1904	45 31 28	1,155 564	29 23	127 45	999 496	1,276	1,320 503	120 42	538 266	1,092 399	1,984 801	892 402
Sedalia	1899 1909 1904	32 75 50	1,150 1,097	66 42	41 149 81	935 974	1,662	459 2,346 1,307	30 145 80	319 461 503	360 1,216 825	792 2,333 1,692	432 1,117 867
Springfield	1890 1909 1904	57 108 82	2, 473 2, 431	91 69	251 204	909 $2,131$ $2,158$	3,685	1,152 5,517 3,926	53 283 102	399 1,280 1,128	3,048 3,392	1,283 5,382 5,293	2,334 1,901
Webb City	1899 1909 1904 1899	79 25 19 12	212 171	24 23	108 18 10 7	1,710 170 138 126	511	1,930 462 199 181	89 18 10 7	853 108 71 62	1,991 513 395 214	3,434 777 638 354	1,443 264 243 140

¹ Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
2 Not reported separately.
3 Figures do not agree with those published in 1904, because it was necessary to revise the totals in order to include data only for those establishments located within the corporate limits of the city.

TABLE II.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR

					PERS	ONS E	(GAGE)	D IN INDU	JSTRY.		ggiada, a hidu di galagi, asser seriam men 100 at men an meneng tindering asat 1 military 100 at	15,	EARNI OR NEA	rs-nu	MBER	DEC.	and the state of t
	industry.	Num- ber of estab-		Pro-	Sala- ried officers,	Cle	rks.		Wag	e carne			16 and	l over.	Und	er 16.	Pri- mary horse-
,		lish- ments.	Total.	tors	super- intend- ents, and man- agers.	Male.	Fe- male.	Average num- ber.		Nur mum nth.	Minimum month,	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	power.
1	All industries	8,375	185,705	8, 226	6,594	14, 061	3,831	152,993	Se 16	3,514	Ja 141,268	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	340,467
2 3 4 5 6	Agricultural implements. Artificial stone Automobiles, including bodies and parts Awnings, tents, and sails. Baking powders and yeast.	117 17	532 380 449 554 65	10 147 0 5 4	28 17 38 39 7	40 6 23 45 6	10 4 14 36 3	438 206 368 429 45	Je Je Jy Je Se	522 287 427 529 48	Se 332 Ja 62 Ja 299 Ja 353 Jy 39	471 352 412 401 47	469 348 394 167 21	18 234 26	1 4		1,080 148 184 217 30
7 8 9	Baskets, and rattan and willow ware Belting and hose, leather Blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations.	3 7 32	25 80 194	2 2 24	2 13 24	1 12 25	6 11	20 47 110	Au Se My 2		Oc ² 19 My 39 Jy 83	20 51 115	19 51 75	1 38	2		20 148 160
10 11	Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings. Boxes, eigar	59 5	18,665 124	14 4	220 8	776 4	25 9	17,396 105	De 1	114	My 16,820 Fe 2 99	18,241	11,048 36	5,801 70	853 4	539 1	11,113 39
12 13 14 15	Boxes, fancy and paper Brass and bronze products. Bread and other bakery products. Brick and tile. Brooms	27 18 954 120 50	1, 237 367 6, 797 3, 289 205	10 17 1,003 121 52	52 21 127 95 11	43 28 682 67 15	19 4 242 7 3	1,113 297 4,743 2,099 184	De No No	1,264 356 5,095 3,899 213	Jy 1,036 Mh 266 Fe 4,326 Fe 1,635 Au 156	1,263 338 5,111 3,246 203	336 337 3,483 3,151 194	784 1,484 7	27 1 40 95 2	116 104	637 448 3,023 8,274 126
17 18 19 20 21	Brushes. Butter, cheese, and condensed milk. Buttons. Canning and preserving. Carpets, rag	11 56 10 222 8	63 277 385 1,7 05 38	10 31 14 548 10	5 29 6 95	6 35 98	23 3 12	42 159 362 952 28	My Se Se My	210 545 4,597 41	Se ² 41 Fe 121 Jy 332 Ja 178 Ja 16	42 142 347 4,701 22	42 121 253 1,394 16	21 91 2,509 5	274 1	1 524	24 788 202 974 46
22 23 24	Carriages and wagons and materials Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies. Cars and general shop construction and	243 35 7	3,940 8,620 931	277	166 137 14	145 349 11	50 13	3,302 8,121 905	Ap Oc Fe	3,548 9,215 923	Ja 3,035 Ap 7,103 Ap 891	3,245 9,014 908	3,162 9,005 904	71 9	11	1	5,85% 9,642 3,005
25 26	repairs by street-railroad companies. Chemicals Clothing, men's, including shirts	9 84	845 8,667	42 52	48 116	112 437	24 68	619 7,994	No De	648 8,575	Fe ² 601 Ja 7,556	642 8,877	533 1,911	68	24 19	17 169	868 1,859
27 28 20	Clothing, women's Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding. Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.	68 40 11	3,122 1,376 672	58 15 2	84 80 27	171 406 88	59 76 15	2,750 730 540	l	2,976 770 562	Ja 2,576 Je 690 Je 506	2,934 738 539	548 425 412	2,321 273 98	2 31 20	63 9 0	487 2,379 683
30 31	Confectionery	61 43	2,337 1,209	50 40	70 48	206 22	69 11	1,882 1,088	No Se	$\substack{2,250\\1,223}$	Jy 1,685 De 958	2,275 1,018	878 981	1,350 8	6 29	41	1,268 2,319
32 33	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere speci- fied.	207 22	3,228 346	203 19	126 17	202	60 12	2,637 289	De	2,995 321	Ja 2,185 Ja 270	2,808 345	2,579 330	190 12	30 3	9	1,850 663
34 35 36	Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies. Dentists' materials	3 4 20	31 22 1,419	3 8	3 65	3 221	3 2 65	22 11 1,060	My S		No 2 13 Ja 2 11 Fe 941	25 12 1,196	22 7 937	1 3 225	1 2	1 32	1,1%
37 38 39	Electroplating Enameling and Japanning Flags, banners, regalia, society badges, and omblems.	6	112 32 86	20 3 6	8 1 6	1 18	2 10	81 28 46	Oc 2 Fe Se	34 52	Jy 75 Se 23 Fe ² 43	80 31 48	82 30 25	10 10	4 3	i	138 21
40 41	Flour-mill and gristmill products Food preparations	}	3,602 696	810 30	281 38	264 125	49 32	2,198 471	Au No	2,371 603	Je 2,016 Je 395	2,303 504	2,280 347	149	8		43,175 1,551
42 43 44 45 46	Foundry and machine-shop products Fur goods Furnishing goods, men's. Furniture and refrigerators Gas and electric fixtures and lamps and	8 20 00	9,051 109 309 3,977 299	202 8 25 54 5	506 5 16 197 24	726 6 43 240 30	174 12 10 59 8	7,443 78 305 3,427 232	De No	7,968 126 374 3,723 276	Ja 6,795 Mh 41 Je 259 Jy 3,113 Je 108	7,936 126 377 3,674 276	7,838 20 48 3,490 241	32 96 319 88 11	66 1 96 22	i 9 2	13,568 9 45 0,203 214
47 48 49 50	reflectors. Gas, illuminating and heating. Glass. Hand stamps and stencils and brands. Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool. Hats, fur-felt.	15 14	1,403 1,830 06 226	32 17 16 3	56 18 12 13	239 45 4 13	135 12 2 2 2	941 1,755 61 182	Je No De Au Je 2	1,195 2,175 64 203	Ja 732 Ja 1,490 Je 58 Fe 163	873 2,170 04 192 29	872 2, 135 56 113	71	1 15 8 5	3	3,635 8,820 35 39
52 53	Tce, manufactured Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.	92 4	975 2,379	32	114 29	56 107	12 16	761 2,227	Au De	1,109 3,126	Ja 401 Ja 1,751	836 3, 126	834 3,114	1	. 12		22,004 0,255
54 55 56	Jewelry Kaolin and ground earths Leather goods	19 6 106	472 155 2,308	10 96	24 15 117	35 6 238	27 3 43	376 131 1,814	De Oc Mh	396 172 1,866	Au 345 Jy 98 Ja 1,710	390 177 1,838	329 177 1,049	53 174	14	6	160 992 5,986
57 58 59 60 61	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished. Lime. Liquors, distilled. Liquors, malt. Lumber and timber products.	0	246 763 78 6,348 15,814	3 15 28 6 1,289	11 31 11 133 508	8 20 5 537 400	4 5 26 95	220 692 34 5,646 13,522	Au s Oc Mh Au	•	Ja ² 200 Ja 361 Au 11 De 5,174 Ja 12,671	221	220 688 64 5, 266 15, 763	6 493	59	8 7	519 1,314 644 30,436 49,505
62 63 64 65 66	Marble and stone work Mattresses and spring beds. Millinery and lace goods Mirrors. Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.	33 35 6 20	1,710 439 1,143 106 161	174 28 28 3 18	1	i	20 11 89 6 4	1,342 345 934 69 120	Mh	1,481 378 1,352 78 140	1 Je - 515	1,419 373 867 70 138	127	701	6 3 1	36	4,306 310 94 85 101

¹ No figures given for reasons explained in the Introduction, page 2. See also discussion of wage earners on page 8.

THE STATE, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

	in Sivin	BY INDU	. 257 171 1 01	Tana	o de statis in term neues Parler accomis - de v.a. edat.	terapian da terapian da productiva de la companya d	opportunities and a financial and a second s	The second of th	PROGRAMMA PROGRAMMA CONTRACTOR CO	adddynggyr, c'i Propins an Malang ganddodos y gandl Y Y Charles an Galley an Charles an	Emma addd na yw addd gagay affil digaeld S. Ste. Seffer	Macandal Militaria (17 Para) 12 - Norman, and other angus design or page of the language designation on the page of the page o	POLICE STREET, Company of the Street, Company
			•			EXPEN	ses.						
	Capital.			Services.		Mat	erials.		Miscell	ancous.		Value of	Value added by
	Сариш	Total.	Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal rovenue.	Contract work.	Other.	products.	manufac- ture.
1	\$444,343,135	\$522,275,887	\$13,003,746	\$15,090, 176	\$80,842,776		\$344,622,065	l' '	\$11, 436, 506	\$2, 667, 451	\$40,743,488		\$219,699,919
2 3 4 5 6	1,724,669 328,958 799,848 936,231 88,399	894, 187 277, 672 1,494, 317 1,703, 280 209, 544	46, 301 16, 835 59, 852 53, 413 11, 243	39, 641 8, 682 24, 903 64, 290 13, 486	219,112 92,118 251,848 193,475 18,911	16,883 2,137 8,523 7,074 1,035	487,608 135,060 1,010,021 1,199,362 203,802	2,405 4,036 21,856 30,288 3,108	5, 174 927 2, 366 4, 052 383	75 1,600 4,850	76, 808 15, 668 103, 408 150, 420 17, 438	981,458 351,585 1,676,840 1,784,124 204,960	476, 967 214, 379 651, 696 576, 788 90, 123
7 8 9	26, 143 472, 429 224, 090	30,272 410,899 531,936	1,650 24,440 36,311	900 16,322 27,239	8,434 31,331 55,201	322 3,865 4,656	10,827 285,708 208,245	1,805 3,150 11,339	138 1,178 1,508		106 44,905 97,437	40,088 445,358 600,365	22,939 155,785 207,464
10 11	15,837,749 98,019	40,532,538 138,355	507, 220 10, 301	928, 287 5, 266	8, 163, 815 32, 476	155,519 2,050	34, 384, 182 73, 604	102, 235 4, 192	87, 341 198	183, 200	2,020,679 10,208	48,751,235 164,699	14,211,534 89,045
12 13 14 15 16	932,858 1,025,133 17,043,475 7,138,407 369,192	1,280,498 2,006,732 16,113,211 3,040,987 601,413	80, 082 46, 707 243, 455 108, 222 13, 785	38, 085 32, 905 742, 794 58, 185 11, 220	371,667 196,300 2,487,491 1,468,920 88,564	27,256 21,146 289,491 710,154 3,636	642, 125 1, 632, 803 10, 539, 843 302, 167 407, 048	37,402 4,120 271,861 8,702 4,764	3,880 4,633 70,702 20,700 1,077	300 13,938 77,983 22,345	70,695 68,058 1,453,636 210,846 48,965	1,376,340 2,221,038 18,523,826 3,676,274 708,373	706,950 567,089 7,694,492 2,063,953 297,689
17 18 19 20 21	69,770 700,817 180,269 1,780,772 12,504	110, 684 2,764, 960 211, 987 1,452, 513 26, 227	4,740 30,394 5,484 43,232	4,926 38,023 856 83,973	27,822 100,267 107,713 185,873 10,101	707 20,721 3,968 14,374 949	71,353 2,478,295 82,804 990,635 3,392	3,180 10,070 1,874 8,340 2,185	307 8, 225 235 4, 422 118	36 370	6,640 78,020 8,903 121,664 3,117	140,474 2,958,818 265,736 1,573,835 33,536	08,414 459,802 178,874 508,826 29,195
22 23	7,883,062 7,437,564	7,046,070 9,811,812	284,126 173,545	175, 184 294, 692	1,780,649 5,000,627	62,083 268,732	4,797,747 3,859,520	103,010 4,400	32, 782 19, 905	8,675	401,814 04,331	8,468,856 9,811,811	3,609,026 5,683,559
24 25	1,159,641 3,950,186	1,203,660 3,356,570	21, 220 119, 832	10,021 218,444	620,402 333,338 2,004,001	7,474 61,082	403,710 2,101,082 9,008,476	9,300	10,804 20,800 24,187		33,930 430,886 737,675	1,203,660 3,040,116 15,407,193	702,476 1,416,152 6,335,883
20 27 28	8,109,057 2,383,665 5,272,818	13,849,278 5,041,769 11,236,458	244, 777 157, 758 220, 952	500, 162 179, 625 615, 941	2,001,001 1,137,458 342,010	62,834 27,232 73,125	3,153,065 9,118,464 769,568	123, 895 104, 216 96, 478	24, 187 5, 931 21, 867	153, 271 19, 513 38, 145	256, 971 709, 467 100, 886	5,489,053 12,061,866	2,258,756 2,870,277 789,183
29 30 31	1,390,692 2,931,362 1,929,447	1,427,370 5,954,947 2,738,801	42,610 181,109 73,592	102,020 337,780 28,312	206,036 709,569 558,110	6,407 46,101 21,539	769,568 3,888,272 1,880,202	14,485 79,758 19,439	5,340 12,430 11,015	2,950	100,886 639,919 144,230	1,565,158 0,658,986 3,079,368	789, 183 2,724, 613 1,177, 627
32 33	5,716,000	7,038,203	240,767	214,928	1,482,058	49,754	4,548,386 280,241	115,512	27, 517	3,091	347, 190 49, 082	7,826,660 600,395	3,228,529 307,429
34	943, 381 35, 220	569, 151 54, 531	20,068 4,049	13,084 1,241	177,320 9,318	12,725 860	31,554	4,030	3, 505 227	500	5,327	75,942	43,528
35 36	71,836 3,883,357	98,328 2,483,933	0,672 170,866	4,948 227,873	7,036 626,627	429 29,273	71,114 1,075,017	2,500 36,202	301 12, 125		5,328 290,950	115,708 3,250,535	44,255 2,146,245
37 38 39	59, 793 10, 625 55, 661	100, 302 24, 392 78, 952	5,779 1,201 7,950	1,604 4,528	56,132 16,614 17,508	8,433 1,364 783	14,931 3,240 32,603	8,815 1,873 3,560	373 47 211	700	4,235 53 11,100	126,623 30,600 93,164	103, 259 25, 996 59, 778
40 41	17,065,746 3,060,660	41,525,608 5,040,195	369,155 81,535	273,474 168,495	1,040,420 213,832	305,519 32,324	38,430,100 4,222,120	27, 232 44, 021	67, 969 18, 857	8,631	913,090 259,011	44,508,106 5,383,638	5,682,478 1,129,104
42 43 44 45 46	20, 870, 221 217, 730 399, 352 6, 708, 409 546, 320	17, 556, 820 270, 291 699, 581 6, 540, 923 612, 894	919,464 17,000 17,095 375,044 38,710	754, 220 18, 413 47, 197 218, 720 38, 484	4,859,777 45,183 106,379 1,918,661 144,103	347,780 920 2,054 63,171 6,889	8,807,931 146,708 488,123 3,263,398 319,928	151, 614 20, 340 17, 949 75, 885 18, 808	71,908 014 565 37,348 2,386	166,939 655	1,477,121 20,723 19,564 588,687 43,580	19,975,149 313,970 830,736 7,380,091 641,562	10,819,432 166,252 340,559 4,053,522 314,745
47 48 49 50	33,928,814 3,739,193 63,435 152,570	2,962,194 2,038,901 114,514 394,744	108,164 94,945 12,980 24,642	248,747 55,026 4,306 13,122	635, 548 758, 491 37, 410 106, 210	1,116,129 323,963 1,537 3,166	107, 326 622, 783 44, 523 214, 918	3,196 8,380 11,892	320,600 13,981 431 507	100	413,410 169,712 4,847 20,287	4,637,544 1,992,883 154,878 440,082	3,414,089 1,046,137 108,818 221,998
51 52	29,042 6,947,040	58, 353 1, 612, 565	2,500 132,245	1,820 50,901	14,740 471,583	1,544 471,106	20, 084 196, 106	6,900 70,800	135 33,317	7	186,500	76,554 2,083,886	54, 926 1, 416, 674 2, 153, 842
53 54 55	5, 299, 135 747, 457 817, 708	5,032,446 725,140 241,197	86,545 34,680 19,667	124, 247 31, 191 5, 388	1,320,285 272,111 67,733	274,802 2,780 19,657	2,584,183 320,514 87,852	2,000 23,002 3,202	15,813 1,042 1,684		624,571 38,860 35,954	5,012,827 872,697 323,980	549,403 216,471
56 57	4,578,653 1,478,051	5,854,836 1,838,546 884,914	193,012	261, 204	1,037,180	30,954 11,848	3,763,515 1,587,017 254,134	104,500	19,044 6,210 2,804	27,156	418,205	6,508,347	2,713,878
58 59 60 61	2,399,811 345,827 44,661,874 18,929,837	545,704 22,403,040 19,563,458	36,050 44,184 10,730 606,552 689,064	0,437 17,134 6,720 700,433 416,899	317,485 14,049 3,907,649 5,897,120	206,791 6,803 547,158 109,882	7,020,598 10,503,771	1,400 1,570 11,260 69,072	4,469,706 126,244	53 205 558,654	40,839 0,190 5,139,684 1,192,752	2,034,979 1,031,337 612,931 27,446,504 23,200,926	436,114 570,412 512,131 10,878,748 12,647,273
62 63 64 65 66	3,079,438 579,518 537,641 119,812 84,689	2,942,819 809,614 1,462,277 214,590 189,848	144, 502 36, 103 81, 085 16, 940 14, 668	73,845 23,549 48,521 7,870 10,524	989, 231 186, 688 276, 769 41, 273 89, 359	88,901 8,038 8,207 2,664 4,178	1,357,741 449,186 877,094 113,225 46,838	32,269 13,515 40,335 4,370 8,595	13,780 3,359 2,945 291 494	41,583 400 100 75	200,877 88,776 127,321 27,857 15,117	3,440,706 958,979 1,646,618 232,033 236,750	1,994,064 501,755 761,317 116,144 185,734

² Same number reported for one or more other months.

TABLE II.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR

					PERS	ons ei	NGAGEI	OUNI NI C	JSTRY.				15,	EARNE OR NEA DAY.				
		Num- ber of		Pro-	Sala- ried	Cle	rks.		Waş	ge earn	ers.	NT		16 and	l over.	Und	er 16.	Pri- mary
	industry.	estab- lish- ments.	Total.	prie- tors and	offi- cars, super- intend-					Nun	ıber.		Total.					horse- power.
				firm mein- bers.		Male.	Fe- male.	Average num- ber.		imum nth.		ilmum onth.		Male,	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
67 _æ	Musical instruments and materials, not	4	14	3	3	• • • • • •		8	My	8	Ja 1	7	8	8				2
68 69 70 71	specified. Optical goods. Paint and varnish. Paper goods, not elsewhere specified. Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	5 32 11 185	72 1, 034 493 1, 957	4 5 150	7 98 22 172	7 202 14 398	45 17 257	54 685 435 980	Se Oc De Mh	59 759 462 1,081	Ja Ja Je Jy	50 492 403 917	52 647 462 1,020	47 599 170 411	3 41 252 588	2 5 1 8	2 39 13	29 2,706 309 • 968
72 73 74 75	Photographic apparatus and materials. Photo-engraving. Pipes, tologeo. Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products.	18 7 20	304 269 336 3,437	13 5 11	17 24 13 74	29 34 9 181	10 11 2, 33	248 187 807 3, 138	No Se Fo De	256 202 335 3,566	Fe Jy No Ja	241 170 268 2,653	254 218 203 3,573	161 200 236 3,561	$74 \\ 0 \\ 42 \\ 7$	11 9 11 5	8	750 80 243 7,848
76	Printing and publishing	1,322	15,792	1, 243	854	2,076	829	10,790	De	11,218	Jу	10, 503	11, 265	8,056	2,931	200	78	10, 472
77 78 79 80	Pumps, not including steam pumps Scales and balances. Show cases. Signs and advertising novelties	8	53 102 237 220	1 2 3 12	6 8 12 10	10 11 32	3 3 2 18	34 70 209 148	No 1 Oc Oc	$104 \\ 225 \\ 175$	Mh Je 1 Ja Mh	69 198	39 104 222 155	37 104 221 129	2 1 23	3		91 110 109 20
81 82 83 84	Slaughtering and meat packing. Soap. Stereotyping and electrotyping. Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves.	1 10	5,520 838 143 2,430	34 3 5 4	95 20 12 87	647 231 13 285	70 30 3 41	4, 674 554 110 2, 013	Ap No	4,903 577 114 $2,267$	My Ja Jy 1 Ja	527	4,822 564 114 2,227	4,658 426 108 2,207	158 123 2	6 1 6 18	14	11,735 954 208 2,211
85 86 87 88 89	Surgical appliances and artificial limbs. Tobsoco manufactures. Type founding and printing materials. Wirework, including wire rope and cable All other industries 2.	15 477 7 14 550	5,980 234 805 17,987	12 511 3 9 419	141 9 23 654	7 816 42 109 1,151	5 59 16 14 293	37 4, 453 164 710 15, 470	Oo Au	761	Se Ja	37 4,000 150 588	37 4,680 181 747	30 2,916 124 689	36	60 12 3	0 0	16 2,084 125 902 38,871

Same number reported for one or more other me	ontl	ns.		
² All other industries embrace—				
Artificial flowers and feathers and plumes	3 1	Clocks and watches, including cases and mate-		Fuel, manufactured 1
Axle grease	3	rials	2	Furs, dressed
Babbitt metal and solder	15	Clothing, horse	1	Galvanizing
Bags, other than paper	ti	Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods	4	Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting
Bags, paper	-21	Cordials and sirups	5	Gloves and mittens, leather.
Bieveles, motoreveles, and parts.	2	Cork, cutting	ĩ	Glucose and starch.
Bicycles, motorcycles, and parts. Billiard tables and materials.	3	Corsets	2	Glue
Bluing	4	Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	2	Grease and tallow
Boots and shoes, rubber	1	Dyeing and finishing textiles	1	Hair work
Butter, reworking	1	Engravers' materials	2	Hats, straw
Caleium lights	2	Engraving and diesinking	4	Hosiery and knit goods
Candles	1	Engraving, wood	10	House-furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified
Carriages and sleds, children's	1	Explosives	3	Ink, printing
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of	i	Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	2	Ink, writing
railroad companies	7	Fertilizers	5	Ink, writing. Instruments, professional and scientifle.
Cars, street-railroad, not including operations of	- 1	Firearms and ammunition	ï	Iron and steel, blast furnaces
railroad companies.	2	Fire extinguishers, chemical	3	Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets,
Cash registers and calculating machines	4	Fireworks	1	not made in steel works or rolling mills
Cement	4	Flavoring extracts	$1\overline{2}$	Iron and steel, doors and shutters
Charcoal	1	Foundry supplies	1	Iron and steel forgings.

THE STATE, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909—Continued.

						EXPENS	ies.						
	Capital,	PRACTICAL AT THE REST TO PROCEED BY A COMMUNICATION OF		Services.	A Michigan Company of the Company of	Mate	rials.		Miscell	kuncous.	Marie 11 1 100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Value of	Value added by
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Total.	Officials.	Clerks	Wage carners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work,	Other,	products.	manufuc- ture.
67	\$26,880	\$19,142	\$4,311		\$ 4,885	\$219	\$7,901	\$080	\$40		\$797	\$24,973	\$16,853
68 69 70 71	92, 103 5, 294, 896 739, 192 5, 125, 636	148, 239 6, 206, 694 800, 723 5, 891, 917	8,320 238,996 51,651 437,416	\$7,633 264,159 22,873 561,118	30, 193 366, 164 177, 082 415, 439	$\begin{array}{c} 1,730 \\ 47,258 \\ 7,500 \\ 24,581 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 73,811 \\ 4,051,002 \\ 430,030 \\ 2,511,536 \end{array}$	4, 020 32, 505 12, 483 90, 881	406 25, 702 2, 850 20, 984	\$860 1,851 49,525	22, 126 579, 988 84, 508 1,780, 437	170,591 6,827,747 921,760 7,639,159	95, 050 2, 120, 487 475, 230 5, 103, 042
72 73 74 75	$\substack{1,463,608\\161,408\\242,477\\13,246,816}$	1,010,270 388,099 320,704 3,493,528	58, 780 34, 557 14, 943 192, 648	$\begin{array}{c} 43,954 \\ 27,757 \\ 8,422 \\ 212,224 \end{array}$	136, 103 164, 527 106, 731 1, 554, 141	$\begin{array}{c} 13,358 \\ 6,779 \\ 3,321 \\ 499,731 \end{array}$	570, 920 75, 001 166, 041 576, 438	600 14,239 9,650	26, 706 424 896 40, 016	7,573 4,757	159, 849 57, 242 20, 350 403, 923	1, 415, 472 450, 409 395, 606 4, 068, 701	831, 194 368, 629 226, 244 2, 992, 532
76	21,998,017	25, 140, 164	1,730,506	2,525,240	6, 609, 759	204,408	8, 332, 344	543,702	87,774	810,272	4, 206, 159	20,651,153	21,024,401
77 78 79 80	98,485 145,601 314,201 349,975	115, 772 177, 666 360, 390 525, 470	7, 200 13, 600 22, 288 15, 399	14,181 7,877 8,711 33,442	16,744 43,506 137,417 126,103	901 2,406 4,962 1,411	$\begin{array}{c} 65,496 \\ 69,628 \\ 105,374 \\ 160,275 \end{array}$	1,842 2,860 10,656 10,534	246 460 1,234 605	800 14,114	8,362 37,329 9,748 163,587	146,375 201,311 433,085 582,806	79,978 129,277 202,749 421,210
81 82 83 84	$18,786,840 \\ 2,658,565 \\ 124,248 \\ 8,294,920$	78, 208, 807 4, 063, 899 105, 939 5, 096, 347	$\begin{array}{c} 225,120 \\ 60,583 \\ 27,175 \\ 264,966 \end{array}$	619, 647 171, 954 12, 558 331, 660	2,672,620 $271,640$ $83,609$ $1,426,432$	363,710 $38,111$ $6,424$ $43,546$	$71,834,554 \\ 3,010,588 \\ 49,750 \\ 2,802,799$	18,053 6,028 6,357 25,555	35, 161 8, 940 444 41, 712	90,000 600	2,409,042 400,055 8,932 759,677	79, 581, 294 4, 719, 352 220, 155 6, 712, 698	7,383,030 1,004,653 163,981 3,866,353
85 86 87 88 89	83,020 17,341,640 571,147 2,259,532 61,522,777	103, 031 29, 124, 106 303, 639 2, 745, 331 62, 424, 259	$12,834\\438,737\\27,320\\104,318\\1,390,227$	5,028 932,924 35,087 146,111 1,200,273	24, 304 2, 235, 083 83, 446 378, 935 48, 423, 734	703 69,068 5,105 21,517 2,207,070	$\begin{array}{c} 21,482 \\ 16,476,848 \\ 87,690 \\ 1,712,634 \\ 44,371,427 \end{array}$	7,760 65,443 11,710 0,303 250,543	272 4,782,264 1,737 11,020 257,442	666 97 350,609	29, 082 4,123, 642 51, 529 364, 397 3,867, 034	143,311 30,950,638 337,977 3,396,279 67,056,680	121,126 14,404,722 245,173 1,662,128 20,478,183
Lar Lar Las Les	elry and instruels and tagsd, refined, no ent-packing esits	ustries embrac iment cases t made in s tablishments .	shughtering	and I	Petroleum, re Coofing mate Safes and var Saws	diningriulsuts	ıg, eleaning,		. 1 Toys . 5 Umb . 1 Upho . 2 Vaul	and games, rellas and co Ostering ma t lights and	ines. terials. ventilators,		5

² All other industries embrace—Continued. Jewelry and instrument cases
Labala and tage
Lard relined not mada in slauchtosing and
ment-packing establishments
Lasia
Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet.
14000rs, Vinous
LOOKING-glass and Dicture frames
ATILITIES
Atmeral and soda waters
and paste
ausical instruments, planos and organs, and
materials
Oil, eastor
Oil, cottonseed, and cake
Oil, linseed.
Oil, not elsewhere specified.
Oleomargarine
A GIRL GIRL WORLDHILL AND A CONTRACT OF THE CO

	grading, roastin		
Petroleur	i, refluing	<i>.</i>	
Safes and	vaults		
Sewing n	achine achines, cases, an	d attachmen	ıts
Silverwan	ing, including bo e and plated ware and rething, cop		
Smelting	and refining, lead and refining, zine		
Smelting Soda-wat	and refining, not er apparatus	from the ore	
Springs, s	ınd athletle goods teel, çar and çarri	age	
Stationer	y goods, not elsew ind art goods	nere specifie	

	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY AND
	Steam packing.
2	Tin foil
•	Mana and manage
	Toys and games
1	Umbrellas and canes.
	Upholstering materials
	Vault lights and ventilators
	Vincear and eider
	Washing machines and alather weingare
ł	Washing machines and clothes wringers
	W RECEDENTO WS
į	Whips
ì	Window shades and fixtures
Į	Wood distillation, not including turpentine and
1	rosin
1	Wood preserving
Į	Wood, turned and carved.
ı	Titud maller
ı	Wool pulling
ı	Wool seouring
1	Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats
1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BULLETIN

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS E. DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR

MANUFACTURES: MONTANA.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE STATE, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES

Prepared under the supervision of W. M. STEUART, Chief Statistician for Manufactures

INTRODUCTION.

This advance bulletin gives the statistics of manufactures for the state of Montana for the calendar year 1909 as shown by the Thirteenth Census. It will be reprinted without change as a part of the state Compendium of the Census for Montana and in the final reports of the Thirteenth Census.

The text summarizes the general results of the census inquiry, presenting a series of special tables in which the main facts printed in the general tables are given in convenient form for the state as a whole and for important industries. It also presents tables in which the statistics for the industries of the state as a whole and for a few important industries are classified by character of ownership, size of establishments, number of wage earners, and prevailing hours of labor, information which could not be presented in general tables for each industry without disclosing the facts for individual establishments.

At the end of the bulletin are two general tables.

Table I gives for 1909, 1904, and 1899 the number of establishments and of persons engaged in the industries, primary power, capital, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture reported for all industries combined and for certain important industries for the state. It also gives the same items for all industries combined for every city, except Great Falls, having in 1910 a population of over 10,000.

Table II gives statistics in detail for 1909 for the state and for a larger number of industries.

Scope of census: Factory industries.—Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of organization, location of establishments, size of establishments, labor force, and similar subjects. When use is made of the data for these purposes it is imperative that due attention should be given to the limitations of the figures. Particularly is this true when the attempt is made to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits. These limitations will be fully discussed in the general report on manufactures for the United States as a whole. It is impossible to reproduce such discussion in the bulletins relative to the individual states.

The census of 1909, like that of 1904, was confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building industries. Where statistics for 1899 are given they have been reduced

to a comparable basis by eliminating the latter classes of industries. The census does not include establishments which were idle during the entire year or had a value of products of less than \$500, or the manufacturing done in educational, elemosynary, and penal institutions, or in governmental establishments, except those of the Federal Government.

Period covered.—The returns cover the calendar year 1909, or the business year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—The term "establishment" comprises the factories, mills, or plants which are under a common ownership or control, and for which one set of books of account is kept.

If, however, the plants constituting an establishment as thus defined were not all located within the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the separate totals might be included in the statistics for each city or state. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industries carried on in the same establishment.

Classification by industries.—The establishments were assigned to the several classes of industries according to their products of chief value. The products reported for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products very different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value.

Selected industries.—The general tables at the end of this bulletin give the principal facts separately for the industries of the state. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the state for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparisons with previous censuses.—Owing to the changes in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses. Table I, giving comparable figures for 1909, 1904, and 1899, therefore, does not embrace all the industries shown for 1909 in Table II.

Influence of increased prices.—In considering changes in cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures can not be taken as an exact measure of increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in industry.—At the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899, the following general classes of persons engaged in manufacturing industries have been distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks, and (5) wage earners. In the censuses of 1904 and 1899 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners. The second group included the three classes of salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and

managers, and clerks. In the present census an entirely different grouping is employed: That into (1) proprietors and officials, (2) clerks, and (3) wage earners. The first group includes proprietors and firm members, salaried officers of corporations, and superintendents and managers.

At this census the number of persons engaged in the industries, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where conditions were exceptional, and particularly in the case of certain seasonal industries, such as canning, the December date could not be accepted as typical and an earlier date had to be chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported on December 15 or other representative day has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not vary much from month to month in a given industry. In the case of wage earners the average is obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

Wage earners.—In addition to the report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on December 15 or other representative day, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported each month by 12. The average thus obtained represents the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of any industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The number of wage earners reported for the representative day, though given for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined, because in view of the variations of date such a total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times, would not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to seasonal industries, as compared with industries in continual operation.

In particular, totals by sex and age for the wage earners reported for the representative day would be misleading because of the undue weight given to seasonal industries, in some of which, such as canning and preserving, the distribution of the wage earners by sex and age is materially different from that in most industries of more regular operation. In order to determine as nearly as possible the sex and age distribution of the average number of wage earners in the state as a whole, the following procedure has been adopted:

The percentage distribution by sex and age of the wage carners in each industry, for December 15 or the nearest representative day, has been calculated from the actual numbers reported for that date. This percentage has been applied to the average number of wage earners for the year in that industry, to determine the average number of men, women, and children employed. These calculated averages for the several industries have been added up to give the average distribution for the state as a whole.

In 1899 and 1904 the schedule called for the average number of wage earners of each sex 16 years and over, and the total number under 16 years of age, for each month, and these monthly statements were combined in an annual average. Comparatively few manufacturing concerns, however, keep their books in such way as to show readily the number of men, women, and children (under 16) employed each month. These monthly returns by sex and age were, in fact, largely estimates. It was believed that a more accurate and reliable sex and age distribution could be secured by taking as a basis of estimate the actual numbers employed on a single day.

Prevailing hours of labor.—The census made no attempt to ascertain the number of employees working a given number of hours per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one period to another are disregarded, and no attention is given to the fact that a limited number of employees may have hours differing from those of the majority. In the tables all the wage earners of each establishment are counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, all or practically all the employees work the same number of hours, so that these figures give a substantially correct picture of the hours of labor in manufacturing industries.

Capital.—For reasons stated in prior census reports, the statistics of capital secured by the census canvass are so defective as to be without value, except as indicating very general conditions. The instructions on the schedule for securing capital were as follows:

The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises.

Materials.—Cost of materials refers to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term materials includes fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials forming a constituent part of the product. Fuel includes all fuel used, whether for heat, light, or power, or for the process of manufacture.

Expenses.—Under "Expenses" are included all items of expense incident to the year's business, except interest, whether on bonds or other forms of indebtedness, dividends on stock, and allowances for depreciation.

Value of products.—The value of products for any industry includes the total value of all products manufactured in establishments whose products of chief value fall under the industry designation. The amounts given represent the selling value at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold. Amounts received for work on materials furnished by others are included.

Value added by manufacture.—The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of either the absolute or the relative importance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created by the manufacturing process carried on in the industry itself. Another part of it, and often by far the larger part, represents the value of the materials used, which have been produced by agriculture or mining or by other industrial establishments. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of different classes of industry is the value created as the result of the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is obtained by deducting the cost of the materials consumed from the value of the product. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

There is a further statistical advantage which "value added" has over gross value of products. In combining the value of products for all industries the value of products produced by one establishment and used as materials in another is duplicated, and the total, therefore, gives a greatly exaggerated idea of the wealth created. No such duplication takes place in the total "value added by manufacture."

Cost of manufacture and profits.—Census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used to show profits. No account has been taken of interest and depreciation. Even if the amount of profit could be determined by deducting the expenses from the value of the products the rate of profit on the investment could not properly be calculated, because of the very defective character of the returns regarding capital.

Primary power.—The figures given for this item show the total of the primary power used by the establishments. They do not cover the power developed by motors operated by such power, the inclusion of which would evidently result in duplication.

Location of establishments.—The Census Bureau has classified establishments by their location in cities or classes of cities. In interpreting these figures due consideration should be given to the fact that often establishments are located just out side the boundaries of cities, and are necessarily so classified, though locally they are looked upon asconstituting a part of the manufacturing interests of the cities.

Laundries.—The census of 1909 was the first to include statistics of laundries. The reports are confined to establishments using mechanical power. The data are presented separately and are not included in the general total for manufacturing industries, in order to avoid interference with comparisons with prior censuses.

Custom grist and saw mills.—In order to make the statistics for 1909 comparable with those for 1904 the data for these mills have been excluded from all the tables presenting general statistics, and are given in a separate table at the end of this report.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the state.—Montana, with a land area of 146,201 square miles, ranks third in size among the states of the Union. Its population in 1910 was 376,053, as compared with 243,329 in 1900 and 142,924 in 1890. It ranked fortieth among the 49 states and territories of continental United States as regards population in 1910 and forty-third in 1900. Thirty-five and five-tenths per cent of the entire population of the state resides in incorporated cities and towns having populations of 2,500 inhabitants or over, as against 34.7 per cent in 1900.

The state has six cities each having a population of over 10,000: Butte, with a population of 39,165; Great Falls, with 13,948; Missoula, with 12,869; Helena, with 12,515; Anaconda, with 10,134; and Billings, with 10,031. The density of population, which is only 2.6 persons per square mile, shows the state to be but sparsely settled. The corresponding figure for 1900 was 1.7 persons.

Eastern Montana is a high plateau devoted mainly to stock raising, is very sparsely settled, with no large cities and with very limited railway facilities. The western part of the state is mountainous, more largely a mining and manufacturing community, with several cities of commercial importance, and has better transportation facilities than the eastern section of the state. There are no navigable rivers of great importance in the state, but several mountain streams are important because of the development of their water power and their use in irrigation.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—Although Montana is not relatively important as a manufacturing community, at the last two censuses the manufactures of the state have shown, on the whole, considerable increase. The industries of the state are those to which its natural resources give rise, the principal ones being mining, agriculture, and stock raising. Its principal manufacturing industries are those supplementary to its mining interests.

The following table gives the most important figures relative to all classes of manufactures combined for the state as returned at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899, together with the percentages of increase from census to census:

	NUMBER OR AMOUNT.			PER CENT OF INCREASE		
	1009	1904	1899	1904-1909	1899-1904	
umber of establishments. ersons engaged in manufactures Proprietors and firm members Salaried employees. Wage earners (average number) rimary horsepower apital. xpenses Services. Salaries Wages	13, 694 659 1, 380 11, 655 90, 402 \$44, 588, 000 66, 830, 000 12, 955, 000 2, 054, 000	382 10, 196 334 905 8, 957 46, 736 \$52, 590, 000 55, 140, 000 10, 158, 000 1, 506, 000 8, 652, 000	395 (2) 508 9,854 43,679 \$38,225,000 39,817,000 8,163,000 7,377,000	77. 2 34. 3 97. 3 52. 5 30. 1 93. 4 —15. 2 21. 2 27. 5 36. 4 26. 0	-3.3 (2) 78.1 -9.1 7.0 37.6 38.5 24.4 91.6 17.3	
Materials. Miscellaneous. alue of products. alue added by manufacture (value of products less	49, 180, 000 4, 695, 000 73, 272, 000	40, 930, 000 4, 052, 000 66, 415, 000	30, 068, 000 1, 586, 000 52, 745, 000	20. 2 15. 8 10. 3	36, 1 155, 5 25, 9	

1 A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Figures not available.

In 1909 the state of Montana had 677 manufacturing establishments operating under the factory system, which gave employment to an average of 13,694 persons during the year and paid out \$12,-955,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 11,655 were wage earners. These establish-

ments turned out products to the value of \$73,272,000, to produce which materials costing \$49,180,000 were consumed. The value added by manufacture was thus \$24,092,000, which figure, as explained in the Introduction, best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations during the year.

In general, this table brings out the fact that the manufacturing industries of Montana as a whole showed considerable growth during both the five year periods 1899–1904 and 1904–1909. During the later period the number of establishments increased 77.2 per cent and the average number of wage earners 30.1 per cent, but while the value of products increased 10.3 per cent the value added by manufacture decreased 5.5 per cent. The decrease in value added by manufacture is largely accounted for by conditions in

the copper smelting and refining industry. In this industry the establishments are generally operated as departments of the mining companies which produce the ore, and hence the cost of materials charged against them by the mining companies is often a matter of bookkeeping and has varied greatly in its relation to the value of products at the last three censuses.

The relative importance and growth of the leading manufacturing industries of the state are shown in the following table:

		WAGE EA	RNERS.	VALUE OF PR	oducts.	VALUE ADD MANUFACT		PER	CENT O	F INCREA	8E.1
industry,	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average number.	Percent distri-	Amount.	Por cent	Amount.	Percent distri-		ie of ucts.	Value a manui	dded by acture.
			bution.		bution.		bution.	1904- 1909	1899- 1901	1904- 1909	1899- 1901
All industries	677	11,655	100.0	\$78,272,000	100.0	\$24,092,000	100.0	10.3	25.9	-5.5	18.4
Lumber and timber products	155	3,106	26. 6	6,334,000	8.6	4,469,000	18.5	102.9	2.5	67.6	31.4
Lumber and timber products. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-rail- road companies. Idquors, mait Flour-mill and gristmill products. Printing and publishing.	12 21 12 135	1,913 246 105 091	16. 4 2. 1 0. 9 5. 9	2,811,000 2,440,000 2,175,000 2,111,000	3.8 3.3 3.0 2.9	1,725,000 1,838,000 482,000 1,708,000	$7.2 \\ 7.6 \\ 2.0 \\ 7.1$	78.8 40.9 8.6 42.0	108, 5 35, 7 113, 8 51, 6	91. 2 47. 6 17. 3 44. 7	99. 1 38. 3 152. 1 49. 9
Slaughtering and meat packing. Broad and other bakery products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Brick and tile. Tobacco manufactures.	9 71 14	105 214 316 189 91	0.9 1.8 2.7 1.6 0.8	2,054,000 1,096,000 986,000 371,000 320,000	2.8 1.5 1.3 0.5 0.4	273,000 478,000 605,000 288,000 188,000	1.1 2.0 2.5 1.2 0.8	48.1 13.1 107.3 18.1	77. 0 -27. 2 33. 6 55. 7	23.5 18.9 104.3 13.3	80.8 33.8 35.6 59.6
Marble and stone work. Leather goods. Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products. All other industries.		78 36 31 4,534	0.7 0.3 0.3 38.9	230,000 192,000 137,000 52,015,000	0.3 0.3 0.2 71.0	173,000 108,000 72,000 11,685,000	0.7 0.4 0.3 48.5	191.5		160,7	

t Per cent of increase is based on figures in Table I, and a minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The most important industries listed in this table, in which they are arranged in the order of the value of products, call for brief consideration. It should be stated in this connection that statistics for copper smelting and refining, by far the most important manufacturing industry in the state, can not be shown, because to do so would tend to disclose the operations of individual establishments. The industries for which figures are shown in this table, with possibly one exception, have apparently been established to meet the local demand for their products.

Lumber and timber products.—This is the most important manufacturing industry for which figures are shown. In 1909 it gave employment to an average of 3,106 wage earners, or 26.6 per cent of the total number for all industries, and its products amounted to \$6,334,000, forming 8.6 per cent of the total. The statistics showing number of wage earners, amount paid in wages, and value of products all indicate a considerable growth of the industry. The classification includes the operation of timber plants, saw mills, and planing mills, most of which are in the wooded rural regions of the state.

Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroads.—This industry embraces the work done in the car shops operated by steam-railroad companies and does not include minor repairs made at the roundhouses. The operations consist almost exclusively of repairs to rolling stock and equipment. In 1909 the industry gave employment to an average of 1,913 wage earners, or 16.4 per cent of the total for the state, and the value of its products, \$2,811,000, formed 3.8 per cent of the total for the state.

Liquors, malt.—This industry shows a steady growth in value of products and value added by manufacture for the last two census periods. The percentage of increase in value of products for the five-year period 1904–1909 was 40.9; that for the five-year period 1899–1904 was 35.7. The corresponding increases in value added by manufacture were 47.6 per cent and 38.3 per cent, respectively.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—Between 1899 and 1904 this industry grew rapidly both in value of products and value added by manufacture; but the growth was largely arrested in the period 1904 to 1909, and the percentages of increase in value of prod-

ucts and value added by manufacture were small. Because of the comparatively simple processes involved and the extent to which these processes are carried on by machinery, the value added by manufacture is small compared with the gross value of products.

Measured by value added by manufacture these specified industries show certain changes in their relative rank when measured by value of products. Malt liquors becomes second in order of importance instead of steam-railroad repair shops, which in turn becomes third, and printing and publishing takes the place of the flour-mill and gristmill industry, which falls to sixth place.

A comparison of the rates of increase for the seven leading specified industries shows that steam-railroad repair shops increased at a greater rate from 1904 to 1909 in value added by manufacture than any other, namely, 91.2 per cent, while lumber and timber products showed the greatest increase for the same period in value of products, namely, 102.9 per cent. Brick and tile, and copper, tin, and sheet-iron products, industries of minor importance, also showed marked increases both in gross value of products and in value added by manufacture. Each of the 13 industries for which the figures are given showed increases in value of products and in value added by manufacture from 1899 to 1904 and from 1904 to 1909, with the exception of foundry and machine-shop products, which industry showed decreases in both items for the former period.

In addition to the 13 industries presented separately there were 13 industries which had a value of product in 1909 in excess of \$100,000. They are included with all other industries, because in some instances if they were shown separately the operations of individual establishments would be disclosed, in others, the returns do not properly present the true condition of the industry, for the reason that it is more or less interwoven with one or more industries of similar character, while for others comparable statistics for the different census years can not be presented without disclosing the operations of individual establishments or on account of changes in classification. These industries are: Artificial stone; beet sugar; butter, cheese, and condensed milk; coffee and spice, roasting and grinding; coke; confectionery; gas, illuminating and heating; malt; mineral and soda waters; pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products; smelting and refining, copper; smelting and refining, lead; and soap. Statistics for 1909 for 3 of these industries—artificial stone; butter, cheese, and condensed milk; and gas, are presented in Table II.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—The following table shows, for 1909, the distribution of the number of persons engaged in manufactures, the average number of wage earners being distributed by sex

and age. It should be borne in mind, however, that the sex and age classification of the average number of wage earners in this and other tables is an estimate obtained by the method described in the Introduction.

COMPANDED STATE CONTROL OF THE CONTR			
CI.ASS.		NS ENGAG NUFACTUR	
	Total.	Male.	Female.
All classes	18,694	18,387	807
Proprietors and officials	1,143	1,126	17
Proprietors and firm members	659 89 395	645 88 303	14 1 2
Clerks	896	796	100
Wage carners (average number)	11,655	11,465	190
16 years of age and over Under 16 years of age.	11,625 30	11,436 20	189 1
the control of the co			

The average number of persons engaged in manufactures during 1909 was 13,694, of whom 11,655 were wage earners. Of the remainder, 1,143 were proprietors and officials and 896 were clerks. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II.

The following table shows, for 1909, the percentages of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners, respectively, among the total number of persons employed in manufactures. It covers all industries combined and 7 important industries individually.

	Persons	engaged	IN MANU	FACTURES.
industry.	***************************************	Per	cent of to	tal.
INTOSTRI.	Total number.	Proprie- tors and officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners (average number)
All industries Bread and other bakery products. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies. Flour-mill and grishmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Liquors, malt. Lumber and timber products. Printing and publishing. All other industries.	18,694 324 2,084 152 372 349 3,452 1,046 5,015	8.8 25. 6 8. 0 12. 5 8. 1 17. 2 7. 4 16. 1 7. 9	6.5 8.3 5.2 18.4 7.0 12.3 2.7 17.0 6.5	85.1 66.0 91.8 69.1 84.0 70.5 90.0 66.1 85.6

Of the total number of persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 8.3 per cent were proprietors and officials, 6.5 per cent clerks, and 85.1 per cent wage earners. In the bakery industry the majority of the establishments are small and the work is to a large extent done by the proprietors or their immediate representatives, so that the proportion of persons engaged in the industry falling in the class of proprietors and officials is very much higher than for most other industries or for all industries combined. Similar conditions prevailed to some extent in the manufacture of malt liquors, in printing and publishing,

and in the manufacture of flour-mill and gristmill products, in which industries the percentages of proprietors and officials were 17.2, 16.1, and 12.5, respectively. The railroad repair-shop industry shows the smallest percentage of proprietors and officials, this being due partly to the fact that the establishments in this industry were under corporate ownership, and so reported no proprietors; and partly to the fact that the officials of the railroad companies are not as a rule assigned to this particular branch of the work.

The following table shows for 1909, in percentages, for all industries combined, the distribution of the average number of wage earners, by age periods and for those 16 years of age and over by sex, calculated in the manner described in the Introduction. It also shows, for some of the important industries separately, a similar distribution of the wage earners as reported for December 15 or the nearest representative day. As a means of judging the importance of the several industries the average total number employed for the year is also given in each case.

	W	7AGE EA	RNERS.	gran borgun annasadau an Lagur brang ann 1994 an 1999, an ann Salada yau
industry,	Average	16 year	cent of to	
	inquirier,	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years of age.
All industries	11,655 214	98.1 72.0	1.6 28.0	0.3
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products.	1,913 105 316	99. 8 99. 0 100. 0	1.0	0.2
Liquors, malt Lumber and timber products Printing and publishing All other industries	3,106 891 5,064	100.0 99.0 88.9 98.7	0.2 9.6 1,1	0. 2 1. 5 0. 2

 $^{^{\}rm t}$ For method of estimating the distribution, by sex and age periods, of the average number in all industries combined, see Introduction.

For all industries combined, 98.1 per cent of the average number of wage earners were males 16 years of age and over; 1.6 per cent females 16 years of age and over; and but three-tenths of 1 per cent persons under the age of 16. The largest proportion of women, 28 per cent, was employed in bakeries; while the largest percentage of children, 1.5 per cent, was employed in the printing and publishing industry.

In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1909 with that shown at the census of 1904, it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See Introduction.) The following table makes this comparison according to occupational status.

	PERS	ONS ENGA	GED IN M2	NUFACTU	RES.
CLASS,	196	09	198)1	Per cent of in-
	Number.	Per cent distri- bution,	Number.	Per cent distri- bution.	aronva.
Total. Proprietors and firm members. Salaried employees. Wage earners (average number).	13,694 659 1,380 11,655	100.0 4.8 10.1 85.1	10,196 334 905 8,957	100.0 3.3 8.9 87.8	34.3 97.3 52.5 30.1

Comparable figures are not obtainable for 1899. The table shows increases in the percentages of distribution of proprietors and firm members and salaried employees, and a decrease in the proportion of wage earners. The increased percentage of proprietors is due to the increase in the number of small establishments under individual and firm ownership.

The following table shows the average number of wage earners, distributed according to age periods, and in the case of those 16 years of age and over according to sex, for 1909, 1904, and 1899. The averages for 1909 are estimated on the basis of the actual number reported for a single representative day. (See Introduction.)

	Α.	VERAGE 1	NUMBER ()	F WAGE	EARNERS.		
CLASS.	190	99	190	1	1899		
	Number.	Percent distri- bution,	Number.	Percent distri- bution.	Number.	Percent distri- bution	
Total	11,655	100.0	8,957	100.0	9,854	100.0	
16 years of age and over: Male	11.436	98,1	8,755	97.7	9,662	98.1	
Female		1.6		1.6	86	0.9	
Under 16 years of age	30	0.3	59	0.7	100	1.1	

This table indicates that for all industries combined there has been a decrease during the 10 years in the employment of children under 16 years of age. There has not been much change in the proportion of male and female wage earners; the proportion of women increased slightly from 1899 to 1904, but remained unchanged during the latter five-year period. In 1909, as in 1899, males 16 years of age and over formed 98.1 per cent of all wage earners, as compared with 97.7 in 1904.

Wage earners employed by months.—The following table gives the number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month during the year 1909, for all industries combined, for the lumber and timber industry, and for all other industries combined; it gives also the percentage which the number reported for each month is of the greatest number reported for any one month. In Table II, page 14, is shown, for practically all of the important industries in the state, the largest number and also the smallest number of wage earners

reported for any month. The figures are for the 15th day, or the nearest representative day, of the month. The wage earners for the lumber industry are divided

in the table in such a manner as to show separately the number engaged in the mills and in the logging operations.

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	All indu	Lumber and timber products. All industries.					All other industries.			
MONTH.			'Pot	al.	In m	ills.	In logging operations.		1	
	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum,
January February March April	10,873 10,772 10,900 10,874	82.8 82.1 83.0 82.8	2,904 2,830 2,723 2,673	77. 0 75. 2 72. 2 70. 8	900 1,005 1,260 1,941	41. 4 46. 2 58. 0 89. 3	2,004 1,834 1,403 732	99.7 91.2 72.7 36.4	7,969 7,933 8,177 8,201	85.0 84.6 87.2 87.5
May. June. July. August.	11,292 11,195 11,550 11,841	86.0 85.3 88.0 90.2	2,989 2,885 2,791 3,188	79. 2 76. 5 74. 0 84. 5	2,173 2,015 1,984 2,039	100. 0 92. 7 91. 3 93. 8	816 870 807 1,140	40. 6 43. 3 40. 1 57. 1	8,303 8,310 8,759 8,053	88.6 88.7 93.5 92.3
September October November December	12,435 13,127 12,996 12,003	94.7 100.0 99.0 91.4	3,300 3,755 3,773 3,348	90. 1 99. 5 100. 0 88. 7	2,036 2,070 1,812 1,337	93.7 95.3 83.4 61.5	1,363 1,085 1,001 2,011	67.8 83.8 97.5 100.0	9,086 9,372 9,223 8,655	96. 4 100. 0 98. 4 02. 3

The lumber and timber industry is to a considerable extent a seasonal industry, especially when separated into logging and milling operations. This industry reports the second largest average number of wage earners of any industry in the state, and its totals, therefore, affect considerably the totals for all industries combined. From 2,673 wage earners in April, the month of least activity, the average number increased to 3,773 in November, the month in which the greatest number was employed. The manufacture of brick and tile and beet sugar are other seasonal industries of the state, which, however, did not employ sufficient numbers of wage earners to influence greatly the

movement of the total employment for all industries. For all industries combined, employment was fairly regular, although there was a general increase from April to October.

Prevailing hours of labor.—In the following table wage earners have been classified according to hours of labor prevailing in the establishments in which they are employed. In making this classification the average number of wage earners employed during the year is used, and the number employed in each establishment is classified as a total, according to the hours prevailing in that establishment, even though a few employees work a greater or less number of hours.

	AVERAGE	NUMBER			S IN ESTAB RS OF WOI		es Groupe: Veek.	D ACCORT	OING TO
INDUSTRY.	Total.	48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.	72.	Over 72.
All industries.	11,655	1,607	154	8,285	4,195	1,966	422	12	14
Brend and other bakery products	214 189	44 131		39 33	11 4	08 21	5	8	9
Brick and tile. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railread companies. Flour-mill and gristmill products.	1,913 105	59	148	1,333 36	105	74 10	253		
Foundry and machine-shop products.	316 246	275 199		37	41				
Foundry and machine-shop products. Liquors, malt. Lumber and timber products. Marble and stone work.	3, 106 78	38 77		1,551	9	1,367 1	141		
Printing and publishing. Slaughtering and meat packing. Tobage manufactures	691	339 23	5	177	164	6 82			
Slaughtering and meat packing. Tobacco manufactures All other industries.	105 91 4,601	90 332	i	76	3,857	304	22	4	5

For the great majority of wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Montana the hours of labor range from 54 to 60 a week, inclusive, or from 9 to 10 hours a day; 15.1 per cent of the total being employed where less than 9 hours a day prevail and only 3.8 per cent where more than 10 hours a day prevail.

Location of establishments. - A tabular statement separating manufactures in the larger cities from those of outside districts can not be shown because comparable statistics are available for Butte and Helena only, and to show the statistics for Great Falls for 1909 would disclose the operations of individual establishments. General statistics of cities, except those for Great Falls, are shown in Table I.

In 1909 only 9.2 per cent of the total value of products for the state and only 15.7 per cent of the average number of wage earners were reported from the five cities having over 10,000 inhabitants, for which totals are shown. During the 10-year period, however, the manufactures of these cities gained on those of the rural districts in every respect.

Great Falls, with its large copper smelters, is the only one of the six cities in which is located a distinctive industry of importance. The industries of most prominence in the other cities are bread and other bakery products, malt liquors, printing and publishing, and slaughtering and meat packing. The statistics of prior censuses show that the rate of growth of manufactures in Butte, as measured by the percentage of increase in value of products, was greater in the fiveyear period, 1904-1909, than in the earlier period, 1899-1904, while in Helena the greater growth was in the earlier years.

Character of ownership.—The table that follows has for its purpose the presentation of conditions in respect to the character of ownership or legal organization of manufacturing enterprises. For all industries combined comparative figures are given covering the censuses of 1909 and 1904. Comparative data for 1899 are not available. Figures for 1909 only are presented for several important industries individually. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual concerns it is necessary to omit several important industries from this and the table following.

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. In 1909, 30 per cent of the total number of manufacturing establishments were under corporate ownership. In 1904 the corresponding figure was 30.9 per As measured by value of products and value added by manufacture, corporations show decreases of 2 per cent and 5.6 per cent, respectively, for the fiveyear period, 1904 to 1909.

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INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufac- ture.
ALL INDUSTRIES: 1909	677 382	11,655 8,957	\$73,271,798 66,415,452	\$24,091,554 25,485,392
Individual: 1909	352 204	1,108 710	3, 265, 067 1, 892, 491	2, 106, 308 1, 137, 764
Firm: 1909	112 57	494 370	1, 424, 052 1, 150, 688	904.781 639, 133
Corporation: 1909	203 118	10,041 7,877	08, 458, 197 63, 369, 703	21, 059, 121 23, 705, 925
Other: 1909 1904	10 3	12	124, 477 2, 570	21,343 2,570
Per cent of total:	100, 0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904	100.0 52.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904 Firm: 1909	53. 4 16. 5	7. 9 4. 2	2.8	4. 5 3. 8
1904 Corporation: 1909	14.9 30.0	4. 1 86. 2	93.4	2. 5 87. 1
1904 Other: 1909	30.0	87. 5	95. 4 0. 2	93.0
1904	0, 8		(1)	, (i)
Bread and other bakery products, 1909. Individual. Firm. Corporation.	71 54 13 4	214 99 17 98	\$1,095,838 538,085 128,181 428,672	\$478,328 263, 706 58, 608 155, 924
Per cent of total. Individual Firm Corporation.	100, 0 76, 1 18, 3 5, 6	100. 0 46, 3 7, 9 45, 8	100, 0 49, 2 11, 7 30, 1	101 ti 53. 1 12. 3 32. 6
Liquors, malt, 1909 Individual ²	.1 5	246 19 227	\$2,439,832 116,076 2,323,756	\$1,837,472 84,850 1,752,623
Per cent of total. Individual. Corporation.	23, 8 76, 2	100. 0 7, 7 92. 3	100. 0 4. 8 05. 2	100, 0 4, 6 105, 4
Lumber and timber products, 1909	. 155 85	8,106 449 324 2,333	\$6,883,778 703,138 626,625 4,914,015	\$4,468,893 589,597 497,950 3,381,346
Per cent of total	. 54.8 . 22.0	100, 0 14, 5 10, 4 75, 1	100. 0 12. 5 9. 0 77. 6	1 11.1
	22.0	, 144 1		
Printing and publishing, 1900. Individual Firm. Corporation ⁸ .	. 22. G . 135 . 78	691	\$2,111,229 537,693 104,087 1,469,449	

Size of establishment.—The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization. In order to throw some light upon it, the following table groups the establishments according to the value of their products. The table also shows the average size of establishments for all industries combined and for im-

¹ See Introduction.

Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
 Includes the group "Firm" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
 Includes the group "Other" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

portant industries separately as measured by number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture. The totals for all industries are shown for the last two censuses, while for certain important industries figures are given for 1909 only.

INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS,	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products,	Value added by manufac- ture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:	ALLEGA & MAIN ALIMITMENT	man and annual day defendent	44 40 100 40 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	
1909. 1904.	677 382	11,655 8,957	\$78,271,793 66,415,452	\$24,091,554 25,485,392
Less than \$5,000: 1909. 1904.	261 124	227 106	649,143 325,145	457,008 228,101
1909 1904 55,000 and less than \$20,000: 1909 1904	236 152	754 550	2,437,212 1,571,629	1,535,283 1,036,951
1904 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000: 1909	118 66	1,708 1,354	5,092,318 3,246,220	3,108,691 2,066,633
1904 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000: 1009	56	4,836	15,221,904 8,726,954	8,024,645
1009 1004 \$1,000,000 and over: 1009	34	3,096 4,130	49,871,216 52,545,498	5,089,848 10,965,927 17,063,862
1904 Per cent of total:	6	3,845		17,003,802
1909 1904	100. 0 100. 0	100. 0 100. 0	100.0 100.0	100. (100. (
1909. 1904. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000:	38. 6 32. 5	1.9 1.2	0.0	1.9 0.9
1909 1904 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000:	34. 9 30. 8	6. 5 6. 2	3.3 2.4	6. 4 4. 3
1909 1904 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:	17. 4 17. 3	14.7 15.1	6.9 4.9	12.1 8.
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000: 1909. 1904. \$1,000,000 and over:	8.3 8.0	41.5 34.6	20.8 13.1	33.3 20.0
118137	0. 9 1. 6	35.4 42.0	68.1 79.1	45.4 67.0
1904 Average per establishment: 1909 1904		17 23	\$108,230 173,862	\$35,58 06,71
Bread and other bakery products, 1909	71	214	\$1,095,888	\$478,828
Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,0001.	21 40 10	80 130	48,689 430,802 610,287	24,01° 197,94° 256,30°
Per cent of total.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100. 5.
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 Average per establishment	56, 3 14, 1	37.4 60.7	39.3 56.2 \$15,434	41. 53. \$6,78
Liquors, malt, 1909. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 ² . \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.	21 6 0	246 13 52 181	\$2,489,882 61,986 410,314 1,907,532	\$1,887,47 45,05 305,92 1,485,88
Per cent of total. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000.	100.0 28.6	100.0	100. 0 2. 5 16. 8	100. 2. 16.
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 Average per establishment	. 42.9	21.1 73.6 12	\$0.6 \$110,182	\$0. \$87, 49
Lumber and timber products, 1909	. 155	8,106 89	\$6,333,778 144,414	\$4,468,89 111,00
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000	40	231	470,508 1,248,400 4,470,360	320, 73 908, 07 3, 129, 07
Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000	. 41.0	2.9	100. 0 2. 3 7. 4	100. 2.
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000	20.6	67.7	19. 7 70. 6 \$40, 863	7. 20. 70. \$28, 85
Printing and publishing, 1909.	. 185		\$2,111,229	\$1,708,56
Less than \$5,000. \$5,900 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$1,000,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.	. 45 . 15	149 242	203, 431 142, 484 740, 338 724, 976	104, 48 348, 04 618, 48 582, 6
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. Average per establishment.	38.3 11.1 8.0	21.6 35.0 33.6	21.0 35.1	20. 35. 34.

¹ Includes the group "\$100,000 and liess than \$1,000,000." 2 Includes the group "Less than \$5,000." 3 Includes the group "\$1,000,000 and over."

Of the 677 establishments reported in 1909, only six, or nine-tenths of 1 per cent, each had a value of products exceeding \$1,000,000. These establishments, however, employed an average of 4,130 wage earners, or 35.4 per cent of the total number in all establishments, and reported 68.1 per cent of the total value of products and 45.5 per cent of the total value added by manufacture.

The very small establishments—that is, those having a value of products of less than \$5,000—although constituting 38.6 per cent of the total number of establishments, produced only nine-tenths of 1 per cent of the total value of products. Most of the manufacturing was carried on in establishments which reported a product valued at not less than \$100,000.

During the five years the average value of products per establishment decreased from \$173,862 to \$108,230, the value added by manufacture from \$66,716 to \$35,586, and the average number of wage earners from 23 to 17. These decreases are undoubtedly caused to a great extent by the large increase in the number of establishments employing but few wage earners and having small value of products. The table shows further that the baking and printing and publishing industries in Montana are conducted chiefly in the smaller establishments, while the lumber and timber industry is conducted mainly in larger establishments.

In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the number of wage earners employed. The next table shows, for 1909, such a classification for all industries combined and for seven important industries individually, and gives not only the number of establishments falling in each group but also the average number of wage carners employed.

The per cent distribution of the number of establishments is not shown in this table. Of the 677 establishments reported for all industries, 13.1 per cent employed no wage earners; 61.7 per cent, 1 to 5; 14.6 per cent, 6 to 20; and 5.3 per cent, 21 to 50. The most numerous single group consists of the 418 establishments employing from 1 to 5 wage earners; the next being the group of 99 establishments employing from 6 to 20 wage earners. There were 10 establishments that employed over 250 wage earners, 3 of which employed over 500 each.

Of the total number of wage earners, 50.5 per cent were in establishments employing over 250 wage The single group having the largest number of employees was the group comprising the establishments employing from 251 to 500 wage earners. This group employed 2,363 wage earners, or 20.3 per cent of the total. Most of the railroad repair shops are comparatively large establishments.

				E	STABLISH	MENTS EL	IPLOYING-			
INDUSTRY.	Total.	No wage carners.	1 to 5 wage earners.	6 to 20 wage earners.	21 to 50 wage earners.	51 to 100 wage earners.	101 to 250 wage earners.	251 to 500 wage earners.	501 to 1,000 wage carners.	Over 1,000 wage earners.
				NUMBE	er of est	ABLISHMI	ents.	New and a decoding department of the second section of the section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the section of the second section of the section of	in the second se	Annual Statement of the State o
All industries. Bread and other bakery products. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad com-	773	89 18	418 48	99	36	15	10	7	2	1
panies. Flour-mill and gristmill products Foundry and machine-shop products.	12 12 14		7 7	3 3	1 2 3	4	4 1	3		
Liquors, malt Lumber and timber products. Printing and publishing All other industries.	155	5 24 42	91 92 165	10 35 11 33	3 12 5 10	5 3 2	4	······2	1	
	201	12	<u> </u>				EARNERS.	4		1
		11			,					
All industries	11,655 214		899 102	1,100 36	1,104	1,182 76	1,492	2,868	1,514	2,001
panies. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machineshop products	1,913 105		16 22	41 37	20 48 99	301	529	1,063		
Liquors, mait. Lumber and timber products. Printing and publishing	3, 106 691		21 190 207	151 376 101	74 376 178	479 205	158	527	550	
All other industries.	5,064		341	358	309	121	197	773	964	2,001
•		•	PER CEN	T OF AVE	RAGE NUI	MBER OF	MYGE EV.	RNERS.		
All industries. Bread and other bakery products. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad com-	100.0 100.0		7.7 47.7	9.4 16.8	9.5	10.1 35.5	12.8	20.8	13,0	17.2
panies. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products	100.0		15. 2 7. 0	39.0 11.7	1.0 45.7 31.3	15.7	27.7	55. 6		
Liquors, malt Lumber and timber products. Printing and publishing	100.0	<u> </u>	8.5 6.1	61.4 12.1	31. 3 30. 1 12. 1	15. 4	50.0	17.0	17.7	
Printing and publishing. All other industries.			30.0 6.7	14.6 7.1	25. 8 6. 1	29. 7 2. 4	3.9	15.3	19.0	39.5

Expenses.—As stated in the Introduction, the census does not purport to furnish figures that can be used for determining the cost of manufacture and profits. Facts of interest can, however, be brought out concerning the relative importance of the different classes of expenses which make up the total.

The following table shows in percentages, for 1909, the distribution of expenses among the classes indicated for all industries combined and for certain important industries separately. The figures on which the percentages are based appear in Table II.

	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENSES REPORTED.			
industry.	Sala- ries.	Wages,	Mate- rials.	Miscel- laneous ex- penses.
All industries. Bread and other bakery products Cars and general shop construction and repairs	3,1 3.0	16.3 18.3	73.6 68. 5	7.0 10.3
by steam-railroad companies. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Liquors, malt. Lumber and timber products. Printing and publishing. All other industries.	7.6	54.7 5.3 41.9 19.2 40.9 89.1	38.6 84.9 45.1 32.3 34.9 23.0 82.9	0.8 7.1 5.4 36.4 19.2 21.1

This table shows that, for all industries combined, 73.6 per cent of the total expense was incurred for materials, 19.4 per cent for services, that is, salaries and wages, and but 7 per cent for other purposes. As would be expected, these proportions vary greatly in the different industries. The large percentage shown for

miscellaneous expenses for malt liquors is explained by the fact that this item includes internal-revenue taxes.

Engines and power.—The following table shows, for all industries combined, the number of engines or other motors, according to their character, employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by purchased current), and their total horsepower at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899. It also shows separately the number and horsepower of electric motors, including those operated by current generated in the manufacturing establishments.

As shown in the table, the amount of primary power used increased from 43,679 horsepower in 1899 to 90,402 in 1909. The greatest increase, both absolute and relative, was in electric power rented, of which 26,879 horsepower was reported in 1909, an increase of 1,259 horsepower over 1899. Steam was still the dominant power in 1909, although the proportion which this formed of the total decreased from 73.3 per cent in 1899 to 54.9 per cent in 1909. The use of electric motors for the purpose of applying the power generated within the establishments showed a considerable increase from 1899 to 1904, but a large decrease from 1904 to 1909, the horsepower of such motors increasing from 1,988 in 1899 to 4,081 in 1904 and decreasing to 797 in 1909. The cause of the decrease lies in the fact that some of the large manufacturing establishments, particularly those engaged in the smelting and refining of copper, which formerly operated electric motors by power generated within their own establishments, used rented power in 1909, as is indicated by the extraordinary growth in the amount of rented electric power. In 1909 water power formed 15.1 per cent of the total of the primary power shown.

POWER.	OFE	UMBE NGINE AOTORS	SOR	но	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF HORSEPOWER.				
	1909	1904	1809 1	1909	1904	1899 1	1909	1904	1809
Primary power,	1,291	277	480	90,402	46,786	43,679	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	503	277	480	63, 523	42,830	42, 420	70.3	91.6	97. 1
Steam	412 54 26 11	203 19 38 17	421 19 40 (⁹)	49, 654 223 13, 583 63	32, 356 74 10, 254 61 85	32,008 85 9,717 (2) 610	54. 0 0. 2 15. 0 0. 1	69. 2 0. 2 21. 9 0. 1 0. 2	73. 3 0. 2 22. 2 (2) 1. 4
Rented	788	(2)	(3)	26,879	3,906	1,259	29.7	8.3	2.9
ElectrieOther	788	(2)	(3)	26, 504 875	3,898 8	1,190 63	20.3 0.4	8.3 (8)	2, 7 0. 1
Electric motors	834	100	78	27,301	7,970	3, 184	100.0	100.0	100.0
Run by current generated by establishment Run by rented	46	100	78	797	4,081	1,088	2. 9	51.1	62. 4
power	788	(2)	(3)	26,504	3,898	1,196	97.1	48.9	37.0

¹ Includes the neighborhood industries and haud trades omitted in 1904 and 1909.
² Not reported.
³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Fuel.—Closely related to the question of kind of power employed is that of the fuel used in generating this power, or otherwise as material in the manufacturing processes.

The following table shows the quantity of each kind of fuel used in 1909, by totals, for all industries and for certain selected industries:

	Industry.	Anthra- cite coal (tons).	Bitumi- nous coal (tons).	Coke (tons).	Wood (cords).	OH, includ- inggaso- line (bar- rels).	(1,000 (eet).
	All industries 1	485	624,624	265,279	14,509	2,976	2,807
	uets	217	1,604	271	1,409	40	188
	tion and repairs by steam- railroad companies	ļ	51,584	145		334	
	uets		2, 217		1,240		
	products	6	3,412	1,705 217	232	12	
İ	Liquors, malt Lumber and timber products		18,970			ó	
	Printing and publishing All other industries	195 17	544,374	202, 941	9, 669	264 $2,313$	1,677 942
1		1	<u> </u>		1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

¹ In addition there were 403 tons of other varieties of fuel reported.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

(With statistics for laundries and custom saw and grist mills.)

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantity and value of materials and products which do not appear on the general schedule. Certain data of this character for three important industries in Montana are here presented.

Lumber and timber products.—Measured by value of products, the lumber and timber industry is second in importance among the industries of the state.

The kind and quantity of several of the chief products of the sawmill branch of the industry for 1909 and 1899 are given below.

	QUAI	NTITY.
PRODUCT,		
	1909	1899 1
Rough lumber M. feet, b. ni Lath thousands Shingles thousands	308, 582 35, 430 525	255, 685 14, 231 6, 880

¹ Does not include reports for establishments with a product less than \$500.

From 1899 to 1909 the output of rough lumber increased in quantity 20.7 per cent, and that of lath 149 per cent, while that of shingles showed a decrease of 92.4 per cent. Of the 1909 cut of 308,582,000 feet, board measure, all was, softwood except 510,000 feet of cottonwood. Most of the timber milled was western pine and larch; in the production of the latter Montana is the leading state. There were eight mills in the state in 1909 which produced from 5,000,000 to

15,000,000 feet each, and three which milled over 15,000,-000 feet. In that year 39 mills were reported idle.

Slaughtering and meat packing.—This classification includes wholesale slaughtering and meat packing establishments, and those engaged in the manufacturing of sausage only. To avoid disclosure of individual operations, statistics for 1904 are not shown. The following table gives the kinds, quantities, and values of products for 1909 and 1899:

,	PRODUCT.	1909	1890 1
	Total value	\$2,053,609	\$852,347
	Beef, fresh: Pounds Value	12, 253, 541 \$1, 043, 864	6,804,346 \$513,798
,	Veal, fresh: Pounds	1,815,825	614, 475 \$56, 185
!	Value Mutton, fresh: Pounds	\$175,256 2,365,440	970,661
	Value	\$240,720	\$83,506
	Pounds. Value. Sausage, fresh or cured:	2,171,894 \$246,118	1,035,189 \$78,412
	Value Lord:		\$3,000
	Pounds Value Tallow, oleo stock, and stearine:	145,319 \$21,122	50,000 \$3,000
	PoundsValue	874,310 \$38,773	(2) (2)
	Hides: Number Pounds	31,022 1,505,935	14,389 671,700
	ValuePelts:	\$149,772	\$60,008
	Number. Value All other products.	\$48,663	(2) (2) 859, 438

¹ Figures do not agree with those published in 1899, because it was necessary to revise the totals in order to omit retail establishments.

² Figures not available.

From 1899 to 1904 there was a decrease in total value of products so that the percentage of increase during the last five years was greater than 140.9 per cent, as shown for the decade. Practically all of the products were sold as fresh meat, with but a very small proportion of the meat or by-products undergoing further preparation. The quantities of pork, mutton, and veal more than doubled, while beef increased 80.1 per cent during the 10 years.

Printing and publishing.—As shown by the following table, this industry has steadily increased in the number of publications and aggregate circulation per issue from 1904 to 1909 and from 1899 to 1904:

PERIOD OF ISSUE.	NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS.			AGGREGATE CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.			
	1909	1904	1809	1909	1904	1899	
Total. Daily. Sunday. Semiweekly Weekly. Monthly. All other classes.	101 5 1	101 12 5 7 60 8	95 11 6 4 70 3	246,798 70,203 48,088 13,180 92,027 13,800 9,500	197,648 58,669 34,111 11,200 75,403 7,700 10,500	127,148 42,164 (1) 9,380 62,109 6,495 7,000	

1 Included in circulation for daily.

Laundries.—Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries. In 1909 there were 26 such establishments in the state of Montana. The following statement summarizes the statistics:

Number of establishments	26
Persons engaged in the industry	723
Proprietors and firm members	24
Salaried employees	47
Wage earners (average number)	652
Primary horsepowor	851
Canital	\$677, 089
Capital	\$677, 089 764, 904
	764, 904
Expenses	764, 904 522, 008
Expenses	764, 904 522, 008

Eleven of the 26 establishments were under corporate ownership, 8 under individual ownership, and 7 under firm ownership. One establishment had receipts for the year's business amounting to between \$100,000 and \$1,000,000, 18 had receipts of between \$20,000 and \$100,000, and 7 receipts of less than \$20,000 each.

The number of wage earners employed each month and the per cent which this number represented of the greatest number employed in any month were as follows:

mp v verkildel somme skil av se særeldelssamelle henne av er eksternell millet av særel delse m		1			AGE EARNERS. WAGE EA			
MONTH,	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.	MONTH.	Number.	Per cent			
January February Morch April May June	606 597 610 631 629 603	85.4 84.1 85.9 88.9 88.6 93.4	July	607 710 698 667 654 660	98.2 100.0 98.3 93.9 92.1 93.0			

The different kinds of primary power, the number of engines, and the amount of horsepower used in 1909 are shown in the following tabular statement:

KIND.	Number of engines or motors.	Horse- power.
Primary power, total. Owned—Steam. Rențed—Electric.	10	851 659 212

The kind and amount of fuel used are shown in the following statement:

KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
Anthracite coal. Bituminous coal. Wood. Oil. Gas.	Cords Barrels	1,360

Custom saw and grist mills.—Statistics for custom saw and grist mills are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries, but are presented in the following summary:

	Custom sawmills.	Custom gristmills.
Number of establishments Persons engaged in industry. Proprictors and firm members Wage earners (average number). Primary horsepower	43 19 24 534	2 4 3 1 42
Capital Expenses Services Materials Miscellaneous Value of products	\$32,600 13,356 8,741 670 3,945 24,249	\$11,600 13,840

¹ Includes estimate of all grain ground.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899. THE STATE-ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

The second secon			PEF	SONS E	NGAGED STRY	IN	No. 10. Section 2000 and additionable of the control of the contro	Charles a money Wilde beauty or any					Value added
INDUSTRY,	Cen- sus,	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prio- tors and firm	Sala- ried em- ploy-	Wage earn- ers (aver- age	Pri- mary horse- power.	Capital,	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of mate- rials.	Value of prod- ucts.	by manu- fac- ture.
	AN ARTHUR PROPERTY AND AREA AND AND AREA AND AND AREA AND	are canagement probably the particularity		bers.	005.	num- ber).			E	cpressed i	n thousand	ds.	
STATE—All industries	1909 1904 1899	677 382 395	13,694 10,196	659 384	1,380 905 508	11,655 8,957 9,854	90,402 46,736 43,679	\$44,588 52,590 38,225	\$2,054 1,506 786	\$10,901 8,652 7,377	\$49,180 40,980 30,068	\$73,272 66,416 52,745	\$24,092 25,485 22,677
Bread and other bakery products	1909 1904 1899	71 45 27	324 234 150	80 51 31	30 22 23	214 161 00	109 84	1,145 466 201	27 24 15	165 102 56	618 353 202	1,096 740 416	478 387 214
Brick and tile	1909 1904 1899	21 14 23	230 118 160	24 13 27	17 8 0	189 97 124	1,135 580 248	519 240 107	24 13 4	106 77 69	83 38 30	371 179 134	288 141 104
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1909 1004 1809	12 10 7	2,084 1,115 670		171 76 49	1, 913 1, 939 621	2,670 1,661 396	2,912 1,055 525	- 165 98 50	1,538 709 308	1,086 670 301	2,811 1,572 754	1,725 002 453
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	1909 1904 1890	9 3 (2)	48 14	11 2	6 1	31 11	5	04 11	(1)	35 13	65 20	137 47	72 27
Flour-mill and gristmill products	1909 1904 1899	12 12 13	152 109	2 6	45 36 25	105 67 61	2,313 1,455	2,559 991 086	53 47 26	105 57 50	1,693 1,592 774	2,175 2,003 937	482 411 163
Foundry and machine-shop products	$^{1909}_{1904}_{1899}$	14 10 10	372 402 582	12 11 7	44 39 25	310 352 550	741 841	994 690 906	65 57 42	354 326 510	381 363 429	986 872 1,108	605 509 769
Leather goods	1909 1904 1899	16 8 8 (2)	63 34	16 6	11	30 28	10 2	220 73	0	39 27	84 50	102 113	108 57
Liquors, malt	1909 1904 1899	21 23 21	349 322 249	0 13 22	94 59 34	246 250 193	2,472 1,714 1,038	3,040 2,175 1,204	223 133 68	359 285 169	602 487 376	2,440 1,732 1,276	1,838 1,245 000
Lumber and timber products	1909 1904 1899	155 47 91	3,452 2,408	170 45	176 145 62	3, 100 2, 218 2, 357	14,337 7,612	8, 544 4, 846 2, 377	265 198 72	2, 185 1, 512 1, 214	1,865 454 1,014	6,334 3,121 3,044	4, 469 2, 667 2, 030
Marble and stone work.	1909 1904 1899	21 3 6 (2)	110 24	20 8	12	78 16	123 18	240 24	18	102 14	57 16	230 51	173 35.
Printing and publishing	1909 1904 1899	135 4 92 3 89	1,046 691 659	110 81 80	245 129 94	691 481 485	679 462	1,651 1,024 771	204 102 130	085 542 334	403 307 194	2,111 1,487 981	1,708 1,180 787
Slaughtering and meat packing	1909 1904 1899	(3) 3	162	3	54 6	105 34	316 55	483 198	05 12	92	1,781 746	2,054 852	273 106
Tobacco manufactures	1909 1904 1809	53 44 30	202 142 105	110 46 33	1 1	01 05 72		121 71 69	1	85 66 48	132 105 70	320 271 174	188 166 104
All other industries	1009 1004 1809	128 08 81	5,100 4,583	02 52	474 389 181	4,534 4,142 5,261	65, 492 32, 298	22,000 40,924 31,091	840 743 358	4, 991 4, 832 4, 498	40, 330 36, 469 25, 932	52, 015 54, 227 42, 979	11, 685 17, 758 17, 047
CITIES O	10,00	0 то	50,000 I	NHABI	TANT	S-ALL	reudni	ries c	OMBINE	D.			
Anaconda	1009 1004 1809	13 (%)	151	10	44	97	258	\$480	\$77	\$134	\$157	\$591	\$434
Billings.	1909 1904 1809	37 (6)	294	32	36	226	661	951	52	220	705	1,243	478
Butte	1909 1904 1809	66 54 56	867 614	58 47	147 89 58	662 478 411	1,217	1,899 1,267 1,130	200 150 60	649 509 396	920 568 777	2, 464 1, 760 1, 516	1, 544 1, 192 739
Helena	1909 1904 1899	44 34 27	550 440	33 20	97 62 50	420 349 264	788	1,081 1,112 817	121 86 62	862 260 172	493 428 336	1,303 1,163 776	810 735 440
Missoula	1909 1904 1899	(°)	529	20	81	428	504	913	81	403	402	1,171	769

Less than \$500.
 Figures can not be shown without disclosing individual operations.
 Does not include statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
 Does not include statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
 Population less than 10,000 in 1900.

TABLE II.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR

			PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.										WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTA- TIVE DAY.				
		Num-		Pro-	Sala- ried			Wage carners.					16 and over.		Under 16.		Pri- mary
	industry.	estab- lish- ments.	Total,	prie- tors	officers, super- intend-					Nun	ıber.	Total.					horse- power.
-				firm mem- bers.	firm ents, nem- and	Male.	Male. Fe- male.	Average num- ber.		Maximum Minimum month.			Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
1	All industries	677	13,694	659	484	796	100	11,655	Oc	13,127	Fc 10,772	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(¹)	90,402
2 3 4 5 6	Artificial stone	16 71 21 20 4	113 324 230 43 34	23 80 24 4 2	2 3 12 6 2	3 14 5 3 2	13 1	84 214 189 29 28	Oc De Jy Je Je	126 228 380 30 34	Ja ² 28 Fe 201 Fe 10 Ja ² 27 Fe 23	70 233 266 32 24	69 168 205 27 24	5 1 5			86 103 1,135 235 19
7 8	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies.	12 4	2,084 24		63 3	104	4	1,913 21	No De	2,303 24	Ap. 1,597 Ja 19	2,264 24	2, 259 24		5		2,679 79
9 10 11 12 13	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	. 14	48 152 372 63 63	11 2 12 	5 17 18 8 6	20 24 5 5	1 8 2 2	31 105 316 48 36	Oc De Oc Jy Je	40 120 330 62 40	Ja 20 Jy 95 Jy 278 Fe 36 Ja 2 32	36 122 329 50 34	36 121 329 50 34	1			2,313 741 123 10
14 15 16 17	Liquors, malt Lumber and timber products Marble and stone work. Patent medicines and compounds, and druggists' preparations.	. 21	3,452 110 14	170 20 1	51 84 5 3	42 88 6 3	1 4 1 1	246 3,106 78 6	Jy No Je De	103	Fe 230 Ap 2,673 Ja 26 Je 2 6	4,473 109 8	236 4,457 109 0	7	0		2,472 14,657 123 3
18 19 20 21	Printing and publishing	. 135 9 53 74	1,046 162 202 4,809	110 3 110 62	58 13 1 124	160 37 275	27 4 30	691 105 91 4, 318	De No Ja	113	Ja 667 Mh 97 Ap 2 88	717 104 100	637 100 90		11 7	1	61,00%

¹ No figures given for reasons explain	ed in the Introduction, page 2.	See also discussion of wage earners	s on page 6
2 Same number reported for one or m	ore other months.		
3 All other industries embrace-			
American toute and colle	2.1 Rood preserat	ions	4 M

Awnings, tents, and salls	2 [F_0
Beet sugar	1 1	Fr
Brooms	2	H
Carpets, rag	1	H
Chemicals	1 1	Je
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	2	L
Coffus, burial cases, and undertakers' goods	1	Ţ
Coke	1 1	M
Confectionery	10	M
Deigging and Deigraph and Opinists, Situation	1 1	

1 1 2	Food preparations. Fur goods. Hand stamps, and stenells and brands Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool. Jewelry Lime Liquors, distilled Malt	
1 0 1	Mattresses and spring beds	

Mineral and soda waters	*J 7
Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products	1
Signs and advertising novelties	1
Smelting and refining, copper	
Smelting and reflning, lead	ţ
Soap	1
Umbrellas and canes	1
Wall plaster	1 J
Wirework, including wire rope and cable	

THE STATE, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

				1 hands consider to the constraint and the constrai									
į	Capital,		Services.			Mn	terials.		Miscel	laneous.		Value of	Value added by
	• ****	Total.	Officials.	Clerks,	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power,	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other,	products.	manufaé- ture.
. 1	\$44,588,368	\$ 66,829,595	\$1,092,444	\$961,578	\$10,901,452	\$3,712,840	\$45,467,399	\$1,672,057	\$635,087	\$322,110	\$2,064,628	\$73,271,793	\$24,091,554
2 3 4 5 6	131,855 1,144,650 518,544 178,650 67,653	193, 784 901, 768 298, 313 401, 957 68, 932	2,550 6,785 18,508 6,660 2,400	2,475 20,051 5,000 2,712 2,200	71, 265 164, 924 165, 728 23, 798 31, 514	740 21,082 62,491 3,565 1,483	111,581 595,828 20,905 350,608 27,604	120 20,372 600 3,990 960	480 3,908 2,054 804 1,053		4,573 68,218 23,027 9,820 1,818	223, 500 1,095, 838 370, 574 418, 920 78, 669	111, 179 478, 328 287, 178 64, 747 49, 682
7	2,912,134	2, 810, 494	88, 462	76,548	1, 538, 121	120,392	965, 229		11,127		10,615	2,810,521	1,724,900
8	95, 585	[.48, 807	3,020		29,005	1,724	11,774		380	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,004	48, 807	35,300
9 10 11 12 13	63,534 2,558,734 993,757 1,041,030 219,784	114,082 1,993,082 846,147 153,086 146,220	5, 035 26, 050 29, 683 7, 825 6, 800	200 26,608 34,852 5,495 2,600	35, 375 105, 410 354, 364 41, 183 39, 076	501 25,850 30,853 60,317 965	64,811 1,667,490 344,543 16,425 83,117	2,428 1,584 8,999	2,312 14,272 5,335 5,474 1,358	1,107	3,630 127,402 38,933 15,260 3,305	136, 995 2, 175, 236 986, 036 189, 912 192, 016	71,593 481,896 604,640 113,170 107,934
14 15 16 17	3,040,409 8,543,743 245,555 33,308	1, 803, 068 5, 342, 549 102, 795 37, 576	174, 918 160, 942 9, 000 2, 940	48, 265 104, 326 8, 775 5, 723	358, 508 2, 185, 300 101, 763 4, 503	84,080 14,770 4,050 251	518,280 1,850,109 52,467 14,028	3,104 890 1,020	200,602 73,584 1,088 208	289,666 600	388,415 660,742 14,156 7,403	2, 439, 832 6, 333, 778 229, 809 46, 598	1,837,472 4,468,893 172,686 31,419
18 19 20 21	1,650,672 482,955 121,196 20,544,614	1,751,203 2,012,975 252,081 47,390,176	123, 010 25, 640 360 390, 656	170, 690 30, 591 405, 407	684,914 91,658 85,328 4,788,815	20 568 13,785 900 3,228,171	373,092 1,767,250 130,691 36,500,767	44,889 19,010 7,085 1,557,006	12, 120 3, 905 16, 638 188, 325	29,730 1,007	283, 190 52, 076 11, 079 338, 962	2,111,229 2,053,609 320,301 51,009,613	1,708,509 272,574 188,710 11,280,675

THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BULLETIN

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
E. DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR

MANUFACTURES: NEBRASKA

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE STATE, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES

Prepared under the supervision of W. M. STEUART, Chief Statistician for Manufactures

INTRODUCTION.

This advance bulletin gives the statistics of manufactures for the state of Nebraska for the calendar year 1909 as shown by the Thirteenth Census. It will be reprinted without change as a part of the state Compendium of the Census for Nebraska, and in the final reports of the Thirteenth Census.

The text summarizes the general results of the census inquiry, presenting a series of special tables in which the main facts printed in the general tables are given in convenient form for the state as a whole and for important industries. It also presents tables in which the statistics for the industries of the state as a whole and for a few important industries are classified by character of ownership, size of establishments, number of wage earners, and prevailing hours of labor, information which could not be presented in general tables for each industry without disclosing the facts for individual establishments.

At the end of the bulletin are two general tables.

Table I gives for 1909, 1904, and 1899 the number of establishments and of persons engaged in the industries, primary power, capital, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture reported for all industries combined and for certain important industries (1) for the state as a whole and (2) for the city of Omaha. It also gives the same items for all industries combined for every city having in 1910 a population of over 10,000 but less than 50,000.

Table II gives statistics in detail for 1909 for the state and for a larger number of industries.

Scope of census: Factory industries.—Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of organization, location of establishments, size of establishments, labor force, and similar subjects. When use is made of the data for these purposes it is imperative that due attention should be given to the limitations of the figures. Particularly is this true when the attempt is made to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits. These limitations will be fully discussed in the general report on manufactures for the United States as a whole. It is impossible to reproduce such discussion in the bulletins relative to the individual states.

The census of 1909, like that of 1904, was confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building industries. Where statistics for 1809 are given they have been reduced to a comparable basis by eliminating the latter classes of industries.

The census does not include establishments which were idle during the entire year, or had a value of products of less than \$500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, or in governmental establishments, except those of the Federal Government.

Period covered.—The returns cover the calendar year 1909, or the business year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—The term "establishment" comprises the factories, mills, or plants which are under a common ownership or control, and for which one set of books of account is kept.

If, however, the plants constituting an establishment as thus defined were not all located within the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the separate totals might be included in the statistics for each city or state. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industries carried on in the same establishment.

Classification by industries.—The establishments were assigned to the several classes of industries according to their products of chief value. The products reported for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products very different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value.

Selected industries.—The general tables at the end of this bulletin give the principal facts separately for the industries of the state. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the state for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparisons with previous censuses.—Owing to the changes in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses. Table I, giving comparable figures for 1909, 1904, and 1899, therefore, does not embrace all the industries shown for 1909 in Table II.

Influence of increased prices.—In considering changes in cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures can not be taken as an exact measure of increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in industry.—At the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899, the following general classes of persons engaged in manufacturing industries have been distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks, and (5) wage earners. In the censuses of 1904 and 1899 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners. The second group included the three classes of salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers, and clerks. In the present census an entirely different grouping is employed: That into (1) proprietors and officials, (2)

clerks, and (3) wage earners. The first group includes proprietors and firm members, salaried officers of corporations, and superintendents and managers.

At this census the number of persons engaged in the industries, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where conditions were exceptional, and particularly in the case of certain seasonal industries, such as canning, the December date could not be accepted as typical and an earlier date had to be chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported on December 15 or other representative day has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not vary much from month to month in a given industry. In the case of wage earners the average is obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

Wage earners.—In addition to the report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on December 15 or other representative day, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th o each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported each month by 12. The average thus obtained represents the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of any industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The number of wage earners reported for the representative day, though given for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined, because in view of the variations of date such a total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times, would not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to seasonal industries as compared with industries in continual operation.

In particular, totals by sex and age for the wage earners reported for the representative day would be misleading because of the undue weight given to seasonal industries, in some of which, such as canning and preserving, the distribution of the wage earners by sex and age is materially different from that in most industries of more regular operation. In order to determine as nearly as possible the sex and age distribution of the average number of wage earners in the state as a whole, the following procedure has been adopted:

The percentage distribution by sex and age of the wage earners in each industry, for December 15 or the nearest representative day, has been calculated from the actual numbers reported for that date. This percentage has been applied to the average number of wage earners for the year in that industry, to determine the average number of men, women, and children employed. These calculated averages for the several industries have been added up to give the average distribution for the state as a whole.

In 1899 and 1904 the schedule called for the average number of wage earners of each sex 16 years and over, and the total number under 16 years of age, for each month, and these monthly statements were combined in an annual average. Comparatively few manufacturing concerns, however, keep their books in such way as to show readily the number of men, women, and children (under 16) employed each month. These monthly returns by sex and age were, in fact, largely estimates. It was believed that a more accurate and reliable sex and age distribution could be secured by taking as a basis of estimate the actual numbers employed on a single day.

Prevailing hours of labor.—The census made no attempt to ascertain the number of employees working a given number of hours per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one period to another are disregarded, and no attention is given to the fact that a limited number of employees

may have hours differing from those of the majority. In the tables all the wage earners of each establishment are counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, all or practically all the employees work the same number of hours, so that these figures give a substantially correct picture of the hours of labor in manufacturing industries.

Capital.—For reasons stated in prior census reports, the statistics of capital secured by the census canvass are so defective as to be without value, except as indicating very general conditions. The instructions on the schedule for securing capital were as follows:

The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises.

Materials.—Cost of materials refers to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term materials includes fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials forming a constituent part of the product. Fuel includes all fuel used, whether for heat, light, or power, or for the process of manufacture.

Expenses.—Under "Expenses" are included all items of expense incident to the year's business, except interest, whether on bonds or other forms of indebtedness, dividends on stock, and allowances for depreciation.

Value of products.—The value of products for any industry includes the total value of all products manufactured in establishments whose products of chief value fall under the industry designation. The amounts given represent the selling value at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold. Amounts received for work on materials furnished by others are included.

Value added by manufacture.—The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of either the absolute or the relative importance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created by the manufacturing process carried on in the industry itself. Another part of it, and often by far the larger part, represents the value of the materials used, which have been produced by agriculture or mining or by other industrial establishments. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of different classes of industry is the value created as the result of the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is obtained by deducting the cost of the materials consumed from the value of the product. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

There is a further statistical advantage which "value added" has over gross value of products. In combining the value of products for all industries the value of products produced by one establishment and used as materials in another is duplicated, and the total, therefore, gives a greatly exaggerated idea of the wealth created. No such duplication takes place in the total "value added by manufacture."

Cost of manufacture and profits.—Census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used to show profits. No account has been taken of interest and depreciation. Even if the amount of profit could be determined by deducting the expenses from the value of the products the rate of profit on the investment could not properly be calculated, because of the very defective character of the returns regarding capital.

Primary power.—The figures given for this item show the total of the primary power used by the establishments. They do not cover the power developed by motors operated by such power, the inclusion of which would evidently result in duplication.

Location of establishments.—The Census Bureau has classified establishments by their location in cities or classes of cities. In interpreting these figures due consideration should be given to the fact that often establishments are located just outside the boundaries

of cities, and are necessarily so classified, though locally they are looked upon as constituting a part of the manufacturing interests of the cities.

Laundries.—The census of 1909 was the first to include statistics of laundries. The reports are confined to establishments using mechanical power. The data are presented separately and are no

included in the general total for manufacturing industries, in order to avoid interference with comparisons with prior censuses.

Custom gristmills.—In order to make the statistics for 1909 comparable with those for 1904 the data for these mills have been excluded from all the tables presenting general statistics, and are given in a separate table at the end of this report.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the state.—Nebraska, with a gross area of 77,520 square miles, of which 712 represent water surface, had a population in 1910 of 1,192,214, as compared with 1,066,300 in 1960 and 1,062,656 in 1890. It ranked twenty-ninth among the 49 states and territories of continental United States as regards population in 1910 and twentyseventh in 1900. Twenty-six and one-tenth per cent of the entire population of the state resides in incorporated places having a population of 2,500 inhabitants or over, as against 23.7 per cent in 1900. The state has four cities having a population of over 10,000: Omaha, Lincoln, South Omaha, and Grand Island. The density of population for the entire state was 15.5 persons per square mile, the corresponding figure for 1900 being 13.9. The several trunk lines of railways with their numerous feeders form a network covering the entire state, and furnish good facilities for transportation and direct connection with outside markets.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—Nebraska is not preeminently a manufacturing state, but its manufacturing interests have been rapidly developing

during the last 50 years. In fact, the increase has been greater in proportion than the corresponding growth of population in the state for the same period. During 1859 an average of only 336 wage earners, representing 1.2 per cent of the total population, were employed in manufactures, while in 1909 an average of 24,336 wage earners, or 2 per cent of the total population, were so engaged. During this period of 50 years the gross value of products per capita of the total population of the state increased from \$21 in 1859 to \$167 in 1909. In 1859 Nebraska produced less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total value of products of manufacturing industries in the United States and in 1909 nearly 1 per cent. In the former year it ranked thirty-ninth among the states of the Union in respect to value of manufactures and in 1909 twenty-fifth.

The following table gives the most important figures relative to all classes of manufactures combined for the state as returned at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899, together with the percentages of increase from census to census:

		NUMBER OR AMOUNT.		PER CENT OF INCREAS		
	1900	1904	1800	1904-1909	1899-1904	
Number of establishments	2, 500	1, 819	1, 695	37. 4	7. 3	
Persons engaged in manufactures.	31, 966	25, 356	(²)	26. 1	(2)	
Proprietors and firm members.	2, 522	1,904	$\binom{2}{2}$	32.5	2)	
Salaried employees	5, 108	3, 192	2, 296	60.0	39.0	
Wage earners (average number)	24, 336	20, 260	18, 669	20, 1	8.5	
Primary horsepower. Capital Expenses	64, 466	46, 372	41, 825	39.0	10. 9	
Capital	\$99, 901, 000	\$80, 235, 000	\$65, 906, 000	24.5	21, 7	
Expenses	183, 587, 000	146, 639, 000	113,043,000	25. 2	29.7	
Dervices	19 439 000	14,097,000	10, 949, 000	37.9	28.8	
Salaries	5, 491, 000	3,075,000	2, 107, 000	78.6	45.9	
Wages. Materials.	13, 948, 000	11,022,000	8, 842, 000	26.5	24.7	
Materials	151, 081, 000	124, 052, 000	95, 925, 000	21.8	29. 3	
Miscellaneous.	13, 067, 000	8, 490, 000	6, 169, 000	53, 9	37. 6	
Value of products	199, 019, 000	154, 918, 000	130, 302, 000	28.5	18. 9	
Value added by manufacture (value of products						
less cost of materials)	47, 938, 000	30,866,000	34, 377, 000	55. 3	-10.2	

1 A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Figures not available.

In 1909 the state of Nebraska had 2,500 manufacturing establishments operating under the factory system, which gave employment to an average of 31,966 persons during the year and paid out \$19,439,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 24,336 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of \$199,019,000, to produce which materials costing \$151,081,000 were consumed. The value added by manufacture was thus \$47,938,000, which figure, as explained in the Introduction, best represents

the net wealth created by manufacturing operations during the year.

In general, this table brings out the fact that the manufacturing industries of Nebraska as a whole showed a considerable increase during the five-year period 1904–1909. From 1899 to 1904 the number of establishments increased 7.3 per cent, the average number of wage earners 8.5 per cent, and the value of products 18.9 per cent, while the value added by manufacture decreased 10.2 per cent. During the more recent period the number of establishments

increased 37.4 per cent, the average number of wage earners 20.1 per cent, and the value of products 28.5 per cent, while the value added by manufacture increased 55.3 per cent. The decrease of 10.2 per cent in the value added by manufacture from 1899 to 1904 is due largely to the figures reported for the lead smelting and refining industry. This industry is included with "all other industries" because its statistics can not be given without disclosing individual operations. The manufacturing operations in this industry frequently are so closely related to those of mining that it is not always practicable to separate mining and manufacturing expenses. As a result, the cost of materials used by smelters which

are operated by mining companies may represent the actual cost of mining, or its market value at the smelters as though purchased from other producers, or an arbitrary cost placed upon it by the bookkeeping methods of the companies. As pointed out in the Introduction, it would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume to the full extent indicated by these figures regarding values, since the increase shown is certainly due, in part, to the increase that has taken place in the price of commodities.

The relative importance and growth of the leading manufacturing industries of the state are shown in the following table:

	Num-	WAGE EA	RNERS.	VALUE OF PR	ODUCTS.	VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		PER CENT OF INCREASE.1			
Industry.	ber of estab- lish- ments.	r of tab- sh-	Per cent	cent listri- Amount.	Per cent distri- bution.	Amount.	Per cent distri- bution.	Valua of products.		Value added by manufacture.	
		number.	butlen.					1904- 1909	1899 1904	1904- 1909	1899 1904
All industries		24,836	100.0	\$199,019,000	100.0	\$47,938,000	100.0	28.5	18.9	55.8	10.2
aughtering and meat packing. lour-mill and gristmill products uttor, cheese, and condensed milk. rinting and publishing. rand general shop construction and repairs by steam-rail- road companies.	674	6,015 839 383 2,320	24.7 3.4 1.6 9.6	92,305,000 17,836,000 7,681,000 6,667,000	46. 4 9. 0 3. 9 3. 3	13,947,000 2,619,000 1,246,000 4,950,000	29.1 5.5 2.0 10.3	33.1 46.3 130.9 33.6	-2.7 56.4 47.6 44.5	73.2 28.6 90.5 34.1	-9.5 24.1 63.5 48.2
E	19	3,685	15.1	4,642,000	2.3	2,918,000	6.1	5.6	67.5	17.8	64.3
iquors, malt. read and other bakery products. oundry and machine-shop products. umber and timber products. eather goods.	14 279 73 48	424 646 1,020 543	1.7 2.7 4.2 2.2	3,335,000 3,014,000 2,930,000 2,021,000	1.7 1.5 1.5 1.0	2,710,000 1,342,000 1,414,000 795,000	5.7 2.8 2.9 1.7	100.4 123.1	16.0 27.2	124.0 112.7	7.4 13.3
lothing, men's, including shirts. as, illuminating and heating. aint and varnish. rtificial stone.	12 48 4 286	266 887 400 112 553	3,6 1,6 0,5 2,3	1,583,000 1,545,000 1,415,000 1,254,000 1,226,000	0.8 0.7 0.6 0.6	405,000	1.3 1.2 2.0 0.8 1.5	61.0 45.1 55.2 201.4 717.3	7.5 73.7 -58.6	35,3 70,5 44,3 268,2 747,6	İ
onfectionery rick and tile obacco manufactures. airymen's, poulterers', and aplarists' supplies		383 831 537 230	1.6 3.4 2.2 0.9	1,176,000 1,161,000 1,072,000 941,000	0.6 0.6 0.5 0.5		1.0 1.8 1.3 1.0	117.0 2.6 19.1 281.0	118.5 34.8 28.2	38.1 3.3 7.3 217.1	207. : 34. : 85. :
farble and stone work. atent medicinesand compounds and druggists' preparations. arriages and wagons and materials. opper, tin, and sheet-iron products.		187 86 200 180	0.8 0.4 0.8 0.7	721,000 069,000 577,000 502,000	0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3	390,000 424,000 326,000 273,000	0.8 0.9 0.7 0.6	97.0 51.7 81.4	422.0 28.7	73.3 70.3 71.6	368.1 21.6
ooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified anning and preserving attresses and spring beds Il other industries.		95 215 113 3,177	0.4 0.9 0.5 13.1	496,000 481,000 355,000 43,354,000	0.2 0.2 0.2 21.8	154,000 212,000 138,000 8,365,000	0.3 0.4 0.3 17.4	84.4 255.0	-36.9 -35.0	90.1 176.0	36,

¹ Per cent of increase is based on figures in Table I, and a minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

It should be borne in mind, in considering this table, that the value of products in some of the industries involves a certain amount of duplication due to the use of the product of one establishment in the industry as material for another establishment.

The most important industries listed in this table, where they are arranged in the order of the value of products, call for brief consideration.

Slaightering and meat packing.—The development of this industry in Nebraska is due partly to the natural advantages afforded by the state for feeding cattle and partly to its central location in the corn and cattleraising sections of the country. Not only is a large amount of live stock bred in Nebraska, but large numbers of animals are also brought from other states to the feeding grounds in Nebraska to be fattened for market. The center of the slaughtering and meat-packing indus-

try is South Omaha, where it was firmly established in the early eighties, when the plant of the Union Stock Yards Company was erected. The importance of this industry is best indicated by the fact that in 1909 it gave employment to 24.7 per cent of the total number of wage earners engaged in all manufacturing industries in the state and contributed 46.4 per cent of the aggregate value of products. In 1909 but three states—Illinois, Kansas, and New York—produced a greater value in slaughtering and meat-packing products.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—In a state which is so largely agricultural and whose principal crops are cereals it is natural that this industry should take high rank. The 249 establishments engaged in this industry are widely distributed through the state and, while the majority of them are small and located in

rural districts, there are a number of considerable size. This industry, the second in importance in the state, increased in value of products \$10,042,000, or 128.8 per cent, during the past decade. Its growth has been rapid and steady, the percentage of increase for the period 1904–1909 being a very little less than for the earlier period 1899–1904. The remarkable development of this industry may be fully realized from the statistics for 1859, which showed but 17 establishments, with a total value of products of \$110,000. Statistics for mills which do only custom work are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries. Separate statistics for such mills are given on page 16.

Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.—The establishments reported for this industry are engaged primarily in the manufacture of butter, the amount of cheese manufactured being small and no condensed-milk products were made in 1909. This industry, while showing a decrease in number of establishments, has made rapid growth in the volume of its operations. In 1909 its products aggregated \$7,681,000 in value, an increase of 130.9 per cent over that of 1904.

Printing and publishing.—The statistics showing number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture all indicate a considerable growth of this industry. The establishments classified under this head include those publishing newspapers, books, and periodicals, job-printing offices, establishments engaged in bookbinding and blank-book making, and lithographing and engraving establishments.

Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.—This industry represents the work done in the ear shops by steam-railroad companies and is exclusive of minor repairs in round-houses. The operations consist almost exclusively of repairs to rolling stock and equipment. Although the number of establishments reported decreased from 30 in 1904 to 13 in 1909, due to the elimination of a number of roundhouses that were included in the prior census, the value of the work performed increased slightly. Employment was given to an average of 3,685 wage earners, and products were reported amounting to \$4,642,000.

Measured by value added by manufacture the relative rank of these leading industries is somewhat changed from their order when measured by value of products, printing and publishing, railroad repair shops, and malt liquors becoming second, third, and fourth in order, respectively, while flour-mill and gristmill products and butter and cheese products become fifth and eighth, respectively. In the flour-mill and gristmill and the butter and cheese industries, owing to the comparatively simple processes involved and the extent to which these processes are carried on by machinery, the value added by manufacture is not commensurate with the gross value of products.

This table shows also the percentages of increase for these leading industries in respect to value of products and value added by manufacture where the statistics are comparable. The manufacture of artificial stone, which was first commenced in Nebraska on a commercial basis less than a decade ago, has shown a rapid development. Its value of products increased from \$150,000 in 1904 to \$1,226,000 in 1909, or more than sevenfold. The dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies, mattress and spring-bed, and paint and varnish industries also showed remarkable increases both in gross value of products and in value added by manufacture. In fact, all of the industries showed a decided increase from 1904 to 1909 in these respects. The increases from 1899 to 1904 were usually smaller, and in several instances decreases were shown.

In addition to the 25 industries separately presented, there are 9 other industries, some of which are among the most important in the state, and each of which had a value of products in 1909 in excess of \$500,000. They are included in the group of "All other industries," because in some instances if they were shown separately the operations of individual establishments would be disclosed; in others because the returns do not properly present the true condition of the industry owing to its being interwoven with one or more other industries of similar character; and for others the comparable statistics for the different census years can not be presented either because the data for prior censuses are not available or on account of changes in classification. These industries are: Bags, other than paper; brooms; cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies; coffee and spice, roasting and grinding; food preparations; liquors, distilled; smelting and refining, copper; smelting and refining, lead; and soap. Figures for the broom industry for 1909 will be found in Table II.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—The following table shows, for 1909, the distribution of the number of persons engaged in manufactures, the average number of wage earners being distributed by sex and age. It should be borne in mind, however, that the sex and age classification of the average number of wage earners in this and other tables is an estimate obtained by the method described in the Introduction.

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANU- FACTURES.						
CHASS.	Total.	Male.	Female.				
All classes	31,966	27,557	4,409				
Proprietors and officials	3,686	3,572	114				
Proprietors and firm members	2,522 342 822	2,425 334 813	97 8 9				
Clerks	. 3,944	3,044	900				
Wage earners (average number)	24,336	20,941	3,805				
16 years of age and overUnder 16 years of age	24,119 217	20, 763 178	3,356 39				

The average number of persons engaged in manufactures during 1909 was 31,966, of whom 24,336 were wage earners. Of the remainder, 3,686 were proprietors and officials and 3,944 were clerks. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II.

The following table shows, for 1909, the percentage of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners, respectively, among the total number of persons employed in manufactures. It covers all industries combined and 11 important industries individually.

•	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.								
INDUSTRY.	٠.	Per cent of total.							
	Total number.	Pro- prietors and officials.	Clerks.	Wage carners (average number).					
All industries. Bread and other bakery products. Butter, cheese, and condensed milk. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies. Clothing, men's, including shirts.	1,155 602 4,021	11.5 29.5 14.8 3.5 2.6	12.8 14.5 21.6 4.9 5.3	76.1 55.9 63.6 91.6 92.1					
Flour-mill and gristmill products Foundry and machine-shop products Leather goods Liquors, malt Lumber and timber products Printing and publishing Slaughtering and meat packing All other industries	365 547 707 3,884 7,221	28.4 9.0 13.2 8.8 9.9 21.8 0.7 15.4	14.0 15.2 14.0 13.7 13.3 18.2 16.0	57. 7 75. 8 72. 0 77. 5 76. 0 83. 3 75. 2					
The state of the s	-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	2012	"	1.57.44					

Of the total number of persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 11.5 per cent were proprietors and officials, 12.3 per cent clerks, and 76.1 per cent wage earners. The highest percentage of proprietors and officials shown for any individual industry, 29.5, is for the bakeries. In this industry, and also in the flourmill and gristmill, and the printing and publishing industries, the majority of the establishments are small, and the work is to a large extent done by the proprietors or their immediate representatives, so that the proportion of persons engaged in these industries falling in the class of proprietors and officials is very much higher than for most other industries or for all industries combined. The smallest proportion for this class is shown for the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, due to the large average number of wage earners to an individual establishment in this industry.

The table following shows, in percentages, for all industries combined, the distribution of the average number of wage earners, by age periods and for those 16 years of age and over by sex, calculated in the manner described in the Introduction. It also shows, for some of the important industries separately, a similar distribution of wage earners as reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. As a means of judging the importance of the several industries, the average total number employed for the year is also given in each case.

For all industries combined, 85.3 per cent of the average number of wage earners were males 16 years of age and over; 13.8 per cent, females 16 years of age and over; and only nine-tenths of 1 per cent, persons

under the age of 16. The larger part of the total number of female wage earners is made up of these employed in the manufacture of men's clothing, and in the bakery and the printing and publishing industries. In the men's clothing industry over nine-tenths of the employees are women 16 years of age and over, and in the bakery and the printing and publishing industries the proportion is about one-fourth.

	WAGE EARNERS.							
		Per cent of total.						
INDUSTRY.	Average number.1	16 year and	Under					
·	To a control of the c	Male.	Fe- male.	16 years of age.				
All industries Bread and other bakery products Butter, cheese, and condensed milk Cars and general shop construction and repairs	24,336 646 383	85,8 72,6 88,8	13.8 20.0 10.7	0.8 1.4 0.5				
by steam-railroad companies. Clothing, men's, including shirts. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Leather goods.	887 839 1,020	100. 0 8. 0 92. 7 98. 0 100. 0	01.7 7.0 1.3	0.3 0.2 0.7				
Liquors, malt Lumber and timber products Printing and publishing Slaughtering and meat packing All other industries	424 543 2 320	100, 0 98, 5 73, 9 92, 6 80, 9	23.8 6.3 18.2	1.5				

 $^{\rm 1}$ For method of estimating the distribution, by sex and age periods, of the average number in all industries combined, see Introduction.

In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1909 with that shown at the census of 1904 it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See Introduction.) The following table makes this comparison according to occupational status:

	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.								
CLASS.	190	9	190	Per cent					
	Number.	Percent distri- bution.	Number.	Percent distri- bution.	of in- emase, 1004- 1009.				
Total	81,966 2,522 5,108 24,336	100,0 7, 9 16, 0 76, 1	25,356 1,904 3,102 20,260	100.0 7.5 12.6 70.0	26.1 32.5 60.0 20.1				

Comparable figures are not obtainable for 1899. The table shows a greater percentage of increase in the salaried employees than in the other two classes.

The table following shows the average number of wage earners, distributed according to age periods, and in the case of those 16 years of age and over according to sex, for 1909, 1904, and 1899. The averages for 1909 are estimated on the basis of the actual number reported for a single representative day. (See Introduction.)

This table indicates that for all industries combined there has been no great change in the proportion of male and female wage earners. In 1909 males 16 years of age and over formed 85.3 per cent of all wage earners, as compared with 85.5 per cent in 1904 and 86.9 per cent in 1899. The proportion of children

employed decreased from 3.9 per cent in 1899 to ninetenths of 1 per cent in 1909.

CLASS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.									
	190	9	190	4	1899					
	Number.	Percent distri- bution,	Number.	Percent distri- bution.		Percent distri- bution.				
Total 16 years of age and over Male Female Under 16 years of age	24,886 24,119 20,703 3,350 217	100.0 99.1 85.3 13.8 0.0	20,260 19,863 17,321 2,542 397	100.0 98.0 85.5 12.5 2.0	18,669 17,036 16,227 1,709 733	100.0 96.1 80.9 0.2 3.9				

Wage earners employed by months.—The following table gives the number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month during the year 1909 for all industries combined, for four selected industries, and for all other industries combined; it also gives the percentage which the number reported for each month is of the greatest number reported for any month. In Table II, page 20, is shown, for practically all of the important industries of the state, the largest number and also the smallest number of wage earners reported for any month. The figures are for the 15th day, or the nearest representative day of the month.

	NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.											
MONTII.	All industries.		Artificial stone.		Brick and tile.		Canning and preserving.		Slaughtering and meat packing.		All other industries.	
	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.	Number,	Per cent of maxi- mum.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum:
January	22, 138	85.3	111	13. 1	220	17. 4	44	4.8	5, 930	87. 4	15,827	90.0
February	23, 263	80.7	136	16. 0	245	19. 4	48	5.3	6, 704	100. 0	16,040	91.2
Mareh	22, 094	88.6	362	42. 6	507	40. 1	50	6.2	5, 786	85. 2	16,283	92.6
April	23, 744	91.5	670	70. 9	024	73. 2	50	6.2	5, 643	83. 1	16,442	93.5
May	24,277	93.6	825	07.1	1,187	94. 0	57	6.3	5,740	84. 5	16, 468	93. 7
June	24,748	95.4	850	100.0	1,232	97. 5	08	7.5	6,051	80. 1	16, 547	94. 1
July	24,742	95.4	842	99.1	1,188	94. 1	119	13.1	5,855	86. 2	16, 738	95. 2
August	25,628	98.8	841	98.9	1,263	100. 0	909	100.0	5,769	84. 9	16, 846	95. 8
September	25, 945	100.0	801	04.2	1,180	93.9	788	80.7	5,978	88. 0	17, 192	97. 8
October	25, 373	97.8	635	74.7	002	78.5	218	24.0	6,146	90. 5	17, 382	98. 9
November	24,029	90.1	397	40.7	648	51.3	147	16.2	6,157	90. 6	17, 580	100. 0
December	24, 251	93.5	162	10.1	384	30.4	74	8.1	6,314	92. 9	17, 317	98. 5

The variation from month to month in the number of wage earners employed in all industries combined was slight. The highest number, 25,945, was reported for September and the lowest, 22,138, for January. Of the four industries presented separately, three show considerable variation from month to month in the number of wage earners; however, the total number employed in these three industries is not large. The principal industry of the state is slaughtering and meat packing; the maximum number of employees in this industry, 6,794, was in February and the minimum, 5,643, in April. The artificial-stone industry shows a decided concentration of employment in the summer months; the same is true, in a somewhat less degree, of the brick and tile industry. The great bulk of the work in the canning and preserving industry is done in August and September, when the fruits and vegetables ripen. Exclusive of the four industries separately mentioned the industries of the state, as a whole, report a steady increase in the number of wage earners from 15,827 in January to 17,580 in November.

Prevailing hours of labor.—In the table following wage earners have been classified according to hours of labor prevailing in the establishments in which they are employed. In making this classification the

average number of wage earners employed during the year is used and the number employed in each establishment is classified as a total according to the hours provailing in that establishment, even though some few employees work a greater or less number of hours.

It is evident from these figures that for the great majority of wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Nebraska the prevailing hours of labor range from 54 to 60 a week, or from 9 to 10 hours a day, only 11.8 per cent of the total being employed in establishments working less than 9 hours a day, and only 10.3 per cent being employed in establishments working more than 10 hours a day.

It will be noted that the artificial-stone, brick and tile, foundry and machine-shop, and slaughtering and meat-packing industries are principally on a 10-hour-per-day basis (60 hours per week), while the railroad repair shops and the men's clothing industries are mainly on a 9-hour basis. The prevailing hours in the flour-mill and gristmill industry are somewhat longer than in the other important specified industries, ranging from 60 to 72 hours, inclusive, per week for nearly all establishments, while in the manufacture of gas most of the wage earners work more than 72 hours per week.

industry.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO PREVAILING HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK.								
INDUSTRY.	Total.	48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.		Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.	72.	Over 72.
All industries	24,336	1,991	892	6,076	3,876	8,991	1,916	184	410
Artificial stone :	831 383	8 41 70 5 4	28 28	35 240 17 13	83 1 16	423 290 672 274 190	37 28 87	21 4	<u>\$</u>
Carriages and wagons and materials . Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	887	1 8 2	302	15 1,985 511 159	110 637 66	74 115 222 95	048		
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products. Dairymen's, poulteous', and aplarists' supplies. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products.	180 230 839 1,020	67 11 9	7 32 14 74	30 17 6 116	36 6 130	40 181 447 690	236	116	
Gas, illuminating and heating. Leather goods. Liquors, malt. Lumber and timber products.	266 424	11 1 305 3	18	9 60 148	101	8 37 21 131	33 20 17	21	347
Marble and stone work. Mattresses and spring beds. Paint and varnish. Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	113 112	22 3 10	23	57 86 61 22	1 10 46 16	41 17 2 15			
Printing and publishing Slaughtering and meat packing Pobacco manufactures All other industries	2,329 6,015 537 3,177	971 323 116	178	702 734 108 855	118 1,484 30 615	258 3,786 76 886	1 2 507	11 9 1	52

Location of establishments.—The next table shows the extent to which manufactures of Nebraska are centralized in cities of 10,000 population or over. (See Introduction.) The statistics for 1904 are omitted from this table because there was no census of population for that year, and it was impossible to determine the cities that came within the group having over 10,000 inhabitants.

			LOCATION OF MEN	PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
ITEM.	ITEM. Year. Total.		In cities with population of 10,000 and over.	Outside districts.	In cities with popu- lation of 10,000 and over.	Out- side dis- tricts.
Population	1910 1900	1,192,214 1,066,300	204,654 108,725	987,560 897,575	17. 2 15. 8	82. 8 84. 2
Number of establishments.	1909	2,500 1,695	714 429	1,786 1,266	28. 6 25. 3	71. 4 74. 7
Average num- ber of wage earners.	1909 1899	24,336 18,669	17,085 12,707	7,251 5,962	70, 2 68, 1	29. 8 31. 9
Value of prod- ucts.	1900 1899	\$190,018,579 130,302,453	\$162,137,395 110,346,627	\$36,881,184 10,955,826	81. 5 84. 7	18. 5 15. 3
Value added by manufac- ture.	1909 1899	47,937,608 34,377,275	30,174,579 27,804,848	11,763,020 6,572,427	75. 5 80. 9	24. 5 19. 1

The four cities grouped in this table contain 17.2 per cent of the population of the state, and 28.6 per cent of the total number of manufacturing establishments. These establishments, however, gave employment in 1909 to 70.2 per cent of the total number of wage earners, and reported 81.5 per cent of the total value of products and 75.5 per cent of the total value added by manufactures reported for all establishments in the state. The figures indicate that while little relative change took place during the 10 years between

the totals for the cities and for those of the districts outside, the latter reported a slightly greater relative increase in value of products and value added by manufacture than did the cities.

The increase in the population of Grand Island has affected slightly the grouping in the table. Prior to 1910 this city had less than 10,000 inhabitants, and so was included in the outside districts.

The population for 1910 and 1900 of the four cities which had 10,000 inhabitants or over in 1910 is given in the following statement:

	POPULAT	non.
CITY,	1910	1900
Omaha. Lincoln South Omaha. Grand Island	124,096 43,073 26,250 10,320	102,535 40,166 20,001 17,554

 $^{^1}$ Population less than 10,000 in 1900; therefore, in the preceding table the statistics for Grand Island for 1899 are included with those for the districts outside of cities.

The relative importance in manufactures of each of the four cities having a population of 10,000 or over in 1910 is shown in the following table, in which the value of products and the average number of wage earners are shown separately for 1909, 1904, and 1899:

CITY.	AVERA	HE NUMI	BER OF	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.						
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899				
South Omaha Omaha Lincoln Grand Island	6,306 8,023 2,140 616	5, 662 5, 822 1, 617 (1)	6,327 5,276 1,104 (1)	\$92, 435, 712 60, 854, 550 7, 010, 135 1, 836, 998	\$67, 415, 177 54, 003, 704 5, 222, 620 (1)	\$69,508,827 38,074,214 2,763,451 (1)				

¹ Population less than 10,000 in 1900.

Although ranking third in population in 1910, South Omaha was the leading manufacturing city of the state when measured by value of products. The value of its products, which were almost entirely those of the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, formed 46.4 per cent of the total for the state in 1909. During this year the city produced 96.9 per cent of the total value of products of the above-mentioned industry for the state. While a slight decrease appears in the total value of products for the city from 1890 to 1904, due to the temporary idleness of a large slaughtering and meat-packing establishment, a decided growth is shown for the more recent census period.

Omaha is the only city having a population of 50,000 and over and for which separate comparative statistics are given for individual industries. (See Table I.) Although the smelting and refining of lead is by far the most important industry in Omaha, the figures for the industry can not be given because to do so would disclose individual operations. In addition to the 11 industries separately presented in Table I, there are 11 other industries, some of which were among the most important in the city and none of which had a value of product of less than \$300,000 in 1909. They are included in the group of "All other industries" for reasons similar to those given for not showing comparative figures for all industries for the state. The 11 industries not shown in this table are: Bags, other than paper; boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings; cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies; the construction of steam-railroad cars, other than by railroad companies; coffee and spice, roasting and grinding; flourmill and gristmill products; food preparations; gas, illuminating and heating; liquors, distilled; smelting and refining, copper; and smelting and refining, lead

Omaha and South Omaha, by location practically one city, constitute the real center of the manufacturing activity of the state. While the two cities have but 12.6 per cent of the population of the state, they employ 58.9 per cent of the average number of wage earners and produce 77 per cent of the total value of products.

Lincoln and Grand Island ranked third and fourth, respectively, among the cities in the value of products. The principal industries of Lincoln are butter and cheese and printing and publishing, although a considerable variety of other industries of lesser importance were reported. Comparative figures for Grand Island are not available. In 1909 the principal industries reported for this city were the steamrailroad car shops and the flour mills and gristmills.

Character of ownership.—The table that follows has for its purpose the presentation of conditions in respect to the character of ownership or legal organization of manufacturing enterprises. For all industries combined comparative figures are given covering the censuses of 1909 and 1904. Comparative data for 1899 are not available. Figures for 1909 only are presented for several important industries individually. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual concerns, it is necessary to omit several important industries from this and the following table.

4000 ca sudre drure en arvo arceile	y 22.332	7.7.200.0000		
INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP,	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.
ALL INDUSTRIES: 1909	2,500 1,819	24,336 20,260	\$199,018,579 154,918,220	\$47,937,608 30,866,592
Individual; 1909 1904	1,511 1,074	3,298 2,727	13, 767, 422 9, 050, 696	5,938,527 3,929,829
Firm: 1909. 1904	451 367	1,436 1,670	8,974,303 7,113,867	2,820,270 2,448,620
Corporation: 1909 1904	487 359	19,495 15,844	175, 621, 402 138, 623, 975	38, 977, 121 24, 456, 721
Other: 1909 1904	51 19	107 19	655, 452 129, 682	201,690 31,422
Per cent of total: 1909. 1904.	100. 0 100. 0	100. 0 100. 0	100. 0 100. 0	100. 0 100. 0
Individual: 1909 1904	60. 4 59. 0	13. 6 13. 5	6. 9 5. 8	12. 4 12. 7
Firm: 1909	18. 0 20. 2	5, 9 8, 2	4. 5 4. 6	5. 9 7. 9
Corporation; 1909. 1904. Other:	19. 5 19. 7	80. 1 78. 2	88. 2 89. 5	81. 3 79. 2
1909 1901	2. 0 1. 0	0. 4 0. 1	0. 3 0. 1	0. 4 0. 1
Bread and other bakery products, 1909. Individual. Firm. Corporation ¹	279 221 49 9	646 325 117 204	\$8,014,091 1,549,262 514,120 950,709	\$1,342,240 688,845 219,414 433,981
Per cent of total. Individual. Firm. Corporation.	100. 0 79. 2 17. 8 3. 2	100-0 50.3 18.1 31.6	100. 0 51. 4 17. 1 31. 5	100, 0 51, 3 16, 3 32, 3
Butter, cheese, and con- densed milk, 1909. Individual 2. Corporation. Other.	37 12 11 14	383 51 293 39	\$7,681,272 652,278 6,559,186 469,808	\$1,246,526 95,826 1,085,328 65,377
Per cent of total	100. 0 32. 4 29. 7 37. 8	100. 0 13. 3 76. 5 10. 2	100. 0 8. 5 85. 4 6. 1	100. 0 7. 7 87. 1 5. 2
Flour-mill and gristmill prod- ucts, 1909. Individual Firm. Corporation.	249 115 75 59	839 199 176 464	\$17,835,596 3,844,517 4,978,782 9,012,297	\$2,618,328 628,531 724,531 1,265,266
Per cent of total	100, 0 46, 2 30, 1 23, 7	100. 0 23. 7 21. 0 55. 3	100. 0 21. 6 27. 9 50. 5	100. 0 24. 0 27. 7 48. 3
Foundry and machine-shop products, 1909	73 30 13 30	1,020 130 50 840	\$2,929,583 543,870 130,623 2,255,090	\$1,413,577 271,175 75,659 1,066,743
Per cent of total Individual Firm Corporation	100. 0 41. 1 17. 8 41. 1	100. 0 12. 7 4. 9 82. 4	100. 0 18. 0 4. 5 77. 0	100. 0 19. 2 5. 4 75. 5
Leather goods, 1909	30 17 6 7	266 23 100 143	\$1,582,866 98,107 714,802 769,957	\$605,024 44,898 319,723 240,403
Per cent of total	100. 0 56. 7 20. 0 23. 3	100. 0 8. 6 37. 6 53. 8	100.0 6.2 45.2 48.6	100. 0 7. 4 52. 8 39. 7

Includes the group "Other," to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
 Includes the group "Firm," to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

the company of the contract of	-4 t			
INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP continued.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage carners.	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.
Lumber and timber products, 1909. Individual Firm Corporation Per cent of total Individual Firm Corporation	48 24 9 15 100. 0 50. 0 18. 7 31. 2	543 96 31 416 100. 0 17. 7 5. 7 76. 6	\$2,021,866 221,323 75,737 1,724,306 100.0 10.9 3.7 85.3	\$795,425 132,018 44,687 617,820 100.0 16.7 5.6 77.7
Printing and publishing, 1909. Individual. Firm. Corporation. Other.	491 86 74	2,329 783 220 1,276 50	\$6,667,290 1,900,499 515,810 4,112,919 138,056	\$4,955,946 1,472,044 375,873 2,992,549 115,480
Per cent of total. Individual. Firm. Corporation. Other.	72. 8 12. 8	100. 0 33. 6 9. 4 54. 8 2. 1	100. 0 28. 5 7. 7 61. 7 2. 1	100. 0 29. 7 7. 6 60. 4 2. 3
Slaughtering and meat pack- ing, 1909 Individual Firm Corporation	7 6	6,015 19 19 5,977	\$92,305,484 353,003 297,364 91,655,117	\$13,947,606 66,618 53,020 13,827,968
Per cent of total Individual Firm Corporation	38.9	100. 0 0. 3 0. 3 99. 4	100. 0 0. 4 0. 3 99. 3	

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. For all industries combined, 19.5 per cent of the total number of establishments were in 1909 under corporate ownership as against 80.5 per cent under all of the remaining forms. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 19.7 per cent and 80.3 per cent, respectively. In general, the larger establishments in all the industries reported were operated by corporations. At both census years, corporations controlled about four-fifths of the manufacturing activities of the state, as measured by average number of wage carners, value of products, or value added by manufacture.

The form of ownership prevailing in the different industries varied considerably. In all but two of the industries shown separately the most common form of ownership was the individual. The largest percentage of corporations is found in the foundry and machineshop and in the lumber industries. In the butter and cheese industry the most common form of ownership was the cooperative, classed under "other" forms of ownership in the table. These are establishments largely operated by farmers, who organize for the purpose of securing a steady and better market for their milk and cream.

Size of establishment.—The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization. In order to throw some light upon it, the next table groups the establishments according to the value of their products. The table also shows the average size of establishments

for all industries combined and for important industries separately as measured by number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture. The totals for all industries are shown for the last two censuses, while for certain important industries figures are given for 1909 only.

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INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage carners.	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.
ALL INDUSTRIES: 1909. 1904.	2,500 1,819	24,336 20,260	\$199,018,579 154,918,220	\$47,937,608 30,866,692
Less than \$5,000: 1900: 1904: \$5,000 and less than \$20,000:	1,266 938	1,089 1,084	2,951,130 2,059,696	1,907,985 1,439,480
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000; 1009. 1004. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000;	685 451	2, 477 1, 980	6,778,610 4,628,580	3,844,615 2,520,218
1904	399 320	4, 220 3, 727	17,100,526 13,315,999	6,781,959 5,393,601
3100,000 and less than \$1,000,000: 1909. 1904.	133 101	7,862 6,359	35, 055, 151 24, 900, 507	13, 363, 538 9, 169, 414
31,000,000 and over: 1909. 1904.	. 17	8,688	137, 133, 162 110, 013, 438	22,039,481 12,334,859
Pér cent of total;	9	7,160	110,010,400	14,001,00 mm (2007,000
1909 1904	100. 0 100. 0	100. 0 100. 0	100. 0 100. 0	100.0 100.0
1909	50. 6 51. 6	4. 5 5. 1	1.5 1.3	1.0 4.7
1909 1904 \$20,000 and loss than \$100,000:	27. 4 24. 8	10. 2 9. 8	3.4 3.0	8.0 8.2
1909. 1904. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:	16. 0 17. 6	17.3 18.4	8.6 8.6	14. 1 17. 5
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000: 1909 1904 \$1,000,000 and over:	5.3	32. 3 31. 4	17. 0 16. 1	27. 9 29. 7
1909	0.7	35. 7 35. 3	68. 0 71. 0	46, 0 40, 0
1904. Averago per establishment: 1909 1904.		10	\$79,607 85,167	\$19,175 16,969
Bread and other bakery products, 1909. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 1	279	646 74 247 325	\$3,014,091 384,092 1,060,504 1,569,435	\$1,842,240 174,949 482,963 684,328
Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 Average per establishment.	47. 3 43. 0 9. 7		12.7 35.2 52.1 \$10,803	\$1.0 \$4.80
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk, 1909. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$1,000,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. \$1,000,000 and over.	8 8	383 1 12 42 143 185	\$7,081,272 10,028 102,371 058,787 2,028,082 4,282,904	\$1,246,526 1,86 16,54 96,444 304,47 737,28
Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. \$1,000,000 and over. Average per establishment.	8. 1 21. 6 40. 5 21. 6 8. 1	100.0 0.3 3.1 11.0 37.3 48.3	100. 0 0. 1 1. 3 8. 6 34. 2 55. 7 \$207, 602	31.0 59.1 \$33,69
Flour-mill and gristmill prod- ucts, 1909	249 31 47 129	889 2 35 302 500	5, 576, 850	\$2,618,82 15,18 117,79 970,12 1,515,21
Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. Average per establishment.	100. 0 12. 4 18. 9 51. 8 16. 9	59.6	100. 0 0. 4 3. 1 31. 3 65. 2	100 0 4 37, 57, \$10,51
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¹ Includes the group "\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. 2 Includes the group "\$1,000,000 and over."

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INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS—continued.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.
gravita de describiración de la composição de la propriação de describiración de la composição de la composi				the special control to a special speci
Foundry and machine-shop products, 1009. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.	78 24 28 16 5	24 134	\$2,929,583 04,372 297,960 762,829 1,804,422	\$1,413,577 37,050 190,055 305,564 820,908
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$100,000. A verage per establishment.	32. 9 38. 4 21. 9 6. 8	2. 4 13. 1 26. 6 57. 9 14	100. 0 2. 2 10. 2 26. 0 61. 6 \$40, 131	2. 6 13. 4 25. 9 58. 1 \$19, 364
Leather goods, 1909			\$1,582,866	\$605,024
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	11 9	11 25 32	33, 320 97, 418 160, 316 1, 291, 812	17,526 48,315 61,910 477,273
Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. Average per establishment.	100.0 36.7 30.0 13.3 20.0	100. 0 4. 1 9. 4 12. 0 74. 4	100. 0 2. 1 6. 2 10. 1 81. 6	100. 0 2. 9 8. 0 10. 2 78. 9
Average per establishment		9	\$52,762	\$20,107
Lumber and timber prod- ucts, 1909	48 18 14 11 5	543 15 62	\$2,021,366 46,833 140,276 435,989 1,398,268	\$795,425 20,515 87,130 212,517 400,203
Per cent of total. Loss than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. Average per establishment.	100.0 37.5 20.2	2.8	\$42,112	100. 0 3. 7 11. 0 26. 7 58. 6 \$16, 571
	1	i 1	\$6,667,290	\$4,955,946
Printing and publishing, 1909. Less than \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.	480 140 33	488 549 562	1,135,248 1,210,342 1,373,699 2,948,001	901,897 956,450 949,219 2,148,380
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	72.6	21.0	17. 0 18. 2	18. 2 19. 3
Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. Average per establishment.	4. 9 1. 8	24. 1 31. 3 3	90 B	10.2
		4		
ing, 1909 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 ¹ \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$1,000,000 and lover ²	. 18 4 8 6	6,015 8 23 5,984	\$92,305,484 39,725 450,051 91,815,108	\$18,947,606 13,123 91,354 13,843,129
		1		l
Per cont of total	100, 0 22, 2 44, 4 33, 3	0. 1 0. 4 99. 5	100. 0 (*) 0. 5 99. 5 \$5,128,082	1 11
Average per establishment		334	\$5,128,082	\$774,867

Includes the group "Less than \$5,000."
 Includes the group "\$100,000 but less than \$1,000,000."
 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

•. ,

This table shows that in 1909 of the 2,500 establishments only 17, or seven-tenths of 1 per cent, had a value of product exceeding \$1,000,000. These establishments, however, employed an average of 8,688 wage earners, or 35.7 per cent of the total number in all establishments, and reported 68.9 per cent of the total value of products and 46 per cent of the total value added by manufacture.

On the other hand, small establishments—that is, those having a value of product of less than \$5,000constituted a considerable proportion (50.6 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value

of their product amounted to only 1.5 per cent of the total. The great bulk of the manufacturing was carried on in establishments having a product valued at not less than \$100,000 each.

During the five years from 1904 to 1909 no clear tendencies can be seen as to changes in the relative importance of the classes. During this period the average number of wage earners per establishment decreased from 11 in 1904 to 10 in 1909, and the average value of products per establishment from \$85,167 to \$79,607. On the other hand, the average value added by manufacture per establishment increased from \$16,969 in 1904 to \$19,175 in 1909. The table shows further that in all the industries shown separately, with the exception of the bakeries and the printing and publishing establishments, the bulk of the value of product is contributed by the establishments having a value of products in excess of \$100,000.

In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the number of wage earners employed. The next table shows, for 1909, such a classification for all industries combined and for 11 important industries individually, and gives not only the number of establishments falling in each group but also the average number of wage earners employed.

The per cent distribution of the number of establishments is not shown in this table; of the 2,500 establishments reported for all industries, 19.2 per cent employed no wage earners; 62.6 per cent, 1 to 5; 12.2 per cent, 6 to 20; and 3.3 per cent, 21 to 50. The most numerous single group consists of the 1,566 establishments employing from 1 to 5 wage earners, and the next of the 479 establishments employing no wage earners. There were 15 establishments that employed over 250 wage earners and 4 that employed over 1,000:

Of the total number of wage earners, 43.4 per cent were in establishments employing over 250 wage earners. The single group having the largest number of employees was the group employing over 1,000 wage earners. This group, composed in most part of slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, employed 6,451 wage earners, or 26.5 per cent of the total. The individual industries listed in this table, but not in the preceding one, namely, railroad repair shops, men's clothing, and malt liquor, are industries in which comparatively large establishments do most of the business, as appears from the classification according to the number of wage earners.

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	1			Е	STABLISH	MENTS EM	PLOYING	***) redi			
INDUSTRY,	Total.	No wage earners.	1 to 5 wage earners,	6 to 20 wage earners.	21 to 50 wage earners.	51 to 100 wage earners.	101 to 250 wage earners.	251 to 500 wage carners.	501 to 1,000 wage earners.	Over 1,000 wage earners.	
		· '	La	NUMBE	R OF EST	ABLISHME	NTS.				
All industries. Bread and other bakery products.	2,500 270	479 71 2	1,566 191	305 15	. 83	38	14 !	9	2	4	
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1 13.	2	23	7	2	3	2	4	. 1	1	
Clothing, men's, including shirts. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Leather goods.	249 73	52 8 3	160 135 16	35 22 6	1 6 5	i	1				
Liquors, malt. Lumber and timber products. Printing and publishing	. 14 48 674	14 48 674	1 7 189	2 22 415	5 13 51	1 3 13	5 3 5	1			
Slaughtering and meat packing All other industries.	18 1,053	145	690	145	49	16	1 5	a.	. 1	3	
and the second of the second o		•	Y.	VERAGE N	O SISHMUN	F WAGE	EARNERS.				
All industries. Bread and other bakery products.	.1 - 646	ļ	3,048 351	3,252 133		2,599	2,113 140	2,876	1,243	6,451	
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies. Clothing, men's, including shirts.	. 3, 685		44	81	. 65	189 245 138	242 321	1,236 345	509	1,388	
Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Leather goods.	1,020 266		342 77	307 241 60	202	. 60					
Liquors, malt Lumber and timber products.	124 543 9 399	1	52 807	61 171 546	106 428	330 214 355	193				
Slaughtering and ment packing. All other industries.	0,015 7,299			1,593		1,068	180 741		734		
and the figure of the control of the			PER GEN	T OF AVE	RAGE NU	MBER OF	WAGE EA	ARNERS.			
All industries	.1 100.0			20.6	3.4		. 21.7		5,1	20.5	
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies. Clothing, men's, including shirts.	. 100.0		0.7	5, 2	1.8 3.5	6.6 15.6	6. 6 36. 2	38.0	13.8	-:	
Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Leather goods. Liquors, malt.	. 100.0		7.5	23.6 22.6	19.8 66.9		10.3	32.7			
Lumber and timber products.	100.0				19.5			.		3	

Expenses.—As stated in the Introduction, the census does not purport to furnish figures that can be used for determining the cost of manufacture and profits. Facts of interest can, however, be brought out concerning the relative importance of the different classes of expenses which make up the total.

The table following shows in percentages the distribution of expenses among the classes indicated for all industries combined and for certain important industries separately. The figures on which the percentages are based appear in Table II.

This table shows that, for all industries combined, 82.3 per cent of the total expenses was incurred for materials, 10.6 per cent for services—that is, salaries and wages—and but 7.1 per cent for other purposes. As would be expected, these proportions vary greatly in the different industries. The large percentage shown for miscellaneous expenses for the malt-liquor industry is due to the inclusion of internal revenue taxes.

	PER CI	ENT OF T REPO	OTAL EN	PENSES
industry.	Sal- aries.	Wages.	Ma- terials.	Miscel- laneous ex- penses.
All industries Bread and other bakery products. Butter, cheese, and condensed milk Cars and general shop construction and repairs	8,0 4.8 2,7	7.6 15.7 3.5	82.3 70.4 88.5	7.1 9.1 5.3
by steam-railroad companies Clothing, men's, including shirts Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Leather goods	4.9	$\begin{array}{c} 48,9 \\ 20,2 \\ 3.1 \\ 22.2 \\ 14.3 \end{array}$	37.2 67.9 91.7 56.7 71.2	6.9 6.9 3.2 11.4 9.1
Liquors, malt Lumber and timber products. Printing and publishing. Slaughtering and meat packing. All other industries.	9.9	11.2	24.0 67.4 33.2 90.0 80.4	54.0 7.3 24.2 4.5 8.6

Engines and power.—The table following shows, for all industries combined, the number of engines or other motors, according to their character, employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by purchased current), and their total horse-power at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899. It

also shows separately the number and horsepower of electric motors, including those operated by current generated in the manufacturing establishments.

POWER.	OF E	UMBE: NGINE IOTORS	S OR	но	RSEPOW	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF HORSEPOWER.			
• •	1909	1904	1899 1	1909	1904	1899 1	1909	1904	1899
Primary power,	2,694	1,010	1,887	64,466	46,872	41,825	100.0	100,0	100.0
0wned	1,366	1,010	1,337	56,726	43,881	40,608	88.0	94. 6	97.1
Steam	537 686 135 8	516 334 156 4	813 358 166 (²)	44,806 4,408 7,361 75 76	34,012 2,035 7,130 91 613	31,048 1,019 7,513 (2) 128	69:5 6.8 11.4 0.1 0.1	73.3 4.4 15.4 0.2 1.3	74. 2 4. 6 18. 0 (2) 0. 3
Rented	1,328	(2)	(2)	7,740	2,491	1,217	12.0	5.4	2.9
ElectricOther	1,328	(2)	(3)	7,530 210	2,364 127	806 351	11. 7 0. 3	5; 1 0, 3	2, 1 0, 8
Electric motors	1,940	300	90	15,042	8, 126	2,398	100.0	100.0	100.0
Run by current generated by es- tablishment Run by rented power	612	300	90 (²)	8,412 7,530	5,762 2,364	1,532 866	52.8 47.2	70.9 29.1	63. £

 $^{^1}$ Includes the neighborhood industries and hand trades, omitted in 1904 and 1909. $^{\circ}$ Not reported.

The table indicates that the absolute increase in primary power was chiefly in power generated by steam, although power generated by gas engines and rented electric power showed much greater percentages of increase. Water power remained about the same at the three censuses. A more general use of gas engines is shown, the number of such engines reported being 686 in 1909, as against 334 in 1904. The figures also show that the practice of renting power is on the

increase, 12 per cent of the total power being rented in 1909, as against but 5.4 per cent in 1904 and 2.9 per cent in 1899. The use of electric motors for the purpose of applying the power generated within the establishments is also shown to be rapidly becoming more common, the horsepower of such motors increasing from 1,532 in 1899 to 5,762 in 1904 and 8,412 in 1909.

Fuel.—Closely related to the question of kind of power employed is that of the fuel used in generating this power, or otherwise as material in the manufacturing processes. The following table shows the quantity of each kind of fuel used in 1909, by totals for all industries and for certain selected industries:

INDUSTRY.	Anthra- cite coal (tons).	Bitu- minous coal (tons).	Coke (tons).	Wood (cords).	Oil, in- eluding gaso- line (bar- rels).	Gas (1,000 feet).
			00 584	0.510	104 881	10.400
All industries 1 Bread and other bakery prod-	2,829	871,666	33,574	9,513	134,771	18,429
uets	573	3,844	1,193	4,057	104	3, 150
Brick and tile		56,009	2,027	1,825	2, 155	
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk		8,685	39		10,712	
tion and repairs by steam- railroad companies	27	303,945	151	3, 123	4,066	191
shirts	8	808			8	
Flour-mill and gristmill prod- ucts	741	61,036		94	2,610	
products	7	4,700	2,216	186	857	1,005
Gas, illuminating and heating	369 38	12, 150 623	18,053	7	78, 904 44	1,774 106
Leather goods		$21,934 \\ 2,124$	20	93	12, 134 384	
Printing and publishing	324	0,351	114	10	1,198	5, 535
Slaughtering and ment packing. All other industries.		242,154 87,294	9,761	7 111	1,386 11,140	126 0,542
AND MARKET STREET, STR	j	/	.,,		i	

⁴ In addition there were 169 tons of other varieties of fuel reported.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

(With statistics for laundries and custom gristmills.)

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantity and cost of materials and the quantity and value of products which do not appear on the general schedule. Certain data of this character for four important industries in Nebraska are here presented.

Slaughtering and meat packing.—This classification includes wholesale slaughtering and meat-packing establishments and those engaged in the manufacture of sausage only. The following tabular statement gives the kind, quantity, and cost of materials used and the quantity and value of the various products at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899:

MATERIAL OR PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899 1
Material used, total cost	\$78,357,878	\$61,277,610	\$63,048,186
Beeves slaughtered:	071 070	410m 100	F01 000
Number	\$32,000,207	\$27,129 \$25,103,912	531,032 \$24,533,887
Cost	906) UUU, 201	, \$20, 100, 514.	024,000,001
Number	58, 158	9,707	8, 454
	\$037, 158	875,635	\$121,878
Sheep slaughtered:	1 107 000	0.40 010	500 FOA
Number	1, 127, 062 \$5, 429, 148	949,310 \$3,482,582	723, 520 \$3, 076, 671
Cost Togs slaughtered:	00) and 140	ψι, 10μ, 00μ	60,010,011
Number	2, 103, 602	2,358,325	2,733,304
Cost	\$32,535,715	\$27,659,297	\$27,846,114
fuel and rent of power, cost	562,777	466, 464	355, 209
All other materials, cost	7, 123, 873	4,489,720	7, 114, 427
Product, total value	\$92,305,484	\$69,328,920	\$71,280,366
Pounds	354, 358, 419	337, 481, 262	307, 786, 549
Value. Beef, salted or cured:	\$26,914,613	\$20,022,154	\$22, 627, 020
Beef, salted or cured:			
Pounds	6,750,949	15,006,931	11,945,635
Valueveal, fresh:	\$629,441	\$583,349	\$773,966
Pounds	7,609,474	1,162,620	1,832,589
Value	\$664,563	\$71,843	\$145,809
futton, fresh:			
PoundsValue	45, 101, 857	42, 556, 050	32, 991, 157
Vanue Pork, fresh:	\$4,076,961	\$2,746,883	\$2,608,18
Pounds	98, 834, 601	83, 484, 004	84, 632, 189
Value. Pork, salted or cured:	\$8,624,522	\$5,886,392	\$5, 618, 922
Pork, salted or cured:	WD 4 010 400	are one of	
Pounds	184, 213, 423 \$20, 252, 674	250, 832, 315	346, 490, 416 \$24, 174, 04
Value Sausage, fresh or cured, value	\$2, 108, 874	\$20, 645, 428 \$1, 223, 537	\$1, 483, 55
All other fresh meat:	φω, 100, DI 1	Φ1, 220, 001	φ1, 100, 00
Pounds	5, 319, 504	8, 198, 486	(2) (2)
Value	\$343,573	\$5(1, 107	(²)
Lard: Pounds	80, 851, 980	84,703,231	94,801,00
	\$9, 163, 052	\$5,851,401	\$5,875,55
Value Tallow, oleo stock, and stearine:	ψυ, Σαυ, σου	ψο, αστ, τστ	60,000,00
Pounds	20, 525, 345	(3) (2)	(2) (2)
Value Fertilizers and fertilizer materials:	\$1,757,624	(3)	(2)
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials:	24,469	23,310	1 1 11
Value.	\$579,591	\$617,019	15, 41 \$251, 25
IIIdes:		4021,020	1
Number	687,031	686,665	528, 25
PoundsValue	39,975,521	30,860,510	31,446,07
Value	\$5,439,014	\$3,726,966	\$2,927,33
Pelts: Number	1, 127, 937	956,686	(2)
Value	\$1,410,685	\$1,003,744	(2) (2)
Value			
or contract work, value	\$10,340,297	\$6,389,097	\$4,704,73

¹ Does not include statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

² Figures not available.

There were 24,129, or 3.8 per cent, more beeves slaughtered in 1909 than in 1904; 178,652, or 18.8 per

cent, more sheep; and 48,451, or 499.1 per cent, more calves; but a decrease of 254,723, or 10.8 per cent, took place in the number of hogs. In the product the number of pounds of beef, fresh and cured, increased 8,621,175 from 1904 to 1909, that of mutton 2,545,807, and of veal 6,446,854, while the amount of pork decreased 51,268,295 pounds. The total value of products increased \$22,976,564 during the same period. The percentage of increase in value is somewhat greater than that in the quantity of meat produced, due to the higher prices of meats that prevailed in 1909.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—This is one of the important industries of Nebraska, and shows a rapid development for the last 10 years.

The following tabular statement gives the quantity and value of products for 1909, 1904, and 1899:

PRODUCT.	1900	1904	1899
Total value		\$12,190,308	\$7,794,130
White— Barrols Value Graham—		1,730,468 \$7,897,128	1,668,369 \$5,150,84
BarrelsValue		9,530 \$42,607	(1) (1)
Barrels Value Rye flour:	\$1,222,070	542,099 \$1,133,437	310, 202 \$440, 192
Barrels Value Buckwheat flour: Pounds.	26,475 \$120,425	\$1,059 \$198,749	49,782 \$127,634
Value	\$10,842	224,660 \$7,276 8,528,940	258,2415 \$7,415 5,249,044
Pounds. Value Grits: Pounds	k	\$93,824	\$40, fe.1 (9)
Value Feed: Tons	\$406,648	(2) (2) 82,388	(*) 85,40a
Value Offal: Tons	\$2,353,508	\$1,290,977 80,723	\$1,067,201 68,602
Value		\$1,200,205 \$317,100	\$708,671 \$251,637

¹ Figures not available.

There was an increase of 522,360, or 30.2 per cent, in the number of barrels of white wheat flour from 1904 to 1909, and an increase of \$3,482,534, or 44.1 per cent, in its value. The value of corn meal and corn flour increased 7.9 per cent, but the quantity decreased 21.5 per cent. Rye flour was the only product showing decreases in both quantity and value.

Of the total value of products reported in 1909, the value of the white wheat flour, amounting to \$11,379,662. formed 63.8 per cent, and the value of offal, the principal part of which is the by-product of the manufacture of wheat flour, was 10.1 per cent. The value

² Combined with hominy.

of feed amounted to \$2,353,508, or 13.2 per cent, and of corn meal and corn flour \$1,222,670, or 6.9 per cent, of the total value of products for the industry in the state.

Butter, cheese, and condensed milk. This industry, although showing a decrease in the number of establishments for the last 10 years, shows a large increase in the value of products. The decrease in number of establishments is due to a change in the manner of conducting the industry. In 1899 there were a great number of small local creameries, which to a great extent have been abandoned and in their stead large central plants established in the larger cities. For instance, in 1899 Omaha had but two small establishments, while in 1909 the city had four large establishments with products valued at \$3,785,873, or 49.3 per cent of the total value of products for the industry in the entire state.

The following table gives the quantity and value of products of the butter and cheese industry for 1909, 1904, and 1899:

PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total value	\$7,681,272	\$3,326,110	\$2,253,893
Butter: Packed solid			
· Pounds	13,652,328	10,573,016	10,077,362
Value	\$3,654,578	\$2,074,694	\$1,864,748
Prints or rolls			
Pounds	10,320,834	5, 462, 452	-1,648,818
Value	\$2,915,506	\$1,089,606	\$310,85
Cream sold:	001.011	1 Delet (1.12)	
Pounds	281,811	1,077,068	407, 20
vanie	\$27,149	\$80,497	\$30, 13;
Cheese: Full cream—			
	77,122	158,470	204, 300
Pounds Value	ein 407		\$20, 43
All other products value	\$1.073.039		\$18,730
All other products, value	\$10,407 \$1,073,632	\$17,160 \$64,147	

A slight decrease since 1899 is reported in the number of pounds of milk used, but a large increase in the amount of cream, which is due to the fact that a larger part of the cream is now being separated on the farms prior to sending it to the factories. In 1909 only 14 factories were reported as operating cream separators against 65 in 1904 and 325 in 1899.

In 1899 only 14.1 per cent of the butter produced was put up in prints and rolls, while in 1909, 43.1 per cent was put up in this way. During the past few years the production of cheese has decreased until in 1909 reports were received from but three cheese factories in the state, which reported only \$10,407 as the value of cheese manufactured.

The large increase in the value of "all other products" from 1904 to 1909 is due to the fact that in the latter year a number of the establishments carried on a combined manufacturing and mercantile business,

the two being so closely connected that it was not practical to separate the manufacturing from the mercantile expenses. There is also a large amount of reworked butter included in this item.

Printing and publishing.—While the printing and publishing industry of Nebraska showed a marked growth when measured by value of products, there was a slight decrease in the total number of publications as shown in the following tabular statement, which gives also the circulation per issue of the different classes of publications, as reported at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899:

e transference				n in the first		tagetti i i i i i të j					
PERIOD OF ISSUE,		JMBER (AGGREGATE CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.							
	1909	1901	1899	1909	1904	1899					
Total	623 34 8 521 16 35	686 31 8 535 18 39 5	547 32 9 454 17 28 7	2,303,151 262,100 129,050 1,074,554 31,085 684,513 121,840	1,874,862 185,835 90,779 861,840 24,730 309,444 302,734	1,095,538 122,414 (1) 650,349 54,208 255,935 12,632					

1 Included in circulation for daily.

With the exception of the daily, Sunday, and all other publications, the several kinds of publications show decreases in number since 1904. On the other hand, a marked increase is shown in the circulation per issue for each class, with the exception of those included in "all other classes." The aggregate circulation per issue for all newspapers and periodicals published was 2,303,151 as against 1,874,362 in 1904, an increase of 428,789, or 22.9 per cent. The circulation of the daily publications increased 76,274, or 41 per cent; that of the Sunday publications, 29,271, or 29.3 per cent; of the weeklies, 212,714, or 24.7 per cent; of the semiweeklies and triweeklies, 6,355, or 25.7 per cent; and of the monthlies, 285,069, or 71.4 per cent.

The 34 daily and 8 Sunday papers were all printed in English, but a great variety of languages is found in the other publications. Of the weeklies, 487 were published in English, 16 in German, 10 Bohemian, 2 Swedish, 3 Danish, 1 Polish, 1 English and German, and 1 Danish and Norwegian. Of the semiweeklies and triweeklies, 15 were in English and 1 Danish; of the monthlies, 31 were in English, 2 Swedish, 1 Danish, and 1 Indian. Of the other publications, there were 5 in English, 3 German, and 1 Bohemian, making a total of 580 in English, 19 German, 11 Bohemian, 5 Danish, 4 Swedish, 1 Indian, 1 Polish, 1 English and German, and 1 Danish and Norwegian.

Laundries.—Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manu-

facturing industries. There were 76 such establishments in the state of Nebraska, 47 of which were in Omaha and 7 in Lincoln. The following statement summarizes the statistics:

Number of establishments	76
Persons engaged in the industry	1,314
Proprietors and firm members	84
Salaried employees.	120
Wage earners (average number)	1, 110
Primary horsepower	1, 510
Capital	\$871,600
Expenses	946, 140
Services	554, 245
Materials	255, 620
Miscellaneous	136,275
Amount received for work done	

The most common form of organization was the individual, with 43 establishments. The firm and the corporate forms of ownership were represented by 19 and 14 establishments, respectively. Thirty-one establishments had receipts for the year's business of less than \$5,000; 24, \$5,000 but less than \$20,000; 21, \$20,000 but less than \$100,000.

The number of wage earners employed each month and the per cent which this number represented of the greatest number employed in any month were as follows:

MONTH. Nur January. February. Murch	WAGE E	ARNERS.	The state of the s	WAGE EARNERS.					
	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mun.	MONTH.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum,				
March	1,050 1,061 1,074	89. 1 89. 9 90. 8 92. 0 92. 5 95. 4	July. August. September. October November. December.	1, 143 1, 168 1, 162 1, 148 1, 135 1, 140	97. 9 100. 0 99. 5 98. 3 97. 2 97. 6				

The different kinds of primary power, the number of engines, and the amount of horsepower used in 1909 are shown in the following tabular statement:

KIND.	Number of engines or motors.	Horse- power.
Primary power, total Owned Steam Gas Rented—Electric	70 57 13 42	1,510 1,354 1,282 72 156

The kind and amount of fuel used are shown in the following statement:

KIND,	Unit.	Quantity.
Bituminous coal	Tous	17,45
Coke Oil	. Barrels	649
Gas	. 1,000 feet,	6,04

Custom gristmills.—Statistics for custom gristmills are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries, but are presented in the following summary:

Number of establishments	32
Persons engaged in industry	
Proprietors and firm members	
Wage earners (average number)	10
Primary horsepower	
	Contract of the second
Capital	\$134, 223
Expenses	151, 327
Services	5, 130
Materials	1 142, 731
Miscellaneous	3, 466
Value of products	

¹ Includes estimate of all grain ground.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899. THE STATE-ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

	mer en en en en en en en en en en en en en	A Managara Managara Ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang a	PE	RSONS EI INDUS	YGAGED TRY.	IN			and the same and t			Value	Value
INDUSTRY.	Census. Number of establishments.		Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm	Sala- ried em- ploy-	Wage carn- ers (aver- age	Pri- mary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of mate- rials.	of prod- uets.	added by manu- fac- ture,
				mom- bors.	ees.	num- ber).			E	xpressed i	n thousan	ls.	
STATE—All industries	1909 1904 1899	2,500 1,819 1,895	31,966 25,356	2,522 1,904	5,108 3,192 2,296	24,336 20,260 18,669	64,466 46,372 41,825	\$99,001 80,235 65,906	\$5,491 3,075 2,107	\$13,948 11,022 8,842	\$151,081 124,052 95,925	\$199,019 154,918 130,302	\$47,938 80,866 34,377
Artificial stone	1009 1004	286 26	934 126	346 34	35 0	553 83	563 25	825 77	29 6	337 45	514 66	1,226 150	712 84
Bread and other bakery products	1909 1904 1899	270 138 91	1,155 567 478	327 †2 160 †4 102	182 24 44	646 383 332	342 183	1,092 654 551	$115 \\ 22 \\ 31$	373 188 139	1,672 720 505	3,014 $1,351$ $1,062$	1,342 631 557
Brick and tile	1909 1904 1899	78 99 106	978 1,084 1,020	80 129 134	67 50 40	831 905 855	4,033 3,510 2,254	2,640 1,566 1,276	67 41 26	405 471 328	278 277 203	1,161 1,132 840	883 855 637
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	1909 1904 1809	37 40 93	602 390 446	14 24 47	$\frac{205}{113} \\ 66$	383 258 333	1,032 861 2,263	2,975 1,861 052	196 102 41	256 137 147	6,435 2,672 1,854	7,081 3,326 2,254	1,246 054 400
Canning and preserving	1909 1904 1809	12 18 5	250 317 176	7 5 5.6	28 20 9	215 292 161	560 378 127	511 357 124	29 11 6	63 62 22	269 300 131	481 559 211	212 250 80
Carriages and wagons and materials	1909 1904 1890	22 20 29	247 188 197	23 27 62	24 11 11	200 150 124	224 101	450 212 134	. 20 0 9	131 87 67	251 128 90	577 318 247	326 100 157
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1909 1904 1899	13 30 23	4,021 3,626 2,572		336 381 114	3,685 3,245 2,458	6,616 4,210 2,037	6,311 5,975 3,635	326 189 100	$2,271 \ 2,109 \ 1,421$	1,724 1,917 1,010	4,642 4,395 2,624	2,918 2,478 1,614
Clothing, men's, including shirts	1909 1904 1899	12 9 (2)	963 710	6 5	70 22	887 692	323 178	858 413	70 22	288 216	907 726	1,545 1,065	578 330
Confectionery	1909 1904 1809	18 10 5	523 314	13 6	127 54 44	383 254 126	241 68	545 263 112	121 49 17	127 87 32	705 201 137	1,176 542 248	471 341 111
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsowhere specified.	1909 1904 1809	4 7 8	108 110	1 7	12 10 7	05 102 145	204 233	179 138 127	18 11 8	66 49 72	342 188 298	496 269 426	154 81 128
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	190 9 1904 1800	1 10 5	245 65	44 14	21 1 6	180 50 32	100 8	323 48 27	(a) 3	121 33 17	289 56 35	562 128 69	273 72 34
Dairymen's, poultorers', and apiarists' supplies	1900 1904	16 8	316 136	18 6	68 23	230 107	345 94	350 168	54 13	135 57	450 95	$\frac{941}{247}$	$\frac{482}{152}$
Flour-mill and gristmill products	1909 1904 1809	240 234 236	1,455 1,324	203 204	323 167 137	839 803 682	10,907 17,951 14,454	9,472 6,497 4,049	323 153 102	519 468 355	$\begin{array}{c} 15,217 \\ 10,153 \\ 6,153 \end{array}$	17,836 12,100 7,704	$^{2,619}_{2,037}$ 1,641
Foundry and machine-shop products	1909 1904 1899	73 1 46 48	1,346 626 500	60 43 53	260 65 37	1,020 518 410	1,399 715	2,808 920 611	259 69 31	595 287 100	1,516 428 432	2,930 1,092 831	1,414 664 399
Gas, illuminating and heating	1909 1904 1899	48 25 9	542 386 329	25 14	117 70 39	400 802 290	1,015 1,461 1,063	10,047 6,979 6,956	124 59 37	209 142 80	445 240 134	1,415 012 525	970 672 301
Leather goods	1909 1904 1899	30 22 1 12	365 364	31 28	68 89 64	266 247 825	148 142	988 906 570	73 78 55	· 197 146 167	978 536 511	1,583 983 914	605 447 403
Liquors, malt	1909 1904 1899	14 16 19	547 338 259	5 7 14	118 66 45	424 265 200	2,938 1,820 904	3,999 2,558 2,679	257 135 94	290 186 131	, 625 459 312	3,335 1,664 1,434	2,710 1,205 1,122
Lumber and timber products	1909 1904 1899	48 1 27 35	707 416	43 27	121 33 34	543 356 377	1,343 1,119	1,155 379 420	106 37 30	356 234 161	1,226 264 629	2,021 645 1,002	795 381 373
Marble and stone work	1909 1904 1899	38 15 6	202 150	47 20	28 9 2	187 121 39	315 43	473 195 50	28 9 1	150 92 24	331 141 22	721 366 70	390 225 48
Mattresses and spring heds	1909 1904 1899	6 5 3	131 40	3 5	15 8 6	113 36 73	96 31	185 123 84	17 8 6	58 16 21	217 50 98	355 100 156	138 50 58
Paint and varnish	1900 1904 1899	4 3 3	150 61 134	i	38 20 41	112 40 93	425 170	734 227 882	65 34 58	08 19 53	849 237 534	1,254 347 838	405 110 304
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	1909 1904 1899	39 19 416	239 140	30 17	123 59 30	86 64 33	244 134	528 220 72	109 42 24	41 29 16	245 192 61	669 441 177	424 249 116

Does not include statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
 Figures can not be shown without disclosing individual operations.
 Less than \$500.
 Does not include statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES—NEBRASKA.

TABLE I .- COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899-Continued.

			PE	RSONS E		IN						Value	Value
industry.	Cen- sus.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm	Sala- ried em- ploy-	Wage earn- ers (aver- age	Pri- mary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- rles.	Wages.	Cost of mate- rials.	of prod- uets,	added by manu- fac- ture,
				mem- bers.	ees.	num- ber).		,	E	xpressed :	ln thousan	ds.	
Printing and publishing.	1909 1904 1899	674 631 557	3,884 3,326	674 673	881 580 351	2,329 2,073 1,890	2,552 1,687	\$4,079 3,616 2,898	\$796 582 308	\$1,397 1,093 886	\$1,711 1,294 960	\$6,667 4,991 3,454	\$4,956 3,697 2,49
Slaughtering and meat packing	1909 1904 1899	18 9 112	7,221 6,462 6,818	20 3 7	1,186 869 721	6,015 5,590 6,090	11,873 6,328 7,192	19,414 20,606 16,525	1,420 936 684	3,372 3,159 2,991	78,358 61,278 63,048	92,305 69,329 71,280	13,94 8,05 8,23
Pobacco manufactures	1009 1904 1899	151 2 157 2 141	740 708 566	172 176 158	31 16 9	537 516 399	1	520 370 265	30 15 7	270 238 171	469 338 280	1,072 900 702	603 503 416
All other industries	1909 1904 1809	294 205 233	4,035 3,355	240 179	618 423 439	3,177 2,753 3,202	7,618 4,916	27, 522 24, 007 22, 907	823 443 420	1,793 1,372 1,351	34,989 41,087 18,482	43,354 47,476 33,144	8,30 6,38 14,60
CITIES OF 50,000 INHAI	ITANT	s or	MORE—	ALL IN	DUSTR	ues co	MBINE	AND S	ELECT	ED IND	USTRIES	3.	
OMAHAAll industries.	1909 1904 1899	432 318 307	10,185 7,064	329 276	1,838 966 791	8,023 5,822 5,276	16,037	\$45,461 84,558 32,956	\$2,071 1,080 766	\$4,837 3,204 2,603	\$49,415 42,893 19,928	\$60,855 54,004 38,074	\$17,440 11,111 18,146
Bread and other bakery products	1909 1904 1899	65 29 43	490 245 276	68 32 45	118 21 34	304 192 197	181	538 380 348	86 22 22	168 91 88	828 325 330	1,515 657 680	683 333 356
Brick and tile	1909 1904 1899	6 5 9	233 162 107	1 3 8	17 6 12	215 153 177	729	567 124 110	23 8 7	124 87 64	86 62 35	326 188 150	24 12 11
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	1909 1904 1809	4 4 (3)	241 106		89 35	152 71	320	1,221 182	111 43	128 46	3,104 1,005	3,786 1,220	68 22
Carriages and wagons and materials	1909 1904 1899	7 18 13	191 120	7 11	22 9	162 100 87	172	281 132 60	18 6 8	103 62 50	195 82 60	458 206 178	26: 12: 11:
Clothing, men's, including shirts	1909 1904 1890	7 13 (3)	656 539	4 2	44 9	608 528	248	505 297	39 12	200 166	698 608	1,076 848	i 270 240
Confectionery	1909 1904 1899	5 4 (8)	356 233	1	88 50	267 182	181	308 211	83 44	85 60	413 135	719 381	30c 24c
Foundry and machine-shop products	1909 1904 1890	23 18 210	457 384 275	12 14 0	81 42 21	364 328 245	610	982 510 303	90 48 20	218 184 113	635 253 240	1,133 673 444	498 420 20
Leather goods.	1900 1904 1800	8 18 13	136 128	12 14	30 20 37	· 94 94 139	31	320 226 217	33 19 30	73 56 78	427 145 202	710° 282 524	29. 133 233
Liquors, malt	1900 1904 1899	5 5 6	313 214 150	1 1 2	66 42 30	· 246 171 118	1,780	2,788 1,879 1,737	191 10\$ 80	196 126 82	396 320 217	$\frac{2,272}{1,141}$ $\frac{1,030}{1,030}$	1,876 821 8E
Lumber and timber products	1909 1904 1899	15 1 5 2 6	353 223 194	11 1 4	84 21 18	258 201 172	555	597 206 250	63 23 16	183 137 77	908 149 392	1,346 354 590	439 200 200
Printing and publishing	1909 1904 1899	89 80 175	1,292 1,089 940	61 65 62	441 320 230	790 704 639	954	1,633 1,386 1,141	427 342 220	557 482 410	791 556 404	3,001 2,183 1,585	2,210 1,62 1,18
All other industries	1909 1904 1899	198 149 142	5,467 3,621	151 132	753 391 391	4,563 3,098 3,502	10,276	35,661 29,025 28,781	907 405 363	2,802 1,707 1,641	34, 934 39, 253 17, 958	44,504 45,862 32,884	9,570 6,600 14,920
CITIES	OF 10,0	00 то	50, 000 1	NHABI'	TANTS	—ALL II	NDUSTR	ues com	BINED				you be reported.
Grand Island.	1909		749	41	92	616	950	\$1,697	\$97	\$380	\$1,011	\$1,837	\$80
Lincoln	1904 1899	44 (4) (4)	0.000										
	1909 1904 1899	167 128 81	2,836 2,119	134 121	562 381 176	2, 140 1, 617 1, 104	2,206	7, 107 4, 421 2, 249	534 373 165	1,056 853 481	3,864 2,691 1,596	7,010 5,223 2,763	3, 140 2, 53 1, 16
South Omaha	1909 1904 1899	71 41 41	7,659 6,571	63 34	1,290 875 769	6,306 5,662 6,327	11,859	19,877 20,564 16,382	1,559 950 736	3,544 3,210 3,115	77,673 59,193 61,018	92,436 67,415 69,509	14,76 8,22 8,40

Does not include statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations. Does not include statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations. Figures can not be shown without disclosing individual operations. Population less than 10,000 in 1900.

TABLE II. DETAIL STATEMENT FOR

					PEI	RIONS	ENGAG	ED IN INI	DUSTR	Y.			15, 0	EARNI OR NEA DAY.	RS-NU REST R	MBER EPRESI	DEC. ENTA-	
	industry.	Num- ber of	H. I have been	Pro-	Saln- ried	Cle	rks.		Wag	e earn	ers.			16 and	l over.	Und	er 16.	Pri- mary
		estab- lish- ments.	Total.	prie- tors and firm	officers, super- intend- ents,			Average		Nur	nber.	Water to the second	Total.					hors- power.
				mem- bers.		Male.	Fe- male.	num- ber.		imum intli.	Min me	inum onth.		Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
1	All industries	2,500	31,966	2,522	1,164	3,044	900	24,836	Se :	25,945	Ja :	22,138	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	G4,466
2 3 4 5 6	Agricultural implements Artificial stone Automobiles, including bodies and parts. Bread and other bakery products. Brick and tile	286 6 279 78	91 934 25 1,155 978	346 3 3 327 80	12 27 3 14 43	9 7 1 92 23	76 1	553 553 18 646 831	Jy Je My De Au	89 850 25 700 1,263	Ja Ja De Ja Ja	40 111 13 584 220	92 805 17 709 1,060	92 803 16 515 1,047	1 184	2 8 13	2	180 563 41 342 4,033
7 8 9 10 11	Brooms. Butter, cheese, and condensed milk Canning and preserving. Carpets, rag. Carriages and wagons and materials	15 37 12 8 22	119 602 250 24 247	12 14 7 9 23	13 75 18	14 63 10	3 67 7	77 383 215 15 200	De Jy Au Je Ap	88 545 909 23 221	Ja Ja Ja Ja Ja Ja	66 253 44 8 178	89 506 940 11 187	72 449 551 10 186	54 54 297 1 1	11 3 40	43	70 1,032 569 13 224
12	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	13	4,021		140	190	6	3,685	De	3,942	Jу	3, 471	3,042	3, 942	. ,			6,616
13 14 15 16	Clothing, men's, including shirts Clothing, women's Confectionery Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.	12 6 18 4	963 91 523 108	. 6 6 13 1	19 5 16 9	39 2 88 3	12 1 23	887 77 383 95	Fe Oe 2 No Au	982 94 462 110	Se Fe Ja Ap	799 61 291 86	925 71 453 93	74 21 157 93	848 50 203	1	3	329 14 241 204
17 18 19	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products Cuttery and tools, not elsewhere specified. Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists'	37 3 16	245 12 316	44 2 18	, 3	12 24	6 1 35	180 7 230	Je Au Mh	201 10 343	Ja Ja 2 Jy	143 5 110	179 6 309	179 6 255				100 30 345
20 21	supplies. Flour-mill and gristmill products Foundry and machine-shop products	249 73	1, 455 1, 346	203 60	120 61	166 156	37 49	839 1,020	De Se	956 1, 100	Jy Ja	701 864	985 1,033	913 1,013	69 13	3 6	i	. 19,907 1,399
22 23 24 25	Fur goods Furnishing goods, men's Furniture and refrigerators Gas and electric fixtures and lamps and reflectors.	6 6 10 4	55 76 111 11	6 7 6 7	1 7 5	2 2 4	5 1 7 1	41 59 89 3	No Je Mh No	68 69 97	Mh a De Je a Ja a		64 60 104 5	24 9 101 5	40 51 2	i		17 30 124 19
26 27	Gas, illuminating and heating	48	542	25	35	73	9	400	Oc	451	Ja	340	439	439				1,015
28 29 30 31	Hand stamps and steneils and brands Ice, manufactured Jewelry Leather goods Liquors, malt	3 7 5 30 14	21 62 32 365 547	3 2 6 31 5	11 17 43	1 18 44 08	2 1 3 7 7	13 30 23 266 424	Jy 2 Jy Oe My Au	15 42 25 271 522	Ja 2 Ja 2 Je 2 Ja 2 Ja 2	12 12 21 262 365	12 34 24 207 304	12 34 23 267 304	1			100 $1,103$ 10 148 $2,938$
32 33 34 35	Lumber and timber products. Marble and stone work. Mattresses and spring beds. Optical goods.	48 38 6 5	707 262 131 63	43 47 3 2	27 5 4 7	82 21 7 14	12 2 4 6	543 187 113 34	Au Au No Oc	600 202 121 39	Fe De Je Fe 2	480 150 108 32	576 179 112 38	508 178 98 27	1 14 5	8		1,343 313 96
36 37	Paint and varnish Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	4 39	150 239	30	6 27	27 68	5 28	112 86	Ap a	122 93	Oc Ja 2	103 83	118 94	108	10 25			423 244
38 39	Photo-engraying	3 674	49 3,884	674	5 173	1 453	3 255	39 2,329	Au 2 No	41 2,446	De Ja	38 2,279	38 2,448	35 1,800	1 583	2 53	3	21 2,552
40 41 42 43	Signs and advertising novelties Slaughtering and meat packing. Tobacco manufactures. All other industries ³ .	7 18 151 189	75 7,221 740 3,118	5 20 172 157	3 32 10 149	3 1,014 19 213	140 2 70	6,015 537 2,529	Oc Fe No	78 6,794 577	Ja Ap Jy	25 5,643 515	66 6,316 595	44 5,851 401	22 398 187	50 7	17	21 11,873 1 5,807

1 No figures given for reasons explained in the Introduction, page 2. See also discussion of wage earners on page 7.
3 All other industries embrace—
runners, and sails

Awnings, tents, and sails
Awnings, tents, and sails Bags, other than paper
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware
Deet sugar
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.
Boxes, eigar
Boxes, fancy and naper
Brass and bronze products
Butter, reworking.
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by
street-railroad companies.
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of
railroad companies
Chemicals.
Coffee and anise regating and askeding
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding. Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods
Dentists' materials.
Ploctrice most income and an all the
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies
Electroplating
Engraving and diesinking.
Fire extinguishers, chemical

Playoring extracts	
Flax and hemp, dressed	
roug organianas	
D tirs, tiressed	
Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting	
CHOVES AND MILLERS, Jeather	
Glucose and starch	
Grease and callow	
EDRIF WORK	
Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool	
riais, nir ieit	
LUSiery and knit goods	
Flouse-furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified	
Labels and rags	
Lead, Dar, Dine, and sheet	
Latinors, disensed.	
Looking-glass and picture frames	
161301E	
Mineral and soda waters	į
Alouers and Datterns, not including namer metterns	
Mucilage and paste.	

i	Paper goods, not elsewhere specified 1 Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products 1	
ĺ	Roofing materials	
	Show cases.	
1	Silverware and plated ware	
	Smelting and refining, copper.	
-	Smering and ronning, lead	
	Smelting and refining, not from the ore	
-	Soap.	
	Steam packing	
1	Stereotyping and electrotyping. 2 Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves 1	
ļ	Surgical appliances and artificial limbs	
1	Typefounding and printing materials 2	
1	Umbrellas and canes	
1	Upholstering materials.	
1	villegar and eiger	
İ	Washing machines and clothes wringers	
1	Whips	
ļ	Window shades and fixtures.	
ł	Wirework, including wire rope and cable 9	
,	" monora, monding with topo and came	

THE STATE, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

						EXPEN	es.		H	epa Marinda de Principa de Arrigo de Arrigo (Principa de Arrigo))) (Principa de Arrigo (Principa de Arrigo (Principa de Arrigo (Principa de Arrigo (Principa de Arrigo (Principa de Arrigo (Principa de Arrigo (Principa de Arrigo (Principa de Arrigo (Principa de Arrigo (Principa de Arrigo (Principa de Arrigo (Principa de Arrigo (Principa de Arrigo (Principa de Arrigo (Principa de Arrigo	na (a - de ministra de manda de mentre de mentre de mentre de mentre de mentre de mentre de mentre de mentre d		a
	Capital.	N	erroriabilitationis into the standard and the standard an	Services.		Ма	terials.	* **** ** * *** *** *** *** *** *** **	Miscell	aneous.		Value of	Value added by
		Total.	Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other.	products.	manufac- ture.
1	\$99,901,089	\$183,586,432	\$2,018,296	\$3,472,578	\$13,947,845	\$2,292,670	\$148,788,301	\$573,713	\$2.879,976	\$411,727	\$9,201,826	\$199,018,579	\$47,987,608
2 3 4 5 6	294, 708 825, 056 114, 575 1, 092, 493 2, 649, 362	155, 704 928, 740 49, 934 2, 374, 311 928, 468	12, 300 23, 605 3, 600 18, 736 49, 100	9, 621 5, 268 480 95, 844 17, 428	32,845 337,376 14,545 372,839 465,477	3, 153 7, 669 610 81, 544 210, 429	80, 320 506, 247 27, 637 1, 590, 307 67, 585	738 5, 482 1, 188 04, 715 1, 030	811 3, 974 376 6, 806 7, 963	3,602 05 408	15,910 35,457 1,498 143,455 109,048	152, 343 1,226, 078 57, 423 3, 014, 091 1, 161, 106	68,870 712,162 29,176 1,342,240 883,092
7 8 9 10 11	354, 352 2, 975, 211 511, 446 9, 608 459, 187	482,715 7,273,042 427,490 10,436 427,495	21, 036 96, 466 15, 302 6, 819	22, 060 00, 304 14, 070	20, 892 255, 680 62, 669 5, 800 130, 589	1,841 60,537 6,411 437 6,345	268, 644 6, 374, 209 262, 870 2, 453 244, 825	1, 538 6, 845 358 540 4, 322	1,095 9,131 2,508 58 2,253	51, 178 136, 591	85, 431 235, 170 63, 242 1, 136 18, 382	523, 410 7, 681, 272 480, 500 15, 853 576, 918	252, 925 1, 246, 526 211, 219 12, 963 325, 748
12	6, 310, 671	4,641,740	178, 484	147,076	2, 271, 203	135, 213	1, 580, 263		30, 985		280, 426	4, 641, 740	2, 917, 264
13 14 15 16	857,799 88,703 544,529 179,460	1, 423, 735 140, 325 1, 077, 110 438, 261	22, 830 6, 000 27, 390 15, 714	47, 181 3, 726 93, 490 2, 760	288, 020 34, 297 127, 021 66, 488	8, 694 1, 283 13, 168 4, 465	958, 175 91, 357 691, 846 337, 208	18, 686 2, 550 18, 147 905	3, 057 148 3, 654 689	2,800	76, 432 6, 958 102, 394 7, 232	1, 545, 315 159, 632 1, 176, 039 496, 162	578, 446 66, 992 471, 925 154, 489
17 18 19	322, 660 16, 417 349, 786	469, 840 22, 025 835, 880	4, 248 2, 600 14, 168	11, 736 579 39, 477	121, 178 4, 164 135, 414	4, 787 1, 011 7, 052	284, 506 8, 482 452, 072	8, 121 2, 160 606	1, 345 114 2, 077	400	33, 420 2, 915 184, 924	562, 045 26, 089 940, 759	272, 662 17, 496 481, 635
20 21	0, 472, 217 2, 808, 256	16, 588, 110 2, 675, 537	158, 375 75, 997	164, 608 182, 882	518, 037 504, 574	221, 802 46, 949	14, 005, 376 1, 460, 057	8, 100 14, 770	41, 701 12, 411	13, 807 3, 020	465, 083 275, 877	17, 835, 596 2, 929, 583	2, 618, 328 1, 413, 577
22 23 24 25	60, 440 106, 867 146, 683 9, 972	132, 774 117, 807 165, 392 6, 316	2,300 5,460 4,890	5, 002 2, 020 6, 061 102	19, 185 18, 643 49, 411 1, 716	1,059 1,440 2,735 318	91, 120 78, 9491 70, 7901 2, 4101	7, 814 1, 230 3, 587 960	357 394 250 37	600 2,578 1,625	4, 347 6, 253 16, 125 674	172,660 155,705 182,730 8,072	80, 481 75, 316 100, 196 5, 335
26	10,047,410	968, 402	66, 964	57,058	209,003	317, 484	127, 330	525	109, 102	1,005	70,982	1,415,002	970, 179
27 28 29 30 31	31, 314 413, 648 20, 555 988, 043 3, 998, 896	28, 186 102, 250 48, 824 1, 372, 792 2, 601, 204	2, 400 8, 595 24, 460 165, 960	1,605 20,058 1,236 48,510 90,588	7, 468 21, 066 18, 485 196, 796 290, 078	518 26, 455 601 7, 464 75, 960	10, 361 13, 552 25, 786 970, 378 549, 400	1, 360 40 1, 548 14, 236 180	238 1, 145 58 5, 448 458, 193	200 15, 273	4, 181 10, 739 1, 105 105, 300 955, 572	35, 196 124, 887 61, 661 1, 582, 866 3, 334, 617	24, 317 84, 880 35, 264 605, 024 2, 709, 257
32 33 34 35	1, 154, 858 473, 361 184, 759 65, 952	1,819,981 586,686 315,932 126,570	45, 490 6, 400 7, 200 14, 200	60, 150 21, 300 9, 847 7, 837	356, 330 140, 565 57, 037 19, 708	15, 518 6, 732 3, 058 1, 054	1, 210, 423 323, 852 213, 446 66, 280	3, 782 4, 180 4, 428 6, 600	7, 005 2, 848 1, 000 339	200 550 1,601	120, 405 71, 259 17, 706 10, 408	2,021,366 721,074 355,110 140,478	705, 425 300, 400 138, 615 79, 144
36 37	784, 041 528, 164	1,131,760 560,364	14, 900 39, 901	50, 206 08, 711	68, 331 40, 013	9, 431 3, 755	839, 726 240, 996	12, 702	3, 200 1, 900	2,260	145, 306 149, 130	1, 254, 475 669, 380	405, 318 424, 629
38 39	29, 962 4, 978, 918	69,020 5,151,107	· 7, 540 300, 866	3, 179 495, 092	35, 478 1, 397, 460	728 84, 150	7, 464 1, 627, 194	2, 400 120, 010	139 27, 609	9,550 143,280	3, 442 945, 540	77, 486 6, 667, 200	69, 294 4, 955, 946
40 41 42 43	62, 242 19, 413, 614 520, 187 25, 685, 698	138, 541 87,072, 883 914, 535 38, 776, 204	4, 620 174, 533 11, 040 357, 747	3, 763 1, 245, 471 18, 900 281, 083	37, 628 3, 372, 439 209, 608 1, 441, 775	562, 777 4, 763 342, 453	45, 659 77, 795, 101 404, 319 33, 702, 259	3, 473 128, 877 17, 866 66, 272	351 74, 850 90, 897 1, 952, 958	1,000 1,300 184 18,200	41, 380 3, 717, 526 36, 958 613, 517	151, 918 92, 305, 484 1, 072, 026 41, 300, 233	105, 502 13, 947, 606 602, 944 7, 255, 521

THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BULLETIN

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS E. DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR

MANUFACTURES: NEVADA

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE STATE, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES

Propared under the supervision of W. M. STEUART, Chief Statistician for Manufactures

INTRODUCTION.

This advance bulletin gives the statistics of manufactures for the state of Nevada for the calendar year 1909 as shown by the Thirteenth Census. It will be reprinted without change as a part of the state Compendium of the Census for Nevada, and in the final reports of the Thirteenth Census.

The text summarizes the general results of the census inquiry, presenting a series of special tables in which the main facts printed in the general tables are given in convenient form for the state as a whole and for important industries. It also presents tables in which the statistics for the industries of the state as a whole and for a few important industries are classified by character of ownership, size of establishments, number of wage earners, and prevailing hours of labor, information which could not be presented in general tables for each industry without disclosing the facts for individual establishments.

At the end of the bulletin are two general tables.

Table I gives the number of establishments and of persons engaged in the industries, primary power, capital, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, for all industries combined and for certain important industries in 1909, 1904, and 1899. This table also shows separately for 1909 the totals for all industries combined for the city of Reno.

Table II gives statistics in greater detail for 1909 for the state and for a larger number of industries.

Scope of census: Factory industries.—Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of organization, location of establishments, size of establishments, labor force, and similar subjects. When use is made of the data for these purposes it is imperative that due attention should be given to the limitations of the figures. Particularly is this true when the attempt is made to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits. These limitations will be fully discussed in the general report on manufactures for the United States as a whole. It is impossible to reproduce such discussion in the bulletins relative to the individual states.

The census of 1909, like that of 1904, was confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building industries. Where statistics for 1899 are given they have been reduced to a comparable basis by eliminating the latter classes of industries.

The census does not include establishments which were idle during the entire year, or had a value of products of less than \$500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, or in governmental establishments, except those of the Federal Government.

Period covered.—The returns cover the calendar year 1909, or the business year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—The term "establishment" comprises the factories, mills, or plants which are under a common ownership or control, and for which one set of books of account is kept.

If, however, the plants constituting an establishment as thus defined were not all located within the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the separate totals might be included in the statistics for each city or state. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industries carried on in the same establishment.

Classification by industries.—The establishments were assigned to the several classes of industries according to their products of chief value. The products reported for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products very different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value.

Selected industries.—The general tables at the end of this bulletin give the principal facts separately for the industries of the state. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the state for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparisons with previous censuses.—Owing to the changes in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses. Table I, giving comparable figures for 1909, 1904, and 1899, therefore, does not embrace all the industries shown for 1909 in Table II.

Influence of increased prices.—In considering changes in cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures can not be taken as an exact measure of increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in industry.—At the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899, the following general classes of persons engaged in manufacturing industries have been distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks, and (5) wage earners. In the censuses of 1904 and 1899 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners. The second group included the three classes of salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and

managers, and clerks. In the present census an entirely different grouping is employed: that into (1) proprietors and officials, (2) clerks, and (3) wage earners. The first group includes proprietors and firm members, salaried officers of corporations, and superintendents and managers.

At this census the number of persons engaged in the industries, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where conditions were exceptional, and particularly in the case of certain seasonal industries, such as canning, the December date could not be accepted as typical and an earlier date had to be chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported on December 15 or other representative day has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not vary much from month to month in a given industry. In the case of wage earners the average is obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

Wage earners.—In addition to the report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on December 15 or other representative day, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported each month by 12. The average thus obtained represents the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of any industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The distribution of this average number by sex and age has been estimated or computed for each industry on the basis of the proportions shown in the age and sex distribution reported for the wage carners employed in that industry on December 15 or the nearest representative day. It is believed that the distribution thus obtained can be accepted as typical and as sufficiently accurate for statistical purposes.

The number of wage earners reported for the representative day, though given for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined, because in view of the variations of date such a total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times, would not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to seasonal industries as compared with industries in continual operation.

In 1899 and 1904 the schedule called for the average number of wage earners 16 years and over, classified by sex, with the number of both sexes under 16 years of age, for each month, and these monthly statements were combined in an annual average. The change in the method of the enumeration was made to secure more precise information, but it may in some instances affect comparisons between the present and earlier censuses.

Prevailing hours of labor.—The census made no attempt to ascertain the number of employees working a given number of hours per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one period to another are disregarded, and no attention is given to the fact that a limited number of employees may have hours different from those of the majority. In the tables all the wage earners of each establishment are counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, all or practically all the employees work the same number of hours, so that these figures give a substantially correct picture of the hours of labor in manufacturing industries.

Capital.—For reasons stated in prior census reports, the statistics of capital secured by the census canvass are so defective as to be without value, except as indicating very general conditions. The instructions on the schedule for securing capital were as follows:

The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises.

Materials.—Cost of materials refers to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term materials includes fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials forming a constituent part of the product. Fuel includes all fuel used, whether for heat, light, or power, or for the process of manufacture.

Expenses.—Under "Expenses" are included all items of expense incident to the year's business, except interest, whether on bonds or other forms of indebtedness, dividends on stock, and allowances for depreciation.

Value of products.—The value of products for any industry includes the total value of all products manufactured in establishments whose products of chief value fall under the industry designation. The amounts given represent the selling value at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold. Amounts received for work on materials furnished by others are included.

Value added by manufacture.—The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of either the absolute or the relative importance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created by the manufacturing process carried on in the industry itself. Another part of it, and often by far the larger part, represents the value of the materials used, which have been produced by agriculture or mining or by other industrial establishments. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of different classes of industry is the value created as the result of the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is obtained by deducting the cost of the materials consumed from the value of the product. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

There is a further statistical advantage which "value added" has over gross value of products. In combining the value of products for all industries the value of products produced by one establishment and used as materials in another is duplicated, and the total, therefore, gives a greatly exaggerated idea of the wealth created. No such duplication takes place in the total "value added by manufacture."

Cost of manufacture and profits.—Census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used to show profits. No account has been taken of interest and depreciation. Even if the amount of profit could be determined by deducting the expenses from the value of the products the rate of profit on the investment could not properly be calculated because of the very defective character of the returns regarding capital.

Primary power.—The figures given for this item show the total of the primary power used by the establishments. They do not cover the power developed by motors operated by such power, the inclusion of which would evidently result in duplication.

Location of establishments.—The Census Bureau has classified establishments by their location in cities or classes of cities. In interpreting these figures due consideration should be given to the fact that often establishments are located just outside the boundaries of cities, and are necessarily so classified, though locally they are looked upon as constituting a part of the manufacturing interests of the cities.

Laundries.—The census of 1909 was the first to include statistics of laundries. The reports are confined to establishments using mechanical power. The data are presented separately and are not included in the general total for manufacturing industries, in order to avoid interference with comparisons with prior censuses.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the state.—Nevada has an area of 109,740 square miles. The population in 1910 was 81,875, as against 42,335 in 1900 and 47,355 in 1890. It ranked forty-ninth among the states and territories as regards population in 1910 and fiftieth in 1900. In its early days as a territory thousands of people were attracted to Nevada by the fabulous richness of the Comstock lode. This lode, perhaps the most remarkable deposit of the precious metals discovered in historical times, has produced hundreds of millions of dollars in gold and silver, and is still producing. The subsequent discovery of rich gold and silver mines at Tonopah and Goldfield has served to

place Nevada among the great mining states of the country.

The state has but one city having a population of over 10,000, Reno, with a population of 10,867.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—Though Nevada is not important as a manufacturing community, the manufactures of the state have shown at the last two censuses a marked increase in value.

The following table gives the more important figures relative to all classes of manufactures combined for the state as returned at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899, together with percentages of increase from census to census.

	Z.	UMBER OR AMOUNT.	The state of the s	PER CENT O	F INCREASE.
	1909	1904	1899	1904-1909	1809-1904
Number of establishments Persons engaged in manufactures Proprietors and firm members Salaried employees. Wage earners (average number) Primary horsepower Capital Expenses Services Salaries Wages Materials Miscellancous Value of products Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	2, 650 137 256 2, 257 7, 765 \$9, 807, 000 11, 082, 000 2, 360, 000 378, 000 1, 982, 000 8, 366, 000 356, 000 11, 887, 000	115 1,016 108 106 802 2,834 \$2,892,000 2,632,000 126,000 693,000 1,628,000 185,000 3,096,000	99 (1) 37 504 1,561 \$1,261,000 1,099,000 388,000 35,000 363,000 662,000 49,000 1,261,000 599,000	53. 9 160. 8 26. 9 141. 5 181. 4 174. 0 239. 1 321. 0 188. 2 200. 0 186. 0 413. 9 02. 4 283. 9	16. 2 (1) 186. 5 59. 1 81. 6 131. 2 130. 5 111. 1 260. 0 96. 3 145. 9 277. 6 145. 1

¹ Comparable figures not available for 1899.

In 1909 the state of Nevada had 177 manufacturing establishments operating under the factory system, which gave employment to an average of 2,650 persons during the year and paid \$2,360,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 2,257 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of \$11,887,000, to produce which materials costing \$8,366,000 were consumed. The value added by manufacture was thus \$3,521,000, which figure best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations during the year.

In general, this table brings out the fact that the manufacturing industries of Nevada as a whole showed considerable development during the five-year period 1899–1904, and a very much greater development during the more recent period 1904–1909. During the latter period the number of establishments increased 53.9 per cent and the average number of wage earners 181.4 per cent, while the value of products increased 283.9 per cent and the value added by

manufacture 139.8 per cent. As pointed out in the introduction, it would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume during the period 1904–1909 to the extent indicated by these figures regarding values, since the increase shown is certainly due, in part, to the increase that has taken place in the price of commodities.

It is a matter of interest to note that the percentages of increase shown for wages, value of products, average number of wage earners, and other items are much larger than for the number of establishments reported. The large percentage of increase in the cost of materials was due to the amount reported by an establishment engaged in the smelting and refining of copper, which has commenced operations since 1904. The large percentages of increase shown for other items are also to a considerable extent due to the amounts reported by this establishment.

The relative importance and growth of the leading manufacturing industries of the state for which figures can be given are shown in the table following.

INDUSTRY.		WAGE EA	RNERS.	VALUE OF PR	ODUCTS.	VALUE ADD MANUFACT		PER	CENT O	F INCREA	SE.3
	Num- ber of estab- lish-	Average	Per cent	Amaunt	Per cent	4	Per cent	Valu prodi		Value ac manufi	
	ments.	number.	distri- bution.	Amount,	distri- bution.	Amount.	distri- bution.	1904- 1909	1809- 1904	1904- 1909	1899 - 1904
All industries	177	2,257	100.0	\$11,887,000	100.0	\$3,521,000	100.0	283.9	145.5	139.8	145.1
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-rail- road companies. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Printing and publishing.	9 8 54	818 24 180	36. 2 1. 1 8. 0	1,033,000 598,000 519,000	8. 7 5. 0 4. 4	696, 000 102, 000 407, 000	19. S 2. 9 11. 6	94. 2 14. 8 , 105. 1	79.7 264.3 127.9	124. 5 14. 6 84. 5	07.45 206.55 136.1
Lumber and timber products Bread and other bakery products. Butter, cheese, and condensed milk. All other industries.	9 29 9 59	186 47 16 986	8. 2 2. 1 0. 7 43. 7	503,000 356,000 326,000 8,552,000	4. 2 3. 0 2. 7 71. 9	215,000 142,000 37,000 1,922,000	6. 1 4. 0 1. 0 54. 6	2 4. 7 180. 3 65. 5 811. 7	214. 3 693. 8 33. 1 147. 5	2,8	310, 6 800, 6 71, 4 141, 9

¹ Per cent of increase is based on figures in Table I.

2 Decrease

The most important industries listed in this table, where they are arranged in the order of the value of products, call for brief consideration.

Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.—This industry, which ranks first in importance among the manufacturing industries for which statistics are shown separately, gave employment to 818 wage earners and reported products amounting to \$1,033,000.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—The statistics showing number of wage earners, amount paid in wages, and value of products indicate a considerable growth in this industry.

Printing and publishing.—This industry shows marked growth both in number of wage earners, amount paid in wages, and value of products.

Lumber and timber products.—For this industry, which ranks fourth in value of products and third in value added by manufacture among the industries for which statistics are given separately, increases are shown in the number of establishments, number of wage earners, and wages paid. There was a decrease from 1904 to 1909 in capital and value of products, though there had been an increase in both items from 1899 to 1904.

Measured by value added by manufacture, these industries held generally the same relative rank as when measured by value of products, though "Flour-mill and gristmill products" becomes fifth instead of second in order.

This table shows also the percentages of increase for these leading industries in respect to value of products and value added by manufacture. The "Bread and other bakery products" industry showed a greater rate of increase in value added by manufacture both from 1899 to 1904 and from 1904 to 1909 than any other of the specified industries, namely, 800 per cent and 125.4 per cent, respectively. The industry "Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad

companies" showed a remarkable increase from 1904 to 1909 both in gross value of products and in value added by manufacture. There are some striking differences among the several industries specified as regards the relative increase from 1899 to 1904 and from 1904 to 1909, respectively. All but one of the specified industries showed an increase from 1904 to 1909 both in value of products and in value added by manufacture, while all but one showed a much larger increase in the value added by manufacture from 1899 to 1904 than from 1904 to 1909.

The phenomenal increase in value of products and in value added by manufacture from 1904 to 1909 for "All other industries" is due to the fact that details for two industries, namely, "Slaughtering and meat packing" and "Smelting and refining, copper" can not be shown without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. The latter, the largest industry in the state, was established between 1904 and 1909.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—The following table shows the distribution of the average number of persons engaged in manufactures, the average number of wage earners being distributed by sex and age in the manner already explained. (See "Introduction.")

CLASS.	PERSONS I	N MANU-		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	
All classes	2,650	2,586	64	
Proprietors and officials	233	225	5	
Proprietors and firm members	137 32 64	131 30 64	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Clerks	160	130	391	
Wage earners (average number)	2,257	2, 231	293	
16 years of age and over. Under 16 years of age	2,248 9	2, 222 9		

This table shows that there were 2,650 persons returned as the average number engaged in manufactures during 1909, of whom 2,257 were wage earners. Of the remaining number, the proprietors and officials formed about three-fifths and the clerks about two-fifths. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II.

The following table shows the percentage of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners, respectively, in the total number of persons employed in manufactures. It covers all industries combined and six important industries.

	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES,							
		Per	Per cent of total.					
industry.	Total number.	Proprietors and officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners (average number).				
All industries Bread and other bakery products Butter, cheese, and condensed milk. Cars and general shop construction and	2,650 86 25	8.8 39. 5 28. 0	6.0 5.8 8.0	85,2 54, 7 (14, 0				
repairs by steam-railroad companies Flour-mill and gristmill products Lumber and timber products	39 224	1. 5 28. 2 7. 1	3.0 i0.3 0.8	95. 4 61. 5 83. 0				
Printing and publishing	276 1,143	24. 6 7. 3	10. 1 0. 4	65. 2 86. 3				

Of the total number of persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 8.8 per cent were proprietors and officials, 6 per cent clerks, and 85.2 per cent wage earners. In the bread and other bakery products industry the majority of the establishments are small and the work is to a large extent done by the proprietors or their representatives. Therefore the proportion of persons engaged in the industry falling in the class of proprietors and officials is very much higher than for other industries. Similar conditions prevail to some extent in the manufacture of flour-mill and gristmill products and in the printing and publishing industry, where the proprietors and officials form 28.2 and 24.6 per cent, respectively, of the total persons engaged. The smallest proportion for this class is shown for "Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies," and is due to the fact that these establishments are operated by corporations, for which no proprietors are reported and whose general officials are not, as a rule, assigned to the supervision of this particular branch of work.

The table following shows, for all industries combined and for some of the important industries separately, the average number of wage earners, their distribution by age periods, and, for those 16 years of age and over, by sex.

Clerks are not shown in this table; of the 160 clerks, 130, or 81.2 per cent were male and 30, or 18.8 per cent female. Of the wage earners, 98.8 per cent were male and 1.2 per cent female; 99.6 per cent were 16 years or over and but 0.4 per cent under 16 years.

It may be noted that the largest number of women were employed in the bread and other bakery products, and the butter, cheese, and condensed milk industries.

Of the total number of wage earners in these two industries, 10.6 and 12.5 per cent, respectively, were women.

Name of the control o	WAGE EARNERS (AVERAGE NUMBER).							
	The second second second second	Per	cent of t	otal.				
INDUSTRY.	Total.		rs of age over.	Under 16 years of				
		Male.	Female.	age.				
All industries. Bread and other bakery products. Butter, cheese, and condensed milk. Cars and general shop construction and re-	2,257 47 16	98.4 89.4 87.5	1.2 10.6 12.5	0.4				
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Lumber and timber products. Printing and publishing. All other Industries.	818 24 186 180 986	99.8 100.0 100.0 88.3 99.5	8, 3 0, 4	0,2 3,3 0,1				

In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1909 with that shown at the census of 1904, it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See "Introduction.") The following table makes this comparison according to occupational status:

	PERSO	NS ENGA	GED IN MA	NUFACT	URES.
CLARS.	190	99	190)4	Per
	Number.	Per cent distri- bution.	Number.	Per cent distri- bution.	cent of in- crease, 1904- 1909.
Total. Proprietors and firm members. Salaried employees. Wage earners (average number)	2,650 137 256 2,257	100.0 5. 2 9. 7 85. 2	1,016 108 106 802	100.0 10.6 10.4 78.0	160.8 26.9 141.5 181.4

Comparable figures are not obtainable for 1899. The table shows a greater percentage of increase in the wage earners than in the other two classes.

The following table shows the average number of wage earners, distributed according to age periods, and in the case of those 16 years of age and over according to sex, for 1909, 1904, and 1899:

	A	VERAGE	NUMBER (F WAGE	EARNERS.		
CLASS.	190	9	190	4	1899		
UIADD,	Number.	Per cent distri- bution.	Number.	Per cent distri- bution.	Number.	Per cent distri- bution.	
Total. 16 years of age and over Male Fomale Under 16 years of age	2,257 2,248 2,222 26 0	100.0 99. 6 98. 4 1. 2 0. 4	802 708 700 8 4	100.0 90. 5 98. 5 1. 0 0. 5	504 487 481 6 17	100.0 96. 6 95. 4 1. 2 3. 4	

This table indicates that for all industries combined there has been a decrease during the 10 years in the employment of children under 16 years of age. There has not been much change in the proportion of male and female wage earners. In 1909 males 16 years of age and over formed 98.4 per cent of all wage earners, as compared with 98.5 per cent in 1904 and 95.4 per cent in 1899.

Wage earners employed by months.—The following table gives the number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month during the year 1909 for all industries combined; it also gives the percentage which the number employed each month forms of the greatest number employed in any one month.

į	WAGE E.	USTRIES.		WAGE EA	USTRIES.
MONTH.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.	MONTH.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.
January Fobruary March April May Juno	2,107 2,116 2,140 2,190 2,244 2,266	87. 9 88. 2 89. 2 91. 3 93. 6 94. 5	July	2,349 2,308 2,341 2,390 2,302 2,247	98. 0 100. 0 97. 6 99. 7 96. 0 93. 7

As there is no seasonal industry in the state, there was but little variation by months in the number of wage earners. The largest number of wage earners was employed in August and the smallest number in January. Between the percentages for these two months there was a difference of only 12.1.

Prevailing hours of labor.—Establishments have been classified also according to the prevailing number of hours of labor of the bulk of their employees; that is to say, the wage earners of each establishment are all classified according to the prevailing hours of labor in the establishment, even though some may have to work a different number of hours. The table that follows shows the result of this classification. It is based on the average number of wage earners employed during the year.

INDUSTRY.		NUMBER	OF WAGE PREVAIL	EARNERS ING HOU	IN ESTAB RS OF WOR	ISHMENT ICPER W	S GROUPEI EEK.) ACCORD	ING So	
ADDINI.	Total.	48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.		Ova	¥.
All industries	2,257	365	38	690	694	196	260	6	11,22 12	· }-
Bread and other bakery products. Butter, cheese, and condensed milk. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies. Flour-mill and gristmill products.	47 10 818	7 2	. 5	9	14 4	4 2	7 8	1		
				614		43	118 13	5		4.
Lumber and timber products. Printing and publishing. All other industries.	186 180 986	143 168	33	46 21	35 641	$139 \\ \frac{2}{7}$	114			3

It is evident from these figures that for the majority of the wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Nevada the prevailing number of hours of labor ranges from 54 to 60 hours a week, inclusive, or from 9 to 10 hours a day. Establishments working less than 9 hours per day employed 17.9 per cent, and those working more than 10 hours per day 12.1 per cent, of the total number. It will be noted that the industry designated "Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies" is mainly on a 9-hour per day basis (54 hours per week). The printing and publishing industry is chiefly on a basis of 8 hours, or less.

Location of establishments. —A separate presentation is made in the following table for the manufactures of Reno.

As statistics are shown only for cities having at least 10,000 inhabitants, there are no comparable figures for former censuses because the city did not reach the 10,000 mark until the census of 1910. The figures show that 22.6 per cent of the total number of establishments were located in Reno, that 15.7 per cent of the total value of products was reported from that city, and that 13.7 per cent of the total average number of wage earners were employed there. The value added

by manufacture was \$691,471, which represents 1956 per cent or about one-fifth of the net wealth of the state created by manufacturing operations during the year.

The second of th		THE PERSON OF TH	- tot de caretarista com como	Approximate the second	in annual control	1000	
ITEM.				OF ESTAB- IENTS.	PER CENT OF TOTAL		
	Year.	Total.	Rono.	Outside districts.	Rono.	Ontoide dis- trick	
Population	1010			Pinton alcollings of the makings and managed to	manufacture of the second	egene e g	
Number of es-	1910	81,875	10,867	71,008	13.3	Milia	
tablishments Average number	1909	177	40	137	22.6	17.6	
of wage earners Value of prod-	1909	2, 257	310	1,947	13.7	Mr. N	
uots	1909	\$11,886,828	\$1,862,285	\$10,024,543	15.7	. 141	
manufacture	1909	3,520,880	691,471	2,829,418	10.6	₩: 6	
			1		2		

Character of ownership.—The table that follows has for its purpose the presentation of conditions in respect to the character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises. For all industries combined comparative figures are given covering the censuses of 1909 and 1904. Comparative data for 1809 are not available. Figures for 1909 only are presented for several important industries. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual concerns it is necessary to omit several important industries from this and the table following:

See "Introduction."

		I I	-delication of the second
Num-	Average		Value
	number	37.1	
estab-			added by
		products.	manu- facture.
ments.	carners.		meune.
100	0.057	611 000 000	\$3,520,889
			1,468,498
110	000	0,000,07%	1,200,200
83	174	802 482	390, 367
		503, 796	311, 470
.,_	1	,	· ·
24	4()	232,562	108, 441 172, 550
26	62	241,614	172, 550
	2,043	10,761,784	3, 022, 083 956, 426
34	604	2,220,209	950, 420
793	(9)	(0)	(2)
(-)	(9)	70.655	28, 052
()	10	(0,100	401, UU
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
i	ļ		
46, 9			11.
45.2	15.3	18.2	21.1
	1		
			3. 11.
22.0	1.1	6.8	1 1
20.5	00.5	in s	85.3
20.6	75.3		65.
		1	
l			
2.6	1.6	2. 3	1.
	0.4	#F07 000	#100 00v
		9097,080	\$102,200
1 3		210,074	31,43 70,77
"	1 10	0.527 0.00	''''
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
62.5	37.5	35. 7	30.
37.5	62.5	64, 3	60.
To control to the second control to the			
		2500.000	may 4 a 4
			\$214,94
		400,000	10, 24 204, 70
, ,	100	456, 105	101,70
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
33.3	3.2	4.1	4.
66.7	96, 8	95, 9	95.
12.00 - 12.00			evene energian
	100	BE10 040	#400 mg
04		90.0129.293	\$406,72 154,04
		32 807	26, 97
18	88	260, 173	225, 70
100	"		1
		1 100 0	100.
100.0	100.0	100.0	
51.9	45.0	41, 6	37.
			37. 6. 55.
	1777 116 83 552 24 26 70 34 (2) 3 100.0 100.0 46.9 45.2 13.6 22.6 39.5 3 100.0 62.5 37.5 9 100.0 33.3 6 100.0 36.7 54 28	ber of estub- estub- flish- ments. 177 2,257 116 802 83 174 52 123 24 20 62 70 2,043 34 (004 (2) 3 13 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 46.9 7.7 45.2 15.3 13.6 1.8 22.6 7.7 39.5 90.5 29.6 75.3 2.6 1.6 8 24 5 9 5 3 15 100.0 62.5 37.5 37.5 62.5 9 186 6 6 6 100.0 33.3 3.2 66.7 96.8 8 11	ber of cstub- derivatives of hish- monts. curriers. 177

Includes the group "Other" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
 This group included with "Corporation."
 Includes the group "Firm."
 Includes the group "Individual."

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. For all industries combined, 39.5 per cent of the total number of establishments had in 1909 a corporate form of organization, as against 60.5 per cent for all other forms. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 29.6 per cent and 70.4 per cent, respectively. increase in the corporate form of organization was due to the establishment of new industries, having that form of ownership, between 1904 and 1909. For all industries combined, as measured by value of products and value added by manufacture, the relative importance of corporations has increased to a large extent.

Size of establishment.—The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization. In order to throw some light upon it the following table groups the establishments according to the value of their prod-

The table also shows the average size of estabucts. lishments for all industries combined and for important industries separately as measured by number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture. The totals for all industries are shown for the last two censuses, while for certain important industries figures are given for 1909 only.

INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture,
ALL INDUSTRIES: 1909	177 115	2,257 802	\$11,886,828 3,096,274	\$3,520,889 1,468,498
Less than \$5,000: 1909 1904 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000: 1909 1901 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000:	60 47	49 (16	172, 825 144, 684	122, 639 113, 556
\$5,000 tilla less than \$20,000: 1909	66 39	168 105	608, 654 388, 264	359, 561 242, 333
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000: 1900 1904	40 21	605 235	1,968,738 895,226	961, 529 460, 699
1904 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000: 1909 1 1904	11 8	1, 435 396	9, 136, 611 1, 668, 100	2, 077, 160 651, 910
Per cent o [†] total; 1909. 1904.	100, 0 100, 0	100.0 100.0	100. 0 100. 0	100.0 100.0
Less than \$5,000: 1909 1904 \$5,000 and less than \$20,600:	33. 9 40. 9	2. 2 8. 2	1.5 4.7	3.5 7.7
131007	37, 3 33, 9	7.4 13.1	5, 1 12, 5	10, 2 16, 5
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000: 1900 1904 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:	22, 6 18, 3	26. 8 29. 3	16. 6 28. 9	27. 3 31. 4
1909	0. 2 7. 0	63. 6 49. 4	76. 9 53. 9	59. 0 44. 4
1904 Ayerage per establishment: 1904 1904		13 7	\$67, 157 26, 924	\$19,892 12,770
Flour-mill and gristmill prod- uots, 1909	8 3 5	24 4 20	\$ 597,929 32,320 565,009	\$102,206 5,985 96,221
Per cent of total. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. Average per establishment.	37. 5 62. 5	100.0 16.7 83.3	100, 0 5, 4 94, 6 \$74, 741	100.0 5.9 74.1 \$12,776
Lumber and timber products, 1909	. 9	186 6 180	\$503,268 20,500 482,768	\$214,946 10,240 204,700
Per cont of total. Less than \$5,000. \$20,000 and loss than \$100,000. Average per establishment.	100.0 33.3 66.7	100.0 3.2 96.8 21	100.0 4.1 95.9 \$55,019	100.0 4.8 95.2 \$23,883
Printing and publishing, 1909 Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000	54	180 29 59 02	\$519,248 84,784 145,581 288,878	\$406,728 70,647 115,830 220,251
Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. Average per establishment.	100 A	100.0 16.1 32.8 51.1	100.0 10.3 28.0 55.6 \$9,616	100.0 17.4 28.5 54.2 \$7,532

¹ Includes the group "\$1,000,000 and over."
² Includes the group "\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000."
³ Includes the group "\$5,000 and less than \$20,000."

This table shows that, in 1909, of the 177 establishments only 11, or 6.2 per cent, had a value of products exceeding \$100,000. These establishments, however, notwithstanding their small number, had a total average number of wage earners of 1,435, or 63.6 per cent of the total number in all establishments, and reported 76.9 per cent of the total value of products, and 59 per cent of the total value added by manufacture.

On the other hand, small establishments—that is, those having a value of product of less than \$5,000—constituted a considerable proportion (33.9 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only 1.5 per cent of the total. The great bulk of the manufacturing was carried on in establishments having a product valued at not less than \$100,000.

It will be seen that during the short period of five years from 1904 to 1909 extensive changes took place in the relative importance of the largest establishments as measured by value of products, value added by manufacture, and average number of wage earners, due to the fact that the largest industry in the state had been established between 1904 and 1909.

The fact that from 1904 to 1909 the average value of products per establishment increased from \$26,924 to \$67,157, and the value added by manufacture from \$12,770 to \$19,892, can scarcely be taken as an indication of a tendency toward concentration. The increased values shown as above stated are due to the establishment of a large copper smelter and also perhaps in some degree to the increase that has taken place in the prices of commodities.

The average number of wage earners per establishment increased from 7 to 13.

In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the number of wage earners employed. The next table shows such a classification for all industries combined and for six important industries, and gives not only the number of establishments falling in each group but also the average number of wage earners employed.

Consolidating these classes to a certain extent it will be seen that 91.5 per cent of the establishments employed either no wage earners at all or less than 21 persons each. The most numerous single group consists of the 116 establishments employing less than 6 wage earners. The two groups consisting of the establishments employing from 6 to 20 wage earners each and no wage earners at all, respectively, are next in importance, with 23 establishments each.

Of the total number of wage earners, 47.8 per cent were in establishments employing over 250 wage earners. The single group having the largest number of employees was the group comprising the establishments employing from 501 to 1,000 wage earners. This group employed 637 wage earners, or 28.2 per cent of the total.

				E	STABLISH	MENTS EN	aproxing	. Committee in the second comm	Person have recovered	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
INDUSTRY.	Total.	No wage carners.	Under 6 wage earners.	6 to 20 wage earners.	21 to 50 wage carners.	wago	101 to 250 wage earners,	wago	501 to 1,000 wage earners.	Over 1,000 wage earners.
				NUMBI	er of est	ABLISHM	ents.			
All industries. Bread and other bakery products. Butter, cheese, and condensed milk. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	177 29 9	23 8	116 19 9	28 2	8	· · · · · · · · · ·			. .	
panies. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Lumber and timber products. Printing and publishing. All other industries.	9 8 9 54 59	9	7 3 37 41	2 1 1 7	3 1 1 3	3 1		1		
			A	VERAGE :	NUMBER		EARNERS			Lancourantino arraprofita ply
All industries. Bread and other bakery products Butter, cheese, and condensed milk Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	2,257 47 16		225 31 16	265 16	293	394				
Flour-mill and gristmill products Lumber and timber products.	818 24 - 186		14	22 10 56	105	248 89		443		
All other industries.	180 986		78 80	70 91	32 121	57			637	
			PER CEN	F OF AVE	RAGE NU	MBER OF	WAGE EA	RNERS.		-
All Industries. Bread and other bakery products. Butter, cheese, and condensed milk. ars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	100 100 100		10.0 66.0 100.0	11.7 34.0	13.0	17.5		19.6	28.2	
Flour-mill and gristmill products. unther and timber products.	100		58. 3 3. 2	2.7 41.7 30.1	12. 8 18. 8	30. 3		54. 2		
All other industries.	100 100		43. 3 8. 1	38. 9 9. 2	17.8 12.3				64.6	

Expenses.—As stated in the "Introduction" the census does not purport to furnish figures that can be used for determining the cost of manufacture and profits. Facts of interest can, however, be brought out concerning the relative importance of the different classes of expenses going to make up the total.

The following table shows in percentages the distribution of expenses among the classes indicated for all industries combined and for certain important industries separately. The figures on which the percentages are based appear in Table II.

	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENSES REPORTED.						
INDUSTRY.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Ma- terials.	Miscel- laneous ex- penses.			
All industries. Bread and other bakery products. Butter, cheese, and condensed milk. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-nailroad companies. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Lumber and timber products. Printing and publishing. All other industries.	8.4 1.0 1.6 5.9 1.5 9.2 16.8 2.3	17.9 18. 9 4. 6 59. 3 4. 3 28. 0 45. 2 11. 8	75.5 74.6 91.7 32.7 90.2 56.5 26.3 83.3	3,2 5,5 2 1 2,2 4,0 6,2 11,7 2,6			

This table shows that, for all industries combined. 75.5 per cent of the total expenses were incurred for materials, 21.3 per cent for services, i. e., salaries and wages, and but 3.2 per cent for other purposes. As would be expected, these proportions vary greatly in the different industries.

Engines and power.—The following table shows for all industries combined the number of engines or other motors, according to their character, employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by purchased current), and their total horsepower at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899. It also shows separately the number and horsepower of electric motors, including those operated by current generated in the manufacturing establishments.

The table indicates that the increase in primary power was mainly in power generated by steam engines, while on the other hand water power showed a decided decrease. There appears to have been a more general use of gas engines, the number of such engines having increased steadily since 1899, although the horsepower per engine has increased but slightly. The figures also show that the practice of renting primary power is on the increase, 33.9 per cent of the total power being rented in 1909, as compared with 29.5 per cent in 1904 and only one-tenth of 1 per cent in 1899. The practice of renting electric power in Nevada was first shown in a United States census of 1904 and the development of the use of this kind of power in manufactures is evidenced from the fact that, in 1909, of the total of all rented power, 87.7 per cent was electric, compared with 65.9 per cent in 1904. That the use of electric motors for the purpose of applying the power generated within the establishments is also being rapidly developed is evident from the fact that the horsepower of such motors was 4,134 in 1909, none being reported for 1904 and 1899.

POWER,	OFE	NUMBE ENGINE IOTORS	SOR	Horsepower.			PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF HORSEPOWER.		
	1909	1904	18991	1909	1904	1899 1	1909	1904	1899
Primary power, total.	268	56	65	7,765	2,884	1,561	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	84	56	65	5,133	1,000	1,560	66. 1	70.5	09.0
Steam	40 35 8 1	27 23 5 1	35 () 21 (²)	4,533 201 397 2	1, 092 125 742 40	628 39 893 (2)	58. 4 2. 6 5. 1 (*)	38. 5 4. 4 26. 2 1. 4	40. 2 2. 5 57. 2 (2)
Rented	184	 	 	2,632	835	1	33. 9	29.5	0.1
Electric Other	178 6			2,307 325	550 285	1	29.7 4.2	10. 4 10. 1	0.1
Electric motors	344			0,441	550	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Run by current gonerated by establishment. Run by ronted	166			4,134			64.2		
power	178			2,307	550	1	35.8	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes the neighborhood industries and hand trades, omitted in 1904 and 1909.

² Not reported.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Fuel.—Closely related to the question of kind of power employed is that of the fuel used in generating this power, or otherwise as material in the manufacturing processes. The following table shows the quantity of each kind of fuel used in 1909:

industry.	Anthra- oite coal (tons).		Coke (tons).	Wood (cords).		Gas (1,000 feet).	Other (tons).
All industries Bread and other bakery	115	70,541	326	2,992	53,449	174	180
products		58	6	928		174	
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk Cars and general shop		118		382			130
construction and re- pairs by steam-rail- road companies Printing and publish-	115	3,116	41	134	25, 288		
ing. All other industries		211 67,038	279	$\frac{66}{1,482}$	129 28,032		
					l		l

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

(With statistics for laundries.)

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantity and value of materials and products which do not appear on the general schedule. Data for the quantity and value of products for two important industries in Nevada are here presented.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—The following tabular statement gives the data for the quantity and value of products for the last two census years for flour-mill and gristmill products:

The second secon	QUAN	1	VALUE.		
PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1909	1904	
All products Whent flour: White burrels Grahum barrels Feed tons Offal tons All other	61,380 558	47, 186 270 7, 775 2, 303	\$597,929 357,200 3,340 173,668 63,721	\$520,969 255,598 1,380 215,157 48,650 175	

This table shows that there was an increase of 14,194 barrels, or 30.1 per cent, in the quantity of wheat flour produced in 1909, as compared with the quantity reported in 1904, and a decrease of 2,200 tons in the quantity of feed produced.

Printing and publishing.—This industry, which in value of products ranks third, embraces the printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals and book and job printing. There were 54 establishments in 1909, an increase of 25, or 86.2 per cent, over the number reported in 1904. There was also an increase of 113, or 168.7 per cent, in the average number of wage earners, and \$129,195, or 202.3 per cent, in the amount of wages paid during the same period. The value of products for 1909 shows an increase of \$266,346, or 105.3 per cent, over the amount reported for 1904.

The following table shows the number and circulation of newspapers and periodicals for 1909, 1904, and 1899:

A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	NU	MBER C			PATE CIRCULA- PER ISSUE.	
PERIOD OF ISSUE.	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
Total Daily Sunday Weekly Triwookly Semiweekly Monthly	59 15 2 40 2	81 9 20	35 9 21 1 3	45,544 15,830 5,551 22,613 1,550	19,540 6,930 11,435 1,175	18,153 5,226 10,517 160 1,750 500

The number of newspapers and periodicals in the state increased from 35 in 1899 and 31 in 1904 to 59 in 1909. The 59 newspapers and periodicals reported

in 1909 included 15 daily papers, 2 Sunday papers, 40 weeklies, and 2 triweeklies.

The aggregate circulation per issue of all news-papers and periodicals in 1909 was 45,544, distributed as follows: Dailies, 15,830; Sunday papers, 5,551; weeklies, 22,613; and triweeklies, 1,550.

Laundries.—Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables. In 1909 there were five such establishments in the state of Nevada, one of which was in Reno. The following statement summarizes the statistics:

Number of establishments	5
Persons engaged in the industry	119
Proprietors and firm members	2
Salaried employees	12
Wage earners (average number)	105
Total primary horsepower	149

Capital	\$166 , 1 31
Expenses	150, 181
Services	98,029
	00 010
Materials	26,913
Materials	

The most common form of organization was the corporate, with four establishments, one establishment being under firm ownership. Three establishments reported receipts for the year's business of over \$20,000 but less than \$100,000.

The number of persons employed each month and the per cent which this number represented of the greatest number employed in any month were as follows:

	PERS EMPLO			PERSONS EMPLOYED,			
MONTH.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.	MONTH,	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.		
January February March April May June	107	100.0 92.9 95.5 90.2 93.8 99.1	July August September October November December	103	99, 1 93, 8 92, 0 90, 2 89, 3 92, 0		

The primary power used was wholly steam, seven engines being reported with a total of 149 horsepower.

The kind and amount of fuel used are shown in the following statement:

		-
KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
Bituminous coal	Tons Cords Barrels	520 880 1,244

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899.

THE STATE-SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

			PER	SONS E	ngagei Stry.	NI (Cost of	Value	Value added
Industry.	Cen- sus.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm	Sala- ried em- ploy-	Wago earn- ers (aver- ' ago	Pri- mary horse- power.	Capi- tal.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	mate- rials.	of prod- uets.	by manu- fuc- ture.
	70 h as and 1 5 000 or and 10			mem- bers,	ces.	num- ber).			Exp	ressed in	thousan	ds.	
STATEAll industries	1909 1904 1899	177 115 99	2,650 1,016 (¹)	137 108 (¹)	256 106 37	2,257 802 504	7,765 2,884 1,561	\$9,807 2,892 1,251	\$378 126 35	\$1,982 693 353	\$8,366 1,628 662	\$11,887 3,096 1,261	\$3,521 1,468 599
Bread and other bakery products	1000 1004 1800	20 11 4	86 48 8	34 14 5	5 3	47 31 3	(1)	147 39 4	3 2	54 28 2	204 64 9	356 127 16	142 63 7
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	1909 1904 1899	0 4 4	25 11 20	3	6 1 9	16 10 11	04 67 45	102 57 50	(²) ⁵	15 9 6	289 161 127	326 197 148	37 36 21
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-rall road companies. $$	1909 1904 1899	9 6 6	857 340 222		39 25 8	818 315 214	1,611 212 (1)	607 251 405	61 26 10	610 280 168	337 222 111	1,033 532 206	696 310 185
Flour-mill and gristmill products	1009 1004 1899	8 9 9	39 31 (1)	7 8 (1)	8 6 4	24 17 13	395 361 (1)	502 411 227	8 8 3	24 16 0	406 432 114	508 521 143	102 80 20
Lumber and timber products	1909 -1904 1800	9 5 3	224 162 (¹)	5 (¹)	33 15 3	186 147 57	563 1,110 (1)	774 1,072 01	47 21 3	143 110 27	288 257 102	503 528 168	215 271 66
Printing and publishing	1909 1904 1899	54 8 20 8 20	276 121 107	48 33 30	48 21 3	180 67 68	214 62 62	654 168 92	72 22 2	193 64 35	113 33 18	519 253 111	406 220 93
All other industries	1909 1904 1899	59 51 44	1,143 303 (1)	40 53 (1)	117 35 10	986 215 138	4,882 1,021 (1)	6,931 894 382	182 47 14	043 186 106	6,639 459 181	8,552 938 379	1,923 479 108
· T	HE CI	ry of 1	RENO-	ALL I	ndus	TRIES.					- , ,,		
RENO (population, 1910, 10,867)	1909	40	419	25	84	810	1,746	\$1,872	\$121	\$808	\$1,171	\$1,862	\$691

Figures not available.
 Less than \$500.
 Does not include statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES—NEVADA.

TABLE II.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR

INDUSTRY,	Num- ber of		1								(i	e)
IMI ONLINI			Propri-	Sala- ried	Clerks.		,	Wage en	rners.1	mate the second		16 am	l over.	Unde	er 16.	Pri- mary
	estab- lish- ments.	Total.	otors and firm	officers, super- intend-				16 and			Total.					horse- power.
			ment- bers.	ents, and man- agers.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16.		Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
All industries	177	2,650	137	96	130	30	2,257	2,222	26	9						7,765
d and other bakery products c and tiloer, cheese, and condensed milk and general shop construction and	1 1	86 18 25 857	34 4 3	1 4 13	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 25 \end{array}$	4 1 1	47 12 16 818	42 11 14 816	5 2	1 2	52 22 16 820	47 20 14 818	<u>5</u>	l	1	6 115 94 1,611
nirs by steam-rairrond companies. er, tin, and sheet-iron products r-mill and gristmill products	4 8	11 39	2 7	4	1 3	i	8 24	8 24			8 27	8 27				395
manufactured	3	51 13 22 29 224	6 5	1 3 2 6 11	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ \dots \\ 3 \\ 19 \end{array}$	1 3	44 6 14 20 186	44 6 14 20 186			50 6 13 24 241	50 6 13 24 241				138 83 237 351 563
iceo manufactures	4 8	276 17 23 139 820	48 2 10 14	20 2 11 18	16 8 45	12 1 6	180 13 13 119 737	159 12 11 119 736	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \dots \\ 1 \end{array}$	6	175 11 23 126	154 10 19 126	15 1 4	6		. 214 82 776 3, 100
20 2 1 1 1 1	l and other bakery products	l and other bakery products	1 and other bakery products 20 86 18 18 25 26 25 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	1 and other bakery products.	All industries	All industries	All industries	All industries	All industries 177 2,660 137 96 130 30 2,257 2,222 1 and other bakery products 29 86 34 1 4 47 42 and tile 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	All industries 177 2,660 137 96 130 30 2,257 2,222 26 1 and other bakery products 29 86 34 1 4 47 42 5 tand tile. 4 18 4 1 1 1 16 14 2 tand tile. 4 18 5 tand tile. 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	All industries	All industries	All industries	All industries. 177 2,650 137 96 130 30 2,257 2,222 26 9	All industries. 177 2,650 137 96 130 30 2,257 2,222 26 9	All industries.

bet a specific consumeration of the second process of the second proces of the second process of the second process of the second pr				The second secon	×
1 Distribution by sex and age periods based of All other industries embrace— Cars, and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies Leather goods Lime. Marble and stone work.	$\frac{1}{2}$	mber reperted Dec. 15, or nearest representative day. Mattresses and spring beds Mineral and soria waters Paint and varnish Photo-engraving Slaughtering and meat packing	1 9 1 1	Smelting and refining, copper	1 1 1

THE STATE, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

	·					expenses.		magalik tillikalapat (k.) sombir. Jog gapping 199	er effette et europe transcription fan en en en en en en en en en en en en en		The strange of the st		
	6	WART After the Vice on the same terms of the sam		Services.	PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	Mat	erials.		Misco	llaneous.		Value of	Value added by
	Capital.	Total.	Officials.	Clorks,	Wage corners.	Fuel and rent of power,	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other.	products.	manufac- ture.
1	\$9,806,597	\$11,081,802	\$185,117	\$192,924	\$1,981,762	\$568,628	\$7,797,311	\$41,152	\$70,211	\$7,490	\$237,207	\$11,886,828	\$3,520,889
2 3 4 5	146,971 105,142 101,911 607,432	280, 253 25, 555 315, 085 1, 029, 942	1,800 4,740 23,507	2,722 163 360 37,257	54, 208 11, 784 14, 600 610, 258	10,071 7,521 4,537 37,789	203, 564 331 284, 330 298, 927	5,536 550	1,765 208 494 6,762		8, 387 3, 748 5, 408 15, 442	355, 747 31, 980 325, 755 1, 032, 707	142, 112 24, 128 36, 882 695, 991
6 7	16,500 592,438	10,878 549,333	4,960	462 3,210	10,050 23,614	$\frac{368}{2,714}$	S, 158 493, 009	300	· 205 2,477	75	560 10,049	25, 045 597, 929	16, 519 102, 206
8 9 10 11 12	182, 631 235, 659 299, 199 270, 544 774, 015	112,781 53,976 33,719 118,521 510,002	2, 400 3, 300 2, 400 14, 825 24, 850	3, 949 1, 740 3, 205 22, 329	48, 801 8, 060 12, 436 23, 319 142, 917	7, 201 35, 067 10, 019 9, 099 5, 698	30, 730 1, 277 2, 122 38, 964 282, 624	720 000	966 1,711 1,509 21,681 3,761		9, 014 2, 821 -5, 233 7, 338 26, 923	114,770 67,263 39,117 141,939 503,268	67, 839 30, 919 26, 976 93, 876 214, 946
13 14 15 16 17	653,877 38,174 12,442 521,389 5,248,273	427, 391 16, 289 28, 777 266, 803 7, 287, 497	37, 284 2, 220 22, 800 40, 631	34,705 8,750 73,982	193, 073 7, 644 9, 927 70, 723 731, 348	15,076 542 17 41,255 381,654	97, 439 5, 351 14, 504 81, 037 5, 945, 938	14, 277 1, 519 17, 350	4, 259 282 2, 230 2, 421 19, 480	2,461 4,954	28, 817 250 580 30, 817 72, 760	519, 243 23, 879 37, 048 293, 847 7,777, 291	406, 728 17, 986 22, 527 171, 555 1, 449, 699

THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BULLETIN

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
E. DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR

MANUFACTURES: NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE STATE, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES

Prepared under the supervision of W. M. STEUART, Chief Statistician for Manufactures

INTRODUCTION.

This advance bulletin gives the statistics of manufactures for the state of New Hampshire for the calendar year 1909 as shown by the Thirteenth Census. It will be reprinted without change as a part of the state Compendium of the Census for New Hampshire, and in the final reports of the Thirteenth Census.

The text summarizes the general results of the census inquiry, presenting a series of special tables in which the main facts printed in the general tables are given in convenient form for the state as a whole and for important industries. It also presents tables in which the statistics for the industries of the state as a whole and for a few important industries are classified by character of ownership, size of establishments, number of wage earners, and prevailing hours of labor, information which could not be presented in general tables for each industry without disclosing the facts for individual establishments.

At the end of the bulletin are two general tables.

Table I gives for 1909, 1904, and 1899 the number of establishments and of persons engaged in the industries, primary power, capital, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture reported for all industries combined and for certain important industries (1) for the state as a whole and (2) for the city of Manchester. It also gives the same items for all industries combined for every city having in 1910 a population of over 10,000 but less than 50,000.

Table II gives statistics in detail for 1909 for the state and for a larger number of industries.

Scope of census: Factory industries.—Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of organization, location of establishments, size of establishments, labor force, and similar subjects. When use is made of the data for these purposes, it is imperative that due attention should be given to the limitations of the figures. Particularly is this true when the attempt is made to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits. These limitations will be fully discussed in the general report on manufactures for the United States as a whole. It is impossible to reproduce such discussion in the bulletins relative to the individual states.

The census of 1909, like that of 1904, was confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building industries.

Where statistics for 1899 are given they have been reduced to a comparable basis by eliminating the latter classes of industries. The census does not include establishments which were idle during the entire year, or had a value of products of less than \$500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, or in governmental establishments, except those of the Federal Government.

Period covered.—The returns cover the calendar year 1909, or the business year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—The term "establishment" comprises the factories, mills, or plants which are under a common ownership or control, and for which one set of books of account is kept.

If, however, the plants constituting an establishment as thus defined were not all located within the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the separate totals might be included in the statistics for each city or state. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industries carried on in the same establishment.

Classification by industries.—The establishments were assigned to the several classes of industries according to their products of chief value. The products reported for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products very different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value.

Selected industries.—The general tables at the end of this bulletin give the principal facts separately for the industries of the state. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the state for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparisons with previous censuses.—Owing to the changes in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses. Table I, giving comparable figures for 1909, 1904, and 1899, therefore, does not embrace all the industries shown for 1909 in Table II.

Influence of increased prices.—In considering changes in cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures can not be taken as an exact measure of increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in industry.—At the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899 the following general classes of persons engaged in manufacturing industries have been distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks, and (5) wage earners. In the censuses of 1904 and 1899 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners. The second group included the

three classes of salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers, and clerks. In the present census an entirely different grouping is employed: that into (1) proprietors and officials, (2) clerks, and (3) wage earners. The first group includes proprietors and firm members, salaried officers of corporations, and superintendents and managers.

At this census the number of persons engaged in the industries, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where conditions were exceptional, and particularly in the case of certain seasonal industries, such as canning, the December date could not be accepted as typical and an earlier date had to be chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported on December 15 or other representative day has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not vary much from month to month in a given industry. In the case of wage earners the average is obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

Wage earners.—In addition to the report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on December 15, or other representative day, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported each month by 12. The average thus obtained represents the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of any industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The number of wage carners reported for the representative day, though given for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined, because in view of the variations of date such a total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times, would not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to seasonal industries as compared with industries in continual operation.

In particular, totals by sex and age for the wage earners reported for the representative day would be misleading because of the undue weight given to seasonal industries, in some of which, such as canning and preserving, the distribution of the wage earners by sex and age is materially different from that in most industries of more regular operation. In order to determine as nearly as possible the sex and age distribution of the average number of wage earners in the state as a whole, the following procedure has been adopted:

The percentage distribution by sex and age of the wage earners in each industry, for December 15, or the nearest representative day, has been calculated from the actual numbers reported for that date. This percentage has been applied to the average number of wage earners for the year in that industry, to determine the average number of men, women, and children employed. These calculated averages for the several industries have been added up to give the average distribution for the state as a whole.

In 1899 and 1904 the schedule called for the average number of wage earners of each sex 16 years and over, and the total number under 16 years of age, for each month, and these monthly statements were combined in an annual average. Comparatively few manufacturing concerns, however, keep their books in such way as to show readily the number of men, women, and children (under 16) employed each month. These monthly returns by sex and age were, in fact, largely estimates. It was believed that a more accu-

rate and reliable sex and age distribution could be secured by taking as a basis of estimate the actual numbers employed on a single day.

Prevailing hours of labor.—The census made no attempt to ascertain the number of employees working a given number of hours per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one period to another are disregarded, and no attention is given to the fact that a limited number of employers may have hours differing from those of the majority. In the tableall the wage earners of each establishment are counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, all or practically all the employees work the same number of hours, so that these figures give a substantially correct picture of the hours of labor in manufacturing industries.

Capital.—For reasons stated in prior census reports, the statistics of capital secured by the census canvass are so defective as to be without value, except as indicating very general conditions. The instructions on the schedule for securing capital were as follows:

The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises.

Materials.—Cost of materials refers to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term materials includes fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials forming a constituent part of the product. Fuel includes all fuel used, whether for heat, light, or power, or for the process of manufacture.

Expenses.—Under "Expenses" are included all items of expension incident to the year's business, except interest, whether on bonds or other forms of indebtedness, dividends on stock, and allowances for depreciation.

Value of products.—The value of products for any industry includes the total value of all products manufactured in eatablishments whose products of chief value fall under the industry designation. The amounts given represent the selling value at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold. Amounts received for work on materials furnished by others are included.

Value added by manufacture.—The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of either the absolute or the relative importance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created by the manufacturing process carried on in the industry itself. Another part of it, and often by far the larger part, represents the value of the materials used, which have been produced by agriculture or mining or by other industrial establishments. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of different classes of industry is the value created as the result of the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is obtained by deducting the cost of the materials consumed from the value of the product. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

There is a further statistical advantage which "value added" has over gross value of products. In combining the value of products for all industries the value of products produced by one establishment and used as materials in another is duplicated, and the total, therefore, gives a greatly exaggerated idea of the wealth created. No such duplication takes place in the total "value added by manufacture."

Cost of manufacture and profits.—Census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used to show profits. No account has been taken of interest and depreciation. Even if the amount of profit could be determined by deducting the expenses from the value of the products the rate of

profit on the investment could not properly be calculated, because of the very defective character of the returns regarding capital.

Primary power.—The figures given for this item show the total of the primary power used by the establishments. They do not cover the power developed by motors operated by such power, the inclusion of which would evidently result in duplication.

Location of establishments.—The Census Bureau has classified establishments by their location in cities or classes of cities. In interpreting these figures due consideration should be given to the fact that often establishments are located just outside the boundaries of cities, and are necessarily so classified, though locally they

are looked upon as constituting a part of the manufacturing interests of the cities.

Laundries.—The census of 1909 was the first to include statistics of laundries. The reports are confined to establishments using mechanical power. The data are presented separately and are not included in the general total for manufacturing industries, in order to avoid interference with comparisons with prior censuses.

Custom grist and saw mills.—In order to make the statistics for 1909 comparable with those for 1904 the data for these mills have been excluded from all the tables presenting general statistics, and are given in a separate table at the end of this report.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the state.—New Hampshire has a land area of 9,031 square miles. The state had a population in 1910 of 430,572; in 1900 its population was 411,588, and in 1890, 376,530. The density of population for the entire state was, in 1910, 47.7 per square mile, the corresponding figure for 1900 being 45.6. It ranked thirty-ninth among the 49 states and territories of continental United States as regards population in 1910 and thirty-seventh in 1900. In 1899 it ranked twenty-third in respect to value of manufactures, and in 1909, twenty-eighth.

Manchester, with a population of 70,063, is the only city in the state having a population of over 50,000. There are, however, seven other cities having a population of over 10,000. These eight cities, Berlin, Concord, Dover, Keene, Laconia, Manchester, Nashua, and Portsmouth, contain 40.4 per cent of the total population of the state and are credited with 56.5 per cent of the total value of its manufactures.

The greater number of the manufacturing establishments are located in the southern part of the

state. This section possesses marked advantages for manufacturing, among which are an abundance of water power afforded by the Merrimac River, close proximity to the markets and business centers of New England, and excellent transportation facilities.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—In 1849 the total value of the manufactures of the state, including the products of the neighborhood and hand industries, amounted to only \$23,165,000, while in 1909, exclusive of the value of the products of the neighborhood and hand industries, it reached \$164,581,000, representing an increase of over sixfold in 60 years. This increase is the more remarkable considering that during the same period the population of the state increased only 35.4 per cent.

The following table gives the most important figures relative to all classes of manufactures combined as returned at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899, together with the percentages of increase from census to census:

	1	NUMBER OR AMOUNT.		PER CENT OF	INCREASE.
	1909	1904	1890	1904-1909	1899-1904
Number of establishments	1, 961	1,618	1,771	21. 2	-8.6
Persons engaged in manufactures. Proprietors and firm members.	84, 191	69, 758 1, 726	(2)	20. 7 16. 7	\rangle_2^2
Salaried employees	2,014 3,519	2,666	2,068	32.0	28. 9
Wage earners (average number)	78, 658	65, 366	67, 646	20.3	-3.4
Primary horsepower	293, 991	218, 344	200, 975	34.6	8, 6
Capital	\$139, 990, 00 0	\$109, 495, 000	\$92, 146, 000	27.8	18.8
nybenses	148, 210, 000	112, 888, 000	94, 365, 000	32.2	19.6
Services	40, 391, 000	30, 665, 000	28, 050, 000	31.7	9. 3
Salaries	4, 191, 000	2, 972, 000	2, 200, 000	41.0	35. 1
Wages	36, 200, 000	27, 693, 000	25, 850, 000 60, 163, 000	30. 7 34. 1	21.7
Materials	98, 157, 000 10, 667, 000	73, 216, 000 9, 007, 000	6, 152, 000	18. 4	46.4
Value of products.	164, 581, 000	123, 611, 000	107, 591, 000	33. 1	14.
Value added by manufacture (value of products	,	320, 322, 000	201,002,000	30.2	
less cost of materials)	66, 424, 000	50, 395, 000	47, 428, 000	31.8	6.

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Figures not available.

In 1909 the state of New Hampshire had 1,961 manufacturing establishments operating under the factory system, which gave employment to an average of 84,191 persons during the year and paid out \$40,391,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 78,658 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of \$164,581,000, to produce which materials costing

\$98,157,000 were consumed. The value added by manufacture was thus \$66,424,000, which figure, as explained in the Introduction, best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations during the year.

In general, this table brings out the fact that the manufacturing industries of New Hampshire showed a decrease during the five-year period 1899-1904 in

the number of establishments and average number of wage earners, but an increase in the amount paid in wages, the value of products, and every other item. On the other hand, for the more recent period 1904–1909, a very considerable increase is shown in every item. During the 10-year period 1899–1909 there was a net increase of 10.7 per cent in the number of establishments and 16.3 per cent in the average number of wage earners, while the value of products increased 53 per cent and the value added by manufacture 40.1 per cent. As pointed out in the Introduction, it would be improper to infer that manufactures increased

in volume to the full extent indicated by these figures regarding values, since the increase shown is certainly due, in part, to the increase that has taken place in the price of commodities.

It is a matter of interest to note that the percentages of increase shown for wages, value of products, and value added by manufacture are much larger than those for the number of establishments and average number of wage earners.

The relative importance and growth of the leading manufacturing industries of the state are shown in the following table:

	Num-	WAGE EA	RNERS.	VALUE OF PR	oducts.	VALUE ADE		PER	CENT OF	INCREA	SE. I
INDUSTRY	ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average	Percent	Amount,	Per cent		Per cent	Vala prod		Value a manuf	dded by oture.
		number.	bution.	Amount,	bution.	Amount.	distri- bution.	1904 1909	1899- 1904	1904- 1909	1899- 1901
All industries	1,961	78,658	100.0	\$164,581,000	100.0	\$66,424,000	100.0	88.1	14.9	81.8	6.3
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings. Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats. Lumber and timber products. Paper and wood pulp.	21	14,211 22,290 9,486 8,464 3,413	18, 1 28, 3 12, 1 10, 8 4, 3	39, 440,000 33, 602,000 16, 731,000 15, 284,000 13, 994,000	24. 0 20. 4 10. 2 9. 3 8. 5	11,225,000 14,478,000 5,636,000 8,021,000 4,741,000	16, 9 21, 8 8, 5 12, 1 7, 1	72, 7 13, 7 17, 1 32, 1 56, 7	-3.9 28.4 -0.2 23.3	58. 4 31. 1 17. 3 27. 9 31. 6	0.5 0.1 -6.9 9.1
Foundry and machine-shop products Hosiery and knit goods. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Marble and stone work. Bread and other bakery products.	21 105	2,396 3,129 116 1,527 454	3. 0 4. 0 0. 2 1. 9 0. 6	4,947,000 4,764,000 3,187,000 1,818,000 1,683,000	3. 0 2. 9 1. 9 1. 1 1. 0	3,248,000 2,128,000 378,000 1,520,000 628,000	4. 9 3. 2 0. 6 2. 3 0. 9	52, 5 19, 9 25, 4 50, 9 50, 6	-6. 5 15. 3 11. 6 28. 9	56. 8 21. 0 94. 8 64. 5 48. 5	0. 7 28. 9 16. 7 10. 2
Liquors, malt. Furniture and refrigerators. Tobacco manufactures. Printing and publishing. Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.	4 26	272 823 571 677 713	0. 3 1. 0 0. 7 0. 9 0. 9	1,644,000 1,544,000 1,250,000 1,131,000 948,000	1. 0 0. 9 0. 8 0. 7 0. 6	1,099,000 848,000	1. 7 1. 3 0. 9 1. 3 0. 8	-27. 1 110. 3 16. 7 -4. 0	15. 3 3. 6 6. 2 19. 8	85. S 16. 0 -10. 0	16, 6 12, 8 8, 0 17, 4
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk. Clothing, men's, including shirts Carriages and wagons and materials. Leather goods. Gas, illuminating and heating.	12 44 9 14	50 471 420 300 247	0. 1 0. 6 0. 5 0. 4 0. 3	807,000 785,000 784,000 641,000 581,000	0. 5 0. 5 0. 4 0. 4 0. 4	98,000 323,000 388,000 351,000 401,000	0. 1 0. 5 0. 6 0. 5 0. 6	79. 2 -6. 4 -1. 8 19. 5	4. 8 -13. 5	85. G -21. 3 7. 7 26. 1	5. 5 -11. 5 17. 8
Brick and tile. Clothing, women's. Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. Cutlery and tools, not elsawhere specified. Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.	0 12 7	395 241 193 268 438	0. 5 0. 3 0. 2 0. 3 0. 6	533,000 396,000 388,000 328,000 275,000	0. 3 0. 2 0. 2 0. 2 0. 2	377,000 141,000 233,000 229,000 237,000	0. 6 0. 2 0. 3 0. 3 0. 4	0. 8 -34. 2 158. 7 -31. 5 32. 2	-1.7 15.8 -17.6 10.9 -20.6	$\begin{array}{c c} -0.3 \\ -20.5 \\ 275.8 \\ -25.4 \\ 29.5 \end{array}$	-3. 3 2. 6 -38. 0 2. 7 -21. 8
Boxes, fancy and paper. Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations. Slaughtering and meat packing. Brass and bronze products. All other industries.	22 8	168 29 24 56 6,816	0. 2 (2) (2) 0. 1 8. 7	273,000 224,000 199,000 102,000 16,348,000	0. 2 0. 1 0. 1 0. 1 0. 1 0. 0	135,000 145,000 34,000 57,000 7,380,000	0. 2 0. 2 0. 1 0. 1 11. 1	11. 9 423. 7 -36. 6	-6. 9 103. 8		85. 7

¹ Per cent of increase is based on figures in Table I, and a minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

It should be borne in mind, in considering this table, that the value of products in some of the industries involves a certain amount of duplication due to the use of the product of one establishment in the industry as material for another establishment.

The most important industries listed in this table, in which they are arranged in the order of the value of products, call for brief consideration.

Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.— The statistics for this industry indicate not only that it has recovered from its temporary depression in 1904 and again assumed first rank in value of products among the industries of the state, but that it has experienced an exceptionally large growth.

Textiles.—The combined value of the textile manufactures of the state, including cotton goods, woolen and worsted goods, and hosiery and knit goods,

amounted to \$55,097,000, or 33.5 per cent of the total value of the manufactures of the state. There was one establishment reported for the silk industry, engaged in throwing raw silk into organzine and tram, but the statistics are omitted since they can not be shown without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. The manufacture of cotton goods was by far the most important branch of the textile industries, and was second in importance among the individual industries of the state.

Comparative figures for the period 1899–1904 are not available for the woolen and worsted goods industry, as the figures for two large mills that were classified as worsted mills in 1899 can not be included without disclosing individual operations. This industry shows an increase in the value of products for the period 1904–1909, notwithstanding the fact that

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

fewer establishments were reported in 1909 than in 1904. This increase is due not only to the greater production, but also to the general rise of prices and the better grade of goods turned out.

The manufacture of hosiery and knit goods also forms an important branch of the textile industry of New Hampshire. As was the ease with cotton manufactures, this industry shows a lower rate of increase in value of products during the period 1904–1909 than during the period 1899–1904.

Lumber and timber products.—This industry, which is among the oldest manufacturing industries of the state, continues to be an important one and shows a marked growth from 1904 to 1909. It not only embraces establishments engaged in logging, but also sawmills and planing mills and establishments engaged in the manufacture of wooden packing boxes. The principal species of native wood used are spruce and white pine. In the production of spruce the state ranks second only to Maine among the states of the Union. While the original forests of white pine in New Hampshire are practically exhausted and the mills are now using the second growth, the state ranked fifth among the 28 states producing this wood in 1909.

Paper and wood pulp.—The establishments which produce pulp as a final product, as well as those which manufacture paper or pulp and paper, are included under this classification. This industry has grown steadily in the state with the more extensive use of wood pulp and wood fiber as materials in the manufacture of paper, the total value of products in 1909 being \$13,994,000, as compared with \$1,282,000 in 1889. The abundance of spruce, a variety of wood especially suitable for wood pulp, and the large amount of water power available in the state have contributed to this rapid development.

Measured by value added by manufacture, the rank of the leading industries is somewhat changed. Cotton goods becomes first in rank instead of boots and shoes, and lumber and timber products displaces woolen and worsted goods from the third place.

This table also shows the percentages of increase in value added by manufacture as well as in value of products for these leading industries where these statistics are comparable. The electrical machinery, apparatus; and supplies industry showed a greater rate of increase from 1904 to 1909 in value added by manufacture than any other of the specified industries, namely, 275.8 per cent. The slaughtering and meatpacking, tobacco manufactures, men's clothing, and the boot and shoe industries also showed remarkable increases both in gross value of products and in value added by manufacture.

There are some striking differences among the several specified industries in the rates of increase in value of products shown for the two periods, 1899 to 1904 and 1904 to 1909, respectively. Only one of the industries showing decreases from 1899 to 1904 showed a decrease also from 1904 to 1909, while of the eight industries

showing decreases from 1899 to 1904 five showed marked increases during the later period. Six industries showing increases during the earlier intercensal period show decreases from 1904 to 1909.

In addition to the industries presented separately in the preceding table there are 20 important industries each of which had a value of products in 1909 in excess of \$160,000. They are included under the head of "All other industries" in some cases, because if they were shown separately, the operations of individual establishments would be disclosed; in others, the returns do not properly present the true condition of the industry, as it is more or less interwoven with one or more other industries of similar character; and for others comparable statistics for the different census years can not be presented either because the data for prior censuses are not available or on account of changes in classification. These industries represent the manufacture of leather belting and hose; of buttons; the repair shops of steam railroads; the construction of steamrailroad cars, other than by railroad companies; the dyeing and finishing of textiles; the manufacture of fancy articles, not elsewhere specified; and of leather gloves and mittens; the rendering of grease and tallow; the manufacture of hones and whetstones; the tanning, currying, and finishing of leather; the construction of locomotives, other than by railroad companies; the manufacture of mineral and soda waters; of musical instruments; paper goods, not elsewhere specified; the silverware and plated-ware industry; the manufacture of sporting and athletic goods; the steam-packing industry; the manufacture of stoves and furnaces; of upholstering materials; and the turning and carving of wood.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—The following table shows for 1909 the distribution of the number of persons engaged in manufactures, the average number of wage earners being distributed by sex and age. It should be borne in mind, however, that the sex and age classification of the average number of wage earners in this and other tables is an estimate obtained by the method described in the Introduction.

CLASS.		ENGAGED I	
UIRON	Total.	Male.	Female.
All classes	84,191	58,924	25,267
Proprietors and officials	3,279	3,181	98
Proprietors and firm members	2,014 371 894	1,931 368 882	83 3 12
Clerks	2, 254	1,441	813
Wage carners (average number)	78,658	54,302	24,356
16 years of age and over	77, 462 1, 196	53,574 728	23,888 468

The average number of persons engaged in manufactures during 1909 was 84,191, of whom 78,658

were wage earners, about three-fifths of the remainder being proprietors and officials, and the rest clerks. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II.

The following table shows for 1909 the percentage of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners, respectively, among the total number of persons employed in manufactures. It covers all industries combined and 15 important industries individually.

	PERSONS	ENGAGED I	IN MANUI	ACTURES.
INDUSTRY.	TO SECRETARY STREET, S	Per	cent of t	otal.
	Total number,	Proprietors and officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners (average number).
All industries	84,191	3,9	2.7	93,4
findings	15,113	2,1	9.0	010
findings. Broad and other bakery products.	662	27.8	3.9 3.6	94.0 68.6
Cooperage and wooden goods, not else-	002	27.0	a, o	05.0
where specified	773	6.5	1.3	92, 2
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	22,504	0.3	0.7	99.0
Flour-mill and gristmill products	288	54:2	5.6	40.3
Foundry and machine-shop products	2,792	6.1	8.1	85.8
Furniture and refrigerators	935	5.7	6.3	88.0
Hosiery and knit goods	3,223	2.0	1. ()	97.1
Liquors, malt. Lumber and timber products.	321	4.0	11.2	84.7
Marble and stone work	9,449	8.8	1.6	89.6
Popor and wood mile	1,718	9.9	. 1.2	88.9
Paper and wood pulp. Printing and publishing.	3,668	2.8	4.2	93.0
Tobacco manufactures		18.3	12, 9	68.8
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool	640	10.8		89.2
hats	9,701	1.3	0.9	07.0
All other industries.	11,420	6.5	4.9	
	11,740	""	4. 0	88.6

Of the total number of persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 3.9 per cent were proprietors and officials, 2.7 per cent clerks, and 93.4 per cent wage earners. In the flour-mill and gristmill industry the proportion of persons falling in the class of proprietors and officials is high owing to the fact that a majority of the establishments are small and the work is largely done by the proprietors or their immediate representatives. Similar conditions prevail to a lesser extent in the bakery and in the printing and publishing industries.

The following table shows, in percentages, for all industries combined, the distribution of the average number of wage earners, by age periods and sex, calculated in the manner described in the Introduction. It also shows, for some of the important industries separately, the percentage distribution by age periods and sex, of the wage earners as reported for December 15, 1909, or the nearest representative day. As a means of judging the importance of the several industries the average total number employed for the year is also given in each case.

For all industries combined, 68.1 per cent of the average number of wage earners were males 16 years of age and over; 30.4 per cent females 16 years of age and over; and 1.5 per cent persons under the age of 16. The larger part of the total number of female wage earners is made up of those employed in the textile and boot and shoe industries. In the cotton-goods industry nearly half of the employees are

women over 16 years of age; in the hosiery and knitgoods industry, two-thirds; and in the woolen and worsted industry, over two-fifths. In the boot and shoe industry nearly one-third of the employees are women over 16 years of age.

The textile and boot and shoe industries combined also include the larger part of the total number of wage earners under 16 years of age. There are, however, three other industries listed in the table in which the proportion of persons under 16 years to the total number employed is larger than in any branch of textiles or of the boot and shoe industries, namely bakeries with 4 per cent, and the cooperage and furniture industries with 2.8 per cent each.

	W	AGE EA	RNERS.					
		Per cent of total.						
INDUSTRY.	Average number.		rs of age over.	Pader 16 year				
·	:	Male.	Female.	of age.				
All industries Boots and shoes, including out stock and find-	78,658	68.1	30,4	1.5				
ings. Bread and other bakery products. Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere	14, 211 454	66. 3 78. 4	31. 3 17. 6	2/-3 4 /				
specified. Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. Flour-mill and gristmill products.	713 22,200 116	93. 3 49. 7 100. 0	3. 9 48. 3	2 + 2.11				
Foundry and machine-shop products. Furniture and refrigerators. Hostery and knit goods.	2,396 823 3,120	95. 3 94. 7	4.3 2.6	81. 21 2 to 1. 21				
Lumber and timber products	272 8,464	31. 3 100. 0 98. 3	1, 2	p.5				
Marble and stone work Paper and wood pulp Printing and publishing	1,527 3,413 677	99. 9 96. 2 68. 4	3.8 20.5					
Tobacco manufactures. Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats. All other industries.	571 9,486 10,116	72. 9 56. 3 81. 9	20, 3 42, 2 17, 4	(1.34 1.3. 11.5				

I For method of estimating the distribution, by sex and age periods, of the average number in all industries combined, see Introduction.

In order to compare the distribution of the personsengaged in manufactures in 1909 with that shown at the census of 1904 it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See Introduction.) The following table makes this comparison according to occupational status:

	PERS	ONS ENGA	GED IN M	ANUFACTU	RES.
CLASS.	19	09	19	04	Per read
	Number.	Per cent distri- bution.	Number.	Per cent distri- bution.	eroases. 1904 1905
Total	84,191 2,014 3,519 78,058	2.4 4.2 93.4	69,758 1,726 2,666 65,366	100.0 2.5 3.8 93.7	20.7 16.0 3.7.54 20.0

Comparable figures are not obtainable for 1899. The table shows a greater percentage of increase in the salaried employees than in the other two classes.

The next table shows the average number of wage earners distributed according to age periods, and in the case of those 16 years of age and over according to sex, for 1909, 1904, and 1899. The averages for

1909 are estimated on the basis of the actual number reported for a single representative day. (See Introduction.)

	<i>I</i>	VERAGE	NUMBER	OF WAGE	EARNERS	
CLASS.	19(9	190	1	189	9
U-JANN,	Number,	Per cent distri- bution.	Number.	Per cent distri- bution.	Number.	Per cent distri- bution,
Total 16 years of age and over Male Female Under 16 years of age	78,658 77,462 • 53,574 23,888 1,196	100.0 98.5 68.1 30.4 1.5	65,366 64,399 44,483 19,916 967	100.0 98.5 08.1 30.5 1.5	67,646 66,007 45,413 20,594 1,639	100.0 97.0 67.1 30.

This table indicates that for all industries combined there was a decrease during the five-year period 1899-1904 in the employment of children under 16 years of age. During the more recent period 1904-1909 there was an increase in the number of children employed, although the proportion which they represent of the total has remained the same. There has not been much change in the proportions of male and female wage earners. In 1909 and 1904 males 16 years of age and over formed 68.1 per cent of all wage earners, as compared with 67.1 per cent in 1899.

Wage earners employed by months.—The following table gives the number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month during the year 1909, for all industries combined, for the lumber industry, and for all other industries combined; it gives also the percentage which the number reported for each month is of the greatest number reported for any month. In Table II, page 20, is shown for practically all of the important industries in the state the largest number and also the smallest number of wage earners reported for any month. The figures are for the 15th day, or the nearest representative day, of the month.

	NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.									
MONTII.	A 11 develo	tarlan	Lumber and timber products.						All other industries.	
	All industries.		Total.		In mills.		In logging operations.		11	
	Number.	Per cent of maxi- num.	Number,	Per cent of maxi- mum.	Number,	Per cent of maxi- mum.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.
January. February. March. April.	78, 438 79, 097 79, 519 77, 697	96.9 97.7 98.2 96.0	10, 428 10, 651 10, 570 7, 972	97. 9 100. 0 99. 2 74. 8	5,603 5,765 6,119 6,145	91, 2 93, 8 99, 6 100, 0	4,825 4,880 4,451 1,827	98.8 100.0 91.1 37.4	68,010 68,446 68,949 69,725	94.7 95.3 90.0 97.1
May. June. July. August.	78, 132 78, 021 76, 324 76, 975	96. 5 96. 4 94. 3 95. 1	7,604 7,113 6,213 6,164	72. 2 66. 8 58. 3 57. 9	6,081 5,587 5,053 4,860	99. 0 90. 0 82. 2 70. 1	1,613 1,526 1,160 1,304	33. 0 31. 2 23. 7 26. 7	70,438 70,908 70,111 70,811	98.1 98.7 97.6 98.6
September October Novomber December	77, 850 80, 108 80, 707 80, 036	96.2 90.0 90.8 100.0	7,161 8,280 8,974 10,346	07. 2 77. 7 84. 2 97. 1	5,350 5,609 5,690 6,076	87. 1 91. 3 92. 6 98. 9	1,811 2,671 3,284 4,270	37. 1 54. 7 67. 2 87. 4	70,689 71,828 71,823 70,590	98. 4 100. 0 99. 9 98. 3

The lumber industry, which is a seasonal industry giving employment to a much larger number of persons from December to March than during the other months of the year, influences considerably the total for all industries combined. The number of wage earners employed in the industry varied during the different months from 10,651 in February to 6,164 in August. Employment for those engaged in the mills is, however, much steadier than for those engaged in logging operations, or the total would be affected to a much greater extent. In the logging operations only 23.7 per cent of the greatest number of wage earners employed during any one month were employed in July, while the number employed in the mills in the same month represented 82.2 per cent of the maximum for this branch of the industry. The totals for all other industries are a fair index of the conditions of employment in the manufactures of the state, January being the month of least activity, and October and November those of greatest activity. In the two most important industries of the state, the textile and the boot and shoe industries, employment is fairly steady throughout the year.

Prevailing hours of labor.—In the next table wage earners have been classified according to the hours of labor prevailing in the establishments in which they are employed. In making this classification the average number of wage earners employed during the year is used, and the number employed in each establishment is classified as a total, according to the hours prevailing in that establishment, even though some few employees work a greater or less number of hours. In the case of the lumber industry, in particular, this average is considerably less than the number employed in the busy season.

It is evident from the figures that for the great majority of the wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of New Hampshire the prevailing hours of labor range from 54 to 60 per week, or from 9 to 10 hours a day, only 7 per cent of the total being employed in establishments operating less than 9 hours a day, and only 1.5 per cent being employed in establishments operating more than 10 hours a day. Of those employed in establishments where from 54 to 60 hours per week prevail, 48.5 per cent were in establishments engaged in the manufacture of textiles. Prac-

tically all of the establishments in these industries operated "between 54 and 60 hours a week." There is a provision in the labor laws of the state limiting the hours of labor for women and children to 58 hours per week.

It will be noted that the prevailing hours are shortest in the establishments engaged in marble and stone work, the majority of the wage earners in such establishments working 48 hours or less a week. In the paper and wood-pulp industry there is a wide variation in the number of hours of labor. While 37.6 per cent of the wage earners worked 48 hours or less a week, 15.4 per cent worked more than 60 hours per week. Of the total number of wage earners employed in establishments where the prevailing hours were more than 60 a week, over two-fifths are found in this industry.

	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO PREVAILING HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK.									
INDUSTRY.		48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.	72.	Over 72.	
All industries.	78,658	3,516	1,991	3,936	57,985	10,087	847	276	70	
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	14, 211 168	4	12	136 19	12,459 145	1,604				
Boxes, fancy and paper. Brass and bronze products Bread and other bakery products. Brick and tile.	50 454 305	25	3 5	99	10 31 108	34 259 194	22 03	8	5	
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk. Carriages and wagons and materials. Glothing, men's, including shirts. Glothing, women's. Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.	50 420 471 241	3 251	127 34	8 70 69 12	8 120 106 229	103 11			*********	
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified	713			1	342	370			********	
Cotton goods, Including cotton small wares. Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified Flectrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies Flour-mill and gristmill products Foundry and machine-shop products.	ากสน	2 11 27	1 21	182 965	22, 200 82 133 5 984	2 60 98 399			*****	
Furniture and refrigerators. Gas, illuminating and heating. Hosiery and knit goods. Leather goods. Liquors, malt.	823 247 3,129 300 272	6		6 67 272	428 16 3,123 55	395 20 178	160	••••••	45	
Lumber and timber products. Marble and stone work. Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes. Paper and wood pulp.	8,464 1,527	45 1,474 1,282	508	926 46	3,058 4 438 446	4,114 3	271 244	6 262	•••••	
Printing and publishing. Tobacco manufactures. Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats. All other industries.	571 9,486	180 115 91	76 1,156	132 453 473	205 8,880 4,212	84 3 507 907		*********		

Location of establishments.—The next table shows to what extent manufacturing in the state is centralized in cities having a population of 10,000 and over. (See Introduction.) The statistics for 1904 are omitted from this table, because there was no census of population for that year, and it was impossible to determine the cities that come within the group having over 10,000 inhabitants.

				OF ESTAB- IENTS.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
PPEM.	Year.	Total.	In cities with popu- lation of 10,000 and over.	Outside districts.	In cities with popula- tion of 10,000 and over.	Outside dis- tricts,	
Population	1910	430,572	174,112	256, 460	40, 4	59. 6	
	1900	411,588	124,361	287, 227	30, 2	69. 8	
Number of estab-	1900	1,961	604	1,357	30.8	69. 2	
lishments.	1899	1,771	402	1,369	22.7	77. 3	
Average number of wage earners,	1909 1899	78, 658 67, 646	44,467 30,191	34, 191 37, 455	56.5 44.6	$\frac{43.5}{55.4}$	
Value of products	1909	\$164,581,019	\$93,054,154	\$71,526,865	50.5	43.5	
	1899	107,590,803	48,336,336	50,254,467	44.9	55.1	
Value added by manufacture.	1909	66, 424, 003	36, 531, 230	20, 892, 773	55.0	45.0	
	1899	47, 427, 423	21, 171, 813	26, 255, 610	44.6	55.4	

While it may be noted that by far the greater number of the manufacturing establishments of the state are outside of the cities of over 10,000 inhabitants, the average size of the establishments located in cities having a population of 10,000 and over was larger. Furthermore, 56.5 per cent of the total value of products was reported from these cities in 1909 and the same proportion of the average number of wage earners were employed there.

The figures indicate that considerable change took place in the relative importance of the two groups during the period from 1899 to 1909, as there was a marked increase in 1909 in the proportion for cities having a population of 10,000 inhabitants and over and a corresponding decrease in the proportion for the districts outside. This is due in part to the fact that three cities, Berlin, Keene, and Laconia, which had less than 10,000 inhabitants in 1900 passed into the class of cities of 10,000 and over in 1910.

The relative importance of each of the eight cities having a population of 10,000 or over in 1910 is shown in the table following, in which the value of products and average number of wage earners are shown separately for 1909, 1904, and 1899.

CITY.	AVERA	GE NUMI E EARN	BER OF ERS.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				
	1909	1904	1899	1999	1904	1899		
Manchester Nashua Concord 1 Dover Berlin Laconia Keene Portsmouth	24,735 7,312 2,603 3,030 1,790 2,146 1,769 992	17, 579 0, 150 2, 654 2, 859 (*) (2) (2) (38	17, 862 5, 777 2, 432 2, 797 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) 1, 323	\$46, 811, 910 17, 326, 134 6, 476, 477 6, 370, 110 5, 896, 595 3, 818, 440 3, 483, 291 2, 871, 188	\$30,606,926 12,858,382 5,373,624 6,042,901 (2) (2) (2) 2,602,056	\$24, 628, 345 10, 096, 064 4, 210, 522 5, 440, 353 (2) (2) (2) 3, 961, 052		

¹ Figures do not agree with those published in 1904, because it was necessary to revise the totals in order to include data only for those establishments located within the corporate limits of the city.

² Population less than 10,000 in 1000.

Every city shows an increase in value of products from 1904 to 1909, and all but Portsmouth an increase from 1899 to 1904. The large decrease in Portsmouth during the earlier five-year period was due primarily to a reduction in the output of the boot and shoe industry.

Manchester is the only city having a population of 50,000 and over and the only one, therefore, for which separate statistics are given for individual industries. (See Table I). In 1909, 28.4 per cent of the total value of products of the state was reported from this one city and 31.4 per cent of the average number of wage earners were employed there. It ranked first among the cities of the state in the production of boots and shoes, the value of the boots and shoes manufactured in Manchester representing 44.7 per cent of the total value of products for this industry in the state as a whole. Cotton manufacturing was the next most important industry in the city, but statistics for its two large cotton mills can not be shown without disclosing individual operations. A large increase in the value of products is shown for the industries of the city as a whole for each of the two intercensal periods. The average number of wage earners employed remained practically stationary from 1899 to 1904, but increased decidedly from 1904 to 1909.

Nashua ranked second as a manufacturing city in 1909. The number of wage earners and the value of products increased 18.7 per cent and 34.7 per cent, respectively, from 1904 to 1909, as compared with increases of 6.6 per cent and 27.4 per cent, respectively, from 1899 to 1904. Its products of chief importance also were boots and shoes and cotton goods, although the total value reported for these products was in no way comparable with the corresponding figures for Manchester. The foundries and machine shops of Nashua were also important.

Concord held third place among the municipalities of the state in 1909, having displaced Dover from this position since 1904. The most important manufacturing industries of Concord are the making of leather belting and hose, car repair shops, and marble and stone works; those of Dover are the manufacture of cotton goods, the tanning and currying of leather, and the dyeing and finishing of textiles. Just outside of Concord, but not included in the data for the city, is one of the largest flour and grist mills in the state.

The cities of Berlin, Laconia, Keene, and Portsmouth rank in value of products in the order named. No comparison of value of products or average number of wage earners can be made for Berlin, Laconia, or Keene, as these cities had a population of less than 10,000 in 1900, and separate statistics are not available. Portsmouth showed an increase in value of products and average number of wage earners from 1904 to 1909 but a decrease for the earlier period 1899-1904. Outside of the manufacture of paper and wood pulp and the lumber industry there are no manufactures of importance in Berlin. For Keene a large variety of small industries are reported with products whose value varies from less than \$5,000 to over \$300,000, but the city has no really important industries. On the other hand, Laconia and Portsmouth, like Berlin, each owes its industrial importance to one or two industries, Laconia to the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods and to its railroad-repair shop, and Portsmouth to its large breweries and one boot and shoe factory. Mention may be made also of the Kittery Navy Yard, opposite Portsmouth, which is not included in the census of manufactures, but which gave employment to 895 wage earners and reported work done to the amount of \$1,153,181. (See Introduction.)

Character of ownership.—The table that follows has for its purpose the presentation of conditions in respect to the character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises. For all industries combined comparative figures are given covering the censuses of 1909 and 1904. Comparative data for 1899 are not available. Figures for 1909 only are presented for several important industries individually. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual concerns it is necessary to omit several important industries from this and the table following.

Control of the Contro			AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	
INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments,	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.
The beautiful the second of th				
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909	1,961	78,658	\$164,581,019	\$66,424,003
1904	1,618	65,366	123,610,904	50,894,517
Individual:	7 100	0.005	10 009 045	7 000 050
1909	$1,122 \\ 894$	8,225 7,593	16, 987, 245 13, 882, 206	7, 963, 658 6, 780, 898
1904	894	7,000	10,004,490	0, 7,00, 080
Firm: 1909	396	8,763	20,666,702	8, 257, 561
1904	370	10,036	21, 226, 160	8, 195, 109
Corporation:	4,10	20,000	22,220,200	., 200, 290
1909	424	61,653	126, 642, 602	50, 148, 332
1904	338	47,712	88, 159, 003	85, 365, 499
Other:	1	'		
1909	19	1.7	284, 470	54, 452
1904	16	25	343, 445	53,011
Per cent of total:	400.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual:	57. 2	10.5	10.3	12.0
1909	55. 8	11.6	11.2	1 13.5
1904	00.0	11.0	11.2	1
Firm: 1909	20, 2	11.1	12.6	12.4
1904		15. 4	17. 2	16.3
Corporation:			[
1909	21. 6	78. 4	76.9	75.5
1904		73. 0	71.3	70, 2
Other:	1			1
1909	1.0	{i}	0.2	0.1
1904	1.0	(1)	0.3	0.1

1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

will be an in the management of the property and the per-				The second secon
INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP—continued.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings, 1909. Individual. Firm. Corporation	68 21 17 30	14,211 1,247 3,500 0,404	\$39,489,544 2,110,765 8,821,701 28,507,078	\$11,224,404 789,491 3,048,829 7,380,084
Per cent of total. Individual Firm Corporation.	100. 0 30. 9 25. 0 44. 1	100, 0 8, 8 24, 6 66, 6	100.0 5.4 22.4 72.3	100. 0 7. 0 27. 2 65. 8
Bread and other bakery products, 1909 Individual. Firm Corporation	157 129 25 3	454 295 146 13	\$1,683,232 1,085,244 551,648 46,340	\$628,409 415,380 198,030 14,999
Per cent of total Individual Firm Corporation.	82. 2 15. 9 1. 9	100.0 65.0 32.2 2.9	100. 0 64. 5 32. 8 2. 8	100. 0 66. 1 31. 5 2. 4
Flour-mill and gristmill prod- ucts, 1909 Individual Firm Corporation	67	116 50 65 9 8 47	\$3,187,3441 1,167,549 1,922,640 97,155	\$378,667 153,389 213,369 11,909
Per cent of total	63.8 32.4 3.8	\$ 100.0 \$ 56.0 \$ 40.5 \$ 3.4	100. 0 36. 6 60. 3 3. 0	日本 100.0 日本 100.0 日本 5 40.5 日本 6 5 3 日本 3.1
Foundry and machine-shop products, 1909 Individual Firm Corporation	.1 33	2,396 283 184 1,029	\$4,946,894 515,184 551,676 3,880,034	\$3,248,087 312,181 242,483 2,693,373
Per cont of total Individual Firm Corporation	.1 40.7	100.0 11.8 7.7 80.5	100.0 10.4 11.2 78.4	100.0 9.6 7.5 82.9
Hosiery and knit goods, 1909 Individual. Firm. Corporation ¹	3		\$4,764,119 26,460 1,143,838 3,593,821	\$2,128,446 13,373 581,630 1,533,443
Por cent of total Individual Firm Corporation	14.3	100.0 0.4 22.1 77.5	100.0 0.0 24.0 75.4	100.0 0.0 27,3 72.0
Lumber and timber products 1909 Individual Firm Corporation	589	1,852	\$15,284,857 4,740,950 3,306,956 7,236,451	\$8,021,070 2,709,358 1,804,868 3,506,844
Per cent of total	. 100.0 64.7 24.1 11.2	33.5 21.9	100.0 31.0 21.6 47.3	
Marble and stone work, 1909 Individual. Firm Corporation	. 54	517 284	\$1,818,262 702,624 422,937 692,701	\$1,520,275 575,699 329,926 614,650
Per cent of total	54.5 34.3	33.9 18.6	100.0 38.6 23.3 38.1	100. 0 37. 9 21. 7 40. 4
Paper and wood pulp, 1909 Firm 2 Corporation	28	02 3,321	\$18,994,251 408,620 13,585,631	\$4,740,882 173,086 4,567,796
Per cent of total. Firm. Corporation. Woolen, worsted, and felt	. 17.0	2.7	100.0 2.9 97.1	100.0 3.7 96.3
goods, and wool hats, 1908 Individual Firm Corporation	39 8 6	470 381 8,635	\$16,730,652 919,166 786,874 15,024,612	340, 152
Per cent of total. Individual. Firm Corporation.	20.5	100.0 5.0 14.0	100, 01 5, 5 4, 7 89, 8	100.0 15.4 6.0 88.6

¹ Includes the group "Other," to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
² Includes the group "Individual," to avoid the disclosure of individual operations.

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. For all industries combined, 21.6 per cent of the total number of establishments were in 1909 under corporate ownership, as against 78.4 per cent under all other forms. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 20.9 per cent and 79.2 per cent, respectively. Thus the change in character of ownership during the period was slight. In the more important industries, with the exception of the lumber industry, establishments under corporate ownership are predominant as measured by value of products and value added by manufacture. This is especially true of the paper and woodpulp industry, in which 97.1 per cent of the value of products and 96.3 per cent of the value added by manufacture were reported by establishments of this class. In the lumber industry, on the other hand, only 47.3 per cent of the value of products and 43.7 per cent of the value added by manufacture were reported by establishments under corporate ownership.

Size of establishment.—The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization. In order to throw some light upon it the table that follows groups the establishments according to the value of their products. The table also shows the average size of establishments for all industries combined and for important industries separately as measured by number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture. The totals for all industries are shown for the last two censuses, while for certain important industries figures are given for 1909 only.

This table shows that, in 1909, of the 1,961 manufacturing establishments in the state, only 34, or 1.7 per cent, had a value of products exceeding \$1,000,000 These establishments, however, employed an average of 37,525 wage earners, or 47.7 per cent of the total number in all establishments, and reported 49.1 per cent of the total value of products, and 41.8 per cent of the total value added by manufacture.

On the other hand, the very small establishments—that is, those having a value of products of less than \$5,000—constituted a considerable proportion (33.8 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only 1 per cent of the total. The great bulk of the manufacturing was reported by establishments having products valued at not less than \$100,000 in value.

During the five years from 1904 to 1909 there was a marked increase in the relative importance of the largest establishments as measured by average number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture.

INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:			ar o	777 404 000
1909 1904 Less than \$5,000:	1,961 1,618	78,658 65,366	\$164,581,019 123,610,904	\$66,424,003 50,894,517
1909	663 500	963 801	1,603,993 1,269,094	1,034,742 704,073
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000: 1909. 1904. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000: 1909.	648 536	3,695 3,517	6,733,411 5,681,962	3,810,066 3,197,408
	432 388	9,606 9,141	18,059,662 16,188,793	9, 504, 982 8, 808, 274
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:	184 174	26,809 20,222	57, 399, 937 55, 101, 401	24, 282, 557 21, 863, 313
1904 \$1,000,000 and over; 1909 1901	34	37,525	80,784,016	27,791,656
Per cent of total:	20	22,685	45, 360, 594	15,731,449
1009 1904 Less than \$5,000:	100.0	100.0 100.0	100.0	100. 0 100. 0
1909. 1904. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000:	33. 8 30. 9	1.2 1.2	1.0 1.0	1.6 1.6
1909	1 33.0	4.7 5.4	4.1 4.6	5.7 6.3
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000; 1909. 1904. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000;	22.0	12.3 14.0	11. 0 13. 1	14.3 17.5
1009	9.4	34.1 44.7	34. 9 44. 6	36.6 43.4
1904 \$1,000,000 and over: 1900 1904	1.7	47.7 34.7	49. 1 30. 7	41.8 31.2
1004 Average per establishment: 1909 1904			\$83,027 70,307	\$33,873 31,146
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings, 1909	-	-		
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000 1 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000	16	14,211 56 477	\$39,439,544 50,185 040,770	\$11,224,404 28,690 282,614
\$1,000,000 and less than \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 and over	. 35	6,233 7,445	14,038,951 24,691,638	4,541,768 6,371,332
Per cent of total	100.0 8.8 23.6	100.0 0.4 3.4		100.0 0.3 2.5
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 and over. Average per establishment	. 51.5	43.0	35. 6 62. 6	40.5 56.8
Bread and other bakery products, 1909				
products, 1909 Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 2	. 167 . 55 . 83	40	167,431	\$628,409 66,637 322,825
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 2 Per cent of total		181	702,747	238, 947 100. 0
Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000.	35.0 52.9	8.8 51.3	9.9 48.3	10.6
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 Average per establishment				\$4,003
Flour-mill and gristmill prod- uots, 1909 Less than \$5,000	105		\$3,187,844 53,500	\$378,667 8,358
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 3	- 47 - 40	. 30		80,510 280,703
Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000	. 17. 1	100.0	1.7	100.0 2.2 21.3
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 Average per establishment	. 38. 1	62.9	81.0	76.5
Foundry and machine-shop products, 1909	.) 81		\$4,946,894	\$3,248,037
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000.	. 18	3 93	177,813	36, 280 117, 349 974, 803
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 4	·· \	1,465	3, 101, 935	2,119,605
Per cent of total Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000.	22.	2 0.9	1.0	1. 1 3. 6
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 Average per establishment	11.		1 62.7	65.3
Hoslery and knit goods, 190	2:	1 7{8,12	\$4,764,119	\$2,128,446
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000 ¹ \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 ⁴		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 33,095 1 289,885	204, 496
Per cent of total	. 100.	0 1100.	0 100.	100.0
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	52.	8 14. 4 * 85.	4 0. 0\ 93.	9.6
Average per establishment		. WR 14	\$226, 80	\$101,355

White an interest the community in the property and a second community of the form of the community of the c				-
INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.
Lumber and timber products, 1909. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 und less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 4.	589 216 218 127 28	8,464 448 1,555 2,742 3,719	\$15,284,357 551,316 2,209,556 5,000,163 7,523,322	\$8,021,070 390,914 1,510,347 2,702,955 3,404,854
Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. Average per establishment.	100. 0 36. 7 37. 0 21. 6 4. 8	100.0 5.3 18.4 32.4 43.9 14	100. 0 3. 6 14. 5 32. 7 49. 2 \$25, 950	100. 0 4. 9 18. 0 33. 7 42. 4 \$13, 618
Marble and stone work, 1909. Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$10,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	35 44 17	1,527 53 297 615 562	\$1,818,262 97,263 461,100 742,393 517,506	\$1,520,275 73,430 347,409 625,363 474,013
Per cent of total	35. 4 44. 4 17. 2 3. 0	100.0 3.5 19.4 40.3 36.8 15	100. 0 5. 3 25. 4 40. 8 28. 5 \$18, 366	100.0 4,8 22.9 41.1 31.2 \$15,356
Paper and wood pulp, 1909 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 ⁵ \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 and over	16 13	8,418 265 1,139 2,000	\$18,994,251 920,501 4,037,946 9,035,804	\$4,740,882 437,069 1,472,355 2,830,558
Per cent of total	47. 1 38. 2 14. 7	100. 0 7. 8 33. 4 58. 9 100	100. 0 0. 6 28. 9 64. 6 \$411,596	100. 0 9. 2 31. 1 59. 7 \$139, 438
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats, 1909. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \cdot \dots \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 \cdot \dots	.\ 10	9,486 287 9,199	\$16,780,652 402,440 10,328,212	\$5,685,582 179,242 5,456,340
Per cent of total	. 25. 6 74. 4	100. 0 3. 0 97. 0 243	100. 0 2. 4 97. 6 \$428, 991	100.0 3.2 90.8 \$144,502

1 Includes the group "Less than \$5,000."
2 Includes the group "\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000."
3 Includes the group "\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000" and "\$1,000,000 and over."
4 Includes the group "\$1,000,000 and over."
5 Includes the group "\$5,000 and less than \$20,000."

The fact that the average value of products per establishment as shown in the table increased from \$76,397 to \$83,927, and the value added by manufacture from \$31,146 to \$33,873, can scarcely be taken as in itself indicating a tendency toward concentration. The increased values shown may be, and probably are, due in part to the increase that has taken place in the prices of commodities. The average number of wage earners per establishment did not increase. The table indicates further that when the size of establishments is measured by value of products the bakery, flour-mill and gristmill, lumber, and marble and stone industries are conducted chiefly in rather small establishments, while the boot and shoe, the foundry and machine-shop, the hosiery and knit-goods, the paper and wood-pulp, and the woolen and worsted industries are conducted mainly in larger establishments.

In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the number of wage earners employed. The next table shows, for 1909, such a classification for all industries combined and for 15 important industries individually, and gives not only the number of establishments falling in each group but also the average number of wage earners employed.

The per cent distribution of the number of establishments is not shown in this table; of the 1,961 establishments reported for all industries, 7.5 per cent employed no wage earners; 50.2 per cent, 1 to 5; 22.2 per cent, 6 to 20; 8.6 per cent, 21 to 50; and 11.5 per cent 51 and over. The most numerous single group consists of the 985 establishments employing from 1 to 5 wage earners, and the next of the 435 establishments employing from 6 to 20 wage earners. There were 61 establishments that employed over 250 wage earners, and 8 that employed over 1,000.

Of the total number of wage earners, 76.4 per cent were in establishments employing over 100 wage earners each. The single group having the largest number of employees was the group comprising the establishments employing over 1,000 wage earners. This group employed 23,914-wage earners, or 30.4 per cent of the total. In the manufacture of boots and shoes, cotton goods, hosiery and knit goods, and woolen and worsted goods, as appears from the classification according to the number of wage earners, comparatively large establishments do the major part of the business. The most of the wage earners, however, in the bakery, flour-mill and gristmill, lumber, and printing and publishing industries are employed by smaller establishments.

			1		A TATALANA AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	MANAGEMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE	- Carlotte - Carlotte	· P. Morrison delication of the collection of th	The second section of the second	and the state of t	ntegologia as y completati y pig medicing o y men e secolo — ii
					E	STABLISH	MENTS EA	IBTO AIMG			
INDUSTRY.		Total,	No waga earners.	1 to 5 wage earners.	6 to 20 wage earners.	21 to 50 wage earners.	51 to 100 wage earners.	wage	251 to 500 wage earners.	501 to 1,000 wage earners.	Over 1,000 wage earners.
					NUMBE	er of Est	ABLISHMI	ents.	' س تسست"		Service and the service and th
All industries. Boots and shoes, including out stock and sheat and other bakery products. Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsowhe	findings ore specified	1,961 08 157 30	147 15 2	985 2 127 10	485 8 14 10	168 12 1 3	88 13	77 13	37 12	16 6	8 2
Cotton goods, including cotton small ware Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Furniture and refrigerators. Hosiery and knit goods.		21 105 81 26 21	21 7 2 1	1 83 23 3 2	1 1 23 8	19 0	4 3 3	5 4 1	3	i	5
All industries Boots and shoes, including cut stock and i Bread and other balcary products Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhe Cotton goods, including cotton small ware Flour-mill and gristmill products Foundry and machine-shop products. Furniture and refrigerators. Hosiery and knit goods. Liquors, malt. Lumber and timber products. Marble and stone work Paper and wood pulp. Printing and publishing. Tobacco manufactures.		580 99 34 143	. 4 . 8	311 40 84	191 28 13 24 7	3 55 7 9 4	17 4 2 2	1 8 2 5	2 1 4	i	
Tobacco manufactures	l hats	51 39 4 93	8 2 48	35 255	7 2 102	5 39	10 27	14 15	1 5 5	2	i
				ΛV	ERAGE N	UMBER O	F WAGE 1	CARNERS.			
All industries Boots and shoes, including out stock and if Bread and other bakery products Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhe Cotton goods, including cotton small ware Flour-mill and gristmill products Foundry and machine-shop products. Furniture and refrigerators. Hoslery and knif goods. Liquors, malt Lumber and timber products. Marble and stone work.	findingsre specified.	78,658 14,211 454 713 22,290		2,127 9 286 24 1	5,074 112 134 134 9	5,351 398 34 103 55	5,975 936 229	12,088 2,367 223 792	12,538 3,892 1,172	11,598 4,294 3,550	98,914 2,203 16,711
Foundry and machine-shop products. Furniture and refrigerators. Hosiery and knit goods. Liquors, malt. Lumber and timber products.		116 2,396 823 3,129 272		104 49 9 6	12 271 118 32	569 299	248 207 207	719 190 1,119 178	1,224	540 541	
Marble and stone work Paper and wood pulp Printing and publishing Tobacco manufactures Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and felt l All other industries.	hats	3, 413 677 571		748 113 189 58	2, 194 319 177 265 73	1,670 270 260 94	1,187 263 117 129	1,238 286 674	607 276 1,498	760 687	
All other industries		9,486 10,116		531	1,202	207 1,298	720 1,732	1,927 2,375	1,010 1,754	1,224	5,000
			. 1	PER CENT	OF AVE	RAGE NUM	IBER OF	WAGE EA	RNERS.		
All industries Boots and shoes, including cut stock and i Bread and other bakery products. Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhe	findingsre specified.	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0		2.7 0.1 63.0 3.4	6.4 0.8 29.5 18.8	6.8 2.8 7.5	7.6 6.6	15.4 16.7	15.9 27.4	14.7 30.2	80.4 15.5
Flour-mill and gristmill products Foundry and machine-shop products Furniture and refrigerators Hosiery and knik goods	S	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0		(1) 89. 7 2. 0 1. 1	10.3 10.3 11.3 14.3	23.7 36.3	32. 1 10. 4 25. 2	31.3 3.6 30.0 23.1	5.3	15.9 22.5	75. 0
All industries Boots and shoes, including cut stock and i Bread and other bakery products. Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewher Cotton goods, including cotton small ware: Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Furniture and refrigerators. Hosiery and knit goods. Liquors, malt. Lumber and timber products. Marble and stone work Paper and wood pulp. Frinting and publishing. Tobacco manufactures. Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool All other industries.		100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0		0.2 8.8 7.4	25.9 20.9 5.2	34.6 19.7 17.7 7.6	14.0 17.2 3.4	35.8 65.4 14.6 18.7	7.9 18.1 43.9	17.3 9.0 20.1	
Tobacco mainifactures Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool All other industries.	l hats	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0		27.9 10.2 5.2	39.1 12.8 0.2 11.9	13.9 2.2 12.8	7.6 17.1	20.8 23.5	77.1 17.0 17.3	12.1	52.7

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent,

Expenses.—As stated in the Introduction, the census does not purport to furnish figures that can be used for determining the cost of manufacture and profits. Facts of interest can, however, be brought out concerning the relative importance of the different classes of expenses which make up the total.

The following table shows in percentages the distribution of expenses among the classes indicated for all industries combined and for certain important industries separately. The figures on which the percentages are based appear in Table II.

and the second of the second o							
	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENSES REPORTED.						
industry.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Ma- terials.	Miscol- laneous ex- penses.			
All industries. Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings. Bread and other bakery products. Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified. Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. Flour-nill and gratmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Furniture and refrigerators. Hosiery and knit goods. Liquors, malt. Lumber and timber products. Marble and stone work. Paper and wood pulp Printing and publishing. Tobacco manufactures.	2.4 1.4 0.6 8.8 5.4 2.3 5.7 2.5 4.0 3.8 13.4	84.8 18.4 17.6 20.0 2.1 34.1 28.3 27.5 14.0 20.4 41.0 32.3	65.8 75.4 74.0 51.4 03.4 41.6 50.7 30.2 54.4 10.5 72.0 20.8 58.0	3.9			
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats All other industries	4.9		61.4	7.6			

The above table shows that for all industries combined, 65.8 per cent of the total expense was incurred for materials, 27.1 per cent for services—that is, salaries and wages—and but 7.1 per cent for other purposes. As would be expected, these proportions vary greatly in the different industries.

Engines and power.—The table following shows, for all industries combined, the number of engines or other motors, according to their character, employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by purchased current), and their total horsepower at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899. It also shows separately the number and horsepower of electric motors, including those operated by current generated in the manufacturing establishments.

The increase from 1904 to 1909 in owned primary power was mainly in power generated by steam engines and water wheels, the power generated by gas engines showing a decrease. The figures also show that the practice of ronting power is on the increase, 8.7 per cent of the total power being rented in 1909, as against 6.3 per cent in 1904 and but 2.2 per cent in 1899. The use of electric motors for the pur-

pose of applying the power generated within the establishments is shown to be rapidly becoming more common, the horsepower of such motors increasing from 1,467 in 1899 to 7,288 in 1904 and 24,142 in 1909.

FOWER.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.			ENGINES OR HORSEPOWER. DISTRIBUTION OF					
	1909	1904	18991	1909	1904	1899 t	1909	1904	1899
Primary power,	3,415	2,137	2,251	293,991	218,344	200,975	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	2,399	2,137	2, 251	208, 407	204,590	100, 549	91.3	93.7	97.8
Steam	1,191 108 1,076 24	72	1,037 52 1,102 (²)	189, 128 1, 238 127, 490 521 30	102,439 1,395 100,188 86 401	89,905 571 105,711 (2) 332	47. 3 0. 4 43. 4 0. 2 (8)	46. 9 0. 6 45. 9 (*) 0. 2	44.7 0.3 52.6 (2) 0.2
Rented	1,016	(2)	(3)	25 , 584	13, 745	4, 426	8.7	6.3	2, 2
ElectricOther	1,016	(²)	(2)	21,209 4,375	5, 013 8, 732	2,004 2,422	7. 2 1. 5	2.3 4.0	1.0 1.2
Electric motors	1,080	101	l 5	45,351	12,301	3, 471	100.0	100.0	100.0
Run by current generated by establishment. Run by rented power	870 1,010	161 (²)	65 (²)	24, 142 21, 200	7, 288 5, 013	1,467 2,004	53. 2 40. 8	50.2 40.8	42. 3 57. 7

 $^{^{-1}}$ Includes the neighborhood industries and band trades, omitted in 1994 and 1900.

Not reported.
Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Fuel.—Closely related to the question of kind of power employed is that of the fuel used in generating this power, or otherwise as material in the manufacturing processes. The following table shows the quantity of each kind of fuel used in 1909, by totals for all industries and for certain selected industries:

industry.	An- thra- elte coal (tons).	Bitumi- nous coal (tons).	Colre	Wood (cords).	Oil, including gasolino (barrels).	Gas (1,000 feat).
All industries 1	23,768	605,450	16,532	124,867	40,199	82,392
Boots and shoes, including out stook and findings irred and other bakery products. Brick and tile. Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified. Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Furnthure and refrigerators. Gas, illuminating and heating. Hosiery and knit goods. Liquors, malt. Lumber and timber products. Marbie and stone work. Paper and wood pulp. Printing and publishing. Tobacco manufactures. Woolen, worsted, and folt goods,	63 1,880 8 2,275 623 409 13 82 8,133 623 61	23, 592 82 1,501 72 186, 270 284 5, 189 2, 082 20, 090 5, 849 13, 440 3, 440 14, 684 186, 189 214 11	7,305 4,263 41	401 600 66 73, 847 201 17	2 7 1,700 501 109 25 25,851 87 189 249 42 60	212 1, 224 18, 864 350 5 24 200 320 1, 237 293 6, 366
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	805 6,513	91,820 56,715	208 3,748	1,886 6,534	500 10, 655	6,866 3,207

¹ In addition there were 1,533 tons of other varieties of fuel reported.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

(With statistics for laundries and custom saw and grist mills.)

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantity and value of materials and products and the number and classes of machines used in manufactures which do not appear on the general schedule. Certain data of this character for five important industries in New Hampshire are here presented.

Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.— This industry started in the southern part of New Hampshire early in the century. At first it was carried on largely in the homes of farmers or in small shops and consisted of piecework performed on stock cut in the factories located at Lynn and Haverhill, Mass., and put out in the adjoining towns of that state and of New Hampshire. With the application of machinery soon after the Civil War, the manufacture of boots and shoes as a factory industry developed rapidly in the state, and in 1899 New Hampshire held third place in this industry in the United States, in 1904 fifth place, and in 1909 fourth place.

From 1904 to 1909 the production of men's boots and shoes increased 3,863,851 pairs, or 49.3 per cent; that of boys' and youths' boots and shoes, 562,344 pairs, or 15.6 per cent; and that of misses' and chil-

dren's boots and shoes, 24,828 pairs, or five-tenths of 1 per cent. On the other hand, decreases are shown for women's boots and shoes of 171,570 pairs, or 3.6 per cent, and for women's, misses', and children's slippers of 744,164 pairs, or 72.5 per cent. The manufacture of men's, boys', and youths' slippers was discontinued during the five-year period 1904–1909.

The following table shows the number of pairs of the various kinds of footwear produced in this industry in 1909, 1904, and 1899:

	NUMBER OF PAIRS.						
PRODUCT,	1909	1904	1899				
Total Boots and shoes, total Men's Boys' and youths' Women's Misses' and children's Slippers, total Men's, boys', and youths'. Women's, misses', and children's All other, total	4, 176, 476 4, 587, 874 4, 606, 234 282, 124	22,110,427 20,700,119 7,835,134 3,614,135 4,750,444 4,581,408 1,270,308 244,020 1,020,288 50,000	91,172,691 20,044,78 2,718,48 3,758,75 0,061,17 4,505,36 1,127,91 460,46 601,44				

The following table shows in greater detail the products of the boot and shoe industry for 1909:

	NUMBER OF PAIRS, BY METHOD OF MANUFACTURE.					
PRODUCT.	Total.	Machine or hand welt.	Turned.	МсКау.	Wooden pegged.	Wire serew or metal fastened.
Boots and shoes. Men's. Boys' and youths'. Women's. Misses' and children's. Slippers and infants' shoes.	11,698,985 4,176,479 4,587,874	6,296,732 5,149,983 674,291 138,854 333,604 177,920	1,010,933 47,285 9,000 731,336 223,312	15, 560, 403 5, 052, 083 3, 202, 613 3, 528, 505 3, 776, 302 386, 622	186,641 156,450 7,994 587 1,610	2,034,863 1,292,281 282,581 188,592 271,496

¹ Includes "turned" slippers to avoid disclosing operations of individual establishments.

Cotton goods.—Since the establishment of the first cotton mill of importance in New Hampshire in 1804, there has been a steady development of this industry, due largely to the abundant water power of the state.

The quantity and cost of the principal materials used in the manufacture of cotton goods, the quantity and value of the principal products, and the number of producing spindles and looms reported in 1909, 1904, and 1899 are given in the next table.

The quantity of domestic cotton used as material increased from 134,425,428 pounds in 1904 to 136,801,463 pounds in 1909, an increase of 2,376,035 pounds, or 1.8 per cent. The quantity of foreign cotton used is relatively insignificant, although it increased nearly fourfold in the five-year period, that is, from 384,150 pounds in 1904 to 1,731,164 pounds in 1909, an increase of 1,347,014 pounds. Although there was an increase in the total amount of cotton used, there was a decrease in the average price

paid per pound, the total cost of cotton consumed in 1909 being \$704,861 less than in 1904.

The manufacture of plain cloths for printing and converting, and of ticks, denims, and stripes has fallen off considerably since 1904, as was also the case between 1899 and 1904. Brown or bleached sheetings and shirtings and cotton towels and toweling increased. slightly both in quantity and value, while twills and sateens show a considerable increase in both respects. Of the classes of goods shown separately in the table, napped fabrics were the most important at each of the three censuses as measured by value of product, their value representing 19.5 per cent of the total value of cotton goods manufactured in 1909. While the output of these fabrics was much greater than in 1899, there has been a slight decrease both in their quantity and value since 1904. By far the most important class of goods manufactured in the state, however, as regards both quantity and value is ginghams, statistics for which can not be shown

separately without disclosing individual operations. The partly manufactured articles represent a certain amount of duplication, because, although they are the products of one set of mills, they become the materials of other establishments.

MATERIAL, PRODUCT, OR MACHINE.	1909	19041	1800
Material used, total cost	\$19,123,850	\$18,496,971	\$11,960,102
otton:	,,,	+	720,000,200
Domestie-	44.0.044		
Pounds	136,801,463	134, 425, 428	136,805,127
Foreign—	\$14,751,838	\$15,638,023	\$9, 394, 529
Pounds	1,731,164	384,150	183,520
Cost	\$248,897	\$67,573	\$18,007
farm purchased:	v =,	451,510	42.7001
Pounds	1,884,910	1,158,983	821,587
otton wasto purchased:	\$389,000	\$221,958	\$124,337
Pounde Piliciused:	1 007 100	1 070 900	494 059
Pounds	1,067,102 \$77,884	1,979,322 \$156,560	434,053 \$24,518
farch:	4111004	Φ. 100 i 000	922,010
Pounds	7,203,256	3,374,958	4,719,507
Cost	\$205,768	\$152,204 617,402	\$144,040
nemicals and dyestulfs, cost	416, 498	617, 402	705,948
Tuel and rent of power	712, 603	055, 200	426,765
in other materials, cost	2,321,293	987,052	1,060,071
Product, total value	\$33,601,830	\$29,540,770	\$22,098,249
Product, total value lain cloths for printing or converting:		440,020,110	4,000,1020
Square yards	32,381,275	76,052,718	83, 298, 801
Value. Frown or bleached sheetings and shirt-	\$1,575,583	\$3,547,092	\$3,081,458
ings:			
Square yards	29,818,914	29,075,111	64, 953, 520
Value.	\$2,012,789	\$1,668,657	\$3,076,360
'wills and sateons:	ψω, σχω, 10b	\$2,000,00	\$0,010,000
Square yards	47,921,784	30, 220, 377	23, 926, 221
Square yards	\$4,372,001	\$2,784,850	\$1,381,430
Square yards	0.000.044	A P10 F00	0.010.00
Volue	3,008,344 \$544,508	9,510,533 \$1,100,471	2,010,784 \$203,200
Value. licks, denims, and stripes: Square yards.	\$039,000	91,100,171	\$200,200
Square vards	21, 324, 650	22,706,522	32, 201, 170
V Blue	\$2,455,764	\$2,816,510	\$3, 226, 508
lapped fabrics:			' '
Square yards	71,473,313	87,666,996	62, 253, 900
Square yards. Value. Jotton towels and towelling:	\$6,567,184	\$7,907,370	\$4,394,860
Hausra vards	7, 432, 672	6,013,848	
Square yards Value	\$678, 230	\$489,988	
farus for sale:	4010)200	4100,000	
Pounds	1,030,524	3,859,034	6,018,260
Value. Cotton waste, not used for further manu-	\$527,521	\$831,328	\$847,278
factures			
facture: Pounds	12, 300, 041	9,651,117	18,748,35
Valuo	\$203, 256	\$337,405	\$305,03
All other products, value	\$14,605,044	\$8,048,000	\$6, 331, 910
•		,,	1
Machinery:			1
Spindles (producing, not including doubling and twisting spindles),			l
number	1 210 000	1 201 001	1 040 **
T against a second and a second as a secon	1,318,932 40,777	1,301,281 36,115	1,243,556 35,126

¹ Does not include statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Lumber and timber products.—The lumber industry showed a considerable growth in value of products from 1899 to 1909, but this was evidently due in part to the increase in the price of lumber. The following is a statement of the quantities of the three main classes of products of the sawmills as reported at the censuses of 1909 and 1899:

Annual Angular Congress of Part depart on the Congress of Benefit and Congress			
	QUANTITY.		
PRODUCT,		I	
	1909	1899 1	
where we have a second to the second		e or consideration	
Rough lumber M feet, b. m. Shingles thousands. Lath thousands.	649,600 30,132 26,873	502, 258 40, 400 74, 221	
	1	l	

¹ Does not include reports for establishments with a product less than \$500.

The production of rough lumber increased 15.5 per cent during the decade covered by the table, but that of shingles and of lath show marked decreases. In

recent years the annual output of lumber has been somewhat influenced by the increasing consumption of timber in the paper and wood-pulp industry.

Paper and wood pulp.—This industry is of considerable importance in the state, and New Hampshire ranks eighth among the states in the manufacture of paper and wood pulp. Spruce is used in the manufacture of wood pulp almost to the exclusion of every other kind of wood, except balsam fir. In 1909 a total of 349,997 cords of wood were used, of which domestic spruce formed 53.8 per cent, imported spruce 30.5 per cent, and balsam fir 14.6 per cent. The quantity and cost of the principal materials used in the manufacture of paper and wood pulp, the quantity and value of the principal products, and the kinds of machinery reported in 1909, 1904, and 1899 are shown in the following table:

MATERIAL, PRODUCT, OR MACHINE.	1909	1904	1899
Material used, total cost	\$0,253,369	\$5,827,784	\$3,958,334
	\$3, 222, 871	\$2,011,363	\$1,157,960
Tons Cost Ground—	75, 127	30,356	35,806
	\$2, 248, 100	\$747,200	\$853,314
Tons	31, 407	19,587	21, 266
	\$611, 251	\$343,482	\$338, 316
TonsOther chemical fiber—	30, 509	7, 437	12, 123
	\$1, 452, 253	\$260, 444	\$418, 680
Tons	4, 121	3,332 [*]	2,417
	\$184, 090	\$143,274	\$96,318
	\$3, 782, 308	\$2,569,171	\$1,942,060
Product, total value	\$13,994,251	\$8,930,291	\$7,244,793
News paper: Tons Value Book paper:	119, 038 \$4, 646, 753	\$3, 176, 191	57, 878 \$2, 078, 604
Tons. Value Wrapping paper:	14, 259 \$1, 118, 834	12,039 \$814,679	11,070 \$724,053
Tons Value Boards:	50, 400 \$2, 788, 798	27,141 \$1,184,128	16, 933 \$784, 422
Tons Value Tissues:	12, 187 \$650, 490	8,268 \$350,277	5, 618 \$241, 184
Tons Value. Wood pulp made for sale or for consumption in mills other than where produced:	8, 737	2,508	3, 973
	\$755, 015	\$292,605	\$339, 120
Tons	98, 021	92, 459	88, 295
	\$3, 817, 636	\$3, 031, 345	\$2, 916, 853
	\$207, 716	\$81, 066	\$160, 497
Wood pulp produced (including that used in mills where manufactured): Ground, tons. Sulphite fiber, tons.	83, 565	58,693	31, 738
Machinery:	133, 687	115, 195	87, 852
Paper machines— Fourdrinler, number. Cylinder, number Digesters, number. Grinders, number.	29	35	31
	29	26	10
	33	23	18
	100	101	77

The total cost of pulp wood, wood pulp, and other paper stock and materials used in 1909 amounted to \$9,253,369, which is a gain of 73.7 per cent, as compared with \$5,327,734 in 1904. The total cost of pulp wood consumed increased from \$2,011,363 in 1904 to \$3,222,871 in 1909, or 60.2 per cent. The increase in purchased wood pulp was relatively much greater, its total value being only \$747,200 in 1904, as compared with \$2,248,190 in 1909, an increase of 200.9 per cent. Of a total of 75,127 tons of purchased wood pulp, 52.7 per cent was reduced by the sulphite process, 41.8 per cent by the mechanical process, and the remainder by other chemical processes.

Newspaper exceeded all other products in quantity and value, representing 33.2 per cent of the total value of products of this industry. Next to newspaper, wrapping paper was the most important product of the state's paper mills, substantial increases both in quantity and value being shown for both intercensal periods. In addition to the wood pulp which is made and consumed in the mills of the state an increasing amount is also manufactured for sale.

In this connection it is explained that for census purposes separate reports were secured for paper and pulp mills operated under the same ownership, but located at different points. In such instances pulp, though not actually sold, was considered by the census as sold by the pulp mill, and as purchased by the paper mill. The total amount of wood pulp produced, including that used in the mills where it was manufactured, increased from 173,888 tons in 1904 to 217,252 tons in 1909, or 24.9 per cent. Of the total wood pulp produced, 61.5 per cent was sulphite fiber.

Woolen and worsted goods.—The quantity and cost of the different materials used, and the quantity and value of the various classes of products, reported for this industry at the census of 1909 are given in the following table:

MATERIAL OR PRODUCT.	Value or amount.
Material used, total cost	\$11,095,070
Foreign wool in condition purchased-	
Pounds	10,706,575
Cost Domestic wool in condition purchased—	\$3,027,868
PoundsCost	12,027,487 \$3,383,025
Cost Equivalent of above foreign and domestic wool in scoured condition, pounds	13,793,500
Raw cotton, domestic and faraign—	
Pounds	489,543 \$78,358
Tailors' clippings, rags, etc.— Pounds.	
Potinds. Cost. Shoddy—	4,037,235 \$403,774
Pounds	2,423,570
Cost Waste and noils—	\$272,794
Pounds	1,977,694
Cost	\$537, 262
Pounds	
Cost Cotton yarns—	\$430, 295
Pounds.	1,183,680
Cost	\$277,696 \$430,271
All other materials, cost	\$430, 271 \$1,653, 127
Made for own use:	
Woolen and worsted yarns, pounds	14,885,515 2,752,311
Shoddy, pounds.	3,375,000
Product, total value	\$16,730,652
Woolen cassimeres, suitings, overcoatings, etc-	
Souare vards	4,747,081
Value. Woolen dress goods, opera flannels, etc.—	\$2,725,568
Square yards	3,708,287
Vâlue. All other all-wool goods, value.	\$1,755,379 \$7,810,368
Union or cotton-mixed woven goods: Suitings and overcoatings	*1,010,000
Square yards	2,555,603
Value	\$1,054,931
Dress goods, and open and similar names.— Square yards. Value.	1,418,125
Value.	
All other union goods, value	\$214,559

	amount.
Product-Continued.	
Cotton-warn woven goods:	1
Wool-filling dress goods	1
Square yards. Value.	5,054,00
Value	\$1,051,7
All other cotton-warp goods, value.	\$1,051,71 \$852,18
Partially manufactured products for sale:	,,,,,
Worsted yarn, all wool-	į
Pounds	081,2
Value	\$783.5
Wasto-	
Pounds	207.7
Volta	\$11.8
All ather portially manufactured products willing	288,2
Value. All other partially manufactured products, value. All other products, value. Contract work, amount received.	251.4
Contract work amount passival	48.8

It will be noted that of the total value of the products of this industry, \$11,791,315, or 70.5 per cent, represented the value of all-wool woven goods. The products included under the head of "all other all-wool goods" comprised principally worsted dress goods, cashmeres, serges, etc. The partly manufactured articles represent a certain amount of duplication, because, although they are products of one set of mills, they become the materials of other establishments.

The only data for which comparisons with prior censuses can be made are those in regard to some of the principal materials and machinery. The following tabular statement shows the quantity of the principal materials reported for 1909, 1904, and 1899:

Minus experience of the control of t	QUANTITY CONSUMED (POUNDS).										
MATERIAL.	1909	1904	1899								
Wool in condition purchased, total	28,784,062 10,706,575 12,027,487 1,673,223 5,798,570	18,808,858 4,610,445 13,908,513 3,035,802 11,688,125	16,218,600 1,581, 400 14,637, 118 6,760, 324 6,483,(10)								

There has been a steady increase in the total amount of wool consumed in the industry. It is interesting to note, however, that the increase is entirely in foreign wool, while the amount of domestic wool shows a small decrease at each census. The steady decrease in the use of raw cotton and cotton yarn and the large decrease from 1904 to 1909 in the use of shoddy are significant.

The following table shows the number of spindles. looms, woolen cards, and combing machines reported at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899:

ŀ		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Company of the party of the same	pr 100 to 1
	MACHINE.	1909	1904	1899
	Spindles ¹ Looms. Woolen cards (sets). Combing machines.	4, 230 352	234, 974 4, 397 376 24	140, 272 6, 312 835 84
١.				

¹ Includes both producing and doubling and twisting spindles.

Laundries.—Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries. In 1909 there were 61 such establishments in the state of New Hampshire. The following statement summarizes the statistics:

Number of establishments	61
Persons engaged in industry	706
Proprietors and firm members	82
Salaried employees	16
Wage carners (average number)	608
Primary horsepower	988
Capital	\$303,013
CapitalExpenses	\$303, 013 379, 299
Expenses	379, 299
Expenses. Services. Materials.	379, 299
Expenses	379, 299 233, 086

Forty-three establishments were operated by individuals, and 18 by firms. Twenty establishments reported receipts for the year's business of less than \$5,000; 38, receipts of \$5,000 but less than \$20,000; and 3, receipts of \$20,000 but less than \$100,000.

The number of wage earners employed each month and the per cent which this number represented of the greatest number employed in any month were as follows:

NOTE OF The Second Printed Management Companies on any acceptance of the Second	WAGE E			WAGE EARNERS.					
MONTH,	Number.	Per cent of maxi- num.	MONTII.	Number,	Per cent of maxi- mum,				
January February March April May June	530 542 545 560 615 052	77. 6 78. 4 78. 9 81. 0 89. 0 94. 4	July August Soptember October November December	620	97. 2 100. 0 97. 1 89. 7 87. 0 80. 5				

The different kinds of primary power, the number of engines, and the amount of horsepower used in

1909 are shown in the following tabular statement:

KIND.	Number of engines or motors.	Horse- power.
Primary power, total Owned Steam Gus Water wheels Water motors Rented. Electric Other	50 47 1 1 1 1 19 19	988 861 825 7 25 4 127 82 45

The kind and amount of fuel used are shown in the following statement:

KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
The state of the s		, .
Anthracite coal. Bitaminous coal. Coke. Wood. Oil	Cords	70 91
Gus.	1,000 feet	2,580

Custom saw and grist mills.—Statistics for custom saw and grist mills are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries, but are presented in the following summary:

	Custom sawmills.	Custom gristmills.
Number of establishments. Persons engaged in industry. Proprietors and firm members. Saluried employees. Wage exprers (average number). Primary horsepower. Capital.	42 94 46 1 47 1,070 \$01,373	25 38 33 5 743 \$37,176
Capital Expenses Services Materials Miscellaneous Value of products	27,585 21,970 956 4,653 40,201	67, 210 1, 819 1 63, 972 1, 428 1, 77, 443

¹ Includes estimate of all grain ground.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899.

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

A consideration of the second		part seri	garan sast	Manager of the contract of	Maria de parte esta				en e de de la comencia.				**************************************
			PE		NGAGEI	ni c		y 0-			Cost of	Value of products.	Value added by manu- fac- ture.
industry,	Cen- sus.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm		Wago carn- ors (aver- age	Pri- mary horse- power.		Sala- rles.	Wages.	mate- rials.		
				bers.	ces.	num- her).			IGS.	pressed in	ı thousan	ds.	
STATE—All industries	1909 1904 1899	1,961 1,618 1,771	84,191 69,758	2,014 1,726	3,519 2,666 2,068	78,658 65,366 67,646	293,901 218,344 200,975	\$130,990 109,495 92,146	\$4,191 2,972 2,200	\$36,200 27,693 25,850	\$98,157 73,216 60,163	\$164,581 123,611 107,591	\$66,424 50,395 47,428
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings	1909 1904 1899	68 61 84	15,113 11,320 12,894	61 74 106	841 511 372	14,211 10,744 12,416	8,582 5,284	12,700 8,274 8,330	850 464 366	6,897 4,494 5,106	28,215 15,747 16,713	39, 440 22, 834 23, 766	11,225 7,087 7,053
Boxes, fancy and paper	1909 1904 1899	12 12 16	192 230 245	15 18 20	9 10 11	168 202 214	142 163	123 125 151	9 7 6	65 69 71	138 118 138	273 244 262	135 126 124
Brass and bronze products	1909 1904 1890	5 7 3	63 98	6	3 7 5	56 85 44	123 129	98 113 62	6 9 9	29 48 19	45 70 30	102 101 79	57 91 49
read and other bakery products	1909 1904 1809	157 113 114	662 514	182 129	26 28 32	454 357 331	185 70	501 347 274	17 14 15	240 188 165	1,055 652 450	1,683 1,075 834	628 423 384

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES—NEW HAMPSHIRE.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued.

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

			PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.								Done	Value of	Value added
industry.	Cen- sus.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Sala- ried em- ploy- ces.	Wage earn- ers (aver- age num- ber).	Pri- mary horse- power.	Capital.	Salu- ries,	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	hy manu- fac- ture.
Brick and tile	1909 1904	29 36	443 578 696	24 32	24 19	395 527	727 1,235	\$586 933	\$27 19	\$199 229	\$156 151	\$533 520	\$177 378
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	1899 1909 1904	55 29 1 34	85 103	71 13 20 27	34 22 20	591 50 63	1,008 402 514	656 214 163	18 8 6	228 31 36	147 709 730	538 807 864	390 48 101
Carriages and wagons and materials	1809 1909 1904 1809	53 44 48	180 493 603	44 53	29 29	119 420 521	711 1,231 1,253	311 1,067 1,141	11 31 31	58 240 297	1,226 346 291	1,468 734 784	24. 38. 498
Clothing, men's, including shirts	1909 1904 1899	59 12 9	540 307 283	12 12 13	57 37 57	616 471 258	234 97	1,261 458 208	31 47 28	320 161 83	349 462 264	906 785 438	55 32 17
Hothing, women's	1909 1904 1899	8 7 5	273 395	3 3	25 23 13 23	245 241 379	105 134 145	250 365 511	21 26 14	69 75 130	253 255 402	418 396 602	167 147 200
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.	1909 1904 1809	30 27 24	457 773 779	37 24	23 23 22 20	434 713 733	3,180 2,514	868 864	26 21 17	134 323 338	325 449 393	520 948 987	19 49 59
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	1909 1904 1899	21 1 25 23	22,504 20,044 20,620	3 4	211 300 175	773 22,290 19,731 20,454	83,900 75,540	20,176 31,176	411 516	8,938 7,373 7,373	318 19,124 18,497	824 33,602 29,541	14,47 11,04
Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified	1909 1904 1899	12 13 0	316 462 462	11 19 14	37 27 23	20, 434 268 416 425	68,473 470 782	29,262 483 447 404	371 37 31 28	6,759 146 193	11,960 99 172	22,998 328 470 432	11,03 22 30 29
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	1909 1904 1899	6 5 5	218 100 108	2 3 3	23 14 11	193 83 94	422 172 293	378 162 183	24 12 7	105 87 32 33	133 155 88 82	388 150 182	23 6 10
Flour-mill and gristmill products	1909 1904 1899	105 72 89	288 248	149 109	23 11 14	116 128 157	5,502 4,523	1,329 1,009 868	17 9 10	62 63 73	2,809 2,348 1,932	$\frac{3,187}{2,542}$	37 19 27
Foundry and machine-shop products	1909 1904 1809	81 77 1 93	2,792 2,302 2,396	66 61 86	330 221 148	2,396 2,020 2,162	3,782 3,212	6,170 4,267 3,110	361 235 150	1,394 1,085 1,027	1,699 1,172	2,205 4,947 3,244 2,470	3,24 2,07 2,08
Furniture and refrigerators	1909 1904 1899	26 1 27 1 24	935 633 637	25 29 22	87 56 45	823 548 570	2,695 1,842 1,483	1,597 924 734	75 53 34	388 246 224	1,412 696 333 321	3,470 1,544 846 734	84 51 41
Gas, illuminating and heating	1909 1904 1899	14 13 13	301 177 156	2	52 35 35	247 142 121	220 265	2,215 1,790 1,519	46 28 25	106 73 60	180 168 86	581 486 356	40 31 27
Hosiery and knit goods	1909 1904 1890	21 1 21 22	3, 223 2, 899 2, 559	25 20 16	69 89 51	3,129 2,790 2,492	2,315 2,216 2,313	3,530 2,750 2,525	97 92 58	1,143 943 791	2,636 2,229 1,319	4,764 3,974 2,593	2,12 1,74 1,27
Leather goods	1909 1904 1899	2 8 7	333 345	3 4	30 21 2	300 320 116	781 345	579 552 197	24 23 1	137 168 53	290 327 104	641 653 198	35 32 9
Liquors, malt	1909 1904 1899	4 5 5	321 344 314		49 49 34	272 295 280	1,183 1,261 1,336	2,642 2,247 2,048	79 83 05	195 209 185	545 673 590	1,644 2,255 1,956	1,09 1,58 1,35
Lumber and timber products	1909 1904 1890	589 474 485	9,449 7,586	689 604	296 193 212	8,464 6,789 9,085	44,593 30,231	13,866 8,748 8,819	333 188 153	3,924 2,968 3,309	7,263 5,301 4,858	15,284 11,573 11,594	8, 02 6, 27 6, 73
Marble and stone work	1909 1904 1899	99 55 48	1,718 1,156	135 73	56 35 35	1,527 1,048 870	3,620 1,822	1,721 969 728	62 29 31	1,062 610 508	298 281 288	1,818 1,205 1,080	1,50 93 70
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes	1909 1904 1809	7 6 5	451 365 419	1 1 2	12 11 9	438 353 408	217 249 182	246 228 209	11 12 9	171 127 145	38 25 28	275 208 262	35 10 27
Paper and wood pulp	1909 1904 1899	34 25 29	3,668 2,674 2,524	13 5 20	242 147 113	3, 413 2, 522 2, 391	79,912 49,784 48,590	27,534 14,041 8,163	485 209 173	2,106 1,315 1,037	9,253 5,328 3,953	13,994 8,930 7,245	4,7 3,6 3,2
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	1909 1904 1899	1 13 12	61 47	17	15 16 12	29 22 53	118 8	167 152 113	16 24 15	17 8 20	79 36 63	224 200 245	14 15
Printing and publishing	1900 .1904 1899	143 120 134	984 853 884	138 122 140	169 86 68	677 645 676	1,865 637	1,066 1,076 1,215	116 86 65	356 333 304	259 217 216	1,131 969 912	87
laughtering and meat packing	1909 1904 1899	8 7 16	37 15 20	10 7 8	3	24 8 12	87 28	62 15 9	2	14 4 6	165 26 28	199 38 43	1

Does not include statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
 Does not include statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued. THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

String-lay	2.222.724.834.	NGAGEI			USTRIE]			TO THE COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE WORLD THE						
Take Part	INDUSTRY.		ber of estab- lish-		Pro- prie- tors and firm	Sala- ried em- ploy-	Wage earn- ers (aver- age	mary horse-	Capital.		Wages,	mate-	prod-	added by manu- fac-	
Woolen, worsted, and leit goods, and wool hats 1904 4.5 1008 4						tios.			PROBLEM VALUE OF STREET, VIII	E	xpressed in	n thousan	ds.		
Wedners, worsted, and feet goods, and weal hats 1980 30 6,760 31 1910 6,860 33 120 6,081 10,000 16,141 10,000 16,141 10,141 10,141 10	Tobacco manufactures	1004	51 45	398	53	6 3	342	5	203	\$11 2	198	\$676 261	570	\$574 309	
MANCHES OF GO,000 INHADITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINID AND SHACETED INDUSTRIES. Cutties of Go,000 Inhabitation 1500 170 170 180 180 170 180	Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	1909 1904	39	9,701 6,820	21 32	194 207	9,486 6,581	18,437	15, 103	289 257	3,649 2,755	11,095 9,479	16,731 14,284	5,636 4,805	
CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.	All other industries	1900 1904	276 203	7,614	240	558 440	6,816 6,714	16,723	11	653 474	3,660	8,968	16,348		
MANCHESTER—All industries. 1500 175 26,712 156 837 24,785 01,780 25,5460 816 7,322 13,047 30,087 13,048 13,047 30,087 13,048 13,047 30,087 13,048							-		!	<u> </u>	2,936		13, 297	5,482	
1604 156 1599 140 150 1597 142 206 17,679 13,685 169,248 169,148 13,690 14,988 10,989 10															
1904 2 2 2,008 7 215 2,720 1,008 100 1,221 4,602 6,508 1,578	MANCHESTER—All industries	1904	155	18,327	142	606	17,579		\$26,221 25,248 21,540	681	7,328	18,707	30,697	\$16,315 11,990 10,825	
	Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings	1904	2 0	5,327 2,958		422 215 92	4,806 2,736 2,002	2,294	1,698	160	1,221	4,692	6,568	4,320 1,876 1,148	
arriages and wagons and materials. 1104	Bread and other bakery products	1904	36 27 29			14	125 86	31	43	1 5 1	65 44	256 167	410 276	154 109	
Foundry and machine-shop products.	arriages and wagons and materials	1904	5 7			6	30 86	83	150 220	Ì	24 53	115 50	160 136	45 86	
Lumber and timber products 1000	Foundry and machine-shop products	1900 1904	8 27	123 102	5 7	21 13	97 82	69	170 175		54 35	125	240 111	115	
Printing and publishing.	Lumber and timber products	1909 1904	11 7	394 251		20 13	366 233	1,430	507 378	26 12	108 112	755 379	1,082 554	327 175	
Slaughtering and meat packing 1909 3 20 3 1 16 55 27 1 9 100 123 22 1904 7 15 7 8 15 7 8 15 6 4 26 38 12 1904 180 7 15 7 8 11 6 5 5 26 37 11 1 9 100 123 82 180 180 1 11 6 5 5 5 26 37 11 1 1 6 5 5 5 26 37 11 1 1 1 6 5 5 5 26 37 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Printing and publishing	1909 1904	21 2 10			99	151 140	118	220 242	55 34	88	74 57	331 267	257 210	
Tobacco manufactures.	Slaughtering and meat packing	1909 1904	3 7				16 8	55	27 15		9 4	100 26	123 38	23 12	
All other industries.	Tobacco manufactures	1909 1904	18 18		25 22	1	493 201	5	216 155	1.	335 159	621 200	1,111 428	400	
CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED. Berlin.	All other industries	1909 1904	50 54		39 35	253 316	18,552 13,947	57,711	21,024 22,322	403 452	7,348 5,607	15, 124 13, 111	25, 708 22, 319	10, 584 9, 208	
Herlin	CYTURS OF 1			000 TXT	TADITE			TO HIT GLIPTING			<u> </u>	0,004	10,007		
Concord 1900 111 3,050 110 256 2,003 6,381 5,574 264 1,641 3,546 6,476 2,030 1,004 80 2,049 79 216 2,654 1,654 135 1,300 2,088 4,211 2,123 2,123 2,124		1		<u> </u>	1		·	, . !		-	ı	6 9 CE4	ez 007	e 0 049	
1904 80 2,040 79 216 2,654 5,701 238 1,436 2,831 5,374 2,543		* 1904 * 1899								• • • • • • • •		••••			
Kcone. 1904 1890 42 40 3,034 40 43 90 132 2,797 2,859 6,408 7,789 139 182 1,227 1,227 3,839 6,043 5,440 2,174 2,167 Kcone. 1900 3 1904 3 1800 64 1,093 3 1904 3 1800 47 177 1,709 3 1904 3 1800 5,158 2,959 2,959 105 105 973 1,837 3,483 1,646 Laconia. 1909 3 1904 3 1800 43 2,252 30 67 2,146 2,203 3,108 88 981 2,013 3,818 1,805		4 1904	80	3,059 2,949		216	2,693 2,654 2,432	6,381	5,701	238	1,641 1,436 1,300	2,831	5,374	2, 030 2, 543 2, 123	
Laconia. 3 904 3 1800 3		1904	51 42 40	3,227 3,034	49 43,	132	2,859	10,395	7,789	182	1,227	3,869	6,043	2,174	
Laconia 1900 43 2,252 30 67 2,146 2,203 3,168 88 981 2,013 3,818 1,805	Keene	3 1904	64	1,093	47	177	1,769	5,158	2,959	165	973	1,837	3,483	1,646	
	Laconia	1909 \$ 1904	43	2,252	39	67	2,146	2,203	3,168	88	981	2,013	3,818	1,805	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Nashua	1000 1004	104 78 72	7,757 6,462	02 68	235	7,312 6,159 5,777	17,567	9,405	266	2,508	8,483	12,858	6,947 4,375 3,970	
Portsmouth 1909 36 1,097 28 77 992 1,840 3,137 108 500 1,361 2,871 1,510 1904 27 730 24 68 638 2,631 96 348 888 2,602 1,714	Portsmouth	1909 1904	1 1	1,097 730	28 24	77 68	992 638	1,840	3,137 2,631	108 96	500 348	1,361 888	2,871 2,602	1,510 1,714 2,086	

Does not include statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Does not include statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Population less than 10,000 in 1900.

Pigures do not agree with those published in 1904, because it was necessary to revise the totals in order to include data only for those establishments located within the corporate limits of the cities.

TABLE II.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR

				m. 19 professional mil n.a.	PERS	ons e	NGAGEI	o in indu	JSTRY.	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e		15, 0	EARNE OR NEA				entered to designed as
ļ	**************************************	Num- ber of	11	Pro-	Sala- rled	Cle	rks.		Wage	e enrne	ers.		16 and	over.	Unde	er 16.	Prl- mary
	Industry.	estab- lish- ments.	Total.	prie- tors and firm	officers, super- intend- ents,		Fe-	Aver-		Num	iber.	Total		Fe-		Fe-	horse- power.
				mem- bers.	and man- agers	Male.	male.	nuin- ber.	Maxi moi	mum nth.	Minimum month.		Male.	male.	Male.	male.	
1	All industries	1,961	84,191	2,014	1,265	1,441	813	78,658	De 8	0,936	Ју 76,324	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	293,991
2 3 4	Agricultural implements	5 5 6	\\ 32 11 39	6 4 5	2 3	2	10	24 7 19	Mh Jy 2 Mh 2	35 15 20	Jy 2 Ja 2 2 Au 2 18	27 14 20	27 14 16	4			265 5 60
.5	Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings. Boxes, laney and paper	68 12	15, 113 192	61 15	251 6	271 2	319	14,211 168	No 1 De	5,200 178	My 13,744 Je 2 158	15,369 181	10, 105 52	4,807 129	220	147	8,582 142
7 8 9 10	Brass and bronze products. Bread and other bakery products. Brick and tile. Brooms. Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.	5 157 29 5	63 662 443 17 85	182 24 5 13	3 2 15	17 8 3	7 1	56 454 395 12 50	Je Jy My Ap Jy	63 483 766 15	Ja 49 Ap 431 Mh 67 Au 9 De 45	59 473 318 12 52	59 371 314 11 50	83 2 1 2	9 2	10	123 185 727 9 492
12 13 14 15 16	Canning and preserving. Carriages and wagons and materials. Clothing, men's, including shirts. Clothing, women's. Confectionery.	6 44 12 8 10	37 493 540 273 41	7 44 12 0 0	3 14 9 10 1	10 39 6	1 5 9 7 2	26 420 471 241 20	Se Ap No Fe Ja	153 437 529 271 32	Jy Au 400 Je 414 Au 203 Au 28	148 437 524 269 30	92 435 46 33 19	56 2 476 234 11	i	2 1	1,231 234 134 4
17	Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.	30	773	37	13	4	6	713	Ja	789	Au 594	794	741	31	19	3	3, 180
18 19	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	9 21	22, 504	12 3	60	112	39 39	22, 290	My 2 Oc 2	32 22, 466	Ja 15 De 21,941	22,016	10,935	10, 643	265	173	83,900
20 21	Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere speci- fied. Electrical machinery, apparatus, and	12	316 218	11 2	9	17	. 11	268 193	Do My	318 211	My 230 Ja 167	318 206	297 146	60	5		470 422
	supplies.		210		3					211			140				
22 23 24 25 26	Electroplating, Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Furniture and refrigerators. Gas, illuminating and heating.	3 105 81 20 14	288 2,792 935 301	149 66 25 2	1 7 103 28 20	13 170 35 25	3 57 24 7	2,396 823 247	De De De No Jy	121 2,690 898 323	Je ² 3 Jy ² 112 Ap 2,254 Jy 718 Ja 191	2,707 911 305	2,579 862 305	115 23	13 25	1	5,502 3,782 2,605 220
27 28 29 30 31	Hosiery and knit goods. Leather goods. Liquors, malt. Lumber and timber products. Marble and stone work.	21 9 4 589	3, 223 333 321 9, 449 1, 718	25 3 689 135	38 16 13 142 35	10 7 28 105 16	21 7 8 40 5	3, 129 300 272 8, 464 1, 527	No Oc Jy Fo My	3, 246 320 292 10, 651 1, 782	Au 3,011 Jy 260 Ap 255 Au 6,164 Ja 970	3,302 301 272 11,229 1,532	1,034 273 272 11,037 1,531	2,204 28	27 38 1	37 16	2,315 781 1,183 44,593 3,620
32 33 34 35	Mattresses and spring bods. Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes. Optical goods. Paper and wood pulp.	4 7 3 34	25 451 99 3,608	4 1 3 13	2 7 3 88	1 1 139	4 1 15	19 438 91 3,413	My De Ja Oc	23 474 100 3,618	Fe 13 Ja 393 De 85 Au 3,255	17 474 85 3,423	13 243 68 3,292	224 17 131	1	4	101 217 186 70,912
36	Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.		61	17	5	8	2	29	Λp	36	No 24	36	25	10		1	118
37 38 39	Printing and publishing Slaughtering and meat packing Shipbuilding, including boat building	143 8 8	984 37 18	138 10 9	42	87	40	677 24 9	Fo Ja ⁸ Jy	$721 \\ 24 \\ 12$	Au 646 Jy ⁸ 24 Ja 6	710 24 9	485 24 9	210	14	1	1,805 87 41
40 41 42	Surgical appliances and artificial limbs. Tobacco manufactures. Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.	5 51 39	50 640 9,701	7 63 21	6 102	59	33	43 571 9, 486	Fe ² Ja Au	47 584 9,694	Au 37 Je 547 Fe 9,237	45 594 9,752	41 433 5,488	156 4,112	73		244 5 30, 485
43	All other industries 4	207	7, 196	168	178	237	105	6, 508	<u> </u>		·····	·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>	15,687

¹ No figures given for reasons explained in the Introduction, page 2. See also discussion of wage earners on page 7.
2 Same number reported for one or more other months.
2 Same number reported for entire year.

All other industries embrace-	
Awnings, tents, and sails	

* An other muustres emprace-	
Awnings, tents, and sails	7
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware	2
Belting and hose, leather	ī
Billiard tables and materials.	ĩ
Boxes, cigar	ĩ
Brushes	ō
Buttons	ĩ
Carpets and rugs, other than rag	i
Carpets, rag.	î
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by	ı,L
steam-railroad companies	Б
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by	U
street-railroad companies	2
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of	2
railroad companies	4.
Clocks	į
	ī
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods	1
Cordage and twine, and jute and linen goods	2
Corsets	1
Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies	1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2
Engraving and diesinking	2
Fancy articles, not elsowhere specified	5

	PROVOTING CAGREES
ı	Food preparations
ı	Furnishing goods, men's
	Gloves and mittens, leather
	Glue
	Grease and tallow
	Hairwork
	Hairwork. Hand stamps and stencils and brands
ł	Hats, fur felt
į	Hones and whetstones
i	Housefurnishing goods, not elsewhere specified
	Instruments, professional and scientific
	Iron and steel forgings
	Jewelry
	Jowelry and instrument cases
	Kaolin and ground earths
	Labels and tags
	Losts
	Lasts Leather, tanned, curried, and finished
	Locomotives, not made by railroad companies
	Mineral and soda waters 2
	Mucilage and paste

Musical instruments, planes and organs, and
materials
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified
Photo-engraving
Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products
Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified
Saws
Show cases
Signs and advertising novelties
Silk and silk goods, including throwsters
Silverware and plated ware
Soap.
Sporting and athletic goods
Steam packing
Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves
Povs and games
Toys and games
Upholstering materials.
Vinegar and eider
Wheelbarrows.
Wirework, including wire rope and cable
Wood, turned and carved 2

THE STATE, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

			Antholic de Mandament en propriegorial de la Propriegoria de la Propri		en mengelak sakipa, dan saki salah dalam dalam sakipa n perminangkan melalam banya semenangan pengan	EXPENS	es.		Annual Control		TOTAL TOTAL STATE OF THE STATE	CO Tapo con di noto i suolo de MARCE (de SALESO, c. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	Annual Management of the Control of
-	Capital,	**************************************		Services.		Mat	orials.		Wiscol	lancous.		Value of products,	Value added by manufac-
		Total.	Officials.	Clerks.	Wuge earners,	Fuel and rent of power,	Other,	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other.	products.	ture.
1	\$189,989,662	\$149,214,798	\$2,485,129	\$1,756,049	\$36,200,262	\$3,191,981	\$94,905,035	\$276,032	\$1,232,443	\$1,072,186	\$8,085,681	\$164,581,019	\$66,424,003
2 3 4	56,700 11,775 46,830	31,791 8,384 100,314	3,100 5,000	8, 130	11,518 3,715 13,137	1,020 575 1,594	13, 220 2, 694 57, 012	044 425	473 28 106	532	2, 460 196 23, 910	43, 280 10, 866 125, 888	29, 040 7, 597 67, 282
5	12, 700, 431	37, 408, 502	449, 402	400, 295	6, 897, 133	119,815	28, 095, 325	56, 936	26, 206	12, 900	1,350,490	39, 439, 544	11, 224, 404
G	123, 219	222, 300	7, 100	1, 651	65, 240	2,550	135, 826	4, 335	. 547		5,051	272,832	134, 456
7 8 9 10 11	97, 597 500, 801 586, 065 13, 280 213, 526	83, 191 1, 413, 532 440, 617 25, 262 770, 877	5,750 1,180 20,770 6,055	15, 892 6, 470 1, 758	28, 538 249, 009 198, 964 5, 892 31, 269	3, 782 35, 712 144, 736 244 8, 487	41,108 1,019,111 11,532 17,080 700,078	1,050 20,738 1,732 230 2,367	257 3, 284 3, 522 30 1, 360	3, 572 21, 750	2,706 56,034 31,141 1,180 19,503	101, 951 1, 083, 232 533, 045 31, 250 807, 164	57, 061 628, 409 376, 777 13, 326 98, 599
12 13 14 15 16	53, 876 1, 066, 747 458, 465 364, 518 33, 225	47, 022 665, 258 703, 607 374, 932 62, 602	2,760 19,960 10,654 14,003 1,200	520 11, 364 36, 461 12, 054 800	9, 832 239, 808 161, 002 75, 178 15, 137	657 13,359 5,540 3,227 1,363	30, 137 332, 211 450, 557 251, 281 37, 017	250 6,597 3,054 600 3,937	243 6,900 1,548 1,101 182	925 681 25	2, 623 34, 044 27, 444 17, 398 2, 941	53, 344 733, 755 784, 616 305, 764 79, 941	22,550 388,185 322,513 141,250 41,501
17	867,845	873,949	14,060	5,793	322,934	2,040	447,261	7,525	6,811	12,649	53,976	948,091	498,790
$\frac{18}{19}$	44,489 29,176,121	62,886 30,176,118	3, 616 253, 490	1,000 157,430	16,282 8,938,317	1,255 712,663	33,823 18,411,187	1,657 4,282	420 205,624	198	3,843 1,402,927	82,329 33,601,830	$\frac{47,251}{14,477,980}$
20	482,640	323,463	18,494	18,860	146,004	3,776	95,540	885	2,598		37,246	327,805	228, 489
21	378, 355	309,852	14,844	9,213	87,338	4,230	150, 371	1,500	1,121		41,220	387,843	233,236
22 23 24 25 26	3,075 1,329,235 6,179,438 1,506,951 2,214,529	4,177 2,945,464 4,087,930 1,371,858 412,116	936 5,520 172,140 39,658 23,355	11, 482 188, 863 35, 167 22, 708	1,090 01,790 1,394,285 388,183 105,801	89 13,133 80,086 9,801 150,357	658 2,795,544 1,608,871 686,103 29,994	708 8,559 14,574 7,120 175	25 10, 197 23, 741 7, 721 18, 922	192 5,439 41,380 1,628	71 39,047 590,031 156,756 58,096	4,841 3,187,344 4,940,894 1,544,451 581,395	4,094 378,667 3,248,037 848,487 401,044
27 28 29 30 31	3,529,826 579,036 2,041,843 13,866,251 1,720,824	4,157,043 514,577 1,390,093 13,342,163 1,531,516	76, 137 16, 903 43, 289 221, 712 49, 835	20,761 6,612 35,501 111,530 11,977	1,143,227 136,601 194,937 3,923,988 1,061,502	35, 995 2, 909 50, 254 24, 497 54, 680	2,599,678 286,914 495,175 7,238,700 243,301	2,690 882 39,466 5,803	13,003 2,401 312,775 103,280 5,992	774,084 24,214	137,281 61,355 258,162 904,810 74,206	4,764,119 640,966 1,644,300 15,284,357 1,818,262	2, 128, 446 351, 143 1, 098, 970 8, 021, 070 1, 520, 275
32 33 34 35	20,060 246,318 166,092 27,533,569	40,031 233,522 103,565 12,857,734	1,084 0,236 4,120 203,719	1,450 1,600 191,762	6,471 170,783 48,437 2,105,769	1,030 3,810 2,733 1,010,534	30,009 33,957 33,043 8,233,835	339 1,140 150 4,457	83 1,068 411 113,368	021	955 12,069 13,071 894,369	49,100 274,822 119,879 13,994,251	18,001 $237,046$ $84,103$ $4,740,882$
36	167,223	178,707	6,383	0,476	17, 178	1,223	77,385	1,055	720	1,500	62,878	223,550	144,051
37 38 39	1,066,016 62,482 11,495	867,571 186,527 10,814	66,043	49,543 2,352	356, 049 14, 216 4, 471	21,270 2,671 302	237,519 161,841 4,163	28,237 400 131	5,253 500 60	20, 439 1, 300	82,318 4,538 327	1,130,647 100,221 17,175	871,858 34,709 12,650
40 41 42	60,064 273,034 15,102,730	39,182 1,164,948 15,950,446	10,602 107,755	91,460	17,507 376,291 3,648,713	100 1,235 365,525	10,660 674,718 10,729,545	5,384 3,757	72,668 114,381	2,274	1,796 23,960 797,036	48,825 1,249,727 16,730,652	29,065 573,774 5,035,582
43	14, 341, 557	13,711,355	343, 474	275,034	3,505,826	274, 135	8,405,241	21,761	73, 190	17,393	795,301	15,681,703	7,002,387

THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BULLETIN

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
E. DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR

MANUFACTURES: NEW JERSEY

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE STATE, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES

Prepared under the supervision of W. M. STEUART, Chief Statistician for Manufactures

INTRODUCTION.

This advance bulletin gives the statistics of manufactures for the state of New Jersey for the calendar year 1909 as shown by the Thirteenth Census. It will be reprinted without change as a part of the Compendium of the Census for New Jersey, and in the final reports of the Thirteenth Census.

The text summarizes the general results of the census inquiry, presenting a series of special tables in which the main facts printed in the general tables are given in convenient form for the state as a whole and for important industries. It also presents tables in which the statistics for the industries of the state as a whole and for a few important industries are classified by character of ownership, size of establishments, number of wage earners, and prevailing hours of labor, information which could not be presented in general tables for each industry without disclosing the facts for individual establishments.

At the end of the bulletin are two general tables.

Table I gives for 1909, 1904, and 1899 the number of establishments and of persons engaged in the industries, primary power, capital, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture reported for all industries combined and for certain important industries (1) for the state as a whole and (2) for the cities of Bayonne, Camden, Elizabeth, Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark, Passaic, Paterson, and Trenton. It also gives the same items for all industries combined for every city, town, and borough having in 1910 a population of over 10,000 but less than 50,000.

Table II gives statistics in detail for 1909 for the state and for a larger number of industries.

Scope of census: Factory industries.—Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of organization, location of establishments, size of establishments, labor force, and similar subjects. When use is made of the data for these purposes, it is imperative that due attention should be given to the limitations of the figures. Particularly is this true when the attempt is made to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits. These limitations will be fully discussed in the general report on manufactures for the United States as a whole. It is impossible to reproduce such discussion in the bulletins relative to the individual states.

The census of 1909, like that of 1904, was confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building industries. Where statistics for 1899 are given they have been reduced to a comparable basis by eliminating the latter classes of industries. The census does not include establishments which were idle during the entire year, or had a value of products of less than \$500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, or in governmental establishments, except those of the Federal Government.

Period covered.—The returns cover the calendar year 1909, or the business year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—The term "establishment" comprises the factories, mills, or plants which are under a common ownership or control, and for which one set of books of account is kept.

If, however, the plants constituting an establishment as thus defined were not all located within the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the separate totals might be included in the statistics for each city or state. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industries carried on in the same establishment.

Classification by industries.—The establishments were assigned to the several classes of industries according to their products of chief value. The products reported for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products very different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value.

Selected industries.—The general tables at the end of this bulletin give the principal facts separately for the industries of the state. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the state for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparisons with previous censuses.—Owing to the changes in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses. Table I, giving comparable figures for 1909, 1904, and 1899, therefore, does not embrace all the industries shown for 1909 in Table II.

Influence of increased prices.—In considering changes in cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures can not be taken as an exact measure of increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in industry.—At the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899 the following general classes of persons engaged in manufacturing industries have been distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents

and managers, (4) clerks, and (5) wage earners. In the censuses of 1904 and 1899 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners. The second group included the three classes of salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers, and clerks. In the present census an entirely different grouping is employed: That in to (1) proprietors and officials, (2) clerks, and (3) wage earners. The first group includes proprietors and firm members, salaried officers of corporations, and superintendents and managers.

At this census the number of persons engaged in the industries, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where conditions were exceptional, and particularly in the case of certain seasonal industries, such as canning, the December date could not be accepted as typical, and an earlier date had to be chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported on December 15, or other representative day, has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not vary much from month to month in a given industry. In the case of wage earners the average is obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

Wage earners.—In addition to the report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on December 15, or other representative day, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported each month by 12. The average thus obtained represents the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of any industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The number of wage earners reported for the representative day, though given for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined, because in view of the variations of date such a total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times, would not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to seasonal industries as compared with industries in continual operation.

In particular, totals by sex and age for the wage earners reported for the representative day would be misleading because of the undue weight given to seasonal industries, in some of which, such as canning and preserving, the distribution of the wage earners by sex and age is materially different from that in most industries of more regular operation. In order to determine as nearly as possible the sex and age distribution of the average number of wage earners in the state as a whole, the following procedure has been adopted:

The percentage distribution by sex and age of the wage earners in each industry, for December 15, or the nearest representative day, has been calculated from the actual numbers reported for that date. This percentage has been applied to the average number of wage earners for the year in that industry, to determine the average number of men, women, and children employed. These calculated averages for the several industries have been added up to give the average distribution for the state as a whole.

In 1899 and 1904 the schedule called for the average number of wage earners of each sex 16 years and over, and the total number under 16 years of age, for each month, and these monthly statements were combined in an annual average. Comparatively few manufacturing concerns, however, keep their books in such way as to show readily the number of men, women, and children (under 16) employed each month. These monthly returns by sex and age

were, in fact, largely estimates. It was believed that a more accurate and reliable sex and age distribution could be secured by taking as a basis of estimate the actual numbers employed on a single day.

Prevailing hours of labor.—The census made no attempt to ascertain the number of employees working a given number of hoursper week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practics followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one period to another are disregarded, and no attention is given to the fact that a limited number of employees may have hours differing from those of the majority. In the tables all the wage earners of each establishment are counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In mest establishments, however, all or practically all the employees work the same number of hours, so that these figures give a substantially correct picture of the hours of labor in manufacturing industries.

Capital.—For reasons stated in prior census reports, the statistics of capital secured by the census canvass are so defective as to be without value, except as indicating very general conditions. The instructions on the schedule for securing capital were as follows:

The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises.

Materials.—Cost of materials refers to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term materials includes fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials forming a constituent part of the product. Fuel includes all fuel used, whether for heat, light, or power, or for the process of manufacture.

Expenses.—Under "Expenses" are included all items of expension incident to the year's business, except interest, whether on bonder or other forms of indebtedness, and allowances for depreciation.

Value of products.—The value of products for any industry includes the total value of all products manufactured in establishments whose products of chief value fall under the industry designation. The amounts given represent the selling value at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold. Amounts received for work on materials furnished by others are included.

Value added by manufacture.—The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of either the absolute or the relative impertance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created by the manufacturing process carried on in the industry itself. Another part of it, and often by far the larger part, represents the value of the materials used, which have been produced by agriculture or mining or by other industrial establishments. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of different classes of industry is the value created as the result of the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is obtained by deducting the cost of the materials consumed from the value of the product. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

There is a further statistical advantage which "value added" has over gross value of products. In combining the value of products for all industries the value of products produced by one establishment and used as materials in another is duplicated, and the total, therefore, gives a greatly exaggerated idea of the wealth created. No such duplication takes place in the total "value added by manufacture."

Cost of manufacture and profits.—Census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be usual to show profits. No account has been taken of interest and de-

preciation. Even if the amount of profit could be determined by deducting the expenses from the value of the products, the rate of profit on the investment could not properly be calculated, because of the very defective character of the returns regarding capital.

Primary power.—The figures given for this item show the total of the primary power used by the establishments. They do not cover the power developed by motors operated by such power, the inclusion of which would evidently result in duplication.

Location of establishments.—The Census Bureau has classified establishments by their location in cities or classes of cities. In interpreting these figures due consideration should be given to the fact that often establishments are located just outside the bound-

aries of cities, and are necessarily so classified, though locally they are looked upon as constituting a part of the manufacturing interests of the cities.

Laundries.—The census of 1909 was the first to include statistics of laundries. The reports are confined to establishments using mechanical power. The data are presented separately and are not included in the general total for manufacturing industries, in order to avoid interference with comparisons with prior censuses.

Custom sawmills and gristmills.—In order to make the statistics for 1909 comparable with those for 1904 the data for those mills have been excluded from all the tables presenting general statistics, and are given in a separate table at the end of this report.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the state.—New Jersey, with a gross area of 8,224 square miles, of which 710 represent water surface, ranks forty-fifth in size among the 49 states and territories of continental United States. Its population in 1910 was 2,537,167, as compared with 1,883,669 in 1900 and 1,444,933 in 1890. It ranked eleventh among the states and territories as regards population in 1910 and sixteenth in 1900. New Jersey is the third most densely populated state in the Union, its density being 337.7 per square mile in 1910, the corresponding figure for 1900 being 250.7. Seventy-five and two-tenths per cent of the entire population of the state in 1910 resided in cities and other incorporated places having a population of 2,500 or over, as against 70.4 per cent in 1900.

In 1910 the state had 9 cities with a population of over 50,000: Newark, 347,469; Jersey City, 267,779; Paterson, 125,600; Trenton, 96,815; Camden, 94,538; Elizabeth, 73,409; Hoboken, 70,324; Bayonne, 55,545; and Passaic, 54,773. There were also 23 cities and other incorporated places with a population between 10,000 and 50,000. (See table on p. 12.) These 32 places contained 64.5 per cent of the total population of the state in 1910 and reported 74.3 per cent of the total value of its manufactured products. Only 10.7 per cent of the population resided in incorporated places having between 2,500 and 10,000 inhabitants.

The industrial prominence of New Jersey is due largely to its exceptionally favorable geographic position and to its splendid transportation facilities, since a large part of the materials used in the manufacturing industries of the state are produced beyond its borders and most of the manufactured products are shipped to outside markets. The proximity of the state to the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, which supply a large portion of the fuel used in its manufacturing industries, and to the markets of New York City and Philadelphia, have been powerful factors in its industrial development. The manufacturing centers of the state are either located on New York Harbor or connected therewith by water or by rail. A total trackage of 2,256 miles 1 of steam railroads was operated within the state in 1909.

Importance and growth of manufactures.-New Jersey is preeminently a manufacturing state. During 1849 an average of 37,830 wage earners, representing 7.7 per cent of the total population, were employed in manufactures, while in 1909 an average of 326,223, or 12.9 per cent of the total population, were so engaged. The total value of the manufactures of the state, including the products of the neighborhood and hand industries, amounted to only \$39,851,000 in 1849, while in 1909, exclusive of the value of the products of the neighborhood and hand industries, it reached \$1,145,529,000, or nearly twenty-nine times the value reported in 1849. The population of the state in 1910, however, was only a little more than five times its population in 1850. The gross value of products per capita of the total population of the state increased from \$81 in 1849 to \$451 in 1909. New Jersey reported 3.9 per cent of the total value of products of the manufacturing industries in the United States in 1849 and 5.5 per cent in 1909, holding sixth place among the states in gross value of manufactures at both censuses.

The table on the following page gives the most important figures relative to all classes of manufactures combined for 1909, 1904, and 1899, together with the percentages of increase from consus to census.

In 1909 the state of New Jersey had 8,817 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to an average of 371,265 persons during the year and paid out \$218,046,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 326,223 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of \$1,145,529,000, to produce which materials costing \$720,033,000 were used. The value added by manufacture was thus \$425,496,000, which figure, as explained in the Introduction, best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations during the year.

In general, this table brings out the fact that the manufacturing industries of New Jersey had a greater development during the more recent five-year period, 1904–1909, than during the preceding five-year period, 1899–1904. During the more recent period the number of establishments increased 25.8 per cent and the average number of wage earners 22.5 per cent,

¹ Statistics of Railways in the United States, Interstate Commerce Commission, 1909.

while the value of products increased 47.9 per cent and the value added by manufacture 40 per cent. As pointed out in the Introduction, it would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume to the

full extent indicated by these figures representing values, since the increase shown is certainly due in part to the increase that has taken place in the price of commodities.

1		PER CENT OF INCREAS			
	1909	1904	1899	1904-1909	1899-1904
Number of establishments Persons engaged in manufactures. Proprietors and firm members. Salaried employees. Wage earners (average number) Primary horsepower. Capital. Expenses. Sorvices. Salaries. Wages. Materials. Miscellaneous Value of products. Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	$\begin{array}{c} 371, 265 \\ 8, 204 \\ 36, 838 \\ 326, 223 \\ 612, 293 \\ \$977, 172, 000 \\ 1, 032, 698, 000 \\ 218, 046, 000 \\ 48, 336, 000 \\ 169, 710, 000 \\ 720, 033, 000 \\ 94, 619, 000 \\ 1, 145, 529, 000 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,010\\ 296,262\\ 6,730\\ 23,196\\ 266,336\\ 436,274\\ \$715,060,000\\ 694,128,000\\ 157,126,000\\ 28,957,000\\ 128,169,000\\ 470,449,000\\ 66,553,000\\ 774,369,000\\ 303,920,000\\ \end{array}$	6, 415 (1) 15, 361 213, 975 322, 503 \$477, 302, 000 487, 774, 000 114, 223, 000 19, 058, 000 95, 165, 000 334, 726, 000 38, 825, 000 553, 006, 000 218, 280, 000	25. 8 25. 3 21. 9 58. 8 22. 5 40. 3 36. 8 38. 8 66. 9 32. 4 53. 1 42. 2 47. 9 40. 0	9. 3 51. 0 24. 5 35. 3 49. 8 42. 3 37. 6 51. 9 34. 7 40. 5 71. 4 40. 0

1 Figures not available,

The relative importance and growth of the leading manufacturing industries of the state are shown in the table on page 5.

It should be borne in mind, in considering this table, that the value of products in some of the industries involves a certain amount of duplication due to the use of the product of one establishment in the industry as material for another establishment.

The table specifies 79 industries which in 1909 had products in excess of \$500,000 in value. Of the industries listed in the table, there are 3 whose products exceeded \$50,000,000 in value; 5 with products between \$25,000,000 and \$50,000,000; and 16 with products between \$10,000,000 and \$25,000,000; making an aggregate of 24 industries with products in excess of \$10,000,000. Mention is also made of 19 other industries with products between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000; 28 with products between \$1,000,000 and \$5,000,000; and 8 with products of less than \$1,000,000.

In addition to the industries presented separately in the table, there are 38 other important industries in the state which had products in 1909 exceeding \$1,000,000 in value, distributed as follows: 30 with \$1,000,000 but less than \$5,000,000; 3 with \$5,000,000 but less than \$10,000,000; and 5 with \$10,000,000 and over. These industries are included under the head of "All other industries" in the table, in some cases because the operations of individual establishments would be disclosed if they were shown separately; in others, because the returns do not properly present the true condition of the industry, for the reason that it is more or less interwoven with one or more other industries; and in still others because comparative sta-

tistics can not be presented for 1904 and 1899 on account of changes in classification. Of the industries which are not presented separately, those which are of special importance are petroleum refining and the refining of cane sugar. The statistics for 1909, however, for 6 of these industries, namely, the manufacture of automobiles, including bodies and parts, blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations, chocolate and cocoa products, men's furnishing goods, signs and advertising novelties, and sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids are presented separately in Table II, page 38.

There are, as already noted, a very large number of industries which are of considerable importance. Furthermore, it will be seen from Table II that there is a wide diversity in the manufacturing activities of the state. The leading products of the state are refined copper, silk goods, woolen goods, and foundry and machine-shop products. If the several textile industries are combined and considered as a unit they constitute the leading industry of the state. The principal details concerning some of the more important industries are specially considered on pages 6 to 8.

Automobiles, including bodies and parts.
Babbitt metal and solder.
Bags, other than paper.
Blacking and cleausing and polishing preparations.
Boots and shoes, rubber,
Chocolate and cocoa products.
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.
Coke,
Dyestuffs and extracts.
Drug grinding.
Explosives.
Firearms and ammunition.
Files.
Food preparations.
Furnishing goods, men's.
Glucose and starch.
Grease and tallow.
Hat and cap materials.
Iron and steel, plast furnaces.
Iron and steel plue, wrought.

Lard, refined, not made in slaughtering and meat-packing establishments. Mineral and soda waters. Moving pictures. Off, cottonseed, and cake, Paving materials. Pencils, lead. Patroleum, refining. Phonographs and graphophones. Pipes, tobacco. Roofing materials. Sewing machines, cases, and attachments. Signs and advertising novelties. Smelting and refining, lead. Sugar refining, not including beet sugar. Sulphuric, nitrie, and mixed acids. Upholstering materials. Window shades and fixtures. Wirework, including wire rope and

¹ These industries are:

the and the least of the control of the least one of the least of the		WAGE EA	RNERS.	VALUE OF PRO	opucts.	VALUE ADE	ер вү	Pien		F INCREA	
INDUSTRY.	Num- ber of estub- lish-	Average	Per	COLUMN TO THE POST STATEMENT AND STATEMENT A	Per cent	and the Minister State (MINISTER) which are Mylly proper product to a company	Per cent	Vali prod	ie of nets.		dded by acture.
		number.	cent distri- bution.	Amount,	distri- bution.	Amount.	distri- bution.	1904- 1909	1899- 1904	1904~ 1909	1899~ 1901
All industries.	8,817	326,223	100.0	\$1,145,529,000	100.0	\$425, 496, 000	100.0	47.9	40, 0	40.0	39.2
Smelting and refining, copper. Silk and silk goods, including throwsters. Foundry and machine-shop products. Slaughtering and meat packing. Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.	4 348 591 84 33	$\begin{array}{c} 2,322\\ 30,285\\ 27,815\\ 1,817\\ 12,652\\ \end{array}$	0.7 9.3 8.5 0.6 3.9	125, 651, 000 65, 430, 000 65, 398, 000 37, 583, 000 33, 939, 000	11.0 5.7 5.7 3.3 3.0	6, 715, 000 32, 165, 000 35, 458, 000 3, 843, 000 12, 906, 000	1. 6 7. 6 8. 3 0. 9 3. 0	100, 1 52, 6 29, 4 111, 7 107, 0	63, 7 7, 2 36, 5 24, 9 33, 6	68. 5 56. 7 19. 2 128. 3 123. 8	-31.5 11.9 48.8 34.6 24.2
Wire. Leather, tanned, curried, and finished. Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. Tobacco manufactures. Chemicals	7 86 69 462 50	5,646 5,560 11,099 9,466 5,046	1.7 1.7 3.4 2.9 1.5	$\begin{array}{c} 28,858,000 \\ 28,431,000 \\ 28,365,000 \\ 24,177,000 \\ 22,824,000 \end{array}$	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.1 2.0	6, 500, 000 8, 233, 000 13, 939, 000 13, 381, 000 10, 567, 000	1.5 1.9 3.3 3.1 2.5	32. 3 105. 5 120. 0 75. 2	56, 4 83, 2 5, 3 6, 7	32.3 101.1 86.4 65.3	47.7 73.5 2.7 22.7
Liquors, malt. Bread and other bakery products Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified Dyeing and finishing textiles Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	33 1,217 36 67 26	2, 125 4, 936 4, 255 10, 129 6, 638	0.7 1.5 1.3 3.1 2.0	$\begin{array}{c} 20,184,000 \\ 20,086,000 \\ 19,543,000 \\ 15,796,000 \\ 13,729,000 \end{array}$	1.8 1.7 1.7 1.4 1.2	15, 303, 000 ,7, 891, 000 6, 511, 000 9, 443, 000 5, 164, 000	3. 6 1. 0 1. 5 2. 2 1. 2	15.7 48.8 304.1 31.9 60.0	21. 3 65. 0 -42. 8 14. 2 23. 8	12, 6 48, 9 246, 9 36, 3 50, 3	17. 1 46. 3 -32. 0 15. 9 -8. 9
Soap. Lumber and timber products. Lewelry Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products. Paint and varnish.	21 416 150 88 63	1,599 4,857 4,008 9,815 1,493	0.5 1.5 1.2 3.0 0.5	13,674,000 13,511,000 13,272,000 13,139,000 12,707,000	1.2 1.2 1.1 1.1	6, 500, 000 5, 501, 000 6, 978, 000 9, 588, 000 4, 541, 000	1.5 1.3 1.6 2.3 1.1	240.3 68.9 42.6 12.1 83.2	14.3 26.1 31.0 12.1	233, 7 56, 9 49, 8 9, 4 53, 7	5. 9 31. 2 33. 6 23. 7
Printing and publishing Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills. Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products. Oilcloth and linoleum. Clothing, men's, including shirts.	175 10 150	5, 451 4, 671 5, 002 2, 123 6, 994	1.7 1.4 1.5 0.7 2.1	12,333,000 12,014,000 11,114,000 10,143,000 9,865,000	1.1 1.0 1.0 0.9 0.9	8, 861, 000 5, 379, 000 4, 042, 000 3, 505, 000 4, 789, 000	2.1 1.3 1.2 0.8 1.1	77.3 86.3 32.8	41.3 132.9 91.4 29.1	39, 7 46, 7 97, 1 19, 4	43.1 127.3 60.2 21.7
Gas, illuminating and heating Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam- railroad companies. Belting and hose, woven and rubber. Smelting and refining, not from the ore Shipbuilding, including boat building.	47 23 12 14 97	1,917 6,604 2,205 1,057 4,860	0.6 2.0 0.7 0.3 1.5	9,837,000 9,819,000 9,793,000 0,508,000 8,841,000	0.0 0.8 0.8 0.8	6, 982, 000 5, 185, 000 3, 822, 000 2, 371, 000 4, 592, 000	1.6 1.2 0.0 0.6 1.1	54.4 42.3 -11.5	69, 1 37, 0 295, 3 60, 8	$\begin{array}{c} 44.0 \\ 41.5 \\ -10.3 \\ \hline 7.5 \end{array}$	62.6 34.2 358.1
Hats, fur-felt Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings. Olf, not elsewhere specified Fertilizers. Paper and wood pulp.	58 53 23 22 37	4, 657 4, 232 419 1, 208 2, 223	1. 4 1. 3 0. 1 0. 4 0. 7	8,825,000 8,042,000 7,851,000 7,672,000 7,554,000	0.8 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7	4,713,000 3,315,000 1,655,000 1,987,000 2,785,000	1.1 0.8 0.4 0.5 0.7	-7.5 6.0 106.4 35.7 49.8	32.3 0.0 62.4 31.7 57.8	$\begin{array}{c} -11.3 \\ -2.2 \\ 128.3 \\ 15.3 \\ 37.8 \end{array}$	48.7 10.7 47.7 50.6 36.6
Class Millinery and lace goods Clothing, women's. Gas and electric fixtures and lumps and reflectors Flour-mill and gristmill products.	23 179 90 28	5, 651 4, 120 4, 216 1, 884 453	1.7 1.3 1.3 0.6 0.1	6, 961,000 6, 895,000 5, 927,000 5, 771,000 5, 538,000	0. 6 0. 6 0. 5 0. 5 0. 5	4, 962, 000 3, 710, 000 3, 072, 000 2, 421, 000 977, 000	1.2 0.9 0.7 0.6 0.2	7.9 40.5 64.5 1.3	26. 6 64. 7 36. 6 2. 7	50.2 63.4 3.2	27.4 45.6 -8.5 7.6
Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods. Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations. Brass and bronze products. Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore	111 66 8	3,025 1,005 1,265 112	0. 9 0. 3 0. 4 (²) 0. 4	5, 527,000 5, 410,000 5, 131,000 4, 436,000 4, 116,000	0, 5 0, 5 0, 4 0, 4 0, 4	1,631,000 3,321,000 1,776,000 525,000 1,683,000	0.4 0.8 0.4 0.1 0.1	64.0 45.8 36.7 -16.0 101.5	14.0 135.7 13.1 134.5 475.5	24. 4 38. 7 26. 9 17. 4 59. 5	9. 6 132, 5 65, 1 179, 4 517, 0
Confectionery Brick and file Leather goods Murble and stone work Clocks and watches, including cases and materials. Hoslery and knit goods.	.76 99 .131	3,405 1,813 1,470 2,129 2,506	1. 0 0. 6 0. 5 0. 7 0. 8	4,073,000 4,005,000 3,901,000 3,848,000 3,810,000	0. 4 0. 3 0. 3 0. 3 0. 3		0.8 0.4 0.6 0.5 0.5	122.6 -4.9 59.9 -0.6 49.5	-0.9 20.7 9.8 102.2 43.0	116.3 -10.0 60.2 -7.4 70.0	-2.2 10.3 16.9 120.0 51.4
Cement. Canning and preserving. Furniture and refrigerators. Corsets. Carriages and wagons and materials.	84	1,445 1,818 1,755 1,845 1,601	0. 4 0. 6 0. 5 0. 6 0. 5	3,725,000 3,604,000 3,614,000 3,336,000 3,250,000	0, 3 0, 3 0, 3 0, 3 0, 3	1,672,000 1,456,000 1,917,000 2,031,000 1,970,000	0. 4 0. 3 0. 4 0. 5 0. 5	$\begin{array}{c} 27.4 \\ 36.1 \\ 132.1 \\ 59.4 \\ -6.1 \end{array}$	-23, 5 69, 6 60, 5 -11, 6	57. 4 46. 8 100. 3 43. 9 6. 7	-20.6 67.9 94.6 -8.4
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified. Silverware and plated ware. Surgical appliances and artificial limbs. Wall paper. Buttons.	26 11	1,046 1,296 1,412 782 2,261	0.3 0.4 0.4 0.2 0.7	3,230,000 3,035,000 2,991,000 2,872,000 2,750,000	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.2	902,000 1,902,000 1,742,000 1,372,000 1,567,000	0. 2 0. 4 0. 4 0. 3 0. 4	303. 2 -2. 2 41. 0 37. 2 72. 7	13, 3 44, 7 75, 7 38, 9 55, 2	141. 2 -3. 3 73. 5 29. 2 63. 6	4.5 52.4 50.9 110.7 52.8
Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified. Boxes, faney and paper. Paper goods, not elsewhere specified. Musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials. Carpets and rugs, other than rag	46 19 18	2,208 2,142 563 1,393 884	0.7 0.7 0.2 0.4 0.3	2,735,000 2,675,000 2,640,000 2,229,000 1,945,000	0. 2 0. 2 0. 2 0. 2 0. 2 0. 2	1,886,000 1,489,000 943,000 1,153,000 1,047,000	0. 4 0. 4 0. 2 0. 3 0. 2	15.4 103.0 115.5 50.9 11.2	2.8 46.9 4.9 10.9 14.8	24. 9 94. 6 179. 0 40. 6 36. 0	2. 6 53. 3 -20. 1 6. 6 17. 6
Brooms and brushes. Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified. Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves. Lee, manufactured. Mattresses and spring beds.	31 8 59	915 1,112 696 456 496	0.3 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.2	1, 905, 000 1, 841, 000 1, 688, 000 1, 497, 000 1, 323, 000	0. 2 0. 2 0. 1 0. 1 0. 1	954,000 1,013,000 1,114,000 1,111,000 515,000	0, 2 0, 2 0, 3 0, 3 0, 1	172.5 -16.5 11.2 131.0 81.7	-13. 0 -7. 8 65. 3 67. 4	144. 0 24. 5 3. 3 133. 4 82. 0	-3. 2 5. 9 67. 6 53. 0
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street- ralfroad companies. Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies. Artificial stone. Cork, cutting. Agricultural implements.	97	826 200 488 418 224	0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	1,158,000 954,000 859,000 791,000 755,000	0. 1 0. 1 0. 1 0. 1 0. 1	544,000 724,000 505,000 381,000 428,000	0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1	55.0 984.1 813.8 108.2 92.6	96. 1 62. 4 56. 8	96. 4 1,440. 4 796. 8 101. 6 56. 2	107.7 104.5
Typowriters and supplies. Musical instruments and materials, not specified. Wall plaster Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods. All other industries.	8 7 5 7	272 385 178 212 47,187	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 14.4	740,000 635,000 613,000 521,000 250,551,000	0.1 0.1 0.1 (2) 21.8	462,000 427,000 281,000 256,000 71,714,000	0. 1 0. 1 0. 1 0. 1 16. 9	134. 9 26. 4 200. 5 15. 0	-57.7 -1.9	143.2 -21.7 195.8 12.8	-63.0 5.8 2.3

¹ Percentages are based on figures in Table I; a minus sign (—) denotes decrease. Where the percentages are omitted, comparable figures can not be given.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Textiles.—The textile industries of New Jersey comprise the manufacture of silk and silk goods, including the operations of throwsters; woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats; cotton goods, including cotton small wares; fur-felt hats; cordage and twine and jute and linen goods; hosiery and knit goods; carpets and rugs, other than rag; and shoddy. The statistics for the manufacture of shoddy can not be shown without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. Combined, the other seven industries gave employment in 1909 to an average of 60,647 wage earners and the value of their products amounted to \$133,205,000. These figures represent an increase over 1904 of 9,670, or 19 per cent, in the average number of wage earners and \$48,160,000, or 56.6 per cent, in value of products. From 1899 to 1904 the gain in number of wage earners was 4,177, or 8.9 per cent, and that in value of products \$12,405,000, or 17.1 per cent. In 1909, 18.6 per cent of the total number of wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of the state and 11.6 per cent of the total value of manufactured products were reported for these industries. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 19.1 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively.

Dyeing and finishing textiles.—Closely allied to the textile industry is the dyeing and finishing of textiles. The classification covers the independent establishments bleaching, dyeing, and mercerizing raw fibers, varns, and woven cloth, as well as the printing of cotton piece goods. A considerable number of the cotton, silk, and woolen mills carry on one or more of these subordinate processes with the primary manufacturing in the same establishment, therefore the statistics for the independent establishments engaged in dyeing and finishing do not represent the full extent of the industry. In 1909 reports for some of the dyeing and finishing establishments in the state included the cost of the materials upon which the work was performed and its value as finished. In such cases the cost and value of these goods were deducted, in order to place all of the reports on a uniform basis and to make the statistics comparable with those for prior censuses, when the value of products represented only the value added to the materials by the processes. From 1904 to 1909 the average number of wage earners in the industry increased 2,532, or 33.3 per cent, and the value of products \$3,816,000, or 31.9 per cent. In 1904 New Jersey was the first state in the Union in this industry, with products valued at \$11,980,000, but although the value of products had increased to \$15,796,000 in 1909, it then held second place.

Smelting and refining, copper.—This industry is chiefly confined in New Jersey to the refining of crude copper. The value of all ore smelted and crude copper refined is included in the cost of materials, and the total value of all products is reported, regardless of whether the materials belonged to the plant reporting or were worked on a toll basis. Measured by value of products, the industry was by far the most impor-

tant in the state in 1909, the value of the output (\$125,651,000) representing 11 per cent of the total value of all manufactured products. From 1904 to 1909 the value of products increased \$62,855,000, or 100.1 per cent, and from 1899 to 1904 the increase was \$24,431,000, or 63.7 per cent. New Jersey ranked first among the states in this industry in 1909, 1904, and 1899.

Foundry and machine-shop products.—This classification includes foundries and machine shops and all allied industries except those which manufacture a distinctive product which is covered by some other classification, such as eash registers and calculating machines, sewing machines, and electrical machinery. The establishments engaged in the manufacture of gas meters, hardware, plumbers' supplies, steam fittings, structural ironwork, and east-iron pipe, nearly all of which were reported under separate classifications at previous consuses, are all included under this general heading. The industry showed a relatively greater increase in value of products from 1899 to 1904 than from 1904 to 1969, the percentages being 36.5 and 29.4, respectively.

Slaughtering and meat packing.—Under this hand are included the wholesale slaughtering and meat-packing establishments and those engaged in the manufacture of sausage only. From 1899 to 1904 the average number of wage earners increased but 154, or 26.1 per cent, and the value of products \$3,539,000, or 24.0 per cent, but the development of the industry was rapid during the later five-year period, 1904–1909, that the average number of wage earners increased 1,072. At 143.9 per cent, and the value of products \$19,820,000, or 111.7 percent. The industry is confined largely to the northern part of the state, 59.4 per cent of the testal value of products being reported from Jersey City above.

Wire.—This classification includes establishments primarily engaged in drawing wire from purchased wire rods. It does not include the wire product of the wire departments of steel works and rolling mills. The industry shows a remarkable growth for each of the five-year periods.

Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.—This industry includes not only establishments which are engaged primarily in the manufacture of leather, but also those which treat hides or skins for others. The rest of materials and the value of products, however, do not include the value of the hides or skins treated under contract. In 1849 New Jersey was the severily state of the Union with respect to value of products, reporting 143 establishments, which employed an axerage of 618 wage earners and turned out products valued at \$1,389,582. In 1909 the state held fourth position, in which year, although only 86 establishments were engaged in the industry, the number of wage earners was nearly nine times as great and the value of products more than twenty times as great as in 1849.

Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.—The rapid extension of the uses of electricity in science and industry has created an increasing demand for

appliances with which to utilize such energy. Therefore it was to be expected that the industry would show remarkable development during the decade. Measured by value of products, New Jersey held third place among the states in this industry in 1909, with products valued at \$28,365,000, an increase over 1904 of \$14,562,000, or 105.5 per cent, and for the 10-year period 1899 to 1909 an increase of \$20,832,000, or 276.5 per cent.

Chemicals.—This classification includes the manufacture of acids (except sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids), sodas, alums, coal-tar products, cyanides, bleaching materials, plastics (celluloid, etc.), compressed or liquefied gases, alkaloids, etc., when they are made as a chief product by the establishment reporting. Chemicals manufactured as by-products in establishments classified under a different head are not included. In 1909 the industry gave employment to 5,046 wage earners, an increase of 1,449, or 40.3 per cent, over the number reported for 1904, and during the same period the value of products increased \$9,800,000, or 75.2 per cent. New Jersey held second rank in this industry in the United States both in 1904 and in 1909.

Manufactures from precious metals.—The manufacture of jewelry is closely allied to the production of silverware and plated ware and the reducing and refining of gold and silver from clippings, sweepings, and scrap. In 1909 these three industries combined employed an average of 5,416 wage earners, and turned out products valued at \$20,743,000. The most important branch of the industry is the manufacture of jewelry, which gave employment to an average of 4,008 wage earners in 1909 and reported products to the value of \$13,272,000. Measured by value of products, New Jersey ranked fourth among the states in the jewelry industry in 1909.

Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified.—This classification includes the manufacture of rubber clothing, automobile, carriage, and bicycle tires, mechanical rubber goods, etc. It does not include the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes, rubber belting and hose, or suspenders, garters, and elastic woven goods. Although there was a decline in value of products from 1899 to 1904 of \$3,622,000, or 42.8 per cent, there was an increase of \$11,085,000, or 131.1 per cent, for the 10-year period from 1899 to 1909. New Jersey held second place among the states in this industry in 1909.

Soap.—The manufacture of soap is an important industry, in which the state held fourth place among the states in 1909, advancing from fifth place in 1904. In 1909 this industry gave employment to an average of 1,599 wage earners and reported products to the value of \$13,674,000, these figures representing increases over the corresponding figures for 1904 of 158.3 per cent and 240.3 per cent, respectively.

Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products.—The name of New Jersey is intimately associated with this industry, and the state held second rank among the states in the industry at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and

1899. From 1904 to 1909 the average number of wage earners increased 3.5 per cent and the value of products 12.1 per cent; the corresponding increases from 1899 to 1904 being 16.9 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively.

Paint and varnish.—Of the 63 establishments included under this classification in 1909, 37 were engaged primarily in the manufacture of paint, with products valued at \$7,486,000, representing 58.6 per cent of the total for the industry as a whole. From 1904 to 1909 there was an increase in the average number of wage earners of 533, or 55.5 per cent, and in the value of products of \$5,800,000, or 83.2 per cent. Measured by value of products, New Jersey was one of the leading states in the manufacture of paint and varnish at each of the last three censuses, reporting 10.2 per cent of the total value of such products for the United States in 1909, 7.7 per cent in 1904, and 8.9 per cent in 1899.

Oilcloth and linoleum.—New Jersey leads all other states in the production of oilcloth and linoleum, with 43.5 per cent of the value of such products in 1909 and 36.8 per cent in 1904. The value of products reported for the industry in the state, as presented in Table I, shows an increase of \$4,699,000, or 86.3 per cent, from 1904 to 1909. A comparison of the statistics for 1909 and 1899 shows that during the decade the average number of wage earners increased 1,260, or 146 per cent; the value of products, \$7,298,000, or 256.5 per cent; and the value added by manufacture, \$2,395,000, or 215.8 per cent.

It will be seen from the table on page 5 that some of the industries that stand very high in gross value of products hold a comparatively low rank in the average number of wage earners employed and in value added by manufacture. Where this is the case it indicates that the cost of materials represents a large proportion of the total value of products, and that therefore the value added by manufacture, of which wages constitute usually the largest item, is not commensurate with the total value of products. Thus the smelting and refining of copper, which ranks first in gross value of products, and the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, which ranks fourth in that respect, hold thirtieth and forty-fourth places, respectively, with regard to number of wage earners, and fifteenth and twenty-ninth places, respectively. when ranked by value added by manufacture. Similar conditions exist in the wire industry, the manufacture of paint and varnish, and a considerable number of less important industries.

On the other hand, the foundry and machine-shop industry, which ranks third in value of products, ranks first in value added by manufacture and second in number of wage earners; the manufacture of silk goods ranks second both in value of products and in value added by manufacture, and first in number of wage earners; the woolen-goods industry ranks fifth in value of products, sixth in value added by manu-

facture, and third in number of wage earners; while the manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, and tobacco manufactures both rank higher in value added by manufacture and in number of wage earners than in value of products.

This table shows the percentages of increase or decrease for each industry in value of products and value added by manufacture where comparable statistics are presented in Table I, page 28. Most industries show an increase in both items for each five-year period. Exceptionally large percentages of increase in value of products from 1904 to 1909 are shown for the manufacture of dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies and artificial stone, and from 1899 to 1904 for confectionery. Of the other industries showing large increases during one or both five-year periods, the more important are the smelting and refining of copper; slaughtering and meat packing; the manufacture of woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; tobacco manufactures; rubber goods; soap; and copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.

Important exceptions to the general increase in the various industries are the manufacture of carriages and wagons and materials, which decreased both in value of products and in value added by manufacture for each five-year period, and the manufacture of fancy articles and of musical instruments and materials not specified, each of which shows a decrease in value of products for both periods and a decrease in value added by manufacture for the period 1904-1909. Five other industries show decreases from 1904 to 1909 in both value of products and value added by manufacture, one a decrease in value of products only, and one a decrease in value added by manufacture only, while for the period 1899-1904 five other industries show decreases in both items, two decreases in value of products only, and four show decreases in value added by manufacture only. The apparent decrease in value of products reported for the more recent period for the steel works and rolling mills, as shown in Table I, page 28, was due largely to a change in the classification. At the census of 1904 the reports for establishments which combined the manufacture of iron and steel and of wire included both branches of the industry, the returns being classified as "Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills." At the census of 1909 separate reports were made by some of these companies for their wire mills, and such reports were classified as "Wire." This has resulted in a decrease in the amounts reported for steel works and rolling mills at the census of 1909, as compared with 1904, and an increase in the totals for wire. If the two industries, however, are combined for both censuses, the increase in the value of products becomes 31.1 per cent.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—The following table shows for 1909 the distribution of the number of persons engaged in manufactures, the aver-

age number of wage earners being distributed by sex and age. It should be borne in mind, however, that the sex and age classification of the average number of wage earners in this and other tables is an estimate obtained by the method described in the Introduction.

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANU- FACTURES.					
	Total.	Male.	Female,			
All classes	371, 265	278,968	92,297			
Proprietors and officials	17,581	17,043	Als.			
Proprietors and firm members,	8,204 4,147 5,230	7,924 4,056 5,063	24) 91 167			
Herks	27,401	21,652	5,500			
Wage carners (average number)	326, 223	240,273	85,95±1			
16 years of age and over	318, 685 7, 538	236, 499 3,774	82,186 3,764			

The average number of persons engaged in manufactures during 1909 was 371,265, of whom 326,223 were wage earners. Of the remainder, 17,581 were proprietors and officials and 27,461 were clerks. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II, page 38.

The following table shows for 1909 the percentage of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners, respectively, among the total number of persons employed in manufactures. It covers all industries combined and 35 important industries individually:

	PERSONS	ENGAGED	IN MANUI	ACTURES.		
industry.	Bankaran anganan anakan anakan	Per cent of total.				
	Total number.	Proprietors and officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners (uverage number)		
All industries Belting and hose, woven and rubber Boots and shoes, including cut stock and	371,265 2,583	4. 7 2. 1	7.4 9.0	87. 9 88. 5		
Bread and other bakery products	4,602 6,966	3, 4 22, 7	4, 6 6, 4	02.4 70.3		
repairs by steam-railroad companies	5,937	6.9 3.7 3.9	6. 7 11. 4 5. 1	86.3 85.0 91.3		
Copper, fin, and sheet-iron products. Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. Dyeing and finishing textiles.	1.02 /4	5.7 1.4 1.8	4.6 2.3 3.7	89.3 96.2 94.3		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and sup- plies. Fortlizers. Foundry and machine-shop products.	13,024 1,384	2.5 4.1	12. 3 -8. 6	85.3 1 87.3		
Hats, fur-felt.	2,804 5,104	4.3 5.0 4.1	9, 0 26, 7 4, 0	86. 68. 91. :		
Jowelry	4,945	2.0 7.8 3.9	8.7 11.1 4.1	89. 81. 92.		
Lumber and timber products Oil, not elsewhere specified Oileloth and linoleum	5,745	5. 1 11. 0 8. 6	14. 2 4. 5 30, 6	80. 84. 51.		
Paint and varnish Paper and wood pulp Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products.	2, 143	1.7 7.9 3.8	4.5 22.4 5.3	93. 69. 90.		
Printing and publishing. Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified Shipbuilding, including boat building	7,364	2. 7 12. 9 2. 5	4.2 13.1 9.9	93. 74. 87.		
Slaughtering and meet packing	32,365	5. 2 2. 5 7. 2	6.8 3.9 17.7	88. 93. 75.		
Smelting and refining, copper. Smelting and refining, not from the ore Soap. Tobacco manufactures		2. 3 2. 3 2. 0	7.1 9.1 27.6	90. 88. 69.		
Wire. Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.		6. 6 0. 8	4.2 9.0	89. 90.		
All other industries	13, 119 126, 939	0.9 5.1	2.6 7.5	96. 87.		

Of the total number of persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 4.7 per cent were proprietors and officials, 7.4 per cent clerks, and 87.9 per cent wage earners. The highest percentage of proprietors and officials is shown for the bakeries. In this industry and in the lumber and the printing and publishing industries the majority of the establishments are small and the work is done to a large extent by the proprietors or their immediate representatives so that the proportion of persons engaged in these industries falling into the class of proprietors and officials is much higher than for most other industries or for all industries combined. The highest proportion of wage earners is reported for the woolen and worsted goods industry, and the lowest for establishments engaged in the manufacture of oils, "not elsewhere specified," which industry shows the largest percentage of clerks.

The following table shows, for 1909, in percentages, for all industries combined, the distribution of the average number of wage earners by age periods, and for those 16 years of age and over by sex, calculated in the manner described in the Introduction. It also shows, for some of the important industries separately, a similar distribution of wage earners as reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. As a means of judging the importance of the several industries the average number employed for the year is also given in each case.

*	Antique tenence en en esta esta esta esta esta esta esta esta	and the second second second					
	WAGE EARNERS.						
		!	cent of to				
INDUSTRY.	Average number.1	16 years and c	Under 16				
		Male.	Female,	years of age.			
All industries Beiting and hose, woven and rubber. Boots and shoes, including cut stock and	326,223 2,205	72. 5 86. 1	25.2 13.5	2, 8 0, 4			
findings	4,232 4,936	60, 8 93, 7	36. 3 4. 9	2, 9 1, 4			
pairs by steam-railroad companies. Chemicals Clothing, men's, including shirts. Copper, tin, and sheet-fron products. Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. Dycing and finishing textiles.	6,638	99. 1 90. 3 31. 5 80. 0 38. 1 85. 6	0. 8 8. 7 06. 3 15. 1 52. 9 13. 4	(2) 1. 0 2, 1 4, 9 8. 9 1, 1			
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. Fertilizers Foundry and machine-shop products Gas, illuminating and heating Hats, fur-feit. Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills. Jewelry Leather, tanned, curried, and finished. Liquors, malt Lumber and timber products Oil, not elsewhere specified. Offeloth and linoleum Paint and varnish Paper and wood pulp Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products. Printing and publishing Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified. Shipbuilding, including boat building Shik and silk goods, including throwsters. Slaughtering and ment packing. Smelting and refining, copper Smelting and refining, not from the ore.	1, 917 4, 657 4, 671 4, 008 5, 560 2, 125 4, 857 4, 103 2, 223 0, 815 5, 451 4, 255 4, 869 30, 285 1, 817 2, 322 1, 067	59. 9 98. 5 90. 5 90. 9 77. 6 99. 4 72. 4 97. 3 99. 4 98. 2 91. 9 91. 9 91. 9 91. 5 81. 5 85. 9 100. 0 43. 5 96. 7 100. 0	30.3 1.2 2.8 8 0.1 20.7 0.5 5 23.4 1.0 (2) 7.9 0.7 7.6 7.2 11.3 16.5 5 12.4 (2) 4.2	0.7 0.2 0.7 0.1 1.7 0.1 1.75 0.6 0.2 1.4 0.1 1.0 0.1 1.0 0.1 1.0 0.1 1.7 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1			
soap. Tobacco manufactures. Wire. Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.	1,599 9,466 5,646	66. 4 24. 7 91. 8 44. 5	31. 1 70. 2 7. 7 50. 9	2. 4 5. 0 0. 5 4. 5			
All other industries	110,938	69.6	27. 8	2.			

 ¹ For method of estimating the distribution, by sex and age periods, of the average number in all industries combined, see Introduction.
 2 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In all industries combined, 72.5 per cent of the average number of wage earners were males 16 years of age and over; 25.2 per cent females 16 years of age and over; and 2.3 per cent children under the age of 16. Of the total number of women employed as wage earners, 31.6 per cent were in the cotton-goods, silk-goods, and woolen and worsted goods industries, over one-half of the employees in each of these industries being women 16 years of age and over. The manufacture of boots and shoes, men's clothing, electrical machinery, and tobacco products each shows a large proportion of female wage earners, 36.3 per cent, 66.3 per cent, 39.3 per cent, and 70.2 per cent, respectively.

The three textile industries above mentioned together employed 30 per cent of the total number of wage earners under 16 years of age. The proportions of such wage earners engaged in each industry were as follows: Cotton goods, 8.9 per cent; silk goods, 3.6 per cent; and woolen and worsted goods, 4.5 per cent.

In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1909 with that shown at the census of 1904, it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See Introduction.) The following table makes this comparison according to occupational status:

Annual for a desired as the control of the control			A A THE STREET WAS AND THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF T	A year and seven day on the seven	Andread and Andread and Andread
CLASS.	PERSO 190		190 IN MA	Per cent	
	Number.	Percent distri- bution.	Number.	P _{orcent} distri- bution.	of in- erease, 1904- 1909.
Total. Proprietors and firm members Salaried employees Wage earners (average number)	371, 265 8, 204 36, 838 326, 223	100. 0 2. 2 9. 9 87. 9	296, 262 6, 730 23, 196 260, 336	100. 0 2, 3 7, 8 89. 9	25.3 21.9 58.8 22.5

Comparable figures are not obtainable for 1899. The table shows that the greatest percentage of increase was in the salaried employees.

The following table shows the average number of wage earners distributed according to age periods, and in the case of those 16 years of age and over according to sex, for 1909, 1904, and 1899. The averages for 1909 are estimated on the basis of the actual number of wage earners reported for a single representative day. (See Introduction.)

	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.							
CLASS.	190	9	190	4	1899			
	Number.	Percent distri- bution.	Number.	Percent distri- bution.	Number.	Percent distri- bution.		
Total. 16 years of age and over. Male. Fomule. Under 16 years of ago	82,186	100. 0 97. 7 72. 5 25. 2 2. 3	266, 336 258, 334 195, 447 62, 887 8, 002	100. 0 97. 0 73. 4 23. 6 3. 0	213,975 206,143 156,787 49,356 7,832	100, 0 96, 3 73, 3 23, 1 3, 7		

This table indicates that for all industries combined the proportion of children under 16 years of age was smaller in 1909 than in 1899. Although there was not much change in the proportions of male and female wage earners 16 years of age and over, the proportion of females was greater in 1909 than in 1899, while on the other hand, that of males was smaller in 1909.

Wage earners employed, by months.—The following table gives the number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month during the year 1909 for all industries combined, for the canning and preserving industry, and for all other industries combined; it gives also the percentage which the number reported for each month is of the greatest number reported for any month. In Table II, page 38, are shown, for a majority of the important industries in the state, the largest number and the smallest number of wage earners reported for any month. The figures are for the 15th day, or the nearest representative day, of the month.

	NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.										
MONTH.	All indu	stries.	Cannii prese	ng and rving.	All other industries.						
	Number.	Percent of max- imum.	Num- ber.	Percent of max- imum.	Number.	Percent of max- imum.					
January February March April May June July August September October November December	313, 216 318, 401 321, 883 321, 976 321, 969 318, 216 323, 506 334, 710 341, 509 342, 786	91, 2 91, 2 92, 7 93, 7 93, 8 92, 7 94, 2 97, 5 99, 5 99, 5	273 317 290 396 780 1, 662 1, 483 3, 344 6, 021 4, 768 1, 566 937	4.5 5.3 4.8 6.0 12.6 27.6 24.6 55.5 100.0 79.2 26.0 15.6	312, 885 312, 809 318, 111 321, 487 321, 116 320, 307 316, 733 320, 162 328, 689 336, 801 341, 220 342, 452	91. 4 91. 4 92. 9 93. 9 93. 8 93. 5 92. 5 96. 0 98. 3 90. 6 100. 0					

Canning and preserving, which is a seasonal industry, gave employment to a large number of persons in the months of August, September, and October, and to a relatively small number through the winter and spring months. From 273 wage earners in January, the number employed increased to 6,021 in September. The

number reported for January, the month of minimum activity, was only 4.5 per cent of the number reported for September, the month of maximum activity. In the glass industry the greatest number of wage earners, 7,286, was reported for the month of April, and the least number, 1,151, for the month of August. This variation is accounted for by the fact that the manufacture of glass is practically suspended during the months of July and August. So few wage earners are employed in these two industries, however, as compared with the total number employed in all industries, that they have only a slight effect on the fluctuation of employment from month to month in all industries combined.

Prevailing hours of labor.—In the next table wage earners have been classified according to the prevailing hours of labor in the establishment in which they are employed. In making this classification the average number of wage earners employed during the year is used, and the number employed in each establishment is classified as a total according to the hours prevailing in that establishment, even though a few employees work a greater or less number of hours.

It is evident from this table that for the great majority of wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of New Jersey the usual hours of labor range from 54 to 60 per week, 12.8 per cent of the total being employed in establishments where the prevailing hours are less than 54 a week and only 4.8 per cent in establishments where they are more than 60 a week.

In the malt liquor, marble and stone work, and printing and publishing industries 48 hours or less per week prevail for a majority of the wage earners. In nearly all of the larger industries the prevailing hours are from 54 to 60 per week. Practically all of the wage earners in the gas industry, however, are in plants where the hours of employment are 60 a week or more.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING PREVAILING HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK. INDUSTRY. 48 and under. Between 48 and 54 Between 54 and 60. Between 60 and 72. Total. 54. Over 72. All industries.... 16,180 49.718 326, 223 25,713 45.861 173, 239 7.611 2,481 5.433 Agricultural implements
Artificial stone
Belting and hose, woven and rubber.
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings.
Boxes, fancy and paper 210 $^{5}_{111}$ 65 488 65 146 95 a 2, 205 1,711 3,680 1,007 580 455 4 14 62 71 851 4, 232 2, 142 12 162 60 Brass and bronze products.
Bread and other bakery products.
Brick and tile.
Brooms and brushes. 1,265 4,036 284 670 564 205 93 256 39 137 306 270 2,922 3, 405 160 2,274 915 10 147 48 2,261 1,818 31 140 160 1,874 196 Carning and preserving Carpets and rugs, other than rag Carriages and wagons and materials 82 ĩñ 988 884 1,601 845 669 36 51 116 407 339 iš 6,604 $\frac{155}{10}$ $\frac{326}{326}$ $\frac{1,400}{2}$ 1,032 585 1,002 1,337 826 1, 445 1.119 Ġ 20 ΩΩ 2.804 198 5,046 862 2, 120 0, 094 4, 216 212 1, 263 4, 574 1, 511 661 951 447 1,197 12 100 43 1,305 160 26 26 240 652 1,046 5,002 3,025 433 551 301 63 237 337 58 54 3, 295 2, 671 800 ••••• 52 418 $4\tilde{4}$ 178 308 Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.
Cutlery and tools, not elsowhere specified.
Dairymen's, poulterers', and aplarists' supplies.
Dyeing and finishing textifies.
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. 6, 638 5.537 1,098 2, 208 206 97 125 117 870 10.1206, 194 6, 561 33 2,968 11,000 147 107 4, 100 20 Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.
Fertilizers
Flour-mill and gristmill products
Foundry and machine-shop products.
Furniture and refrigerators. 1, 112 1, 208 453 27, 815 1, 755 3 29 17 11 1,063 41 1,137 275 4,343 16 ġį 11,753 1,893 115 0,507 1,210 214 56 160 Gas and electric fixtures and lamps and reflectors.
Gas, Illuminating and heating.
Glass 1,884 118 310 1,380 4 1,595 33 4 47 1,017 5,651 112 4,657 15 420 Glass.
Gold and sliver, reducing and refining, not from the ore
Hats, fur-felt.
Hoslery and knit goods.
Lee, manufactured. 2.451 1,773 1.0074 27 oio 3,295 108 366 269 2,506 456 4,671 4,008 2, 140 81 2, 134 107 24 100 126 resery and kinggoods.
Lee, manufactured.
Iron and steel, steels works and rolling mills.
Jewelry.
Leather goods. 10 1,007 1,652 70 224 153 105 70 146 2251,081 157 464 1,582 1.3031,813 188 82 Leather, tanned, curried, and finished..... 5,560 2,125 4.578 180 240 115 Liquors, malt.
Lumber and timber products.
Marble and stone work
Mathle and stone work
Mathresses and spring beds. 768 1,371 145 71 7505 1.2864,857 1,470 408 908 41 1,095 168 420 62 20 Militnery and lace goods.

Musical instruments and materials, not specified.

Musical instruments, planos and organs and materials.

Oil, not elsewhere specified.

Oilcloth and linoleum. 523 72 978 2,904 311 345 31 4, 120 114 65 483 385 1,393 5 45 1 245 $\frac{2}{64}$ **. . . .** 410 84 103 2, 123 1,377 643 1,493 2,223 563 1,005 28 282 Paint and varnish 480 Paper and wood pulp.
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations
Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products. 394 110 883 54 12 115 378 6 80 652 184 $\frac{78}{2,719}$ 9,815 1,968 1,448 3,028 Printing and publishing.
Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified.
Shipbuliding, including boat building.
Slik and slik goods, including throwsters.
Sliverware and plated ware. 315 2,571 340 28,986 687 5,451 3,251 640 25 1, 141 4,255 4,869 30,285 1,296 15 191 $\frac{10}{1,278}$ 150 190 13 128 462 Slaughtering and meat packing.
Smelting and refining, copper...
Smelting and refining, not from the ore...
Soap... 1,817 2,322 1,057 1,590 142 12 44 136 116 261 1.090 1,238 292 105 ···ż 180 188 680 202 1, 101 3 Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves_ Surgical appliances and artificial limbs Tobacco manufactures Typewriters and supplies Wall paper 35 459 696 1,412 9,466 272 782 35 486 363 . . **. . . .** 205 6,562 1,499 57 248 534 7 179 127 87 re-colen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats. 8 8, 456 11,74, 23,054 6521,103 All other industries.... 8,286 1,350 1,055 47,187 2,980

Location of establishments.—The next table shows the extent to which the manufactures of New Jersey are centralized in cities and other incorporated places of 10,000 population or over. (See Introduction.)

The comparison is confined here, as in other states, to the years 1899 and 1909, in the absence of a Federal census of population by which the grouping of cities in 1904 could be determined for all the states.

ITEM.	Year.	Aggregate.	CITIES, TOWNS, OR BOROUGHS HAVING A POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER. DISTRICTS OUTSIDE CITIES, TOWNS BOROUGHS HAVING A POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER. 10,000 AND OV				CITIES, TOWNS, OR BOROUGHS HAVING A POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.							
2233	40	11551050001	Total.		10,000 to :	25,000	25,000 to 100,000 100,000 a		100,000 and	over.				
			Number or amount.	Per cent of total.		Percent of total.	Number or amount.	Percent of total.	Number or amount.	Percent of total.	Number or amount.	Percent of total.		
Population	1910	2,537,167	1,635,863	04.5	271,936	10. 7	623,079	24. 6	740, 848	29. 2	901,304	35, 5		
	1900	1,883,669	1,125,018	59.7	218,271	11. 6	349,073	18. 5	557, 674	29. 6	758,651	40, 3		
Number of establishments	1909	8, 817	5,939	67.4	818	9.3	1,816	20. 6	3,305	37. 5	2,878	32.6		
	1899	6, 415	4,253	66.3	585	9.1	1,072	16. 7	2,596	40. 5	2,162	33.7		
Average number of wage earners,	1909	326, 223	248,765	76.3	37,097	11.6	93,655	28, 7	117, 413	36.0	77,458	23.7		
	1899	213, 975	166,842	75.2	24,507	11.5	47,464	22, 2	88, 811	41.5	53,133	24.8		
Value of products	1909	\$1,145,529,076	\$851,498,583	74.3	\$93,720,092	8.2	\$356,907,642	31, 2	\$400, 870, 849	35, 0	\$294, 030, 493	25.7		
	1899	553,005,684	419,801,662	75.9	53,854,751	9.7	131,787,132	23, 8	234, 159, 779	42, 3	133, 204, 022	24.1		
Value added by manufacture	1909 1899	425, 405, 677 218, 279, 590	325, 638, 307 166, 024, 706	76. 5 76. 1	43,817,178 22,625,292		119,674,513 45,331,841	28, 1 20, 8	162,146,616 98,067,573	38. 1 44. 9	99, 857, 370 52, 254, 884	23.5 23.9		

In 1909, 74.3 per cent of the total value of products was reported from cities and other incorporated places having over 10,000 inhabitants, and 76.3 per cent of the average number of wage earners were employed in such places. The figures indicate that the manufacturing industries in incorporated places with more than 10,000 inhabitants contributed slightly larger percentages of the total number of establishments, average number of wage earners, and value added by manufacture, and a somewhat smaller percentage of the value of products in 1909 than in 1899.

The increase in the population of certain places has affected the grouping in the table. East Orange, Orange, Perth Amboy, and West Hoboken, which for 1909 fall into the group comprising places having between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants, had less than 25,000 inhabitants in 1900, and for 1899, therefore, are included with the cities and towns having between 10,000 and 25,000 inhabitants. Eight of the places falling in 1909 into the group comprising incorporated places of between 10,000 and 25,000 inhabitants-Asbury Park, Bloomfield, Garfield, Hackensack, Irvington, Long Branch, West New York, and West Orange—had less than 10,000 inhabitants in 1900, so that for 1899 their statistics are included with those for districts outside of cities. The fact that in 1909 the combined value of products reported by the manufacturing industries of the eight places just mentioned was \$31,524,468, or 2.8 per cent of the total for the state, makes the increase in the proportion of the total value of products reported by the industries outside of incorporated places of over 10,000 inhabitants more worthy of note.

The group comprising the incorporated places of between 10,000 and 25,000 inhabitants contributed a

smaller proportion of the total value of products in 1909 than in 1899, and the group made up of the places having between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants a considerably larger proportion, while for Newark, Jersey City, and Paterson, the three cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants, a decided loss is shown in the percentage which their combined value of products forms of the total. Of the total value of products reported for the state in 1909, 8.2 per cent was reported from the 6 cities, 11 towns, and 1 borough having between 10,000 and 25,000 inhabitants, 31.2 per cent from the 10 cities and 1 town having between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants, and 35 per cent from the 3 cities having 100,000 inhabitants and over.

The population for 1910 and 1900 of the 32 incorporated places which had 10,000 inhabitants or over in 1910 is given in the following statement:

CITY, TOWN, OR BOROUGIL.			CITY, TOWN, OR BOROUGH.	1910	1900
Newark Jersoy City Paterson Trenton Camden Elizabeth Hoboken Bayonne Passaie Atlantic City West Hoboken East Orange Perth Amboy Orange New Brunswick Montclair	347, 469 207, 779 125, 600 96, 815 94, 538 73, 409 70, 324 55, 845 54, 773 46, 150 35, 403 34, 371 29, 630 23, 388 21, 550	246,070 206,433 105,171 73,307 75,935 52,130 59,364 32,722 27,777 27,838 23,094 21,506 17,609 24,141 20,006 13,962	Union	21, 023 20, 550 18, 659 15, 070 14, 498 14, 209 14, 050 13, 903 13, 560 13, 298 12, 507 12, 451 11, 877 10, 980 10, 213 10, 150	15, 187 15, 369 10, 896 9, 668 10, 596 13, 913 9, 443 10, 652 5, 267 8, 87 11, 267 10, 585 6, 88 6, 88

The relative industrial importance of each of the 32 incorporated places having a population of 10,000 or over in 1910 is shown in the next table, in which the value of products and average number of wage earners are shown separately for 1909, 1904, and 1899.

CITY, TOWN, OR		GE NUM E EARN		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.						
BOROUGH.	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1800				
Newark Jersey City. Bayonne. Perth Amboy. Paterson. Camden. Trenton 1 Passaie. Elizabeth. Hoboken. Harrison. New Brunswick. West New York. Orange. Phillipsburg. Garfield. Kearny. Union. Bloomfield. West Hoboken. Millville. Bridigeton. East Orange. Plainfield. Irvington Atlantic City. Hackensack. Long Branch.	59, 955 25, 454 7, 510 5, 866 32, 004 16, 527 18, 543 15, 083 12, 737 8, 100 5, 264 1, 383 3, 453 2, 250 2, 781 2, 781 2, 387 1, 788 510 718	50, 697 20, 353 7, 057 3, 950 28, 509 12, 661 14, 130 11, 000 12, 335 7, 227 4, 040 4, 500 (2) 2, 450 3, 148 (2) 1, 363 1, 856 1, 893 3, 562 2, 767 2, 276 8, 54 1, 986 (3) 8, 58 1, 986 (4) 8, 58 1, 98 8, 88 1, 98 8, 198 8, 42,878 17,391 4,670 2,005 28,542 28,542 13,138 6,399 9,498 5,712 2,859 3,836 (2) 1,640 2,216 (2) 086 1,376 1,612 2,739 2,182 690 1,384 (2)	\$203, 511, 520 128, 774, 978 73, 649, 900 73, 002, 703 69, 584, 351 49, 137, 874 49, 008, 715 71, 720, 257 29, 147, 334 20, 413, 014 301, 237 10, 004, 802 9, 273, 717 9, 175, 910 9, 150, 227 8, 803, 710 8, 306, 276 8, 306, 276 7, 941, 047 5, 894, 710 5, 577, 439 4, 181, 824 4, 070, 508 3, 724, 870 3, 618, 745 3, 017, 824 1, 177, 961 1, 177, 961 1, 177, 961 1, 177, 961 1, 177, 966 1, 116, 663	\$150,055,227 75,740,934 60,633,761 34,800,402 54,673,033 33,587,273 32,359,945 22,782,725 29,300,801 14,077,300 8,408,924 8,916,083 (2) 6,150,635 6,084,173 (2) 4,427,004 3,512,451 4,045,483 5,947,207 3,719,417 2,903,840 (2) 974,835 1,488,358 1,488,358 1,488,358	\$112,728,015 72,929,000 38,601,420 14,001,072 48,502,044 17,069,954 128,458,008 12,801,805 22,861,379 6,086,477 5,791,321 (2) 2,095,688 4,584,886 (2) 1,607,002 1,607,002 4,763,130 3,370,924 4,764,343 2,258,772 2,086,910 2,437,434 (9) 608,422 782,232 286,500					
Montelair	252 476 201 264	151 (2) 307 (2)	169 (²) 252 (³)	1, 025, 585 747, 684 724, 233 602, 194	621, 145 (2) 704, 412 (2)	663,592 (2) 595,592 (2)				

1 Figures do not agree with those published in 1904, because it was necessary to revise the totals in order to include data only for those establishments located within the corporate limits of the city.
2 Figures not available.

With the exception of Elizabeth and West Hoboken, each place for which comparative statistics are presented shows an increase in value of products from 1904 to 1909, and all but Montclair show an increase from 1899 to 1904.

Newark, the largest and most important city in the state, shows an increase from 1904 to 1909 of \$52,456,000 or 35 per cent, in value of products and 9,258, or 18.3 per cent, in the average number of wage earners. In value of manufactured products, it stood eleventh among the cities of the United States in 1909 and tenth in 1904 and 1899. Eighteen and four-tenths per cent of the wage earners employed in manufactures in the state in 1909 and 17.7 per cent of the value of the manufactured products were reported from Newark. The leading industry of the city in 1909 was the smelting and refining of copper, but statistics for this industry can not be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. Next in order of importance as measured by value of products were leather (tanned, curried, and finished), foundry and machine-shop products, jewelry, and malt liquors, the combined products of which represented 29.6 per cent of the total value of all products for the city in 1909. Other important industries were the manufacture of paint and varnish; electrical machinery and apparatus; chemicals; bread and other bakery products; printing and publishing; fur-felt hats; slaughtering and meat packing; and copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.

The total value of products reported for Jersey City increased \$53,034,000, or 70 per cent, from 1904 to 1909, and the average number of wage earners in-

creased 5,101, or 25.1 per cent. Among the leading industries, measured by value of products, was the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, with products valued at \$22,314,000, which represented 59.4 per cent of the total value of products for this industry in the state. Other important industries were tobacco manufactures, foundries and machine shops, the manufacture of gas, and steam-railroad repair shops. Three of the most important industries in the city in 1909 were the manufacture of soap, the refining of sugar, and the refining of petroleum, but their statistics can not be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

Bayonne shows an increase in value of manufactured products amounting to \$13,007,000, or 21.5 per cent, from 1904 to 1909, and an increase in average number of wage earners of 462, or 6.5 per cent. The leading industries were petroleum refining, smelting and refining from clippings, sweepings, and scrap, foundries and machine shops, and the manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus. The foundry and machine-shop industry, however, is the only one of these for which statistics can be shown separately in Table I without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. Twenty-one industries were reported in 1909 which did not appear at the census of 1904, the most important of which were the manufacture of copper, tin, and sheet-iron products, cooperage and wooden goods, silk and silk goods, and soap.

Porth Amboy was the fourth city in the state in 1909 in value of manufactured products, having advanced from fifth position since 1904 and displaced Paterson. Since the city had less than 50,000 inhabitants in 1910, its statistics are presented by totals only in Table I. From 1904 to 1909 the total value of products increased \$38,292,000, or 110 per cent, and the average number of wage earners 1,916, or 48.5 per cent. These large gains were due in a great measure to the appearance of several important industries in 1909 which were not reported at the census of 1904, such as the manufacture of ammunition, of paving materials, and of electrical machinery and apparatus, and to the increase in the value of products of the copper smelting and refining industry, which is by far the most important industry of the city.

The fifth city in importance, measured by value of products, was Paterson. From 1904 to 1909 the total value of the manufactured products of this city increased \$14,911,000, or 27.3 per cent, and the average number of wage earners 3,495, or 12.3 per cent. The leading industry was the manufacture of silk and silk goods, in the production of which this city outranked all others in the United States in 1909, 1904, and 1899. In 1909 this industry gave employment in Paterson to 18,828 wage earners, or 58.8 per cent of the total number for all industries, and reported products to the value of \$40,358,000, or 58 per cent of

the total value of products for the city. Other important industries were the dyeing and finishing of textiles, foundries and machine shops, the making of men's clothing, and slaughtering and meat packing.

From 1904 to 1909 the total value of manufactured products in Camden increased \$15,551,000, or 46.3 per cent, and the average number of wage earners 3,866, or 30.5 per cent. Measured by value of products, the most important industry was the tanning, currying, and finishing of leather, with products valued at \$5,920,000, which gave employment to an average of 1,111 wage earners. The shipbuilding industry was next in importance, with a value of products amounting to \$5,626,000, and an average of 3,324 wage earners. Other important industries were the manufacture of phonographs and graphophones, foundry and machine-shop products, and woolen and worsted goods.

The total value of products reported for Trenton increased \$16,649,000, or 51.4 per cent, and the average number of wage earners 4,413, or 31.2 per cent, during the five-year period 1904–1909. Trenton owes much of its industrial prominence to the manufacture of pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products, which industry in 1909 reported products to the value of \$6,996,000, and gave employment to an average of 5,030 wage earners, these figures representing 14.3 per cent and 27.1 per cent, respectively, of the totals for all industries in the city, and 53.2 per cent and 51.2 per cent, respectively, of the totals for this industry in the state. Other important industries were the manufacture of wire, rubber goods, foundry and machine-shop products, and rubber belting and hose.

In Passaic the value of products increased \$18,947,000, or 83.2 per cent, and the average number of wage earners 4,086, or 37.1 per cent, between 1904 and 1909. Two of the most important industries in the city were the manufacture of cotton goods and of woolen and worsted goods, the combined value of their products amounting to \$20,536,000 and the average number of wage earners employed to 8,191, representing 49.2 per cent and 54.3 per cent, respectively, of the corresponding totals for all industries in the city.

The value of products for Elizabeth showed a slight decrease between 1904 and 1909, due principally to a falling off in foundry and machine-shop products, and in oils, "not elsewhere specified," and to the fact that a large establishment engaged in the refining of copper in 1904 was reported as idle in 1909. The most important industry in the city in 1909 was the manufacture of sewing machines. The statistics for this industry can not be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual establishments, but in 1909 the industry gave employment to more

than one-half of the average number of wage earners reported for all manufacturing industries in the city. Other important industries were the manufacture of wire and of electrical machinery and apparatus, and steam-railroad repair shops.

While there was a decrease of 35, or 12.5 per cent, in the number of establishments in Hoboken between 1904 and 1909, the value of products increased \$6,336,000, or 45 per cent, and the average number of wage earners 873, or 12.1 per cent. The foundries and machine shops, which gave employment in 1909 to 855 wage earners and reported products to the value of \$1,808,000, formed the most important industry in the city. Next in importance were the bakeries and the furniture factories. The tanning and finishing of leather, shipbuilding, and the manufacture of moving picture apparatus and of lead pencils were other important industries, but their statistics can not be shown without disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

The other incorporated places having over 10,000 population in the order of their importance as measured by value of products in 1909, and the principal industries of each, were as follows: Harrison, foundries and machine shops, steel works and rolling mills, and electrical machinery and apparatus; New Brunswick, surgical appliances and tobacco manufactures; West New York, lard refining, cottonseed oil and cake, and silk goods; Orange, phonographs and graphophones and fur-felt hats; Phillipsburg, foundries and machine shops and silk goods; Garfield, worsted goods and paper and wood pulp; Kearny, slaughtering and meat packing and oilcloth and linoleum; Union, silk goods and malt liquors; Bloomfield, electrical machinery and apparatus; West Hoboken, silk goods; Millville and Bridgeton, glass; East Orange, electrical machinery and apparatus; Plainfield, foundry and machine-shop products; Irvington, reducing and refining gold and silver, not from the ore; Atlantic City, bakeries; Hackensack, silk goods; Long Branch, men's clothing; Montclair, paper goods; West Orange, electrical machinery and apparatus; Morristown, bakeries; and Asbury Park, planingmill products.

Character of ownership.—The table on the opposite page has for its purpose the presentation of conditions in respect to the character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises. For all industries combined comparative figures are given covering the censuses of 1909 and 1904. Comparative data for 1899 are not available. Figures for 1909 only are presented for several important industries individually. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual concerns it is necessary to omit several important industries from this table and the one following.

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.	INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage earners,	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.
ALL INDUSTRIES: 1909	8,817 7,010 4,888 3,944 1,348 1,220	326,223 266,336 33,306 30,094 35,441 40,235	\$1, 145, 529, 076 774, 369, 025 83, 854, 860 07, 280, 922 89, 158, 908 80, 702, 612	\$425, 495, 677 303, 910, 840 39, 160, 390 31, 254, 522 37, 760, 690 38, 338, 818	Hats, fur-felt, 1909. Individual Firm Corporation. Per cent of total Individual Firm Corporation	58 22 14 22 100.0 37.9 24.1 37.9	4,657 719 1,308 2,630 100.0 15.4 28.1 56.5	\$8,825,217 1,210,551 2,801,464 4,813,212 100.0 13.7 31.7 54.5	\$4,713,649 055,535 1,541,420 2,510,604 100.0 13.9 32.7 53.4
Corporation: 1909. 1904. Other: 1909. 1904. Per cent of total:	2,560 1,834 21 12	257,252 195,058 224 40	971, 904, 531 617, 236, 276 610, 687 80, 215	348, 188, 874 234, 269, 884 379, 705 50, 625	Jeweiry, 1909 Individual Firm Corporation Per cent of total Individual	150 35 54 61 100.0 23.3	4,008 500 1,702 1,800 100.0 12,6	\$13, 272, 004 868, 630 5, 662, 400 6, 740, 965 100. 0 6, 5	\$6,977,606 436,895 3,027,044 3,513,667 100.0 6.3
1909 1904 Individual: 1909 1904	100. 0 100. 0 55. 4 56. 3	100. 0 100. 0 10. 2 11. 6	100. 0 100. 0 7. 3 8. 7	100. 0 100. 0 9. 2 10. 3	Firm. Corporation Leather, tanned, curried, and finished, 1909. Individual	36, 0 40, 7	42.5 44.9 5,580	42.7 50.8 \$28.430.965	\$8, 232, 485
Firm: 1909. 1904. Corporation: 1909. 1904. Other:	15. 3 17. 4 29. 0 26. 2	10. 9 15. 1 78. 9 73. 2	7.8 11.6 84.8 79.7	8. 9 12. 6 81. 8 77. 1	Firm Corporation Per cent of total Individual Firm	18 23 45 100. 0 20. 9 26. 7	264 1,312 3,984 100.0 4.7 23.6	1,612,248 7,807,588 19,011,119 100.0 5.7 27.5	497, 250 2, 127, 855 5, 607, 371 100. 0 6, 0 25, 8
1909. 1904. Boots and shoes, including outstock and findings, 1909. Individual.	0. 2 0. 2 53 21	0. 1 (1) 4,232 352	\$8,041,623 846,281 1,706,865	\$3,314,498 262,084 750,971	Corporation Lumber and timber products, 1909 Individual Firm Corporation 2	52.3 416 261 78 77	71.7 4,857 1,543 721 2,593	\$13,511,162 3,326,384 1,822,214 8,362,564	\$5,501,207 1,761,683 892,308 2,847,216
Firm. Corporation. Per cent of total. Individual. Firm. Corporation.	1100.0 39.6 20.8 39.6	940 2,940 100.0 8.3 22.2 69.5	1,700,805 5,488,477 100.0 10.5 21.2 68.2	750, 971 2, 301, 443 100. 0 7. 9 22. 7 60. 4	Per cent of total Individual Firm. Corporation ²	100. 0 62. 7 18. 7 18. 5	100.0 31.8 14.8 53.4	100.0 24.6 13.5 61.9	100. 0 32. 0 16. 2 51. 8
Bread and other bakery products, 1909 Individual. Firm. Corporation 2 Per cent of total. Individual. Firm.	1,217 1,114 75 28 100.0 91.5 6.2	4,936 3,621 347 968 100.0 73.4 7.0	\$20, 085, 629 14, 778, 642 1, 387, 842 3, 010, 145 100. 0 73. 6 6. 9	\$7,890,424 5,760,060 563,878 1,560,486 100.0 73.0 7,1	Paint and varnish, 1909. Individual Firm. Corporation Per cent of total Individual Firm. Corporation	63 12 7 44 100.0 10.0 11.1 69.8	1,493 00 314 1,119 100.0 4.0 21.0 74.9	\$12,766, 929 054, 802 2,101,079 10,010,988 100.0 5.1 16.5 78.4	\$4, 540, 956 254, 106 740, 206 3, 537, 644 100. 0 5. 0 16. 5 77. 9
Corporation 2. Clothing, men's, including shirts, 1909. Individual. Firm. Corporation Per cent of total. Individual. Firm. Corporation. Corporation.	2. 3 150 89 44 17 100. 0 59. 3 29. 3 11. 3	19. 6 6, 994 2, 301 2, 082 2, 011 100. 0 32. 0 38. 3 28. 8	\$0,864,646 2,561,457 3,820,288 3,476,001 100.0 26.0 38.8 35.2	\$4,788,273 1,431,301 1,780,499 1,507,473 100.0 29.9 37.4 32.7	Printing and publishing, 1909 Individual Firm Corporation. Other Per cent of total Individual Firm Corporation	684 442 91 137 14 100.0 64.6 13.3 20.0 2.0	5, 451 1, 345 486 3, 426 194 100. 0 24. 7 8. 9 62. 8 3. 6	\$12, 332, 700 2, 676, 301 982, 232 8, 140, 083 521, 994 100. 0 21. 7 8. 0 66. 1	\$8,860,549 1,946,114 720,267 5,850,225 343,943 100,0 22,0 8,1 66,0 3,9
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares, 1909 Individual. Firm. Corporation Per cent of total. Individual. Firm. Corporation.	26 5 4 17 100.0 19.2 15.4 65.4	6,638 78 288 6,272 100.0 1.2 4.3 94.5	\$13,728,874 117,072 403,415 13,208,387 100.0 0.9 2.9 96.2	\$5,164,141 62,023 128,416 4,973,702 100.0 1.2 2.5 06.3	Silk and silk goods, including throwsters, 1909 Individual Firm. Corporation Per cent of total Individual Firm. Corporation	348 80 99 163 100. 0 24. 7 28. 4 46. 8	30, 285 3, 695 8, 880 17, 710 100. 0 12. 2 20. 3 58. 5	\$65, 429, 550 8, 305, 443 18, 385, 422 38, 648, 685 100, 0 12, 8 28, 1 59, 1	\$32, 164, 373 4, 158, 341 8, 927, 330 10, 078, 702 100, 0 12, 9 27, 8 59, 3
Dyeing and finishing textiles, 1900 Individual Firm Corporation Per cent of total Individual Firm Corporation	67 19 6 42 100. 0 28. 4 9. 0 62. 7	10,129 206 406 9,367 100.0 2.0 4.6 92.5	\$15,795,788 388,837 702,380 14,704,571 100.0 2.5 4.4 93.1	\$9,443,092 300,449 373,391 8,769,252 100.0 3.2 4.0 92.9	Slaughtering and meat packing, 1909. Individual Firm. Corporation. Per cent of total Individual Firm. Corporation. Corporation.	84 41 20 23 100, 0 48, 8 23, 8 27, 4	1,817 183 252 1,382 100.0 10.1 13.9 76.1	\$37,583,395 5,236,637 6,500,346 25,846,412 100.0 13.9 17.3 68.8	\$3,843,811 439,734 527,949 2,876,128 100.0 11.4 13.7 74.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, 1909. Individual. Firm. Corporation Per cent of total. Individual. Firm. Corporation	69 10 5 54 100.0 14.5 7.2 78.3	11,099 76 55 10,968 100.0 0.7 0.5 98.8	\$28,365,377 113,430 391,821 27,860,126 100.0 0.4 1.4 98.2	\$13, 939, 852 60, 038 233, 038 13, 646, 770 100. 0 0. 4 1. 7 97. 9	Tobacco manufactures, 1900 Individual . Firm. Corporation. Per cent of total . Individual . Firm. Corporation.	462 407 36 19 100.0 88.1 7.8 4.1	9,466 1,549 227 7,690 100.0 16.4 2.4 81.2	\$24, 177, 343 3, 103, 360 540, 835 20, 524, 148 100. 0 12. 8 2, 3 84. 9	\$13,381,069 2,039,988 302,591 11,038,490 100.0 15.2 2.3 82.5
Foundry and machine-shop products, 1909 Individual Firm Corporation Per cent of total Individual Firm Corporation	591 225 93 273 100.0 38.1 15.7 46.2	27,815 2,756 1,665 23,394 100.0 9.9 6.0 84.1	\$65,398,437 5,245,947 3,100,007 57,051,883 100,0 8.0 4.7 87.2	\$35, 458, 387 3, 161, 474 1, 692, 715 30, 604, 198 100, 0 8, 9 4, 8 86, 3	Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats, 1909. Individual Firm. Corporation Per cent of total. Individual Firm. Corporation	33 6 7 20 100.0 18.2 21.2 60.6	12,652 50 2,184 10,418 100.0 0.4 17.3 82.3	\$33,938,637 144,354 6,220,059 27,574,224 100.0 0.4 18.3 81.2	\$12,905,758 43,636 1,615,370 11,246,752 100.0 0.3 12.5 87.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

² Includes the group "Other," to avoid the disclosure of individual operations.

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. For all industries combined, 29 per cent of the total number of establishments were under corporate ownership in 1909, as against 71 per cent under all other forms. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 26.2 per cent and 73.8 per cent, respectively. Of the total value of products in 1909, the establishments operated by corporations reported 84.8 per cent, as against 15.2 per cent for those under all other forms of ownership, while in 1904 the corresponding figures were 79.7 per cent and 20.3 per cent, respectively. Similar conditions prevail to a greater or less extent in most of the industries presented separately, except that for men's clothing the greatest proportion, 38.8 per cent, of value

of products is shown for firm ownership, while the bakeries show 73.6 per cent for individual ownership.

Size of establishment.—The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization. In order to throw some light upon it the following table groups the establishments according to the value of their products. The table also shows the average size of establishments for all industries combined and for important industries separately, as measured by number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture. The totals for all industries are shown for the last two censuses, while for the industries presented separately figures are given for 1909 only.

	98 (************************************	M. Alberta Salla Sanara de La La La La La La La La La La La La La							
INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.	INDUSTRY AND VALUE OFPRODUCTS.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage carners.	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.
ALL INDUSTRIES: 1909	8,817 7,010	326,223 266,336	\$1,145,529,076 774,369,025	\$425, 495, 677 303, 919, 849	Clothing, men's, including shirts, 1909. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000.	150 30 48	6,994 138 811	\$9,864,646 83,421	\$4,788,273 77,826 452,197
1909. 1904. \$5,000 and less than \$20,900:	2,288 1,900	3,094 2,767	5,815,878 4,861,044	3,771,287 3,150,687	Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 ¹	51 21	$3,201 \\ 2,844$	83, 421 516, 854 2, 900, 784 6, 363, 587	1,802,480 2,455,761
1909 1904 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000	3,081 2,424	16,218 13,928	32, 470, 593 24, 898, 863	18, 157, 917 13, 957, 375	Per cent of totalLess than \$5,000.	100.0 20.0	100.0 2.0	100. 0 0. 8	100.6 1. t
1904 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000: 1909 1904 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000: 1909	2,053 1,610	43,646 39,147	90, 682, 537 72, 862, 614	46, 875, 049 38, 602, 710	Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,0001. Average per establishment.	32. 0 34. 0 14. 0	11.6 45.8 40.7	5, 2 29, 4 04, 5	9.4 37.4 51.7
		137, 123 128, 483	360, 705, 326 286, 892, 957	168, 792, 863 138, 220, 831			17	\$65,764	\$31,92.
\$1,000,000 and over: 1909. 1904.	104 121	126, 142 82, 011	649, 848, 742 384, 853, 547	187, 898, 561 169, 979, 246	Cotton goods, including cotton small wares, 1909 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 2.	26 8	6,638	\$13,728,874 84,880	\$5,184,143 43,35 133,93
70 (4)	ļ ————	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$109,000 and less than \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 and over	3	126 2,461 3,997	255, 100 5, 397, 487 7, 991, 407	2, 170, 893 2, 815, 953
Per cent of total: 1009 1004 Less than \$5,000: 1900 1904	100.0	1.00.0	100.0	100.0	Per cent of total. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 ² \$20,030 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. \$1,000,000 and over.	100.0 30.8	100.0	100.0	100, 0 0, 1
1904 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000: 1909.	1	0.9 1.0	0.5 0.6	0.9 1.0	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 and over	15.4 42.3 11.5	1,9 37.1 60.2	$1.9 \\ 30.3 \\ 58.2$	2.4 42.1 54.
1904 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000:	34.6	5. 0. 5. 2	2.8	4.3 4.6	Average per establishment		255	\$528,034	\$198,62
1909 1904 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000: 1904 \$1,000,000 and over: 1909 1904 Average per establishment: 1909 1004	23.3	13.4 14.7	7.9 9.4	11.0 12.7	Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 and less than \$1,000,000	67 8 13	10, 129 18	\$15,705,788 23,737 173,127	\$9,443, 09 17,00
1909 1904 \$1,000.000 and over:	13.6 13.6	42.0 48.2	32.0 37 0	39.7 45.5	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.	21 20	132 646 3,838	914, 561 0, 184, 234 8, 500, 129	125,71 569,89 3,787,97
1909. 1904.	. 2.2 1.7	38.7 30.8	56.7 40.7	44.2 36.2		1	5, 495 100, 0	8,500,129 100.0	4,941,50
1909		37 38	\$129,923 110,466	\$48,259 43,355	Per cent of total. Jess than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. \$1,000,000 and over.	11.9 19.4 31.3	0.2 1.3 6.4	0.2 1.1 5.8	0. 1. 6.
Boots and shoes, including	1				\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 and over Average per establishment.		37.9 54.2 151	39.2 53.8	40. 52. \$140,9
1909	. 53 . 9 . 7	4,232 13 87	\$8,041,623 21,864 84,194	\$3,314,498 12,090 45,116 371,892	Electrical machinery, ap-		. 101	\$235,758	
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 1	17 20	3,686	888, 628 7, 046, 937	371, 892 2, 885, 400	paratus, and supplies, 1900	69 6	11,099	\$28,365,377 18,961	\$13,939,8 6,97
Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000	. 100.0 . 17.0 . 13.2	100.0 0.3	100.0 0.3	100.0 0.4	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. \$1,000,000 and over	13 23 19	79 480	161,357 1,166,688	80, 8; 600, 45
Loss than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.	32.1	2, 1 10, 5 87, 1	1.0 11.0 87.6	1.4 11.2 87.1	II	1		8,369,203 18,649,168	4, 428, 7- 8, 756, 8
Bread and other bakery		80	\$151,729	\$62,538	Per cent of total Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000	100.0 8.7 18.8	0.3 0.7	100.0 0.1 0.6	(a) (a) 0
products, 1909 Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000	. 1,217 . 217 . 771	4,936 178 1,990	\$20,085,629 739,590 8,212,281	\$7,890,424 313,192 3,264,185 2,632,768	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. \$1,000,000 and over	33.3 27.5 11.6	4.3 28.8	4.1 29.5 65.7	31 62
Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.		1,700 1,068	6, 888, 039 4, 245, 719	2,632,768 1,680,279	\$1,000,000 and over Average per establishment.		161	\$411,092	\$202,0
Per cent of total Less than \$5,000	100.0	100, 0 3, 6	100.0 3.7	100.0 4.0	Foundry and machine-shop products, 1909 Less than \$5,000	591 100	148	\$65,398,437 268,563	\$35,458,3 184,2
Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.	. 63.4 17.3 1.6	40.3 34.4 21.6	40.9 34.3 21.1	41, 4 33, 4 21, 3	Foundry and machine-shop products, 1909 Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 and less than \$1,000,000.	184 176 119	1,071 3,861	268, 563 1, 921, 962 7, 532, 400 32, 049, 781	1,246.00 4,546,84 17,370,56
A verage per establishment 2 Includes the group	-	0 and ov	\$16,504	\$6,484	\$1,000,000 and over	12	8,431	23,625,731	12, 110, 8

Includes the group "\$1,000,000 and over "

² Includes the group "Less than \$5,000."

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.	INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS, .	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments,	Average number of wage carners,	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.
Foundry and machine-shop products, 1999—Contd. Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. Average per establishment.	100. 0 16. 0 31. 1 29. 8 20. 1 2. 0	100.0 0.5 3.9 13.0 51.4 30.3 47	100.0 0.4 2.9 11.5 49.0 36.1 \$110,657	100. 0 0. 5 3. 5 12. 8 49. 0 34. 2 \$50, 907	Printing and publishing, 1909. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,0001. Per cent of total Less than \$5,000.	884 342 260 62 20 100.0 50.0	5,451 410 1,205 1,264 2,482 100.0 7,5 23,8	\$12, 332, 700 830, 671 2, 528, 288 2, 610, 239 6, 363, 502 100. 0 6. 7 20. 5	\$8, 860, 549 033, 735 1, 900, 158 1, 820, 084 4, 506, 572 100. 0 7. 2 21. 4
Hats, fur-felt, 1909 Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000		4,657 4 53 793 3,807	\$8,825,217 12,150 113,020 906,997 7,793,050	\$4,713,649 7,672 52,011 572,346 4,080,720	Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$1,00,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,00,000 A verage per establishment. Silk and silk goods, including throwstors, 1909.	9, 1 2, 9	23. 2 45. 5 8	\$11. 2 51. 6 \$18,030 \$65,429,550	20.5 50.9 \$12,954
Per cent of total. Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,0001 Average per establishment.	100.0	100. 0 0. 1 1. 1 17. 0 81. 7	100.0 0.1 1.3 10.3 88.3	100.0 0.2 1.1 12.1 86.6	ing throwstors, 1909	20 74 111 131 12	62 1,035 3,925 17,585 7,678	45, 184 838, 834 5, 511, 023 39, 541, 130 19, 493, 379	\$32, 164, 373 37, 223 582, 960 2, 998, 470 19, 072, 218 8, 873, 502
Jewelry, 1909 Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000		4,008 18 154 1,382	\$13, 272, 004 33, 273 320, 723 3, 561, 201 9, 350, 717	\$6,977,606 26,032 185,078 1,949,511	Per cent of total Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. \$1,000,000 and over. Average per establishment	100. 0 5. 7 21. 3 31. 9 37. 0 3. 4	100. 0 0. 2 3. 4 13. 0 58. 1 25. 4	100. 0 0. 1 1. 3 8. 4 60. 4 29. 8 \$188, 016	100.0 0.1 1.8 9.3 61.2 27.6 \$92,426
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	100.0	2,454 100.0 0,4 3.8 34.5 61.2	100.0 0.2 2.4 26.8 70.5	4,816,385 100.0 0.4 2.7 27.9 69.0	Slaughtering and meat packing, 1909	1 00	1,817 ·43 111 423 1,240	\$37, 583, 395 153, 543 1, 321, 204 9, 703, 445 20, 405, 143	\$3,843,811 47,749 268,117 1,024,243 2,503,702
Average per establishment. Leather, tanned, curried, and finished, 1909. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000? \$20,000 and less than \$1,000,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.	86 8 24 48	5,560 24 457 3,302 1,087	\$28,430,955 64,547 1,345,864 18,210,831 8,800,713	\$40,517 \$8,232,485 28,706 513,518 4,963,454 2,726,807	Per cent of total \$5,000 and less than \$20,0002. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. \$1,000,000 and over. Average per establishment.	35.7 35.7	100. 0 2. 4 6. 1 23. 3 68. 2 22	100. 0 0. 4 3. 5 25. 8 70. 3 \$447, 421	100, 0 1, 2 7, 0 26, 6 65, 1 \$45, 760
Per cent of total. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 ² . \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 . \$100,000 and over . Average per establishment .	1	100.0 0.4 8.2 61.0 30.3	100.0 0.2 4.7 64.1 31.0 \$330,593	100.0 0.3 6.2 60.3 33.1 \$95,727	Tobacco manufactures, 1909. Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. \$20,000 and less than \$100,000. \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000. \$1,000,000 and over.	1 60	9, 486 262 274 540 1, 521 6, 869	\$24, 177, 343 687, 856 538, 786 1, 065, 047 2, 157, 927 19, 727, 127	\$13,381,069 460,692 345,485 632,603 1,244,882 10,697,407
Lumber and timber prod- nots, 1909	416 142 149	4,857 282 1,043 1,356 2,176	\$13,511,162 341,361 1,602,468 3,935,018 7,631,415	\$5,501,207 230,120 1,035,028 1,855,797 2,374,202	Por cont of total. Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 and over Average per establishment.		100.0 2.8 2.0 5.7 10.1 72.0 20	100. 0 2. 8 2. 2 4. 4 8. 9 81. 6 \$52,332	100.0 3.4 2.6 4.7 9.3 79.9 \$28,963
Per cent of total Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 \(^1\) Average per establishment	100, 0 34, 1 35, 8 21, 4 8, 7	100. 0 5. 8 21. 5 27. 0 44. 8 12	100. 0 2. 5 11. 9 29. 1 50. 5 \$32,470	100.0 4.3 18.8 33.7 43.2 \$13,224	Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats, 1909 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 2	33 4 8 12	12,652 16 238 2,087	\$33,938,637 44,709 436,250 5,271,694	\$12,905,758 19,052 157,179 1,637,183
Paint and varnish, 1909	9 8 22 21	1,493 5 13 149 737 589	\$12,766,929 24,490 86,497 1,137,802 7,846,252 3,071,888	\$4,540,956 11,885 43,101 517,506 2,010,562 1,351,902	\$1,900,000 and over Per cent of total \$5,000 and less than \$20,000° \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and loss than \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 and over Average per establishment.	100.0 12.1 24.2 36.4	10,311 100.0 0.1 1.9 16.5 81.5 383	28, 185, 984 100.0 0.1 1.3 15.5 83.0 \$1,028,444	11,091,744 100.0 0.2 1.2 12.7 85.9 \$391,084
Per cent of total Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000 \$20,000 and less than \$100,000 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 and over A verago per establishment	14.3 12.7 34.9 33.3 4.8	10.0 49.4 30.4	100. 0 0. 2 0. 7 8. 9 61. 5 28. 8 \$202, 650	100.0 0.3 0.9 11.4 57.6 20.8 \$72,079					

1 Includes the group "\$1,000,000 and over."

2 Includes the group "Less than \$5,000."

This table shows that in 1909 of the 8,817 manufacturing establishments in the state only 194, or 2.2 per cent, had a value of products exceeding \$1,000,000. These establishments, however, employed an average of 126,142 wage earners, or 38.7 per cent of the total number for all establishments, and reported 56.7 per cent of the total value of products and 44.2 per cent of the total value added by manufacture.

On the other hand, the very small establishments—that is, those having a value of products of less than \$5,000—constituted a considerable proportion (25.9)

per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only fivetenths of 1 per cent of the total. The great bulk of the manufacturing was done in establishments having products valued at not less than \$100,000.

During the five years from 1904 to 1909 there was a marked increase in the proportion of the total value of products reported by the largest establishments—those reporting products to the value of \$1,000,000 and over—and a decrease in the proportions reported by each of the four remaining classes.

The fact that between 1904 and 1909 the average value of products per establishment increased from \$110,466 to \$129,923, and the average value added by manufacture from \$43,355 to \$48,259, can not be taken as in itself indicating a tendency toward concentration. The increased values shown may be, and probably are, due in part to the increase that has taken place in the price of commodities. The average number of wage earners per establishment decreased from 38 to 37.

In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the number of wage earners employed. The next table shows, for 1909, such a classification for all industries combined and for 35 important industries individually, and gives not only the number of establishments in each group, but also the average number of wage earners employed.

				***************************************		to a statement was any copies	c manager con to continuous and the			
				E	STABLISH	MENTS E	MPLOYING-			
INDUSTRY.	Total.	No wage carners.	1 to 5 wage earners.	6 to 20 wage carners.	21 to 50 wage carners.	51 to 100 wage earners.	101 to 250 wage earners.	251 to 500 wage earners.	501 to 1,000 wage carners.	Over 1,000 wage earners.
				NUMBI	ER OF EST	ABLISHM	ENTS.		The second secon	
All industries. Selting and hose, woven and rubber. Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings. Bread and other bakery products. Bars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	8,817 12 53 1,217	712 4 77	4,078 1 7 961	2, 010 1 13 154	841 1 0 10	513 3 8 8	387 3 7 7 3	170 2 4	75 1 1	31
panies planticals Identicals Identicals Identicals Identicals men's, including shirts Identicals mad sheet-iron products Identicals mad sheet-iron products Identical machinery, apparatus, and supplies Fortilizers Foundry and machine-shop products Identicals machine-shop products Identicals Instituted Identicals Instituted Identicals Identi	50 150 175 28 67 69 22 591 47 58 16 150 150 63 33 416 63 37 88 88 684 36 36 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	20 20 1 3 1 10 2 8 1 1,50 2 8 8	20 88 3 12 11 9 200 23 3 111 29 8 8 3 215 8 29 1 9 366 4 4 57 20 43 43 13 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	1 9 49 49 47 7 7 15 5 23 6 168 17 7 8 1 1 6 5 6 7 14 2 5 7 14 12 5 7 13 1002 28 1 4 4 888	3 13 30 30 114 2 2 112 14 14 14 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 12 13 3 14 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	8 8 8 8 199 8 3 3 111 3 3	2 2 2 14 4 6 4 7 7 7 3 3 50 8 3 11 1 5 7 7 15 8 3 3 4 4 6 6 23 7 7 10 3 3 54 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 111	4 33 4 4 4 6 6 2 12 1 1 5 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 8 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 2 3 4 4 1 1 3 3 4 4 21	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
			AV	ERAGE N	UMBER O	F WAGE 1	EARNERS,	S. DANGE COLLECTION OF THE SECOND		•
All industries. Belting and hose, woven and rubber Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings. Bread and other bakery products. Bread and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	326, 223 2, 295 4, 232 4, 936		10,005 4 14 2,282	22,539 12 146 1,400	27,554 41 296 640	36, 848 196 592 225	60, 448 516 1, 215 389	59,516 824 1,420	52,497 702 540	56,81
panies Ihemicals Jothing, men's, including shirts Oopper, tin, and sheet-iron products Ootton goods, including cotton small wares Dyeing and finishing textiles Jectrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies Pertilizers Poundry and machine-shop products las, illuminating and heating Lats, fur-felt. Ton and steel, steel works and rolling mills ewelry Leather, tanned, curried, and finished Liquors, malt Limber and timber products Jil, not elsewhere specified Jilcioth and linoleum Jaint and varuish Paper and wood pulp Oottery, terra-cotta, and fire-elay products Trinting and publishing Aubber goods, not elsewhere specified Hipbuilding, including boat building Jilk and sills goods, including throwsters Jengther and refining, copper	5,046 6,994 5,092 6,038 10,129 11,099 1,298 27,815 4,677 4,077 4,008 5,560 2,125 4,857 419 2,123 1,403 2,223 9,815 5,461 4,869 2,125 4,869 30,285		38 68 256 10 34 34 19 560 69 37 84 24 11 570 21 64 5 18 966 19 116 73	7 138 550 478 811 170 203 655 1,915 175 88 6 796 385 1,587 124 108 1,193 9 124 1,290 124 1,290 322	82 445 1,263 385 89 479 66 2,385 81 436 1,123 916 321 1,115 145 601 705 103 206 2,540	609 645 1,344 629 249 691 226 3,927 746 277 721 415 570 840 129 144 258 690 967 07 588 4,586	231 333 2,059 966 092 1,008 1,213 492 1,549 845 1,025 471 217 390 695 7,386 1,210 1,606 1,210 1,606 1,210 1,606 1,210 1,606 1,210 1,606 1,210 1,606 1,210 1,606 1,210 1,606 1,210 1,606 1,	1, 303 977 832 1, 383 1, 520 6, 161 2, 161 3, 962 1, 226 1, 027 2, 260 2, 820 2, 820 671 453 6, 860 307		

		Vice report alternated Principles (Maria Control of Con	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	10	STABLISU	MENTS EA	APLOYING	Fig. of the pysic transport	Andrew Communication (Control of State Control of State C	COLOR OF Any and Alley age age and Alley age age and Alley age age age age age age age age age age
INDUSTRY.	Total.	No wage carners.	1 to 5 wage carners,	6 to 20 wago carners.	wage	51 to 100 wago earners.	wago	251 to 500 wage earners.	501 to 1,000 wage carners.	Over 1,000 wage earners,
		- Annual to the second second	PER CEN'	P OF AVE	RAGE NUM	IBER OF	WAGE EA	RNERS.		
All industries. Belting and hose, woven and rubber. Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings. Bread and other bakery products. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies. Chemicals. Clothing, men's, including shirts. Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products. Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products. Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. Dyeing and finishing textiles Rectrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies Fertilizers. Foundry and machine-shop products. Gas, illuminating and heating. Hats, fur-felt. Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills Jewelry. Leather, tanned, curried, and finished. Liquors, malt. Lumber and timber products. Oil, not elsewhere specified. Oilcloth and linoleum Paint and varnish. Paper and wood pulp. Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products. Priming and publishing. Rubber goods, not clsewhere specified. Shipbuilding, including boat building.	100. 0 100. 0		8.1 0.2 0.3 46.2 0.8 1.0 5.1 0.2 0.3 0.3 1.6 2.0 3.6 0.8 2.1 0.4 0.5 11.7 5.0 2.1 7.7 7.7 0.2 0.2 17.7 0.2 17.7	6.9 0.5 3.4 28.4 0.1 27.7 9.6 1.2 1.7 2.6 6.0 0.1 1.9 0.1 1.0 0.1 1.0 0.1 1.0 0.1 1.0 0.1 1.0 0.1 1.0 0.1 1.0 0.1 1.0 0.1 1.0 0.1 1.0 0.1 1.0 0.1 1.0 1.0	8.4 1.8 7.0 13.0 1.2 8.8 18.1 7.7 1.3 5.5 8.6 4.2 9.4 23.0 34.0 32.0 16.1 12.1 12.1 12.1 12.1 12.1 12.1 12.1	11.8 8.5 14.0 4.6 9.2 12.8 10.2 12.6 3.8 6.8 2.0 14.1 16.0 5.9 18.0 7.5 20.8 17.3 30.8 6.8 17.3 31.0 9.9 11.1 8.2	18. 5 22. 5 28. 7 7. 9 3. 5 8. 0 41. 9 3 10. 4 41. 7 32. 2 2. 4. 5 33. 6 39. 4 22. 4 45. 7 10. 7 28. 4	18. 2 35. 9 33. 6 10. 6 11. 9 22. 9 6. 1 19. 5 50. 2 14. 2 26. 3 22. 0 6. 5 10. 0 10. 0 13. 8 28. 7 12. 3	16. 1 30. 6 13. 0 44. 5 25. 7 12. 6 30. 0 11. 7 21. 3 32. 1 12. 3 30. 7 49. 1 49. 1	18.8 23.3 37.0 40.6 48.6 5.8
Silk and silk goods, including throwsters. Slaughtering and meat packing. Smelting and refining, copper. Smelting and refining, not from the ore. Soap. Tobacco manufactures. Wire Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats. All other industries.	100.0 100.0 100.0		0.5 1.2 0.7 4.1	17. 7 1. 5 2. 9 3. 9 0. 2 0. 3 9. 2	5.4 4.0 2.2 9.9	24.0 8.4 12.2 1.7 2.8 13.2	24.3 33.0 18.1 8.3 15.3	18.1 19.3 18.2 18.7	100.0 55.0 60.6 27.2 24.3 13.0	

Of the 8,817 establishments reported for all industries, 8.1 per cent employed no wage earners; 46.3 per cent, from 1 to 5; 22.8 per cent, from 6 to 20; 9.5 per cent, from 21 to 50; and 13.3 per cent, 51 or more. The largest single group consists of the 4,078 establishments employing from 1 to 5 wage earners each, and the next of the 2,010 establishments employing from 6 to 20 wage earners. There were 276 establishments that employed over 250 wage earners, including 31 that employed over 1,000.

Of the total number of wage earners, 51.7 per cent were in establishments employing over 250 wage earners. The single group having the largest number of wage earners was that comprising the establishments employing from 101 to 250 each. These establishments employed 60,448 wage earners, or 18.5 per cent of the total. Most of the industries listed in this table but not in the preceding one are industries in which comparatively large establishments do most of the business, as appears from the classification according to the number of wage earners.

Expenses.—As stated in the Introduction, the census does not purport to furnish figures that can be used for determining the cost of manufacture and profits. Facts of interest can, however, be brought out concerning the relative importance of the different classes of expenses which make up the total.

The following table shows for 1909, in percentages, the distribution of expenses among the classes indicated for all industries combined and for certain important industries separately. The figures on which the percentages are based appear in Table II, page 38.

	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPEN							
INDUSTRY.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Ma- terials.	Miscel- laneous ex- penses.				
All industries Belting and hose, woven and rubber Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings. Bread and other bakery products Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies. Chemicals Clothing, men's, including shirts. Copper, tin, and sheet-fron products. Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. Dyeing and finishing textiles Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. Forindry and machine-shop products. Gas, illuminating and heating Hats, fur-felt. Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills Jewelry Leather, tanned, curried, and finished. Liquors, malt. Lumber and timber products. Oil, not elsewhere specified Oilcloth and linoleum Paint and varnish. Paper and wood pulp Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products. Printing and publishing. Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified. Shipbullding, including bont building. Silk and silk goods, including throwsters Slaughtering and reafining, copper Smelting and refining, copper Smelting and refining, not from the ore. Soap. Tobacco manufactures Wire. Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	2.4 6.2 8.47 5.7 7.6 8.7 9.0 6.9 5.8 6.2 1.3 9.1 4.0 9.1 1.7 9.1 1.7 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1	16. 4 13. 3 25. 6 10. 5 42. 5 15. 3 31. 7 27. 5 20. 8 37. 1 22. 0 7. 8 28. 9 9. 4 36. 3 25. 6 22. 7 13. 6 11. 3 22. 5 3. 14 7. 6 16. 8 40. 9 37. 1 13. 4 38. 8 37. 1 17. 7 15. 1 16. 1 17. 7	60. 7 08. 9 71. 8 47. 2 64. 9 54. 7 61. 1 60. 2 47. 0 50. 1 50. 4 79. 3 30. 0 68. 6 83. 3 75. 1 74. 2 92. 0 98. 6 98. 6	9. 2 11. 9 5. 4 4. 0 11. 3 8. 9 5. 6 8. 8. 3 12. 8 7. 1 11. 0 6. 8 8. 3 7. 2 9. 6 4. 1 51. 3 4. 8 7. 0 9. 3 14. 8 7. 0 9. 3 15				

The table shows that, for all industries combined, 69.7 per cent of the total expenses were incurred for materials, 21.1 per cent for services—that is, salaries and wages—and 9.2 per cent for other purposes. As would be expected, these proportions vary greatly in the different industries.

Engines and power.—The following table shows, for all industries combined, the number of engines or other motors, according to their character, employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by purchased current), and their total horse-power at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899. It also shows separately the number and horsepower of electric motors, including those operated by current generated in the manufacturing establishments.

FOWER.	OF E	UMBE: NGINE COTORS	SOR	но	RSEPOWE	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF HORSEPOWER.			
	1909	1904	18991	1909	1909 1904		1909	1904	1899
Primary power, total	13,044	6,090	5,738	612, 293	436, 274	322, 503	100.0	100.0	100. 0
Owned	8,039	6,090	5,738	570,391	417,362	312,401	93. 2	95. 7	96. 9
Steam	6,378 1,116 496 49	677 504	420 524	20,867	386,770 9,070 18,072 125 3,325	3,284	86. 5 3. 4 3. 0 0. 2 (*)	88. 7 2. 1 4. 1 (3) 0. 8	(2)
Rented	5,005	(2)	(2)	41,902	18,912	10,102	6.8	4. 3	3. 1
ElectricOther	5,005	(2)	(2)	33,157 8,745			5. 4 1. 4		
Electricmotors	17, 145	4,673	804	182, 475	69,301	15,857	100,0	100.0	100.0
Run by current generated by es- tablishment Run by rented	12,140	1		,			í		1
power	5,005	(2)	(2)	33, 157	10,603	4,126	18. 2	15.3	26. (

l Includes the neighborhood industries and hand trades, omitted in 1904 and 1909.

² Not reported.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Of the increase of 289,790 horsepower in the total primary power from 1899 to 1909, 248,362 horsepower was in that generated by steam engines. The proportion of steam power in the total primary power, however, increased from 87.2 per cent in 1899 to 88.7 per cent in 1904 but decreased to 86.5 per cent in 1909. The more general use of gas engines is shown, there being 1,116 such engines, with an indicated capacity of 20,867 horsepower, reported in 1909, as against 677 engines, with 9,070 horsepower, in 1904 and 420 engines, with 3,284 horsepower, in 1899. The figures also show that the practice of renting electric power is on the increase, 5.4 per cent of the total power being of this character in 1909, as compared with 2.4 per cent

in 1904 and 1.3 per cent in 1899. Water power and the owned power classed as "Other" show decreases for the decade.

The use of electric motors for the purpose of applying the power generated within the establishment is also shown to be rapidly increasing, the horsepower of such motors having increased from 11,731 in 1899 to 58,698 in 1904 and 149,318 in 1909.

Fuel.—Closely related to the question of kind of power employed is that of the fuel consumed in generating this power or otherwise utilized as material in the manufacturing processes.

The following table shows the quantity of each kind of fuel used in 1909 for all industries combined and for certain selected industries separately:

INDUSTRY.	Anthra- cite coal (tons).	Bitumi- nous eonl (tons).	Coke (tons).	Wood (cords)	Oil, in- cluding gasoline (barrels)	
All industries	3,725,740	8,763,581	739,083	43,571	1,189,592	842,742
rubber	37,383	13,799				. 7
stock and findings Bread and other bakery prod-	4,020	2,911	10		102	1,314
ucts	47,551	4.398	5,700	2,008	83	18,676
tion and repairs by steam- railroad companies	62,135	50,519		4	923	
Chemicals. Clothing, men's, including	215, 205	76,734	1,863			1,850
shirts. Copper, tin, and sheet-iron	5,254	193	ļ	8	230	110,111
products	9,177	8, 247	399	20	1,583	13,543
small wares Dyeing and finishing textiles	48,596 304,610		190		1,640	$\frac{1,365}{30,122}$
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	26,633		549	30		74,505
Fertilizers	11,479 117,348	1	92,806	4,150	1 1	90 000
products Gas, illuminating and heating Hats, fur-felt	72,990 29,097	[-179,915]	3,428		028,280	
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.	31,671					•
Jewelry. Leather, tanned, curried, and	2,870					$\frac{3,347}{13,726}$
finished Liquors, malt	14,569	77,345 19,051	192	5 10		698 276
Lumber and timber products Oil, not elsewhere specified	97,275 10,770	6, 127	42	132	694	8,655
Oilcloth and linoleum	9,762 17,439 17,903	6,328 65,395	1,557			
Paint and varnish	107,003	42,871 70,481		3	13 52	1,054
elay products	80,785 8,518			1,238 25	703 276	$\frac{126}{19,200}$
Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified	20,120				9	AU, ZON
Shipbuilding, including boat	· ·	'	1		1 1	PAN
building Silk and silk goods, including	3,526			83	1 1	506
throwsters. Slaughtering and meat packing.	74,090 54,468	2,395		1,031	278 284	5, 640 4, 606
Smelting and refining, copper Smelting and refining, not from	223,608	1 1	,		25,225	1,173
the ore	6,068 27,240	21,625	81		1	238 360
Wira	20,296	1,529		85	10 000	8, 101
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats. All other industries.	126,841	26,436			1,358	
All other industries	1,705,700	1,747,453	558, 395	27,768	371,016	459, 108

Note.—In addition, there were 9,515 tons of other varieties of fuel reported.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

(With statistics for laundries and custom sawmills and gristmills.)

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantity and cost of materials and the quantity and value of products, number and classes of machines used,

and other information for securing which no provision is made on the general schedule. Certain data of this character for a number of important industries in New Jersey are here presented. Textiles.—The relative importance of seven of the eight principal textile industries in New Jersey, measured by value of products, is shown in the following table, which presents the total amount reported for each at the last three censuses:

	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			
INDUSTRY,	1909	1904	1899	
Total	\$133, 205, 000	\$85,045,000	\$72,640,000	
Silk and silk goods, including throwsters. Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and	65, 430, 000	42, 863, 000	39, 067, 000	
wool hats	33,939,000	16,394,000	12,270,000	
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	13,729,000	8,579,000	6, 931, 000	
Hats, fur-felt	8,825,000	9,540,000	7, 211, 000	
goods	5,527,000	3,371,000	2, 956, 000	
Hoslery and knit goods	3,810,000 1,945,000	2,549,000 1,749,000	1,782,000 1,523,000	

The progress of the textile industries in New Jersey during the past decade is indicated by the following table, which shows the number of spindles, looms, and other equipment reported for four leading industries of this group in 1909, 1904 and 1899:

MACHINE.	Cen- sus.	Total.	Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.	Silk and silk goods, including throw- sters,	Hosiery and knit goods.
Producing spindles	1909 1904 1809	910, 724 864, 984 868, 812	420,784 436,764 431,730	230,714 181,293 147,084	249, 644 237, 485 281, 590	9,582 9,462 8,408
Looms	1909 1904 1809	37, 287 29, 984 25, 487	3,381 2,250 2,276	4,991 3,799 2,639	28,915 23,935 20,572	
Knitting machines	1009 1004 1899	1, 492 1, 345 1, 335				1,492 1,345 1,335
Woolen cards (sets)	1909 1904 1899	163 205 223		131 179 197		32 26 26
Wool-combing machines	1909 1904 1899	265 166 125		265 166 125		

The total number of producing spindles increased from 864,984 in 1904 to 910,724 in 1909, or 5.3 per cent, the largest increase being in the woolen and worsted goods industry. The total number of looms increased from 29,984 in 1904 to 37,287 in 1909, or 24.4 per cent, the largest relative gain being in the cotton-goods industry, although both the silk and the woolen industries show substantial increases. The number of sets of woolen cards decreased, while the number of combing machines increased, these changes resulting from a decline in the woolen branch and a rapid growth in the worsted branch of the woolen and worsted goods industry.

Silk and silk goods, including throwsters.—The next table gives in detail the quantity and cost of the principal materials used and the quantity and value of the principal products manufactured in the silk-goods industry in 1909, 1904, and 1899.

The raw silk used in 1909 amounted to 6,112,647 pounds, costing \$23,705,609, an increase of 72 per cent in quantity and 70.3 per cent in cost over the corresponding figures for 1904. The quantity of spun silk

purchased in 1909 was greater than in 1904, but the quantity of organzine and train purchased was somewhat less. The latter condition is due to a large extent to the increase in the practice among the mills of having the raw silk thrown on contract instead of purchasing the silk in the form of organzine and train.

Of the products, plain and fancy broad silks were the most important. The output of those made wholly of silk in 1909 was 36,759,094 yards, valued at \$24,000,880, a gain of 11.5 per cent in quantity and 26.1 per cent in value over the corresponding figures for 1904. The production of all-silk Jacquards practically doubled in the five years. In each class of broad silks, the silk-mixed fabrics show a greater relative increase than the all-silk fabrics. The value of the ribbons produced in 1909 shows a gain of 49.2 per cent over 1904, and of 79.5 per cent over 1899. The large increase in the amount received for contract work is indicative of the greater prevalence of commission throwing; the quantity of silk thrown on commission in 1909 was 2,661,205 pounds, as compared with 1,689,088 pounds in 1904.

Materials used, total cost	MATERIAL OR PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Raw—	Materials used, total cost	\$33,265,177	\$22,339,447	\$21,631,118
Pounds				
Cost	Pounds	6.112.647	3, 553, 090	3,155,334
Spin	Cost	\$23,705,609	\$13,020,194	\$13,514,501
Cost	Spun-	i		
Artificial— Panulas	Pounds	244,617	154,201	178,73/
Pounds	Cost	\$628,027	\$341,208	\$533,613
Organzina and trani— Pounds.	The constant	103,148	8.066	
Organzina and trani— Pounds.	Cost	\$107,208		
Totinds.	Organzine and tram-	l l		
Tarns, other than silk: Cotton	TOURIS.	1,143,754	1,343,081	1,209,01
Pounds	Cost	\$4,899,843	\$0,832,104	\$5,702,50
Pounds	arns, other than sik:			
Cost	Pounds	1,889,158	1,054,973	757, 48
Moreorized cotton	Cost	\$781,061	\$402,480	\$304, 48
Pounds	Moreovinos ootton			
Woolen or worsted—Pounds 69,160 25,725 16,94 Cost. \$106,333 \$27,962 \$15,04 Other: 122,303 14,891 48 Cost. \$170,000 \$10,622 \$17 Chomicals and dyestuffs. \$455,342 \$191,553 (1) Strel and rent of power \$537,614 \$404,394 \$243,21 All other materials \$1,394,033 \$965,512 \$1,227,58 Products, total value \$65,429,550 \$42,862,907 \$39,966,66 Organzino and tram for sale: Pounds 171,187 315,64 Pounds \$1,240,406 \$777,250 \$1,500,06 Broad silks: Plain and faney— All-silk— \$24,000,880 \$10,031,558 \$18,871,3 Value \$24,000,880 \$10,031,558 \$18,871,3 \$1,822,001 \$2,826,00 Jacquard— Yards, single width \$6,077,803 \$1,822,001 \$1,887,03 \$1,887,03 \$1,887,13 \$1,600,00 \$1,887,00 \$1,888,00 \$1,887,00 \$1,887,00 \$1,404,546	Pounds		261,905	
Pounds	Waster or grounded	\$390,105	\$200,204	\$00, UL
Cost \$106,333 \$27,962 \$15,04 Other: Pounds 122,303 14,891 48 Cost \$170,000 \$10,622 \$17 Chemicals and dyestuffs \$455,342 \$191,553 \$17 Chemicals and dyestuffs \$517,514 \$404,394 \$243,21 Cited and ront of power \$5517,514 \$404,394 \$243,21 Cited and ront of power \$5517,514 \$404,393 \$965,512 \$1,227,58 Products, total value \$65,429,550 \$42,862,907 \$39,966,66 Organzine and tram for sale: Pounds \$266,458 \$171,187 \$315,66 Organzine and tram for sale: Pounds \$1,240,406 \$777,250 \$1,500,06 Organzine and tram for sale: Pounds \$266,458 \$171,187 \$315,66 Value \$1,240,406 \$777,250 \$1,500,06 Organzine and faney— All-silk— Yards, single width \$24,000,880 \$10,031,558 \$18,871,32 Value \$3,808,772 \$1,404,546 \$18,871,32 Value \$8,352,650 \$4,388,009 \$4,722,55 Silk-mixed— Yards, single width \$8,352,650 \$4,388,009 \$4,722,55 Silk-mixed— Yards, single width \$1,970,175 \$749,466 \$4,722,55 Place dyed— All-silk— Yards, single width \$3,200,106 \$2,175,034 \$1,66,3 Value \$3,200,106 \$2,175,034 \$805,9 Silk-mixed— Yards, single width \$3,584,329 \$1,331,233 \$31,66,69 Yards, single width \$3,584,359 \$439,935 \$1,645,58 Ribbons \$14,071,005 \$10,036,331 \$8,341,7 All other products \$3,082,438 \$2,446,037 \$1,446,58	Pounds	69, 169	25,725	16, 94
Other: Pounds	Cost	\$100,333	\$27,962	\$15,04
Cost	Other:			
Chemicals and dyestuffs \$455,342 \$191,553 \$243,21 \$210 \$1,227,59 \$1,240,406 \$777,250 \$15,500,00 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,00	Pounds	122,303	14,891	48
Products, total value. \$05,429,550 \$42,862,907 \$33,866,66 Organzine and tram for sale: 266,458 171,187 315,64 Value. 31,240,406 \$777,250 \$1,500,06	Cost	2110,000	910,022	₽T1
Products, total value. \$05,429,550 \$42,862,907 \$33,866,66 Organzine and tram for sale: 266,458 171,187 315,64 Value. 31,240,406 \$777,250 \$1,500,06	Chemicals and dvestuffs	\$455,342	\$191,553	(1)
Products, total value. \$05,429,550 \$42,862,907 \$33,866,66 Organzine and tram for sale: 266,458 171,187 315,64 Value. 31,240,406 \$777,250 \$1,500,06	Fuel and rent of power	\$537,514	\$404,394	
Products, total value	All other materials	\$1,394,033	\$965,512	\$1,227,58
Pounds 266,458 171,187 315,64 Value	· ·	\$65,429,550	\$42,862,907	\$39,966,66
Pounds 266,458 171,187 315,64 Value	Description and transfer sale:			
31-30 31-3		266,458	171, 187	315,64
31-30 31-3	Value	\$1,240,406	\$777,250	\$1,500,00
All-silk—	Broad silks:	, ,		
Yards, single width. 36,759,094 32,971,793 28,268,07 Value. \$24,000,880 \$10,031,558 \$18,871,35 Silk-mixed. 6,077,863 1,822,001 2,331,46 Value. 33,808,772 \$1,404,548 \$1,080,051 2,331,4 Jacquard. 10,880,051 5,480,654 81,080,051 \$4,388,069 \$4,722,5 Value. \$8,352,650 \$4,388,069 \$4,722,5 \$4,722,5 \$4,722,5 Value. \$1,970,175 \$749,466 \$1,463,3 \$1,463,3 Place dyed. All-silk. \$1,970,175 \$749,466 \$1,463,3 Yards, single width 4,763,872 3,874,771 1,604,6 \$06,6 Yards, single width 3,584,329 1,331,233 381,0 \$14,071,005 \$10,036,331 \$8,341,7 Ribbons. \$14,071,005 \$10,036,331 \$8,341,7 \$423,2 All other products. \$3,082,438 \$2,446,037 \$1,446,6	Plain and fancy—			
Value. \$24,000,880 \$10,031,558 \$18,871,35 Silk-mixed—Yards, single width. 6,077,863 1,822,001 2,331,46 Yards, single width. 33,808,772 \$1,404,546 \$1,680,00 Jacquard—All-silk—Yards, single width. 10,880,081 5,480,654 6,451,60 Value. 88,352,650 \$4,388,000 \$4,722,50 Silk-mixed—Yards, single width. 2,722,060 1,220,195 1,466,3 Yards, single width. 4,763,872 3,874,771 \$1,154,30 Yards, single width. 4,763,872 3,874,771 \$005,9 Silk-mixed—Yards, single width. 3,584,329 1,331,233 \$005,9 Silk-mixed—Yards, single width. 3,584,329 1,331,233 \$154,5 Yards, single width. 3,584,329 1,331,233 \$810,03,331 \$154,5 Silk-mixed—Yards, single width. 3,584,329 1,331,233 \$31,00,33 \$154,5 Ribbons. \$1,4071,005 \$10,036,331 \$8,31,7 \$423,2 All other products. \$3,082,438 \$2,446,037 \$1,446,0 <td>All-Silk</td> <td>26 750 004</td> <td>29 071 703</td> <td>20 260 07</td>	All-Silk	26 750 004	29 071 703	20 260 07
Silk-mixed	Yards, single willin			\$18,871,32
Yards, single width. 6, 077, 863 1, 822, 091 2, 331, 44 Value. \$3, 808, 772 \$1, 404, 546 \$1, 680, 00 \$1, 404, 546 \$1, 680, 00 \$1, 404, 546 \$4, 722, 50 \$1, 404, 546 \$4, 722, 50 \$1, 404, 546 \$4, 722, 50 \$1, 404, 546 \$4, 722, 50 \$1, 70, 175 \$749, 466 \$4, 722, 50 \$1, 70, 175 \$749, 466 \$1, 14, 154 \$1, 154		4=1,000,000	\$ (0) (102) 50n	
Value \$3,808,772 \$1,404,646 \$1,080,081	Yards, single width	6,077,863	1,822,091	2,331,49
All-silk—	Value	\$3,808,772	\$1,404,546	\$1,680,00
Yards, single width. 10,880,081 5,480,654 6,451,6 Value \$8,352,650 \$4,388,000 \$4,722,5 Silk-mixed- Yards, single width. 2,722,000 1,220,195 1,466,3 Value \$1,970,175 \$749,466 \$1,154,3 Yards, single width. 4,763,872 3,874,771 1,604,6 Yulue \$3,200,100 \$2,175,034 \$905,9 Silk-mixed- Yards, single width. 3,584,329 1,331,233 381,059,9 Yalue \$1,834,553 \$430,035 \$164,5 Ribbons \$14,071,005 \$10,036,331 \$8,31,923 All other products \$3,082,438 \$2,446,037 \$14,466,6				
Valua. \$8,352,650 \$4,388,009 \$4,722,55 Silk-mixed	Vords single width	10, 880, 081	5, 480, 654	6, 451, 65
Silk-mixed— 2,722,060 1,220,195 1,466,3 Yards, single width \$1,970,175 \$749,466 \$1,154,3 Pleec dyed— \$1,81lk— \$1,154,3 All-silk— Yards, single width \$3,200,166 \$2,175,034 \$905,9 Silk-mixed— \$3,200,166 \$2,175,034 \$905,9 Yards, single width 3,584,329 1,311,233 381,0 Yalue \$1,834,553 \$430,035 \$154,5 Ribbons \$14,071,065 \$10,036,331 \$8,31,7 Laces, nets, veils, veilings, etc \$531,923 \$414,891 \$423,2 All other products \$3,082,438 \$2,446,037 \$1,446,6	Valuo	\$8,352,650	\$4,388,069	\$4,722,53
Value \$1,970,175 \$749,466 \$1,154,38 Plece dyed— All-silk— Yards, single width \$4,763,872 \$3,874,771 \$400.5 Silk-mixed— Yards, single width \$3,200,106 \$2,175,034 \$8005,9 Silk-mixed— Yards, single width \$1,834,533 \$439,035 \$154,5 Ribbons \$14,971,065 \$10,036,331 \$8,341,7 Laces, nets, vells, vellings, etc. \$531,923 \$414,891 \$423,2	Silk-mixed			
Place dyed—	Yards, single width	2,722,960	1,220,195	1,466,38
All-silk—		\$1,970,175	\$149,400	31, 104, 30
Yards, single width. 4, 763, 872 3, 874, 771 1, 1694, 6 Value. 83, 200, 166 \$2, 175, 034 \$005, 9 Silk-mixed— Yards, single width. 3, 584, 329 Value. \$1, 331, 233 \$381, 9 Value. \$1, 834, 553 \$439, 935 \$154, 5 Ribbons. \$14, 971, 005 \$10, 036, 331 \$8, 341, 7 Laces, nets, veils, veilings, etc \$531, 923 \$414, 891 \$423, 2 All other products. \$3, 082, 438 \$2, 446, 037 \$1, 446, 6				
SHk-mtxed—Yards, single width 3,584,329 1,331,233 381,0 Value \$1,834,553 \$439,035 \$154,5 Ribbons \$14,071,005 \$10,036,331 \$8,341,7 Laces, nets, veils, veilings, etc \$531,923 \$414,891 \$423,2 All other products \$3,082,438 \$2,446,037 \$1,446,0	Yards, single width	4,763,872	3,874,771	1,694,6
Yards, single width 3, 584, 329 1, 331, 233 381, 0 Value. \$1,834,553 \$430,035 \$164,5 Ribbons. \$14,071,005 \$10,036,331 \$8,341,7 Laces, nets, vells, vellings, etc \$531,923 \$414,891 \$423,2 All other products. \$3,082,438 \$2,446,037 \$1,446,6	Value		\$2,175,034	\$905,0
Value. \$1,834,553 \$439,935 \$154,5 Ribbons. \$14,971,005 \$10,036,331 \$8,341,7 Laces, nets, veils, veilings, etc. \$531,923 \$414,801 \$423,2 All other products. \$3,082,438 \$2,446,037 \$1,446,0	Silk-mixed—	0 504 000	1 001 000	901.0
Ribbons \$14,971,005 \$10,036,331 \$8,341,7 Laces, nets, veils, veilings, etc \$531,923 \$414,891 \$423,2 All other products \$3,082,438 \$2,446,037 \$1,446,0	Yards, single width			
Laces, nets, veils, veilings, etc. \$531,923 \$414,801 \$423, 2 All other products \$3,082,438 \$2,446,037 \$1,446,0	vanue	\$1,004,000	\$-100, 000	
Laces, nets, veils, veilings, etc. \$531,923 \$414,801 \$423, 2 All other products \$3,082,438 \$2,446,037 \$1,446,0	Ribbons	\$14,971,005	\$10,036,331	\$8,341,7
All other products \$3.082,438 \$2,440,937 \$1,446,0	Laces, nets, veils, veilings, etc	\$531,923	\$414,891	\$423,2
All other products \$1,440, 07 \$1,440, 07		[en 440 007	e1 440 0
	All other products	\$3,082,438 \$2,436,573	\$2,440,937 \$998,890	\$1,446,0

Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.—The following table gives the quantity and cost of the principal materials used in this industry in 1909, 1904, and 1899:

MATERIAL.	1909	1904	1899
Total cost	\$21,032,879	\$10,627,540	1 \$7, 625, 89
Wool:	. ,	, , , ,	, , , ,
In condition purchased—	1		
Pounds	44, 150, 157	37, 371, 456	18,005,60
Cost	\$11,673,250	\$6,865,098	\$5,128,90
Domestic—			
Pounds	31, 109, 309	33,963,274	13,022,30
Cost	\$6,896,485	\$5,638,501	\$3,611,29
Foreign—			
Pounds	13,040,848	3,408,182	4, 983, 30
Cost	\$4,776,765	\$1,226,597	\$1,517,60
Equivalent in scoured condition,	00.040.0-	41.000	
pounds	22,346,674	14,859,789	0,728,10
l'ailors' clippings, rags, etc.:			
Pounds	1,051,906	5,813,231	(2)
Cost	\$42,276	\$283,393	\$186,60
Cotton:			
Pounds	228,378	625,301	1,519,60
Cost	\$26,541	\$69,456	\$106,29
Cost. Shoddy, mungo, and wool extract: Pounds.			
Pounds	272,038	264,764	195,98
Cost	\$37,974	\$40,562	\$26, 25
Waste and noils:			
Pounds	1,586,752	973,898	1,209,09
Cost	\$ 557,593	\$246, 702	\$326,68
Yarns, purchased:			
Worsted-			
Pounds	5,869,786	1,307,443	375,52
Cost	\$5,823,416	\$995, 207	\$256,59
Woolen-	00.00		
Pounds	90,084	138, 627	283,00
Cost	\$73,145	\$ 96, 907	\$169,48
Cotton—	000 4		
Pounds	833, 227	1,319,443	960, 78
Cost	\$189,702	\$293,620	\$190,40
Silk and spun silk— Pounds			
rounas	6, 122	5,855	1,80
Cost	\$ 31, 2 84	\$18, 227	\$4,90
(1)1111	0.100.000		
Chemicals and dyestuffs	\$482,983	\$384,717	\$338,23
Fuel and rent of power	\$403,317	\$262,916	\$153,98
All other materials	\$1,691,398	\$1,070,735	\$737,48

¹ Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

² Not reported.

This table shows a number of important changes between 1904 and 1909 in the quantity and character of the materials used in the industry. The quantity of foreign wool used increased greatly, while that of domestic wool decreased. In 1909, of the total quantity of wool reported, 70.5 per cent was domestic and 29.5 per cent foreign, while in 1904 the proportions were 90.9 per cent and 9.1 per cent, respectively. There was an increase in total quantity of wool, as shown on the scoured-wool basis, from 9,728,167 pounds in 1899 to 22,346,674 pounds in 1909. The quantity of tailors' clippings, rags, etc., and of cotton and cotton yarn purchased fell off considerably, but the quantity of worsted yarn purchased increased 248.2 per cent from 1899 to 1904, and 349 per cent from 1904 to 1909.

The quantities and values of the products of the industry are shown in the next table.

The increase in wool manufactures as a whole has been almost entirely in the worsted goods branch of the industry. The output of worsted dress goods more than quadrupled during the decade, amounting in 1909 to 19,126,851 square yards, valued at \$10,855,092. Included under the head of "All other" all-wool woven goods are large quantities of carded wool fabrics, especially woolen dress goods. Contrasted with the large increases in all-wool fabrics are the decreases in the

quantities of cotton-mixed and cotton-warp goods. The large increase in the quantity of worsted yarn produced for sale indicates a greater degree of specialization in the industry. Because of the fact that the spinning and the weaving operations are frequently carried on in different establishments, the products of one establishment in the industry often become materials for another. To the extent, therefore, that the yarns manufactured for sale were sold by the establishments producing them to other establishments in the state engaged in the woolen industry, for use as materials in their manufacturing processes, a duplication is involved in the total cost of materials and value of products for the industry.

PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total value	\$33,938,637	\$16,393,689	1 \$12,270,317
Square yards	2,660,339	1,370,951	868,859
	\$3,643,730	\$1,089,384	\$617,316
Square yardsValue	19, 126, 851	11,603,773	4, 368, 475
	\$10, 855, 092	\$4,206,178	\$1, 310, 543
Square yards	5,005,897	3,740,102	2,041,188
	\$4,422,523	\$2,206,403	\$1,708,052
Square yards Value Worsted yarn for sale:	3,216,002 \$1,362,695	8,006,335 \$2,491,003	7,499,379 \$3,802,261
PoundsValueNoils:	11,100,625	5,676,075	94,665,688
	\$11,517,331	\$4,610,434	\$3,605,322
PoundsValueWaster	1,028,352	878,838	708, 703
	\$588,740	\$311,906	\$220, 424
Pounds	2,102,373	1, 136, 229	702,302
	\$528,524	\$326, 740	\$211,683
	\$1,019,093	\$1, 061, 641	\$784,810

¹ Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

² Includes tops,

Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.—The following table shows the quantity and cost of the principal materials used and the quantity and value of products reported for this industry in 1909, 1904, and 1899:

MATERIAL OR PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1809
Materials used, total cost	\$8,564,733	\$5,142,785	\$3,157,768
Pounds Cost.	18, 400, 527 \$3, 113, 446	16,319,367 \$2,647,840	15, 287, 868 \$1, 411, 743
Cotton yarn; Pounds Cost	10, 451, 910 \$4, 206, 668	5,523,955 \$1,385,751	2,016,328 \$582,020
Starch Chemicals and dyostuffs	6 55 040	\$19,711	\$26,821
Fuel and rent of power	\$111,385 \$199,252 \$900,942	\$75, 363 \$178, 570 \$835, 550	\$298,015 \$127,700 \$710,560
Products, total value	\$13,728,874	\$8,578,527	\$6,930,766
Square yards Value Other woven goods:	17, 376, 260 \$4, 064, 351	18, 159, 747 \$1, 606, 190	13, 159, 520 \$1, 280, 540
Square yards Value	22, 820, 187 \$1, 255, 644	12, 145, 798 \$468, 295	15, 107, 858 \$537, 472
Yarns for sale: Pounds Value	4,026,844	4, 230, 620	3,727,865
Waste for sale: Pounds	\$1,810,075 3,569,041	\$1,285,023 3,305,170	\$870,824 2,547,061
Value	\$211,347	\$203,633	\$78,208

¹ Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

The quantity of raw cotton consumed increased 2,081,160 pounds, or 12.8 per cent, and its cost \$465,606, or 17.6 per cent, from 1904 to 1909. The cost of cotton used in 1909 averaged almost 17 cents a pound, the highest for any of the states. This is accounted for by the extensive use of sea-island and Egyptian cottons in the manufacture of thread. The fact that the quantity of cotton yarn purchased nearly doubled during the same five-year period indicates an increasing reliance by the weavers upon independent spinners of cotton yarn.

Thread is the most important product of the cotton mills of the state, but in order to avoid disclosure of the operations of individual establishments the value is included under "All other products." The output of plain and fancy fabrics, twills, sateens, and duck was smaller in quantity in 1909 than in 1904, but more than twice as great in value. This is due very largely to a decrease in the production of fancy woven fabrics and to a very large increase in the production of high-grade duck. The products included under the head of "Other woven goods," which increased 87.9 per cent in quantity and 168.1 per cent in value from 1904 to 1909, consist principally of cotton towels and toweling, mosquito netting, and tapestries.

To the extent that the yarns made in the state for sale were sold by the establishment producing them to other establishments in New Jersey engaged in the cotton-goods industry, for use as material in their manufacturing processes, their value represents a duplication in both the total cost of materials and the total value of products for the state.

Slaughtering and meat packing.—The remarkable growth in this industry from 1904 to 1909 was due largely to the growth of the meat-packing branch of the industry. The table following shows the quantity and cost of materials and the quantity and value of products for 1909, 1904, and 1899.

The cost of dressed meat purchased fresh for curing increased from \$1,706,436, representing 10.6 per cent of the total cost of all materials used, in 1904, to \$10,175,511, representing 30.2 per cent of the total cost of materials, in 1909. From 1904 to 1909 the output of fresh beef increased 63.6 per cent and its value 89.1 per cent, while the quantity of beef, salted or cured, was more than eighteen times as great in 1909 as in 1904 and its value was more than nineteen times as great. The output of fresh pork, the product of greatest value at each census, decreased 20.7 per cent from 1904 to 1909, but its value increased 23.9 per cent, while the output of pork salted or cured increased 157.1 per cent and its value 247.5 per cent. The quantity of lard reported for 1909 was more than nine times, and its value more than fourteen times, as great as in 1904. Of the other products, veal and mutton show a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value, "All other fresh meats" show a small increase in quantity but a decrease in value, sheep pelts show a decrease in both quantity and value, while the remaining products show considerable increases in both respects.

MATERIAL OR PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Materials used, total cost Beeves slaughtered:	\$38,730,584	\$16,070,854	\$12,965,008
Number	53,234 \$3,668,621	38,591 \$1,839,384	29,080 \$1,552,980
Calves slaughtered: Number Cost	95,604 \$1,145,785	103,389 \$989,487	63,037 \$570,599
Cost. Sheep slaughtered: Number Cost	423,724 \$2,283,603	502, 642 \$2, 376, 354	380, 406 \$1,585,083
Cost. Hogs slaughtered: Number. Cost.	1,210,849 \$11,694,440	1,282,410 \$8,537,754	931,694
Dressed meat, purchased	\$10,175,511	\$1,706,436	\$6,408,084 \$2,266,059
Fuel and rent of power	\$166,444 \$4,605,090	\$30,610 \$581,820	\$30,186 \$550,517
Products, total value	\$37, 583, 395	\$17,753,610	\$14,215,208
Pounds Value Beef, salted or cured:	35,415,243 \$3,475,765	21,653,910 \$1,837,742	18,794,370 \$1,510,941
PoundsValueVeal:	5,445,719 \$661,906	293, 925 \$32, 973	245,600 \$32,540
Pounds Value	8,702,274 \$1,131,257	10,092,263 \$1,059,149	5,387,285 \$593,610
Mutton: Pounds Value	16,228,067 \$2,085,232	21,468,265 \$1,938,163	17,021,273 \$1,343,451
Poric, fresh:	96,506,328 \$10,115,850	121,630,717 \$8,166,454	70,518,271 \$5,068,300
Value Pork, salted or cured: Pounds	49,690,559	19,325,603	41,653,811
Value Sausage, fresh or cured All other fresh meat:	\$6,314,238 \$2,864,049	\$1,816,944 \$887,349	\$3,542,950 \$631,864
Pounds	1,538,626 \$70,949	1,365,846 \$97,088	
Pounds	40,017,209 \$4,747,104	5, 423, 649 \$330, 592	11,668,825 \$711,979
Value. Tallow, oleo stock, and stearin: Pounds. Value.	8,785,195 \$504,830	{}	83
Value Fertilizers and fertilizer materials: Tons	8,742 \$256,815	5, 349 \$52, 828	2,590 \$61,207
Value Hides: Y Number	131,027	85, 064	72,773
PoundsValueSheep polts:	5,102,392 \$636,928	3, 230, 549 \$301, 230	2,305,855 \$205,278
NumberValue	423,624 \$376,036	502, 642 \$567, 247	(1)
All other products	\$4,177,698 \$154,842	\$653,601 \$12,250	\$510,380 \$2,708

¹ Figures not available.

Wire.—This industry includes only those establishments that purchase the wire rods from which the wire is drawn. Where the wire is drawn in the same plant which manufactures the rods, the wire is reported with other products of establishments classified as "Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills." The next table shows, for 1909, the quantity and cost of the principal materials used in the industry and the quantity and value of the products. Comparable figures are not obtainable for prior censuses.

The product of chief value in 1909 was copper wire, of which 62,686 tons were reported, having a value of \$17,777,115, or 61.6 per cent of the total value of all products for the industry in the state. New Jersey was the leading state of the Union in the production of copper wire in 1909, contributing two-fifths of the total quantity of such wire reported by the industry in the United States. There were 83,636 tons of steel and iron wire and wire manufactures produced in the state by establishments which purchased the rods,

valued at \$8,017,520, of which 39,058 tons, valued at \$2,550,661, was drawn for sale as wire, and 44,578 tons, valued at \$5,466,859, represents the manufacture of wire into nails, rope, etc. In addition to the value of products shown in the table, the value of the wire products reported by the wire departments of rolling mills was \$2,507,079, being chiefly steel wire. By adding this amount to the total value of products shown in the table below the result obtained, \$31,365,507, fairly represents the total value of the output of wire for the state.

MATERIAL OR PRODUCT.	1909
Materials used, total cost	\$22, 207, 737
Steel and iron 1— Tons. Cost. Coppor—	92,118 \$3,323,105
Cost	62,915 \$16,502,669
All other materials, including brass and miscellaneous wire rods and purchased wire	\$2,471,963
Wire drawn, whether for consumption or sale, tons: Steel and iron. Copper.	83,647 62,686
Products, total value	\$28,858,428
Tons. Value. Wire drawn for sale—	83,636 \$8,017,520
Tons. Value. Manufactures of wire, nails, rope, etc.—	39,058 \$2,550,661
Tons. Value. Copper—	44,578 \$5,466,859
Trons. Value.	62,686 \$17,777,115
All other products, including wire other than steel, iron, and copper.	\$3,063,792

¹ Includes 92 tons of iron rods.

Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.—The quantity and value of the products manufactured during the last three census years are shown in the following table:

PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total value	\$28, 430, 955	\$21, 495, 329	\$13,747,155
Leather: Sole: Oak and chrome—			
Sides	120,600	(1)	(1)
Value	\$1,015,495	$\binom{1}{1}$	(1)
Patent and enameled upper	4,2,020,200	()	(-)
leather—			
Sides	523, 494	318, 182	181,082
Value	\$2,060,181	\$1, 497, 893	\$830,540
Calf and kip skins, tanned and fin-		•	,
ished—	051 000		
Number	371,666	96, 992	539,350
Value	\$856,533	\$172,550	\$999,235
Number	6,340,036	3,481,123	4, 969, 191
Valuo	\$5,025,036	\$3,161,780	\$3,061,738
Black-	40,020,000	40,101,100	Ψ0, 001, 100
Number	5,800,833	3,466,523	3, 416, 489
Value	\$4,573,552	\$3,141,830	\$2, 190, 402
Colored-			
Number	539, 203	14,600	1,552,702
Value	\$452,384	\$19,950	\$871,330
Sheepskins, tanned and finished— Number	1,901,020	1 000 500	454.000
Value	\$1,529,969	1,228,500 \$743,802	454, 988
Carriage, automobile, and furni-	φ1, 020, 000	\$740,002	\$283,012
ture			
Sides	940,572	484,552	441,873
Value	\$8,836,740	\$5,143,295	\$4, 134, 980
m			
Trunk, bag, and pocketbook	\$1,467,097	\$1,669,360	\$906,733
Bookbinders' Leather, sold in rough	\$1,502,657	\$1,235,594	\$975,089
All other	\$1,234,065 \$3,663,470	\$873,093	\$453,053
COLOUR DE LA COLOU	40,000,470	\$5,555,857	\$1,720,046
All other products	\$471,654	\$190 576	\$234.035
Work on materials for others			\$148,694
All other products	\$471.654	\$190,576 \$1,251,529	\$234,

1 Not reported.

In 1909 the \$28,430,955 reported as the value of products in New Jersey represented 8.7 per cent of the total shown for the industry in the United States. Corresponding percentages for 1904 and 1899 were 8.5 per cent and 6.7 per cent, respectively. Most of the different groups of products show a decided increase from 1904 to 1909. The state reported in 1909, 523,494 sides of patent and enameled upper leather, 1,901,020 tanned and finished sheepskins, and 6,340,036 tanned and finished goatskins, these figures representing 19.4 per cent, 9.7 per cent, and 13.2 per cent, respectively, of the corresponding totals for the United States.

In 1909 carriage, automobile, and furniture leather was the product of greatest value, forming 31.1 per cent in 1909 and 23.9 per cent in 1904 of the total value of products of the industry in the state. The amount received in 1909 for work on materials furnished by others (\$767,158) represents a decided decrease as compared with the amount shown for 1904, but is more than five times that reported for 1899. The estimated value of the leather treated on commission in 1909 was \$4,044,508.

Chemicals.—The following table shows the quantity and value of certain chemicals or groups of chemicals manufactured during 1909 and 1904:

PRODUCT.	1909	1904
Total value	\$22,824,140	\$13,023,629
Hydrofluoric—		
Pounds	1, 182, 655	(2)
Value	\$71,726	(2) (2)
Muriatic— Pounds	44 004 HOT	(4)
Value	44,934,781 \$410,016	(2) (2)
Value. Other acids (acetic, borle, citrle, phosphoric, sali-	\$12.0j 0.10	} ``
eylic, etc.)	\$2,671,086	\$1,150,972
Sal soda, caustic soda, and borax—		
Tons.	19,301	15,849
Value	\$1,240,076	\$1,587,244
Other soda products	\$265,039	\$180,498 \$186,910
Coal-tar products. Bleaching materials: Hypochlorites, hydrogen peroxide on hymrehites.	\$852,050	9100,010
rue, and pranphives	\$ 75,941	\$ 46,595
Plastics	\$4,341,643	\$3,774,216
Compressed and liquofied gases: Anhydrous ammonia—		`
Pounds	1,386,927	(2)
Value	\$319,590	\$132,120
All other	\$ 104, 935	\$05,008
salts, ether, acetone, vanillin, eto	\$2,900,030	\$1,008,740
Epsom salts:		
Pounds	25, 404, 186	(2) (2)
Value Phosphates of soda;	\$122,528	(*)
Pounds	23,049,120	6, 406, 552
Value.	\$436,958	\$108,549
Tin salts: Pounds	10,657,837	2,891,500
Value.	\$401,089	\$282,601
Zinc salts:		
Pounds	22,427,586	(2)
Value	\$1,124,613	(*)
All other chemicals.	\$7,486,811	\$3,570,070

Not including sulphuric, nitric, or mixed acids. 2 Figur

Plastics (including celluloid, etc.) formed the most important class of products at both censuses, their value increasing \$567,427, or 15 per cent, from 1904 to 1909. Acids were next in importance in point of value. The principal acids included in this group are hydrofluoric, muriatic, acetic, boric, citric, phosphoric, and salicylic; the statistics in regard to the manufacture of sulphuric and nitric acids are not included under the classification "Chemicals," but are

² Figures not available.

shown independently in Table II, page 38. Fine chemicals, which consist mainly of gold, silver, and platinum salts, ether, and alkaloids, show an increase in value in 1909 over 1904 of \$991,281, or 51.9 per cent. Sodas still remain an important product, though the value of the output in 1909 was less by \$262,625, or 14.9 per cent, than in 1904.

Phosphates of soda show remarkable gains, the increase in the output of this product from 1904 to 1909 being 16,642,577 pounds, or 259.8 per cent, and the increase in value, \$328,409, or 302.5 per cent. Zinc salts were an important product in 1909, but comparable figures for 1904 are not available. All the other classes of products show a substantial increase both in quantity and in value.

In addition to those mentioned in the above table, chemicals valued at \$1,506,845 were reported in 1909 by 13 establishments assigned to other classifications because they were engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products.

Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products.—Since the early part of the nineteenth century New Jersey has been prominent in this industry, especially in the manufacture of the finest porcelain, granite, and white ware, owing to the abundance of valuable clays and sands easily available within the state. As early as 1849 there were 30 potteries in the state, which reported products valued in the aggregate at \$230,900. The influence of the successful competition of the fine wares manufactured in Trenton (which is the center of this branch of the industry in the United States) with foreign-made pottery was felt shortly after 1876 and had a decidedly stimulating effect upon the industry. Measured by value of products of the industry as a whole, New Jersey ranked second among the states of the Union in this industry in 1904 and 1909. The total value of products increased \$1,421,897, or 12.1 per cent, during the five-year period. The following table shows the value of the principal products for 1909 and 1904:

PRODUCT.	1909	1904
Total value. Pottery Red earthenware. Stoneware and yellow and Rockingham ware. White ware, including C.C. ware, white granite, semi-	\$13,139,000 7,791,136 36,578 66,293	\$11,717,103 6,462,624 30,634 58,819
porcelain ware, and semivitreous porcelain ware. China, bone china, delit, and belieck ware Sanitary ware, including solid porcelain bath tubs, laundry tubs, etc. Porcelain electrical supplies. All other pottery products. Terra-cotta and fire-clay products	1,242,361 1,082,308 4,341,040 823,056 109,415 5,347,804	1,290,768 469,360 3,006,406 328,524 1,278,113 5,254,479
Fire brick— Thousands Value Architectural terra cotta Fireproofing Tile, not drain All other terra-cotta and fire-clay products	1 35, 454 \$907, 276 1, 637, 705 1, 299, 540 992, 606 510, 737	31,057 \$709,396 1,216,400 1,266,969 245,518 21,816,196

¹ Includes refractory blocks or tile, boiler and locomotive tile and tank blocks, and other refractory products (9-inch equivalent).

² Includes drain tile to the value of \$23,537, and 101,431,000 of common, front, enameled, and vitrified paving brick or blocks, valued at \$067,709.

In 1909 and in 1904, New Jersey ranked first among the states in the manufacture of sanitary ware, including porcelain bath tubs, laundry tubs, etc., the

value of which increased \$1,334,634, or 44.4 per cent, during the five-year period. The state also ranked first at the census of 1909 in the production of china (porcelain), bone china, delft, and belleek ware, the value of which increased \$613,038, or 130.6 per cent. The only decrease for any class of products shown separately in the table is one of \$48,407, or 3.8 per cent, in the value of white ware, including C. C. (cream colored) ware, and white granite, semiporcelain, and semivitreous porcelain ware. Among the pottery products the largest relative gain, 150.5 per cent, was in the value of porcelain electrical supplies.

Architectural terra cotta, the principal terra-cotta product in 1909, shows an increase in value over 1904 of \$421,305, or 34.6 per cent, while the value of tile (not drain tile) increased \$747,088, or 304.3 per cent.

Paint and varnish.—The quantity and value of the different products are shown in the following table:

Pigments	. PRODUCT,	1909	1904	1899
White lead, dry: Pounds. Value. S580, 567 Value. S580, 567 Value. Value. S580, 567 Value. S320, 780 Value.	Total value	\$12,766,929	\$6,966,869	\$6,213,924
Pounds	Pigments	\$2,939,162	\$1,276,200	\$1,537,076
Founds	White lead, dry:	' ' 1	1.0 705 001	1 14 471 171
Pounds	Value		\$329,498	\$717,047
Tron oxides and other earth colors: Pounds.	Oxides of lead:	4 684 000	(2)	(2)
Pounds	Value	\$329,780	(2)	(2)
Value	Iron oxides and other earth colors:			500, 000
Other dry colors: Pounds 30, 143, 495 8, 477, 798 5,891, 797, 277 Value. \$1,797,277 \$750,569 \$632, 4 Pulp colors, sold moist: 3, 240,000 \$660,000 \$150, 6 Pulne \$203,933 \$187,000 \$162, 6 Paints in oil. \$3,026,726 \$1,816,198 \$1,132, 6 Points in oil. \$253,308 \$1,707,300 \$6,672, 6 Value. \$253,308 \$10,703,000 \$6,672, 6 Paste: Pounds. \$14,858,470 \$10,703,000 \$6,672, 6 Value. \$891,493 \$512,967 \$552, 8 Rendy mixed for use: \$2,584,499 \$1,303,231 \$258, 7 Value. \$2,481,925 \$1,303,231 \$580, 7 Value. \$2,481,925 \$1,303,231 \$580, 7 Value. \$2,481,925 \$1,303,231 \$580, 7 Value. \$3,325,912 \$2,407,316 \$2,254, 5 Spirit varnishes: \$6,00,376 \$103,477 \$1,664, 5 Value. \$84,602	Value	\$27,605	\$9,223	\$25,000
Pulp colors, sold moist: Pounds. \$203,933 \$187,000 \$162,6 Value. \$203,933 \$187,000 \$162,6 Paints in oil. \$3,626,726 \$1,816,198 \$1,132,6 White lead in oil: Pounds. \$3,713,557 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3	Other dry colors:		· ·	
Pulp colors, sold moist:	PoundsVolue		8,477,798 \$750,560	\$632,473
Points Spos	Pulp colors, sold moist:	, ,		
Paints in oil	Pounds	3,240,000	5,660,000	5,156,948 \$162,556
White lead in oil: Rounds	vame	തമധരു മരാ		
Pounds	Paints in oil	\$3,626,726	\$1,816,198	\$1,132,641
Paste: Pounds. 14,858,470 value. 10,703,000 sp. 552, 8,672, value. Value. \$891,493 sp. 493 sp. 493 sp. 493 sp. 493 value. \$512,967 sp. 552, \$552, sp. 449 sp. 493 sp. 493 sp. 552, \$512,967 sp. 5552, \$552, sp. 449 sp. 493 sp. 49	Pounds	3,713,557	(3)	(3)
Pounds	Value	\$253,308	(3)	(3)
Value	Paste:	14, 858, 470	10,703,000	8,672,911
Callons	Value	\$891,493	\$512,967	\$552, 452
Varnishes and japans \$5,000,691 \$3,441,758 \$2,873,100,691 Olcorestinous varnishes: 2,614,152 2,030,670 1,664,152 Value. \$3,325,912 \$2,407,316 \$2,254,353 Spirit varnishes: 60,376 103,477 \$67,76 Value. \$84,462 \$195,877 \$124,2 Damar and similar turpentine and benzine varnishes: \$815,005 (2) (2) Value. \$685,966 (2) (2) (2) Pyroxylin varnishes: \$65,006 (2) (2) (2) (2) Gallons. \$233,322 \$45,770 \$10,5	Rendy mixed for use:	9 584 449	1.400.501	622, 542
Varnishes and japans \$5,000,691 \$3,441,758 \$2,873,100,601 Olcorosinous varnishes: 2,614,152 2,030,670 1,664,75 Value. \$3,325,912 \$2,407,316 \$2,254,35 Spirit varnishes: 60,376 103,477 \$67,76 Value. \$84,462 \$195,877 \$124,3 Damar and similar turpentine and benzine varnishes: \$15,005 (2) (2) Value. \$685,966 (2) (2) (2) Pyroxylin varnishes: \$65,070 34,928 5,70 \$19,670 \$45,770 \$10,50 Quine. \$233,322 \$45,770 \$10,50	Value	\$2,481,925	\$1,303,231	\$580,189
Olicoresinous varnishes:			83.441.758	\$2,873,106
Callons	Oleoresinous varnishes:	, ·	, .	
Value		2,614,152	2,030,670	1,604,840
Value	Snirit varnishes:			
Damar and similar turpentine and benzine varnishes: Gallons. S885,906 (2) (2) (2)	Ganons		103,477	67,543
Bentzme variables: Gallons September	Value	\$54,402	, arma, arr	φ12T, 220
Pyroxylin varnishes:	Denzine varnishes:		(0)	(0)
Pyroxylin varnishes:	Gallons	815,905 8685,966	(2)	2)
Value	Pyroxylin varnishes:		1	
Drying and baking Japans and lacquers \$345,685 \$641,204 \$374, \$151,591 \$109,7 \$100,7 \$		125,670	34,928 845,770	5,366 \$10,995
Liquid fillers: 31,667 59,477 (2)	Drying and baking japans and lac-	9200,022		
Liquid fillers: 31,667 59,477 (2)	quers	\$645,685	\$641,204	\$374,239
Gallons 31,607 594,477 (7)	Other variables	\$24,044	\$151,001	
Paste fillers, dry fillers, and putty: Pounds. Value. 15,345,883 4,863,145 22 859,803 (2) Water paints dry or in paste: Pounds. Value. 5,851,755 272,189 (2) 8345,988 811,832 (2)	Collone	31,667	59,477	(2)
Value	Value	\$31,076	\$80,009	(*)
Water paints dry or in paste: Pounds. 5,851,755 272,189 (2) Value. \$345,988 \$11,832 (2)				(2)
Value. \$345,988 \$11,832 (2)	Value	\$98,973	\$59,803	(*)
The state of the s	Water paints dry or in paste:	5,851,755	272, 189	(2)
	Value	\$345,988	\$11,832	(2)
All other products \$715,313 \$274,329 \$671,	All other products		\$274,329	\$671,101

¹ Including white lead in oil. ² Not reported separately. ³ Included with white lead, dry.

Oleoresinous varnish was the leading product reported at each of the last three censuses. The totals for this varnish manufactured in New Jersey formed 14.1 per cent of the total quantity and 19.2 per cent of the total value of this class of products for the United States in 1909. Other leading products

named in order of relative importance, were paints in oil, ready mixed for use; dry colors; paints in oil, in paste; white lead, dry and in oil; and water paints, dry or in paste; each of which shows a gain in both quantity and value from 1904 to 1909. The most pronounced increase in both quantity and value is shown for water paints, the output in 1909 being over twenty-one times that reported in 1904, and its value more than twenty-nine times as great.

In addition to the various products reported in the above table for 1909, 4,225,085 pounds of dry white lead, 370,154 gallons of varnish, and 417,467 gallons of drying japans and dryers were manufactured and consumed in further processes of manufacture within the establishments reporting.

Paint and varnish to the value of \$819,194 were also manufactured by 11 establishments primarily engaged in other industries. The principal items making up this product were 5,674,890 pounds of dry colors, valued at \$556,518; 221,338 gallons of paints in oil, ready for use, valued at \$108,648; 2,119,220 pounds of paints in oil, in paste, valued at \$105,961; and 30,568 gallons of varnish, valued at \$29,565.

Among the principal materials used in the manufacture of paint and varnish in the state in 1909 were 12,151 tons of pig lead, 56,128 gallons of grain alcohol, and 28,794 gallons of wood alcohol.

Printing and publishing.—The newspaper and periodical branch of the printing and publishing industry in New Jersey for the five-year period, 1904–1909, shows a decrease in the number of publications and the aggregate circulation.

The following tabular statement shows the number of different newspapers and periodicals published and the aggregate circulation per issue for the census years 1909 and 1904:

PERIOD OF ISSUE.	NUMB PUBLICA		AGGREGATE CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.			
	1909	1904	1909	1904		
Total. Daily. Sunday. Semiweekly. Weekly. Monthly. All other classes.	348 54 6 1 5 247 20 10	378 55 7 4 270 37 5	1,071,456 437,144 70,670 8,774 383,231 156,862 14,775	1,105,723 303,930 73,118 4,575 381,246 336,129 6,725		

1 Includes one triweekly.

The total number of all publications decreased 7.9 per cent from 1904 to 1909, and the aggregate circulation per issue decreased 3.1 per cent. The publications included under the head of "All other classes" show the only increase in number, but all except the Sunday publications and the monthlies show an increase in circulation. While there was a decrease of one in the number of dailies, the aggregate circulation per issue increased 133,214, or 43.8 per cent.

In 1909, 18 of the 54 dailies, with an aggregate circulation of 109,659, were issued as morning papers. Of the 348 publications reported in 1909, 37 were

printed in foreign languages. These included 3 dailies and 1 Sunday paper, all of which were in German; 32 weeklies, of which 11 were in German, 11 in Italian, 3 in Dutch, 3 in Polish, 2 in Hungarian, 1 in German and English, and 1 in Italian and English, and 1 monthly in Hungarian. These publications reported an aggregate circulation per issue of 83,507, representing 7.8 per cent of the total for the state.

Shipbuilding, including boat building.—This industry includes the building of vessels of steel and of wood, as well as small craft of all kinds, and the repair of such vessels. The number and the tonnage of all vessels launched in 1909, 1904, and 1899 are shown, by classes, in the following table:

	19	ю]	1904	1899		
CLASS.	Num- ber.	Gross tonnage,	Num- ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num- ber.	Gross tonnage.	
Vessels, 5 gross tons and over launched during the year. Steel. Steam. Unrigged Wooden Steam Motor Sail Unrigged	90 24 9 15 66 1 23 12 30	53, 261 42, 040 27, 280 15, 660 10, 312 115 348 251 9, 598	92 17 13 4 75 12 6 26 31	42, 091 23, 450 21, 088 2, 362 18, 641 477 41 880 17, 243	165 11 10 1 154 10 80 64	57, 166 3, 926 3, 420 500 53, 240 581 357 52, 302	
Power boats, less than 5 gross tons	338		237		82		

The above table shows a decrease of 3,905 gross tons, or 6.8 per cent, in the total tonnage of all vessels of 5 gross tons and over from 1899 to 1909.

It is interesting to note the growth in the construction of steel vessels and the decline in the building of wooden vessels during this period. During the decade the gross tonnage of the steel vessels launched increased 39,023 tons, or nearly one thousand per cent, while that of wooden vessels decreased 42,928 tons, or 80.6 per cent. Of the total tonnage of vessels of 5 tons and over launched in the state in 1909, the tonnage of steel vessels formed 80.6 per cent and that of wooden vessels 19.4 per cent, while in 1899 these proportions were 6.9 per cent and 93.1 per cent, respectively.

Of the 338 power boats of less than 5 tons gross register reported in 1909, 319 were gasoline, 11 electric, and 8 operated by other kinds of power, while of the 237 such craft reported in 1904, 207 were gasoline, 29 electric, and 1 operated by other kind of power. In addition to the vessels shown in the table, the industry includes the construction of sailboats, rowboats, canoes, scows, etc., of less than 5 tons gross register; these, together with the small power boats mentioned, represented a total value of \$394,718 in 1909 and of \$279,947 in 1904.

Glass.—The manufacture of glass is still an important industry in New Jersey, although in relative position in the industry among the states, when measured by value of products reported, the state dropped from third place in 1899 to fifth in 1909. The value of products increased \$1,356,373, or 26.6

per cent, from 1899 to 1904 and \$510,893, or 7.9 per cent, during the following five-year period.

The next table shows the quantity of the different materials used and the value of the principal classes of products reported at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899:

MATERIAL OR PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Principal materials: Glass sand, tons. Soda ash, tons. Salt cake, tons. Nitrate of soda, tons Limestone, tons. Lime, bushels. Arsonic, pounds. Carbon, tons. Manganese, pounds. Litharge and red lead, pounds. Potash and pearlash, pounds. Grinding sand, tons.	58, 204 21, 723 271 4,025 2, 428 109, 132 85, 705 10 350, 467 16, 782 63,000 203	53, 101 20, 825 338 816 5, 057 145, 010 110, 460 174, 798 33, 050 28, 382 674	81, 260 20, 630 697 1, 314 8, 677 248, 654 102, 490 20 143, 405 72, 049 60, 270 433
Products, total value Pressed and blown glass Bottles, Jars, etc All other products	\$6,061,088 \$1,019,836 \$5,884,005 \$56,647	\$6,450,195 \$181,559 \$6,066,714 \$201,922	\$5,093,822 \$21,300 \$4,452,219 \$620,303

Pressed and blown glass shows an increase in value from 1904 to 1909 of \$838,277, or 461.7 per cent, while the output of bottles and jars decreased in value \$182,109, or 3 per cent, during the same period.

In 1909 one establishment manufactured building glass; 3, pressed and blown glass; and 19, bottles, jars, etc. Of the establishments which manufactured bottles and jars, 16 made prescription vials and druggists' wares to some extent; 12 made beer, soda, and mineral-water bottles, and 11 made flasks and wares for liquors and patent and proprietary remedies, New Jersey holding the leading position in the production of the first two of these classes of glassware and fourth place in the last-named class.

The output of prescription vials and druggists' wares in 1909 amounted to 1,008,682 gross, that of beer, soda, and mineral-water bottles to 258,574 gross, and that of liquor bottles and flasks to 248,825 gross, these figures representing increases of 31.5 per cent, 11.5 per cent, and 10.6 per cent, respectively, over the corresponding figures for 1904.

Laundries.—Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries. The following statement summarizes the statistics for 1909:

Number of establishments. Persons engaged in the industry. Proprietors and firm members. Salaried employees. Wage earners (average number).	112 3, 334 101 249 2, 984
Primary horsepower	
Capital. Expenses. Services. Materials. Miscellaneous. Amount received for work done.	2, 187, 794 1, 395, 335 439, 861 352, 598
Proj	

There were 112 steam laundries in the state of New Jersey in 1909, of which there were 17 each in Jersey City and Newark; 8 in Camden; 6 in Paterson; 5 in Trenton; 4 each in Passiac and Plainfield; and 3

each in Asbury Park, Atlantic City, East Orange, Elizabeth, Hoboken, and Orange. No other place having more than 10,000 inhabitants reported as many as 3 laundries.

Sixty-two establishments were operated by individuals, 18 by firms, and 32 by incorporated companies. Twenty-one establishments had receipts for the year's business of less than \$5,000; 47, receipts of \$5,000 but less than \$20,000; 40, receipts of \$20,000 but less than \$100,000; and 4, receipts of \$100,000 but less than \$1,000,000.

The number of wage earners employed each month and the percentage which this number represented of the greatest number employed in anymonth were as follows:

	WAGE E	ARNERS.		WAGE EARNERS.				
MONTH.	2,800 2,821 2,821 2,841 2,838 2,881	Per cent	MONTH.	Number.	Per cent of maxi- mum.			
January February March April May June	2,821 2,841 2,838 2,881	85. 5 86. 1 86. 7 86. 6 87. 9 93. 2	July August Soptember October November December	3,194 3,276 3,145 2,994 2,967 2,907	97. 5 100. 0 96. 0 91. 4 90. 6 91. 5			

The different kinds of primary power, the number of engines or motors, and the horsepower used in 1909 are shown in the following tabular statement:

KIND,	Number of engines or motors.	Horse- power.
Primary power, total. Owned: Steam. Gas. Water wheel. Rented: Electric. Other.	102 2 1 14	3,917 3,794 20 5 63 26

The kind and amount of fuel used are shown below:

The particular internation of the control of the co		
KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
Anthracite coal. Bituminous coal. Wood Oil. Gas		

Custom sawmills and gristmills.—Statistics for custom sawmills and gristmills are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries, but are presented in the following summary:

Name and American Control of the Con	Custom sawmills.	Custom gristmills.
Number of establishments. Persons engaged in the industry. Proprietors and firm members.	13	39 65 41 1
Fropristors and first stationards. Salaried employees. Wage earners (average number). Primary horsopower.	6 213	23 1,232
Capital. Expenses. Services. Materials. Miscellaneous Value of products.	2,065 440 673	\$134, 226 258, 643 9, 387 1 243, 662 5, 594 1 287, 050

¹ Includes estimate of all grain ground. A similar estimate for the value of lumber sawed by custom sawmills is impracticable.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899.

THE STATE-ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

			PERSONS	ENGAGE	D IN IND	USTRY.							Value
INDUSTRY.	Census.	Num- ber of estab- lish-	Total.	attici	Salaried	Wage earners (average	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	added by manu- facture.
		ments.	roun.	firm mem- bers.	ees.	num- ber).			ľ	expressed	in thousand	ls.	er de hillenddilmedia ouar orden una sade
STATE—All industries	1909 1904 1899	8, 817 7, 010 6, 415	371, 265 296, 262	8,204 6,730	36,838 23,196 15,361	326,223 266,336 213,975	612, 293 436, 274 322, 503	\$977,172 715,060 477,302	\$48,336 28,957 19,058	\$169,710 128,169 95,165	\$720,033 470,449 334,726	\$1,145,529 774,369 553,006	\$425,496 303,920 218,280
Agricultural implements	1909 1904 1899	10 10 11	294 250 168	9 9 13	61 37 8	224 204 147	724 403 280	771 432 250	77 40 11	112 90 60	327 118 116	755 302 250	428 274 134
Artificial stone	1909 1904 1 1 899	97 8	642 68	100 6	54 11	488 51	436 35	913 81	39 12	250 33	294 31	859 94	565 63
Belting and hose, woven and rubber	1909 1904 1899	12 15 7	2, 583 2, 704 853	3	288 246 77	2,295 2,455 776	8,748 8,211	9,385 9,444 2,209	518 536 174	1,150 1,209 398	5,971 6,808 1,870	9,793 11,068 2,800	3,822 4,260 930
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.	1909 1904 1899	53 65 105	4, 602 4, 838 5, 089	46 61 108	324 253 350	4,232 4,524 4,631	1,500 1,598	4,108 3,318 3,359	448 292 386	1,923 1,805 1,806	4,727 4,197 4,457	8,042 7,588 7,519	3,315 3,391 3,062
Boxes, fancy and paper	1909 1904 1899	46 36 30	2, 321 1, 435 1, 156	36 41 35	143 60 41	2,142 1,334 1,080	1,224 590	1,932 732 517	168 54 51	704 397 275	1,186 553 398	2,675 1,318 897	1,489 705 499
Brass and bronze products	1909 1904 1899	66 ² 51 45	1,488 1,246	61 53	162 111 63	1,265 1,082 1,088	4, 431 2, 682	3,104 2,713 2,422	250 150 66	719 570 470	3,355 2,354 2,472	5,131 3,754 3,320	1,776 1,400 848
Bread and other bakery products	1909 1904 1899	1,217 1,000 785	6,966 5,237 3,828	1,498 1,074 831	532 315 296	4,936 3,848 2,701	2,184 1,127	8,100 5,406 3,831	403 100 183	3,309 2,312 1,412	12,105 8,204 4,502	20,086 13,502 8,183	7, 801 5, 298 3, 621
Brick and tile	1909 1904 1899	76 63 76	3,619 2,090 2,525	64 73 76	150 70 79	3,405 1,947 2,370	11,419 5,971 4,798	7,355 3,040 3,607	205 68 83	. 1,625 784 836	844 337 320	4,073 1,830 1,846	3, 220 1, 493 1, 526
Brooms and brushes	1909 1904 1899	33 34 32	1,051 459 447	28 40 40	108 29 42	915 390 365	723 180	1,470 384 472	141 23 37	363 158 137	951 308 399	1,905 699 803	954 391 404
Buttons	1909 1904 1899	64 46 34	2,433 1,496 1,265	69 45 43	103 82 53	2,261 1,369 1,169	1,232 729 441	1,506 842 510	149 93 50	913 550 410	1,183 634 399	2,750 1,592 1,026	1,507 958 627
Canning and preserving	1909 1904 1899	84 3 76 2 93	2,051 1,878	85 94	148 84 140	1,818 1,700 2,403	2,698 2,076	2,705 1,948 2,275	118 52 113	546 399 561	2,208 1,701 2,271	3,604 2,693 3,521	1,456 092 1,250
Carpets and rugs, other than rag	1909 1904 1899	9 8 13	939 1,203 1,221	6 3 3	49 47 47	884 1,158 1,171	970 1,268 1,051	2,511 2,098 1,487	88 90 73	375 418 379	898 979 808	1,945 1,749 1,523	1,047 770 055
Carriages and wagons and materials	1909 1904 1899	256 213 258	1,980 2,338	301 247	78 105 112	1,601 1,986 2,117	1,645 1,631	2,973 2,998 3,250	83 116 109	1,019 1,116 1,081	1,280 1,349 1,612	3,250 3,460 3,910	1,970 2,111 2,304
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1909 1904 1899	23 21 18	7,639 5,911 4,773		1,035 355 179	6,004 5,556 4,594	7,640 5,033 2,068	5,452 3,510 2,820	613 308 137	4, 175 3, 220 2, 400	4,634 3,234 2,302	9,810 6,800 5,034	5,185 3,605 2,732
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies.	1909 1904 1899	15 4 8	878 376 238		52 20 9	826 356 229	2,276 445	820 669 369	53 26 7	471 225 140	614 470 188	1,158 747 381	544 277 193
Cement	1909 1904 1 1899	3 6	1,616 1,607		171 171	1,445 1,436	16, 393 12, 255	10,881 7,128	222 215	845 697	2,053 1,863	3,725 2,025	1,672 1,062
Chemicals	1909 1904 1899	50 47 61	5,937 4,048 3,488	4 26 38	887 425 402	5,046 3,597 3,048	13,880 9,082 8,147	24, 355 16, 294 17, 285	1,594 678 577	2,895 1,853 1,575	12, 257 6, 630 6, 995	22,824 13,024 12,207	10,567 6,394 5,212
Clocks and watches, including cases and materials.	1909 1904 1899	9 9 11	2,260 2,496 1,268	1 3 5	130 140 56	2,129 2,353 1,207	1,414 1,186	6,795 5,186 2,467	225 203 94	1, 120 1, 302 597	1,729 1,583 915	3,848 3,871	2,110 2,288 999
Clothing, men's, including shirts	1909 1904 1899	150 125 137	7,680 6,180	199 180	487 336 142	6,994 5,664 5,787	1,351 923	5,314 2,431 2,012	435 207 145	2,935 2,127 1,947	5,076 3,417 2,459	0.865	4,789 4,011 3,205
Clothing, women's	1909 1904 1899	99 70 57	4, 691 4, 192 2, 606	112 83 73	363 209 144	4,216 3,900 2,389	959 621 427	2,882 1,509 1,299	326 180	1,355 1,045 644	2,855 2,174 1,156	1	1
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.	1909 1904 1899	7 3 4	261 248 221	4 3 4	45 27 13	212 218 204	422 328	515 363 304	56 29	122 112	265 226 172	521 453 394	256 227 222
Confectionery	1909 1904 1899	71 38 14	1,558 894	70 45	225 75 42	1,263 774 134	1,181 444	2,830 1,130 161	189 66	456 273	2, 433 988 184	4,116 2,043 355	1,683
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.	1909 1904 1899	43 35 24	1,162 415	42 33	74 18 18	1,046 364	1,613 458	2,773 453 413	102 17	522 176	2,328 427	3,230 801	902 374

Not reported separately.
 Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
 Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued. THE STATE-ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

·			PERSONS	ENGAGE	n in ind	USTRY.					Cost of	Value of	Value added by	
INDUSTRY.	Census.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prictors and firm mem-	Salaried employ- ees.	Wage earners (average num-	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Saluries.	Wages.	materials.	products.	manu- facture.	
	manufacture de la la constitución de la constitució	material control of the last		bers.		ber).	Aparticus of British Co. 1 - 1 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10	Expressed in thousands.						
STATE—Continued.	1909	175	5,575	162	411	5,002	3,579	\$8,514	\$576	\$2,780	\$ 6,172	\$11,114	\$4,942	
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	1904 1809	121 64	4, 485	105	300 127	4, 080 2, 136	2,771	5,148 2,397	415 130	1, 931 816	2,898 1,209	6, 267 2, 691	3,369 1,482	
Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods.	1909 1904 1899	12 1 6 6	3,174 2,602	1	148 67 57	3,025 2,535 2,127	6,442 4,310	0,598 4,076 3,413	192 100 81	954 858 625	3,896 2,000 1,760	5,527 3,371 2,956	1,631 1,311 1,190	
Cork, cutting	1909 1904 1800	10 6 8	466 241 178	2 3 7	46 32 14	418 206 157	855 320	686 367 103	54 27 11	180 71 46	410 191 143	791 380 234	381 189 91	
Corsets	1909 1904 1899	11 10 9	2,013 1,556	3 4	165 93 63	1,845 1,450 1,332	480 404	1,857 1,259 546	235 84 62	628 438 424	1,305 682 579	3,336 2,093 1,304	2, 031 1, 411 72 <i>i</i>	
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	1909 1904 1809	26 2 17 25	6,894 5,501 5,840	13 4 11	243 135 157	6,638	17, 288 15, 518 14, 317	17,824 14,290 14,300	239	2,577 2,022 1,931	8,505 5,143 3,158	13,729 8,579 6,931	5, 164 3, 436 3, 775	
Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.	1909 1904 1809	70 57 44	2,482 1,854	66 52	208 135 162	1,667	2,540 2,080	3,003 2,242 1,762	174	1,069 847 855	849 861 835	2,735 2,371 2,307	1,886 1,510 1,475	
Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies.	1909 1904 # 1809	7	425 55	5 1	124 8		313 80	1,660 141	111 5	181 20	230 41	954 88	724 47	
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1909 1904 1899	67 57 59	10,722 8,180 7,474	32 31 47	561 552 353	7,597	19,989 12,835 12,335	23,318 13,060 11,60	847	5,016 3,466 3,008	6,353 5,052 4,514	15,796 11,980 10,489	9, 443 6, 923 5, 978	
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.		69 42 36	13,024 7,201	22	1,903 1,012 623	6,268	11,326 6,547	30,229 18,450 7,000	3 1,003	5,615 2,804 1,903	6,873	28,305 13,803 7,533	13, 93 6, 93 3, 99	
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.		31 4 21 37	1,280 1,443 1,950	20	240	1,183	693		3 261	455 506 558	863	1,841 2,205 2,391	1,01 1,34 1,26	
Fertilizers	. 1909 1904 1809	22 25 28	1,384 1,253 1,147	17 23	1 93	l 1,139	3,555	[] 6, 20	1 151	637	3,928	7,672 5,652 4,291	1,72	
Flour-mill and gristmill products		238 182 160	700 723	255	85 45 55	3 454	9,612	3,22 2,90 2,36	7 37	211	4,522	5,469	94	
Foundry and machine-shop products.		591 4 502 452	32,070 29,111	436 416		7 26,038	31,012	87,02 64,33 34,42	0 3,407	16,929 14,768 10,460	5 20,810	50,553	29,74	
Furniture and refrigerators		49 37 31	1,040 971 640	[] 42	3 6	8 861	. [[1,032	2, 68 1, 20 68	5 196 5 101 1 45	480) (600	1,557	9	
Gas and electric flatures and lamps and reflectors.		28 21 26	1,380	10	3 41 1 12 1 10	5 1,24	L IL 701	5, 54 10, 38 2, 25	3 152	2 528	$5 \mid 2,027$	3,509	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,45\\1,65 \end{bmatrix}$	
Gas, illuminating and heating		47 38	2,80- 2,15	4		7 1.91	6,71 7 2,83	7 15,66 5 37,59 0 38,87	37 030 96 530 92 275	3 72	3 2,855 8 1,524 4 780	1 6,37	2,0	
Glass	1909 1904 1899	22	6, 15 5, 88 5, 71	1 ll	5 50 5 30 8 31	0 5,50	7 1 2,66	$1 \{ 0, 30 \}$	15 51° 14 35° 18 28°	0 3,14	5 1,859	3 6,45	$0 \mid 4, 5$	
Gold and silver, reducing and refining not from the ore.		. 8 11	16 14	1 6	9 3	5 11 5 10 4 4	2 28	6 `74	34 65 36 5 27 2	0 7	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3,91 \\ 4,83 \\ 2,09 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c c}1&4,43\\5,28\\2&2,25\end{array}$	2 4	
Hats, fur-felt		58 68	5, 10 6, 07	4 6	1 29	2 5.70	5 5,01	6 5,3 6 4,3 9 2,9	35 47 31 31 32 18	8 3,27	6 4,22	2 8,82 7 0,54 7 7,21	0 5,3	
Hosiery and knit goods		37	2,65 1,84	8 3	4 11	' .	- 11	7 3,4 7 1,9	89 21 53 0 7		1,38	$2 \mid 2.54$	0 9 1,9 1,1	
Ice, manufactured	1)	58	81 2	7 9	08 45 52 20 52 18	6 10,12 6,67	ll l	ì	18 31 17 1 <i>1</i> 18 6		2 64	18	
Iron and steel, steel works and rollin mills.	1	1 1	5,22 5,8,90	28	5 1 5	57 4,67 60 8,33 82 7,69	29,69 31,69	09 28, 2 26 46, 2	12 68)5 4,08	38 12,39	10 20,00	14 5,3 16 7,0 35 7,0	
Jewelry	190 190	15 4 11 0 9	0 4,94 3 3,5	45 19 50 1	38 7 76 3	69 4,00 86 2,98 21 2,7	08 1,23 38 90 76	31 11,9 50 7,2 5,6	1,25 202 5 323 39	$\begin{bmatrix} 24 & 1,8 \\ 95 & 1,5 \end{bmatrix}$	37 6,29 39 4,64 62 3,82	17 9,3	72 6, 04 4, 77 3,	
	1 Exclu 2 Exclu	iding stat iding stat	istics for t	three estab	blishme lishmen	nts, to av t, to avoid	oid disclosure	are of indiv of individu re of individ	idual operational operation	ations. ons.				

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued.

THE STATE-ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES-Continued.

			PERSONS	ENGAGE	D IN INI	OUSTRY.							Value
INDUSTRY.	Census.	Num- ber of estab- lish-	Total,		Sala ric d employ-	Wage earners (average	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	added by manu- facture.
		ments.	2000	firm mem- bers.	ees.	num- ber).		Expressed in thousands.					
STATE—Continued.										***************************************		t of \$500 resistant NV Show describences and a describe	-
Leather goods	1909 1904 1899	90 75 52	2,133 2,286	96 80	224 228 113	1,813 1,978 2,170	990 828	\$2,755 2,570 1,739	\$332 316 152	\$ 920 896 893	\$2,140 2,139 1,752	\$4,005 4,212 3,490	\$1,865 2,073 1,738
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	1909 1904 1899	86 73 77	6,040 5,358 4,526	71 63 72	409 342 276	5,560 4,953 4,178	9,243 7,495 4,531	18,847 12,492 9,906	772 501 413	3,473 2,793 2,057	20,198 15,272 9,533	28,431 21,495 13,747	8,233 6,223 4,214
Liquors, malt	1909 1904 1899	33 37 44	2,634 2,443	3 8	506 477 350	2,125 1,958 1,723	14,082 10,795 8,566	40,535 30,336 26,330	1,202 1,031 819	1,836 1,681 1,361	4,881 3,861 2,782	20, 184 17, 446 14, 386	15,303 13,585 11,604
Lumber and timber products	1909 1904 1809	416 242 266	5,745 4,129	438 265	450 272 213	4,857 3,592 3,256	15,760 10,496	0,563 5,875 5,161	469 287 222	2,631 1,850 1,540	8,010 4,491 3,686	13,511 7,098 6,097	5,501 3,507 3,311
Marble and stone work	1909 1904 1800	131 164 70	1,752 1,232	143 63	130 96 87	1,479 1,073 1,284	2,756 1,714	3,117 1,737 1,874	106 137 96	1,329 810 735	1,378 865 916	3,901 2,440 2,312	2,523 1,575 1,396
Mattresses and spring beds	1909 1904 1809	23 22 17	600 313	26 23	78 48 18	496 242 190	288 152	811 389 396	93 56 27	236 115 69	808 445 250	1,323 728 435	515 283 185
Millinery and lace goods	1909 1904 1899	179 55 17	4,589 1,471 177	198 58 19	271 68 3	4,120 1,345 155	1,380 417	4,595 1,187 103	321 72 2	1,688 480 65	3,185 873 58	6,895 1,032 172	3,710 1,059 114
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.	1909 1904 1899	7 7 13	435 527 784	5 7 10	45 55 34	385 465 740	335 348 382	1,033 892 1,110	54 62 39	181 251 365	208 318 305	635 863 880	427 545 515
Musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials.	1909 1904 1899	18 214 15	1,500 1,181 850	6 6 16	101 65 71	1,393 1,110 763	1, 121 1, 400 745	2,020 1,522 1,407	129 77 44	721 560 360	1,076 657 563	2,229 1,477 1,332	1, 153 820 769
Oil, not elsewhere specified	1909 1904 1899	23 12 11	765 201 245	3 3 4	343 122 104	419 166 137	1,824 616	4,762 1,721 1,122	474 185	250 114 75	6,196 3,078 1;851	7,851 3,803 2,342	1,655 725 491
Oilcloth and linoleum	1909 1904 1890	10 10 86	2,264 1,551 913	6 4 2	135 83 48	2,123 1,464 863	7,819 4,994	8,110 5,151 2,553	193 112 75	1, 187 701 405	6,638 3,666 1,735	10, 143 5, 444 2, 845	3,505 1,778 1,110
Paint and varnish	1909 1904 1899	63 42 51	2,143 1,404 1,260	41 19 31	609 425 382	1,493 960 847	5, 924 2, 799 2, 333	11,372 5,837 6,457	1, 100 630 551	844 527 476	8,226 4,013 3,826	12,767 6,967 6,214	4,541 2,954 2,388
Paper and wood pulp	1909 1904 1899	37 38 34	2,445 1,773 1,308	11 15 25	211 129 93	2,223 1,629 1,190	22, 996 17, 336 12, 978	10,742 7,123 3,671	456 233 163	1, 181 787 553	4,769 3,022 1,715	7,554 5,043 3,105	2,785 2,021 1,480
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified	1909 1904 1899	19 13 15	659 324 359	7 7 10	89 38 43	563 279 306	2, 132 665	2,232 1,051 984	108 50 55	276 125 131	1,697 887 745	2,640 1,225 1,168	943 338 423
.Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	1909 1904 1809	111 78 38	1,424 1,228	77 55	342 242 154	1,005 931 316	1,478 1,200	3,743 2,665 1,180	488 200 178	432 330 128	2,089 1,315 544	5,410 3,710 1,574	3,321 2,395
Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-elay products.	1909 1904 1899	88 90 81	10,542 10,177 8,648	38 42 67	689 648 464	9,815 9,487 8,117	11,817 13,463 8,980	22,349 21,047 15,325	1,036 843 634	5,661 4,722 3,841	3,551 2,956 2,384	13,139 11,717 8,941	9, 588 8, 761 6, 557
Printing and publishing	1909 1904 1899	684 588 480	7,364 6,001 4,881	647 571 487	1,266 1,063 540	5,451 4,367 3,854	5,636 4,171	13,816 8,732 6,386	- 1,309 1,006 515	3,624 2,470 1,923	3,472 2,285 1,673	12,333 8,627 6,104	8,861 6,342 4,431
Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified	1909 1904 1899	36 24 37	4,860 1,919 2,870	7 6 7	598 185 254	4,255 1,728 2,609	12,906 5,609	15,766 3,788 6,078	772 221 378	2,300 846 1,151	13,032 2,959 5,600	19,543 4,836 8,458	6,511 1,877 2,762
Shipbuilding, including boat building.	1909 1904 1899	97 78 68	5,533 5,258 3,058	97 79 61	567 316 123	4,869 4,863 2,874	9,904 7,761 2,839	19,176 10,891 3,686	603 488 158	3,300 3,033 1,792	4,249 3,462 1,950	8,841 7,735 4,810	4,592 4,273 2,860
. Silk and silk goods, including throwsters.	1909 1904 1899	348 239 180	32,365 26,986 25,313	306 227 197	1,774 1,278 959	30,285 25,481 24,157	22,376 16,903 15,964	43,615 33,645 29,286	2,317 1,556 1,145	13, 917 9, 893 9, 233	33,265 22,339 21,631	65,430 42,863 39,067	32, 165 20, 524 18, 336
Silverware and plated ware	1909 1904 1899	26 1 22 3 14	1,564 1,601 1,054	21 27 16	247 171 108	1,296 1,403 930	1,211 1,570	2,741 2,729 1,759	270 175 113	829 787 523	1, 133 1, 137 854	3,035 3,104 2,145	1,962 1,967 1,291
Slaughtering and meat packing	1909 1904 1899	84 48 50	2,420 918 760	93 68 69	510 105 100	1,817 745 591	3,610 949	8,182 2,593 1,676	633 117 94	1, 286 488 352	33,740 16,071 12,965	37,583 17,754	3,843 1,683 1,250
Smelting and refining, copper	1909 1904 1809	4 5 7	2,564 1,345 1,783	2	242 102 74	2,322 1,243 1,707	22,320 5,295 8,320	29,078 7,893 6,944	366 129 139	1,335 645 915	118,936 58,812 32,545	14,215 125,651 62,796 38,365	6,715 3,984

Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
 Excluding statistics for three establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
 Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued.

THE STATE-ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES-Continued.

			PERSONS	ENGAGEI	D IN IND	USTRY.							Value		
INDUSTRY.	Census.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.		Salaried employ- ees.	Wago earners (average num-	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	added by manu- facture.		
				bers.	eredo e polodenco de la la	ber).		Expressed in thousands.							
STATE—Continued. Smelting and refining, not from the ore.	1909 1904 1899	14 13 8	1, 194 1, 104 210	10 7 8	127 104 10	1, 057 993 201	5,931 13,637	\$6,681 5,469 2,162	\$188 142 19	\$606 587 77	\$7,227 4,842 268	\$9,598 7,034 469	\$2,371 2,192 201		
Soap	1909 1904 1 1899	21 14	2,301 775	30 8	$\frac{692}{148}$	1, 599 619	2, 761 625	8, 306 1, 719	881 120	796 287	7,084 2,043	13,674 4,018	6, 590 1, 975		
Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves.	1909 1904 1 1899	8 24	893 720	2 1	195 54	696 605	1, 146 455	1,838 958	253 131	607 565	574 440	1,688 1,518	1, 114 1, 078		
Surgical appliances and artificial limbs	1909 1904 1809	11 11 10	1,784 052 484	9 8 10	363 98 57	1,412 846 417	3, 188 1, 617	3, 902 2, 327 869	455 102 88	542 283 134	1,249 1,104 572	2,091 2,108 1,200	1,742 1,004 628		
Tobacco manufactures	1909 1904 1899	462 554 498	10, 610 7, 356 4, 346	482 570 500	662 278 242	9,406 6,508 3,595	3, 302 1, 707 2, 213	21, 164 20, 522 8, 003	820 281 228	3, 156 2, 041 1, 232	10, 796 3, 808 3, 442	24, 177 10, 988 10, 436	13,381 7,180 6,994		
Typewriters and supplies	1909 1904 1809	8 3 5	363 166 745	2 5	91 32 91	272 132 649	512 228 305	959 318 1, 015	90 27 60	202 80 340	278 125 232	740 315 745	462 190 513		
Wall paper	1909 1904 1899	8 4 5	894 701 675	6 2 6	106 84 00	782 615 609	1, 442 500	3,326 2,401 1,428	153 128 100	369 209 276	1,500 1,032 1,004	2,872 2,094 1,508	1,372 1,062 504		
Wall plaster	1909 1904 1 1899	5 3	208 57	2	23 11	178 46	977 200	654 114	42 16	109 20	332 109	613 204	281 95		
Wire	1909 1904 1899	7 4 3	6, 255 678 192	1	600 59 15	5, 646 619 176	17,436 4,150	21,829 2,047 1,105	624 86 29	2,767 316 122	22, 298 9, 889 2, 899	28,858 11,104 3,375	6,560 1,215 476		
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.	1909 1904 1899	33 35 328	13, 110 0, 301 7, 235	28 38 14	439 280 163	12,052 8,983 7,058	20,254 14,008 11,326	36, 391 18, 979 17, 437	885 465 303	4,064 2,051 2,194	21,033 10,628 7,626	33,939 $16,394$ $12,270$	12,906 5,766 4,644		
All other industries	. 1909 1904 1890	1,321 1,068 1,095	54, 445 47, 504	1, 167 1, 013	6,091 4,159 2,550	47,187 42,422 27,069	113, 176 82, 090	205, 722 163, 140 95, 280	8, 401 5, 513 3, 076	25,487 21,382 12,940	178, 837 145, 337 104, 116	250, 551 204, 140 137, 304	71,714 58,803 33,188		
CITIES OF 50,000	O INHA	BITANT	S OR M	ORE-A	LL INI	USTRI	es comb	INED AN	D SELE	CTED I	NDUSTRI	es.			
BAYONNE—All industries	1909 1904 1899	97 58 63	8,790 7,851	84 48	1,187 746 248	7,519 7,057 4,670	28,094	\$62,281 50,297 26,251	\$1,762 1,037 413	\$4,775 4,277 2,623	\$58,933 46,984 33,794	\$73,641 60,634 38,601	\$14,708 13,650 4,807		
Bread and other bakery products	. 1909 1904 1899	17 13 15	106 86 65	18 13 16	13	75 73 46	29	150 72 30	5	58 41 23	207 156 82	340 238 145	133 82 63		
Foundry and machine-shop products.	. 1909 1904 1899	7 2 4 3	1, 234 1, 756	10 2	308 188 3		1,722	10, 649 6, 429 26	452 245 2	636 1,012 0	1,642 1,919 7	4, 155 4, 371 24	2,513 2,452 17		
All other industries	. 1909 1904 1899	73 41 45	7,450 6,000	56 33	866 558 242	6,528 5,418 4,607	26, 343	51,473 43,796 26,186	1,305 792 410	4, 081 3, 224 2, 591	57, 084 44, 900 33, 705	69, 146 56, 025 38, 432	12, 062 11, 116 4, 727		
CAMDEN—All industries	1909 1904 1899	365 298 322	18,709 14,127	315 265	1,867 1,201 058	16,527 12,661 7,742	29,056	\$49,158 31,992 15,593	\$2,406 1,496 682	\$8,607 6,098 3,217	\$27,384 20,423 10,442	\$49,138 33,587 17,970	\$21,754 13,164 7,528		
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.	1 1909 1904 1899	10 15 23	456 520 478	13 20 20	21 26 29	422 474 429	99	382 319 318	22	215 193 155	417	845 759 609	348 342 244		
Bread and other bakery products		60 57 61	330 205 180	II.	6	272 136	94	398 162 120	4 5	1	274	762 448 309	309 174 145		
Foundry and machine-shop products.	1	25 8 8 13	1,790 1,210	1)	253	1,529 1,115	1,408	4,538 2,853 1,787	79	910 614 559	1,086	3,948 2,080 2,183	1,541 094 1,306		
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	1	7 4 3	1,171 811 480	·	60 62 28	1,111	1,320	1	129 71	612	5,695	5,920 6,365 1,516	1,650 670 341		
Lumber and timber products	1	4 3 3 4	150 192 138	2 3	1	128 172	411	177 391 251	7 17 1 15	79 92	548	362 734 371	126 186 154		
	1	1	II	11	1	1	1	1	_1			250	າກຕ		

Printing and publishing......

Not reported separately.
 Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
 Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued. CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE-ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES-Continued.

	7 (Transition, Mg) - 7		PERSONS	ENGAGE	D IN IND	USTRY.						37.01	Value
INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Total,	Pro- prictors and firm mem-	Salaried employ- ees.	Wage earners (average num-	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	added by manu- facture.
The second secon				bers.		ber).			19	xpressed	in thousand	ls.	
CAMDEN—Continued.	1000		9, 400	10		0.004	4.000	614 104	8441	90 O47	\$3,100	\$ 5,626	90 508
Shipbuilding, including boat building	1909 1904 1899	15 12 19	3,682 3,385 288	12 14 10	346 225 12	3,324 3,146 260	6,098	\$14,124 7,650 220	\$441 379 9	\$2,047 1,906 177	2,533 143	5,035 410	\$2,526 2,502 267
Slaughtering and meat packing	1909 1904 1899	6 3 1 3	52 26 31	10 6 5	5 1	42 15 25	51	147 64 43	3	32 9 15	603 391 423	763 422 456	70 31 33
Soap	1909 1904 1899	5 4 3	260 89 58		72 24 20	188 65 38	270	951 387 433	146 33 19	79 31 16	723 189 97	1,265 395 182	542 206 85
Tobacco manufactures	1909 1904 1899	25 27 24	582 602 79	24 29 26	26 28 4	532 545 49	293	270 1,314 29	28 19 1	135 130 19	258 247 26	661 576 60	403 329 34
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.	1909 1904 1899	4 5 5	1,179 1,022 978	9 7 7	21 33 13	1,149 982 958	2,900	3, 248 2, 377 2, 603	63 67 23	355 261 241	2,704 1,855 1,406	3,608 2,528 2,091	904 673 685
All other industries	1909 1904 1899	160 127 144	8,773 5,873	135 91	999 648 385	7,639 5,134 4,092	15,973	21, 105 14, 534 8, 600	1,277 770 402	3,884 2,374 1,683	11,053 7,128 5,490	25,028 13,980 9,562	13,075 6,852 4,066
ELIZABETH—All industries	1909 1904 1899	163 124 141	13,670 13,175	132 100	801 740 584	12,737 12,335 9,498	20,124	\$26,774 23,564 15,951	\$1,052 866 801	\$7,513 7,398 5,476	\$18,429 16,982 12,913	\$29,147 29,301 22,861	\$12,718 12,319 9,948
Bread and other bakery products	1909 1904 1899	31 27 35	142 121 135	31 30 39	4	111 87 95	38	194 192 135	(1)	69 56 45	182 196 169	347 310 288	165 114 119
Foundry and machine-shop products	1909 1904 1899	18 1 15 1 16	1,095 2,633 2,183	13 10 12	166 229 211	916 2,394 1,960	1,571	2,496 7,436 4,292	215 243 207	604 1,561 1,153	996 1,436 2,093	1,877 3,887 4,444	881 2, 451 2, 351
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.	1909 1904 2 1899	3 3	207 326	6 3	8 20	193 294	225	742 310	12 52	85 138	713 104	991 385	278 281
Oil, not elsewhere specified	1909 1904 1899	5 3 3	76 125	1	32 54 65	43 70 55	425	553 1,101 751	53 75 91	20 52 35	797 2,102 1,405	1,005 2,388 1,679	208 286 274
Printing and publishing	1909 1904 1899	9 11 110	548 152	7 9	62 40 15	479 103 77	661	2,306 142 109	76 27 15	406 59 40	166 38 33	807 172 148	701 134 115
All other industries	1909 1904 1899	97 65 77	11,602 9,818	74 47	533 384 292	10,995 9,387 7,311	17,204	20,483 14,383 10,664	696 468 398	6,320 5,532 4,203	13,106	24,060 22,159 16,302	10, 485 9, 053 7, 089
HOBOKEN—All industries	1909 1904 1899	244 279 194	9, 339 8, 230		1,033 725 402	8, 100 7, 227 5, 712	11,108	\$19,898 11,777 7,475	914	\$4,553 3,573 2,625		\$20,413 14,077 10,483	\$10,944 7,497 5,457
Bread and other bakery products	. 1909 1904 1899	36 43 25	492 371 216	36 44 27	35 13 42	421 314 147	255	420 463 275		321 201 90		1,011	537 393 224
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	. 1909 1904 2 1899	7 15	132 32	6	20 2	108 24	90	114 34		105 19			175 32
Foundry and machine-shop products	. 1909 1904 1899	23 1 22 1 18	957 1,052 1,103	13	93 90 58	855 943 1,029	1,101	1,843 1,635 1,350	153 138 85	558 542 622	737	1,763	1,226 1,026 1,022
Furniture and refrigerators	- 1909 1904 2 1899	5 3	676 349	4 2	56 38	616 309	625	1,064 490		334 146			757 354
Leather goods	. 1909 1904 2 1899	3 5	274 528	1 6	30 67	243 455	190	210	73 92	112			
Lumber and timber products	. 1909 1904 1899	7 6 3	150 82 52	: [[6	9	67	293	243 10- 12:	1 9	48	i 121	442 201 114	.] 80
Printing and publishing	. 1909 1904 1899	17 1 25 1 13	344 286 122	17 24 14	93 94 26	234 168 82		32 11	108 8 89 5 16	165 112 55	2 109	487	378 120
Silk and silk goods, including throwster	s 1909 1904 1899	4 3 3	339 349 257	}	20 22 4	326	11	47 40 23	5 24	111	L 193	450	263
All other industries	1909 1904 1899	142 167 132	5,975 5,181	128 176	670 384 269	5,177 4,621 4,164	1)	7,73	854 0 482 5 353	2,718 2,258 1,748	6,217 3 4,120 3,678	13,348 8,770 7,590	7,13 4,65 3,91

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued. CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

	The second secon		PERSONS	ENGAGE	D IN IND	USTRY.				and the second s			Value
INDUSTRY.	Census.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total,	Pro- prictors and firm	Salaried employ-	(average	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	added by manu- facture,
				mem- bers.	ees.	num- ber).		The state of the s	19	xpressed	in thousand	ls.	
JERSEY CITY—All industries.	1909 1904 1899	745 628 536	30,239 23,312	614 580	4,171 2,379 1,614	25,454 20,353 17,391	35,917	\$79,794 82,395 78,612	\$5,049 2,990 2,039	\$13, 216 10, 021 7, 965	\$89,317 48,799 50,266	\$128,775 75,741 72,930	\$39,458 26,942 22,664
Boxes, faney and paper	1909 1904 1809	5 4 4	589 488 430	3 2 3	29 20 19	557 466 408	194	. 365 265 224	42 19 18	166 127 105	238 173 110	527 408 283	289 235 173
Brass and bronze products	1909 1904 1809	9 19 8	400 354 173	5 7 7	55 47 17	340 300 149	550	1,277 1,297 960	113 64 16	185 172 84	1,577 1,201 719	2, 180 1, 730 881	603 529 162
Bread and other bakery products	1909 1904 1899	113 113 70	757 525 311	117 121 70	100 24 7	534 380 234	221	954 662 286	74 9 4	387 247 144	1,531 927 382	2, 485 1, 499 748	954 572 360
Cars and general shop construction and ropairs by steam-railroad companies.	1909 1904 1899	4 4 3	2, 106 2, 482 2, 358		288 145 86	1,818 2,337 2,272	927	405 1,440 1,408	101 121 65	1, 044 1, 280 1, 212	1,273 1,160 1,289	2, 539 2, 593 2, 613	1,260 1,433 1,324
Chemicals	1909 1904 1899	5 0 9	244 152 300	2 7	49 18 26	195 132 267	657	1,301 866 967	104 41 41	125 87 142	1,067 740 1,683	1,626 1,059 2,079	559 313 306
Confectionery	1909 1904 2 1809	7 4	389 69	2 5	59 6	328 58	493	665 126	47 6	146 19	830 97	1,151 169	312 72
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.	1909 1904 1899	6 3 5 3 5	232 267	3 3	27 10 15	202 254 233	205	424 279 253	36 11 25	99 111 104	351 253 234	547 471 486	196 218 252
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	1000 1904 1890	28 3 27 1 13	436 296	24 31	72 32 16	340 233 252	478	802 464 422	74 36 17	241 149 120	732 205 188	1,284 510 407	552 305 219
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	1009 1904 1800	10 4 5	663 471 389	6 1	72 47 80	585 424 308	522	933 751 500	85 47 56	293 154 108	596 380 277	1, 253 663 546	657 283 269
Foundry and machine-shop products.	1909 1904 1899	49 1 37 3 36	2,119 2,122 1,400	27 21 27	302 202 160	1,790 1,890 1,213	2,830	5,784 3,904 3,191	396 239 187	1,236 1,221 707	1,941 1,509 934	4,700 3,858 2,276	2,759 2,259 1,342
Leather goods	. 1909 1904 1899	10 4 3	571 473	11 3	24 33 16	530 437 384	124	592 563 175	65 76 43	228 173 143	575 407 284	986 828 603	411 421 319
Lumber and timber products	. 1909 1904 1899	20 1 12 8 9	671 599 505	19 13 6	06 54 45	586 532 514	1,053	1,305 1,188 1,385	80 89 61	329 259 253	936 1,225 747	1,619 1,798 1,390	683 573 643
Millinery and lace goods	1909 1904 1899	34 15 7	730 231 80	43 20 10	62 7 1	625 204 69	269	800 168 20	59 8 1	269 78 28	504 116 20	1,085 277 65	581 161 45
Paint and varnish	. 1909 1904 1899	6 13 33	156 67 67	2 1 2	14	97 52 54	410	571 309 329	78 22 17	63 34 27	550 244 223	882 421 342	326 177 119
Paper and wood pulp	. 1909 1904 1809	4 4 4	171 165 140	2 4	. 14 13 0	150	1,250	567 482 353	31	90 78 68	242 202 158	462 430 315	220 228 157
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations,	1909 1904 1899	13 15 8	142 183	7	59 50 31	76 121 61		362 300 174	54	40 51 31	141 231 81	479 023 289	338 392 208
Printing and publishing		48 1 44 1 24	648 597 651	35 47 24	108	466 442 582	042	1,166 1,050 700	112	295 302 290		1,193 1,176 739	736 827 489
Silk and silk goods, including throwsters		7 6 0	1,093 1,001 900	6 7 7	33	961	780	1,200 1,410 674	42	550 417 349	759	2,071 1,466 1,275	1,069 707 671
Slaughtering and meat packing	1	20 3 9 1 12	1,124 184 179	13 13 17	255 23 13	148	945		31	593 106 110	7,146	22,314 7,509 5,709	1,777 423 317
Tobacco manufactures		51 3 73 81	2,814 1,610 1,710	50 72 81	47	2,577 1,401 1,503	1,479	4,959 5,323 5,480	1 45	373	644	11,065 2,162 6,037	5,179 1,518 4,090
All other industries		206 230 226	14, 184 10, 976	198		11,741 9,332 7,679	21,703	. 61,193	3 1,887	5,894 4,583 3,541	30,735	08,327 46,031 45,847	19,991 15,296 11,103

^{| 1899 | 236 | 10,976 | 10 | 10 | 236 | 7,679 | 60,722 | 1,281 | 1 |} Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

| Figures can not be shown without disclosing individual operations.
| Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued.

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

100 boo establish no establish	858 858 858 8600 573 12 23 13 11 16 205 163 179 27 23 39 444 50	69,986 57,463	Pro- prictors and firm mem- bers. 1,704 1,631 10 10 9 18 24 162 185	8,327 5,135 4,146 128 84 147 31 16 10	Wage enriers (average number). 59,955 50,697 42,878 1,449 1,560 1,665 620 384	Primary horse- power. 78,203	\$154, 233 119, 026 97, 182 1, 505 1, 172 1, 225	\$11,777 6,685 5,256 174	\$33,076 \$35,622 20,365 704	Cost of materials. in thousand \$114,679 80,689 60,772 1,673	\$202,512 150,055 112,728	69,366
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	600 573 12 1 15 23 13 11 9 22 21 16 205 163 179 30 27 23 39 44 50	57,463 1,585 1,656 601 410 376 304 203 1,357 1,130 1,134 1,608 1,174	1,704 1,631 8 12 10 10 9 18 24 204 162	5,135 4,146 128 84 147 31 16 10 45	59,955 50,697 42,878 1,449 1,560 1,665		119,026 97,182 1,505 1,172	\$11,777 6,685 5,256	\$33,076 25,622 20,365 704	\$114,679 80,689 60,772	\$202,512 150,055 112,728	69,366
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	600 573 12 1 15 23 13 11 9 22 21 16 205 163 179 30 27 23 39 44 50	57,463 1,585 1,656 601 410 376 304 203 1,357 1,130 1,134 1,608 1,174	1, 631 8 12 10 10 9 18 24 204 162	5,135 4,146 128 84 147 31 16 10 45	50,697 42,878 1,449 1,560 1,665		119,026 97,182 1,505 1,172	6,685 5,256	25, 622 20, 365 704	80, 689 60, 772	150,055 112,728	\$87,833 69,366 51,956
44 99 94 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 9	13 13 11 9 22 21 16 205 163 179 27 23 39 44 50	1,656 601 410 376 304 203 1,357 1,130 1,134 1,608 1,174	10 10 10 9 18 24 204 162	84 147 31 16 10 45	1,560 1,665 620	490	1,505 1,172	174	704			01,000
49 94 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 9	22 21 16 205 163 179 30 27 23 39 44 50	1,357 1,357 1,130 1,134 1,008 1,174	10 9 18 24 204 162	16 10 45	620	11		167	698 710	1,470 1,546	$\frac{2,901}{2,732}$	1,228 $1,262$
4 9 9 9 4 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	21 16 205 163 179 30 27 23 39 44 50	1,357 1,130 1,134 1,608 1,174	18 24 204 162	45	357	301	204 148 132	35 12 9	187 123 90	261 159	2,090 648 342	1,444 387 183
99 94 99 94 99 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	205 163 179 30 27 23 39 44 50	1,130 1,134 1,608 1,174	204 162	12 7	241 167 165	264	313 215	47 15	139 95	$egin{array}{c} 142 \\ 321 \\ 150 \\ \end{array}$	301 611 347	159 290 197
9 4 9 0 4 9 0 1 1 0	30 27 23 39 44 50	1,608 1,174		127 135 146	1,026 833	566	493 1,646 1,347	5 163 107	738 560	246 2,711 1,903	421 4,027 3,115	175 1,916 1,212
9 9 9 1 0 0	39 44 50		31 28 31	78 71	803 1,400 1,075	786	1,340 1,018 654	107 122 81	433 625 445	1, 498 856 511	2,540 1,907 1,282	1,042 1,051 771
0	- 1	394 737	48 54	49 22 37	1,033 324 646	277	432 688 967	46 27 54	367 204 369	362 214 431	590 1,144	550 385 713
)	9	1,795 1,557	3 16	54 228 176	665 1,564 1,365	4, 455	1,165 6,629 7,542	58 386 209	364 823 630	537 2,404 1,795	1,243 4,805	706 2,401
4	9 6 1 3	1,231 586 110	7 1 1	161 43 12	1,063 542 97	363	7,212 1,763 276	252 70 19	503 324 61	1,461 593	3,965 3,113 1,179	2,170 1,652 586
)	8 73 48	$2,177 \\ 1,771$	91 59	42 90 50	096 1,996 1,662	285	1,001 1,131	59 95	341 998	65 793 802	170 1,389 2,473	105 596 1,671
	49 30 20	2,615 2,044	30 20	30 205 127	1,250 2,320 1,891	382	005 350 1,730	57 44 212	716 455 767	672 319 1,569	1,850 1,143 3,349	1,178 824 1,780
	24 16 11	1,460 471 307	27 17 16	103 78 23	1,330 381	252	936 932 1,328	121 88 70	488 410 131	1,348 716 837	2,374 1,643 1,635	1,026 927 798
	6 43 48	2,883 2,646	35 42	19 185	268 46 2,663	1,257	409 87 3,612	18 8 281	96 20 1,424	387 85 1,800	932 154 4,166	545 69 2,366
	27 39 32	1,759	38	161 53 145	2,443 1,081 1,576	1,616	2,759 1,018 2,162	235 60 192	1,067 -110 -756	1,522 526 640	3,324 1,245 2,081	1,802 719 1,435
	30 21	1,407 3,346	30 6	97 128 520	1,280 1,366 2,820	2,508	1,667 1,239 7,433	121 147 658	671 628 1,516	546 615 1,482	1,722 1,686 5,617	1,176 1,071
	15 12 14	1,538 574 372	5 8 19	155 91 70	1,378 475 283		5,177 1,463	170 90	670 264	845 422	2,549 1,109	4,135 1,704 747
'	10	•••••	i	03 160 182	918 794		1,022 842	171 175	409 321	552 468	1,583 1,160	281 1,031 692
11	49	4,992		i	5,798 4,471		7,083	883 519	3,124 2,216	3,871 3,166	15,482 10,637 7,717	8,821 6,766 4,551
	31	1	44 27	168 95	2,273		1	167 111	1,419 1,502 1,155	2,074 2,204 1,741	4,433 4,586 3,454	2,359 2,382 1,713
	98	3,532 3,254	165	384 321	2,976 2,768	1,214	11,937 7,133 5,513	1,252 522 395	2,511 1,833 1,556	6,240 4,628 3,823	13,152 9,258 7,364	6,912 4,630 3,541
<u>1</u>).	48 36	906	54	92 78	760 1,193	505	1,304 911 1,128	134 96 82	382 379 578	859 907 988	1,666 1,811 2,050	807 904 1,062
1	61	3,562	51 48 58	304 227 221	3,794 3,524 3,283	6,786	12,837 9,796 8,087	566 347 338	2,504 2,108 1,661	13,416 8,610 7,392	18,858 13,578 10,857	5,442 4,968 3,465
1	16	1,461	2 6	311 305 204	1,229 1,154 970	8,319	19,928 15,824 12,176	714 607 490	1,041 958 775	1	,	9,562 8,580 6,582
1	20	829 774 479	14 25 17	84 53 39	731 696 423	1,413	1,329 605 459	86 53 43	346 393 183	1,076 693	1,916 1,253	840 560 343
; ;	16	333 412	31 8	31 25 21	271 379 376	696	713 486 436	47 47	250 325	322 288	834 886	512 598 398
949 949 949 949 949	4 4 9 9 4 4 9 9 9 4 4 9 9 9 4 4 9 9 9 4 4 9 9 9 4 4 9 9 9 4 4 9 9 9 4 4 9 9 9 4 4 9 9 9 4 4 9 9 9 4 4 9 9 9 4 4 9 9 9 4 4 9 9 9 4 4 9 9 9 4 4 9 9 9 9 4 4 9 9 9 9 4 4 9	4 11 10 108 1150 1150 1150 1150 1150 1150	4 11 1,084 10 108 7,585 4 1150 6,528 9 1149 4,992 9 35 2,384 9 37 2,395 9 31 2,395 9 31 2,395 9 40 3,532 9 80 3,254 9 9 36 44 48 906 48 906 48 906 40 48 906 40 48 906 40 48 906 40 40 17 1,401 10 1,180 10 1,180 10 12 333 11 49 40 12 7 774 10 10 20 479 10 23 333 11 3 412	4 11 1,084 0 10 108 7,585 121 4 1150 6,528 137 9 1149 4,992 138 9 35 2,384 47 9 31 2,395 27 9 145 4,777 162 4 110 3,532 172 9 98 3,234 105 9 40 865 43 44 48 906 54 9 36 37,790 48 9 61 3,502 58 9 61 3,502 58 9 61 1,540 52 9 61 1,180 6 9 62 479 17 9 20 479 17	4 11 1,084	44 11 1,084 8 160 918 0 10 7,585 121 707 6,692 1317 593 5,798 4 1150 6,528 137 593 5,798 5,798 9 1149 4,992 138 383 4,471 9 35 2,384 47 179 2,158 49 31 2,395 27 95 2,273 9 145 4,777 162 766 3,849 49 98 3,254 105 321 2,768 94 48 906 54 92 700 94 48 906 54 92 700 94 48 906 54 92 700 94 48 906 54 92 700 94 48 906 54 92 700 94 48 906 <td< td=""><td>4 11 1,084</td><td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td></td<>	4 11 1,084	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued.

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE-ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES-Continued.

			PERSONS	ENGAGE	ם מו מו מו	ustuy.	i tymonia and	1 (1967) 1 (1967) 1 (1967) 1 (1967) 1 (1967)			AND THE PARTY OF T	and the second s	Value
industry.	Census.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments,	Total.	Pro- prictors and firm	Sularied employ- ces.	Wage earners (average num-	Primary horse- power.	Capitul.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	added by manu- facture.
			Managangan ing gani kanagan ing Japan an Man	mem- bers,		ber).	and the property of the second	popular resource proposition of the book	E	xpressed	in thousand	ls.	
NEWARK—Continued.	1000		900	10	40	1250	110	co#6	044	\$131	6497	\$ 664	\$227
Mattresses and spring beds	1909 1904 1899	7 6 6	323 83	10 7	43 11 4	270 65 36	113	\$370 86 32	\$44 13 4	35 17	\$437 152 72	240 110	88 38
Millinery and lace goods	1909 1904 11809	9 4	260 327	13 4	15 5	241 318	98	$^{215}_{217}$	12 4	104 94	201 181	404 367	203 186
Oil, not elsewhere specified	1009 1904 1809	5 4 5	217 92 70	1	88 29 35	129 62 44	172	1,087 434 322	133 61 62	76 43 24	1,215 753 424	1,614 994 588	390 241 164
Paint and varnish	1909 1904 1899	25 20 23	1,033 790 700	6 5 10	414 306 277	$\begin{array}{c} 613 \\ 479 \\ 422 \end{array}$	2,548	6,028 4,122 4,561	770 475 416	385 284 277	4,268 2,522 1,945	6,733 4,706 3,644	2,405 2,184 1,609
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' proparations.	1909 1904 1809	33 17 11	244 138 77	20 10 3	86 28 20	138 100 54	184	700 404 40	180 37 16	63 39 16	372 183 64	1,338 959 173	966 778 109
Printing and publishing	1909 1904 1809	118 81 283	2,180 1,750 1,386	120 86 89	392 352 189	1,668 1,312 1,108	1,307	4,273 2,638 1,908	449 352 197	1,184 743 580	1,247 748 626	4,510 2,752 2,045	3,272 2,004 1,419
Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified.	1909 1904 1809	4 4 5	109 110 108	2 3 1	22 9 7	145 107 100	470	617 428 213	34 16 11	75 49 39	477 270 242	691 434 361	214 164 119
Slaughtering and meat packing	1909 1904 1899	13 2 10 12	355 232	12 12	55 18 39	288 202 179	687	886 422 377	55 12 33	188 126 96	3,760 2,520 3,292	4,297 2,934 3,559	537 414 207
Tobacco manufactures	1909 1904 1809	101 8 112 2 113	1,735 1,413 824	106 119 123	104 49 22	1,525 1,245 670	175	2,298 1,070 561	146 52 22	556 406 209	1,003 651 379	2,771 1,743 1,049	1,768 1,092 670
All other industries	1909 1904 1899	451 401 404	19,086 14,538 76	387 403 4	2,451 1,105 960	16,248 12,970 11,710	28,047	42,760 37,314 33,474	2,090 1,372 1,168	8,160 6,083 5,242	51,928 30,815 24,453	73,742 54,569 38,896	21,814 17,754 14,443
PASSAIC—All industries	1909 1904 1899	169 95 70	16,386 11,854	145 78	1,155 776 403	15,086 11,000 0,399	23, 245	\$42, 841 28, 611 18, 377	\$1,784 1,073 623	\$6,269 3,866 2,374	\$24,335 13,110 7,418	\$41,729 22,783 12,805	\$17,394 9,673 5,387
Bread and other bakery products	. 1909 1904 1809	42 17 17	196 73 65	46 17 16	15 3	135 53 49	30	192 68 63	7 3	92 28 23	321 110 84	554 176 195	233 66 111
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	1909 1904 1 1809	5 3	1,371 549		65 42	1,300 507	2, 510	3, 529 1, 930	112 80	544 183	2,544 685	3,954 1,123	1,410 438
Foundry and machine-shop products	. 1900 1904 1800	13 9 6	282 396 75	13 9 7	68 111 4	201 276 64	468	710 674 123	129	132 145 36		692 792 175	374 553 64
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.	1909 1904 1899	6 8 4 8 3	7,184 848 500	6	293 20 14	6, 885 828 486	8,960	20,889 1,688 833	34	2,752 298 168	584	16,582 1,038 737	7,638 454 349
All other industries	. 1009 1004 1809	103 62 44	7,353 9,988 1,372	80 52	714 600 385	6,550 9,336 5,800	11,277	17,521 24,251 17,358	1,028 827 588	2,749 3,212 2,147	11,492	19,947 19,654 11,698	7,739 8,162 4,863
PATERSON—All industries	. 1909 1904 1809	702 513 487	35,116 30,875	871 507	2,241 1,859 1,199	32, 004 28, 509 28, 542	35, 889	\$66,402 53,696 46,894	2, 164	\$15,205 13,002 11,843	27,441	\$69,584 54,673 48,502	\$34, 856 27, 232 23, 447
Bread and other bakery products	1909 1904 1809	86 73 80	572 266 224	312 82 86	22 11	238 173 138	95	388 241 243	4	155 101 75	419	632	319 213 226
Clothing, men's, including shirts	. 1909 1904 1899	12 3 0 3 3	1,985 1,147 987	11 15 8	118	1,850 1,102 962	411	2,219 447 533	20	828 412 308	731	1,688	1,429 957 509
Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods.		5 23 4	2,007 733		72 25 35	1,935 708 1,422	4,150	3,671 1,143 2,016	38	576 227 394	497	929	912 432 806
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.		6 3 3	272 96	0 2	. 42 8 6	224 86 174		604 180 358	5	78 18 64	72 155	288	176 59 133
Dyeing and finishing textiles	. 1909 1904 1899	24 27 30	3,858 3,270 2,882	14 12 24	194 193 151	3,650 3,074 2,707	7,739	11,048 4,190 2,820	320 282 3 221	1,832 1,567 1,185	2,759 2,694 1,809		2,027
Foundry and machine-shop products	1909 1904 1899	47 2 42 2 42	2,530 1,980 4,088	41	166			6, 594 3, 004 6, 699	1 208	797	7 778	3,797 2,430 5,956	2,262 1,652 2,829

¹ Figures can not be shown without disclosing individual operations.
2 Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
3 Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued. CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE-ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES-Continued.

			PERSONS	B ENGAGI	ED IN IN	DUSTRY.	The state of the s						Value
INDUSTRY.	Census.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prietors and firm	Salaried employ- ees.		Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	added by manu- facture.
				mein- bers.	ecs.	ber).			E	xpressed	in thousan	ls.	
PATERSON—Continued.										The state of the s	method symmetry at the symmetry		The second section of the second second
Lumber and timber products	1909 1904 1899	1 6 1 3	193 112 33	5 6 2	25 31 0	103 75 25	361	\$353 405 111	\$28 28 4	\$99 41 11	\$234 163 72	\$420 259 101	\$186 96 29
Printing and publishing	1909 1904 1899	42 1 30 1 22	425 304 224	38 27 15	75 53 29	312 224 180	471	644 530 452	73 51 36	183 128 108	159 120 63	610 393 296	451 273 233
$Silk\ and\ silk\ goods, including\ throwsters.$	1909 1904 1899	276 190 136	20,099 15,562 16,704	250 190 159	1,021 748 602	18,828 14,624 15,943	13,361	26, 447 18, 725 19, 026	1, 456 883 736	8,872 6,107 6,292	19,520 13,004	40,358 25,433	20,838 12,429
Slaughtering and meat packing	1909 1904 1899	6 3 3	166 158 90	4 1 4	47 28 11	115 127 75	408	578 600 400	73 37 15	118 95	14, 106 2, 529 1, 965	26,006 3,003 2,207	11,900 474 242
Tobacco manufactures	1909 1904 1899	37 37 1 28	208 185 103	42 36 28	7 10 4	159 139 71	26	160 124 87	10 10 19 2	90 83 38	1,043 172 113	1,370 333 297	327 161 184
All other industries.	1909 1904 1899	153 93 133	2,801 7,055	145 95	401 556 169	2,255 6,404 2,965	6,622	13,627 24,107 14,163	467 589 249	1,196 3,426 1,378	3,020 6,885 2,791	146 7, 226 14, 575 7, 139	4,200 7,690 4,348
TRENTON—All industries	1909 1904 1899	340 311 246	20, 679 15, 435	295 293	1,841 1,012 739	18,543 14,130 13,138	29,839	\$46,639 40,861 24,625	\$2,232 1,311 903	\$9,726 6,921 6,003	\$27,673 17,551 16,581	\$49,009 32,360 28,458	\$21,336 14,809 11,877
Bread and other bakery products	1909 1904 1899	48 43 45	442 359 300	53 56 50	40 21 21	349 282 229	221	496 340 266	29 15 13	187 144 100	832 541 285	1,279 867 550	447 326 205
Clothing, men's, including shirts	1909 1904 3 1899	8 2 4	240 69	9 7	17 6	214 56	52	217 41	22 5	57 26	247 86	375 158	128 72
Confectionery	1909 1904 8 1899	10 3	188 53	8 2	37 4	143 47	96	190 84	31 6	43 21	189 71	374 128	185 57
Foundry and machine-shop products	1909 1904 1899	28 27 2 17	2, 261 1, 095 687	21 25 13	242 108 40	1,998 962 634	3,327	4, 960 2, 255 621	278 122 57	1,096 540 282	1,785 1,142 419	3,838 2,089 894	2,053 947 475
Furniture and refrigerators	1909 1904 1899	4 3 14	246 180	3 1	26 13 16	217 166 95	282	355 335 95	24 18 13	131 108 41	135 137 48	392 344 129	257 207 81
Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products.	1909 1904 1899	34 40 29	5,347 4,876 4,521	13 24 34	304 281 198	5,030 4,571 4,289	3,113	8,892 8,489 7,097	451 397 260	3,143 2,474 2,344	2,035 1,446 1,196	0,996 5,883 4,785	4,061 4,437 3,589
Printing and publishing	1909 1904 1899	35 33 20	431 320 275	40 38 21	67 46 36	324 236 218	255	641 577 476	81 46 26	223 172 139	188 130 93	738 505 382	550 375 289
Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified	1909 1904 1809	8 5 6	1,059 391 584	1	122 45 54	936 346	2,614	2,930 789 1,225	176 46 90	501 165 228	3,681 715	4,969 1,114 1,690	1,288 399 733
Slaughtering and meat packing	1909 1904 3 1899	9 2 4	66 27	10 5	9	47 21	104	202 86	5 1	30 11	957 541 60	636 90	95 30
Tobacco manufactures	1909 1904 1899	19 31 20	1, 116 559 63	17 29 20	71 35 1	1,028 495 42	120	408 1,215 29	93 28 (4)	287 119 22	599 258 27	1,528 562 72	929 304 45
All other industries	1909 1904 1899	· 139 118 105	9,283 7,506	120 106	906 452 373	8,257 6,948 7,101	19,655	27,348 26,650 14,816	1,042 627 444	4,028 3,135 2,847	17, 441 12, 965 13, 556	27,884 20,620 19,956	10, 443 7, 655 6, 400

¹ Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
2 Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
3 Figures can not be shown without disclosing individual operations.
4 Less than \$500.

Table I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued.

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS-ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

			PERSONS	ENGAGE	D IN IND	ustry.							Yaluo
CITY, TOWN, OR BOROUGH.	Census.	Num- ber of estab- lish-		Pro- prietors and	Salaried	Wage earners	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Sularies.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	added by manu- facture.
		ments.	Total.	firm mem- bers,	employ- ces.	(average num- ber).			!	xpressed	in thousand	ls.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
sbury Park	1909 1 1904	27	332	28	40	264	392	\$537	\$30	\$175	\$294	\$602	\$30
tlantic City	1 1899 1909 1904 1899	94 62 36	973 512	94 64	153 67 32	726 381 305	1,718	4, 242 1, 919 1, 332	110 53 20	480 223 165	1,136 365 281	2,260 975 608	1, 12 61 32
loomfield	1909 1904 1899	45 33 39	$3,435 \\ 2,182$	35 28	443 261 142	2, 957 1, 893 1, 612	6, 031	7,769 4,177 3,104	591 314 221	1,301 1,024 770	2, 301 1, 750 1, 706	5,895 4,645 3,371	3, 59 2, 89 1, 66
ridgeton	1909 1904 1809	74 61 62	2,649 2,402	62 54	200 162 115	2,387 $2,276$ $2,182$	2,105	3,302 2,147 2,155	207 128 108	1,163 1,014 749	1,907 1,239 1,043	4,071 2,964 2,259	2, 07 1, 72 1, 21
ast Orange	1909 1904 1809	42 17 22	1,861 1,251	45 14	430 383 150	1,386 854 690	1,087	3,849 3,048 1,896	264 267 186	858 454 356	1,768 1,108 911	3,725 2,327 2,087	1, 97 1, 21 1, 17
arfield	1909 1 1904 1 1899	25	2,661	20	111	2,530	5, 416	8,006	205	1,080	5, 976	8,894	2,91
Iaokonsack	1909 1904 1899	46 23 21	873 899	44 18	91 69 29	738 812 487	1,021	1,846 2,933 1,509	119 57 22	360 278 173	899 687 371	1,978 1,488 782	1, 07 80 41
Iarrison	1909 1904 1809	54 41 41	7,339 4,472	33 19	806 413 202	6,500 4,040 2,859	8, 021	20,602 11,389 5,076	025 524 234	3,672 1,929 1,381	5, 413 3, 629 3, 202	13,142 8,409 6,086	7, 72 4, 78 2, 88
ryington	1909 + 1901 + 1899	51	656	40	76	540	967	1,406	103	278	2, 343	3,018	67
Cearny	1909 1904 1899	18 11 16	3,111 1,362	14 15	277 44 28	2,820 1,303 986	5, 879	6,551 2,925 1,983	269 63 43	1,540 505 359	5, 263 3, 505 984	8,306 4,428 1,607	3, 04 92 62
Long Branch	1909 1904 1899	34 26 11	562 397	36 36	111 67 23	415 294 96	022	2,362 2,038 1,762	75 40 18	225 155 49	584 207 109	1,117 577 281	53 37 17
diliville	1900 1904 1890	30 35 18	8, 144 3, 022	37 26	346 229 152	2,761 2,767 2,239	3, 681	3, 578 3, 810 3, 169	368 236 160	1,424 1,528 1,098	1,599 1,384 919	4,182 3,719 2,513	2, 58 2, 33 1, 59
fontclair	1909 1904 1800	23 10 23	321 188	17 17	52 20 12	252 151 169	1, 245	1, 105 506 505	44 24 14	.139 72 86	669 419 386	1,026 621 664	3 2 2
Morristown	1900 1904 1809	31 26 22	278 359	32 27	45 25 36	201 307 252	766	948 782 747	39 22 24	130 171 146	369 299 310	724 704 596	3 4 2
New Brunswick	1909 1904 1899	93 71 72	5,948 4,991	72 63	612 338 238	5, 264 4, 590 3, 836	6, 337	11, 189 10, 393 6, 319	780 400 303	2,020 1,792 1,304	4, 549 4, 158 2, 994	10,005 8,917 5,791	5, 4, 4, 7, 2, 79
Orange	1909 1904 1899	85 66 74	5, 054 2, 687	65 80	606 157 50	4,383 2,450 1,640	5, 962	11,148 3,441 1,360	772 192 46	2,463 1,312 912	3,688 2,642 1,580	9,176 6,151 2,996	5, 4: 3, 5: 1, 4
Perth Amboy	1909 1904 1890	80 53 47	0, 595 4, 333	55 37	674 346 157	5,866 3,950 2,005	22, 314	25, 100 11, 583 6, 374	986 400 185	2,679 1,827 920	63,932 30,316 11,347	73,093 34,800 14,061	9, 10 4, 44 2, 7
Phillipsburg	1909 1904 1899	39 32 34	3,753 3,279	27 21	204 110 74	3,432 3,148 2,216	7,061	9,764 6,723 3,308	362 179 104	1,732 1,472 887	4,770 3,566 2,803	0,150 6,684 4,585	$\begin{array}{c} 4,3\\ 3,1\\ 1,7 \end{array}$
Plainfield	1909 1904 1899	60 49 32	2,027 2,283	55 51	214	1,758 1,980 1,384	3,912	11	281 238 139	968 1,026 761	1,530 1,154 813	3,649 3,572 2,437	2,1 2,4 1,6
Union	i	83 77 57	3,155 2,038	83 78	178	2,894 1,856 1,376	3,034	10, 910 7, 295 5, 354	230 183	1, 411 875 665	3,539 1,392 1,408	7,941 3,512	4,4 2,1 1,9
West Hoboken	. 1909 1904 1899	137 95 65	3,179 3,923		243	2,782 3,562 2,733	1,477	4, 861 6, 018 3, 732	268 258	1,425 1,276 1,059	2, 488 3, 122 2, 529		3, 0 2, 8 2, 2
West New York	. 1909 1 1904	66	1,779	1	1	1,508	1,443	4, 163		720	7,400	9,274	1,8
West Orange	1 1899 1 1909 1 1904 1 1899	10	, 530	8	46	476	1,032	1,004	44	285	399	748	3

Figures not available.

TABLE II. -- DETAIL STATEMENT FOR

INDUSTRY. Number Stab-lish Total Dec Total	ec.
INDUSTRY.	
Ish-monts High-monts Total.	6. Pri-
All industries	power.
Agricultural implements	e- ilo.
Artificial flowers and feathers and 15 106 19 1 5 5 1 80 Mm 118 12 19 217 Au 181 219 217 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	612,293
Automobiles, including bodies and parts. Baskets, and rattan and willow ware. Baskets. Baskets. Baskets. Baskets. Baskets. Baskets. Basket	724 2 16
Belting and hose, leather	430 1,311
Decis and shoes, including cut stock 53 4,002 46 111 153 60 4,232 De 4,366 Ap 4,126 4,369 2,656 1,587 68	341
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and shoes, and condensed in cut stock and shoes, and condensed milk. 25	8,748 11 8,748
Boxes, fancy and paper	58 1,500
17	15 56
22 Carpets, rag	20 1,224 4,431 4 2,184 11,419 41
22 Carpets, rag	21 682 771
22 Carpets, rag	17 1,232 2 2,698 2 970
repairs by steam-railroad companies. 25	17 1,645
	7,040 2,276
26 Cement	16,393 13,880
and materials. 30 Clothing, men's, including shirts 150 7,000 40 2,129 Fe 2,212 No 2,011 2,088 1,391 631 52	14 1,414
31 Clothing, women's 99 4,691 112 70 102 191 4,210 De 4,460 Jy 3,899 4,482 402 3,927 8	1,351 15 959
33 Confectionery.	422
34 Cooperage and wooden goods, not else- 43 1,102 42 35 33 6 1,046 Ja 1,177 Je 977 1,080 1,077 2 1 . 35 Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products. 175 5,575 162 157 189 65 5,002 No 5,511 Ja 4,495 5,567 4,454 838 194	1,613 3,579
36 Cordage and twine and jute and linen 12 3,174 1 31 103 14 3,025 De 3,096 Jy 2,963 3,096 1,421 1,410 140	6 0,442
38 Corsets 11 2,013 3 21 110 34 1,845 No 502 Mh 318 469 394 68 1 39 Cotton goods, including cotton small 23 6,033 3 21 110 34 1,845 No 1,047 Ja 1,736 1,939 159 1,694 2	6 855 34 480
wares. Cuttlery and tools, not elsewhere speci- 70 2,482 66 48 124 36 2,208 Oc 2,367 Ja 2,042 2,346 2,086 205 51	17,288 4 2,540
41 Dairymen's, poulterers', and apia- 7 425 5 12 87 25 296 Ap 338 De 257 286 276 2 8	313
42 Dyeing and finishing textiles	19,989 11,326
44 Electroplating	105
46 Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified. 31 1,280 38 22 59 49 1,112 Oc 1,213 My 1,047 1,152 794 330 19 47 Fertilizers 22 1,384 17 40 110 9 1,208 Mh 1,518 Ja 1,086 1,235 1,217 15 3	9 730 2,459
40 Fireworks 7 253 11 7 6 1 228 Je 254 De 203 206 121 73 7	3 19 5 40
51 Founday and machine then we discharge and a second seco	10,763
53 Furnishing goods, men's. 21 2,740 15 35 92 140 2,458 De 2,708 Ja 2,039 2,714 284 2,280 50 56 Gas and electric fixtures and lamns 28 2,314 18 20 1,755 Qe 1,849 Ja 1,633 1,771 1,721 48 2	3 973 2,340 1,124
56 Gas, illuminating and heating 47 2,804 139 700 39 1,917 Je 1,974 Ja 1,864 1,891 1,890 1 58 Gloves and mittens, leather 6 172 8 1 1 162 Ap 166 Au 1,151 7,575 7,046 143 384 59 Gold and silver, leaf and foil 16 190 21 3 1 165 No 171 Se 152 170 79 83 1 60 Gold and silver, reducing and refining, 8 161 4 17 16 12 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	6,717 2 3,081 26
not from the ore.	7 15 406
61 Hand stamps and stencils and brands. 4 8 4	2 51
63 Hats, fur-felt	5,046 9 1,477
1 No figures given for reasons explained in the Introduction, page 2. See also discussion of wage earners on page 10.	10,121

THE STATE, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

					Part of the second seco	EXPEN	es.	ement on the latest control to the latest to	a serving ag -) Address of Armitis Arm State (Armitis Arm State (Armitis Arm State (Armitis Arm State (Armitis Armitis	an committee and the second sec			
				Services.			orials.	management is an of a con-	Miscell	aneous.	*	Value of	Value addød by
	Capital.	Total.	Officials.	Clerks.	Wago earners.	Fuel and rent of power,	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work,	Other.	products.	manu- facture,
1	\$977,172,141	\$1,032,697,779	\$23,531,887	\$24,804,446	\$169,710,033	\$24,288,913	\$695,744,486	\$7,669,818	\$10,720,242	\$8,445,253	\$67,773,701	\$1,145,529,076	\$425,495,67
2 3 4 5	770,916 82,745 912,849 2,702,587	603,977 63,271 654,339 1,876,480	29, 278 320 29, 325 102, 287	47,280 2,807 10,044 58,027	111,516 23,738 250,100 615,300	7, 983 955 6, 771 27, 898	318, 702 30, 774 287, 030 864, 279	600 2,011 6,050 23,361	1,509 381 4,118 5,878	160 311 8,513	80,043 1,974 52,322 179,450	754, 909 97, 844 858, 788 2, 007, 516	428, 224 66, 114 564, 98 1, 115, 339
6	147,034	162,884	4,625	.,,	53,028	1,868	94,098	3,068	601	13	5,583	206, 156	110, 190
7 8 9	137,458 9,385,357 573,007	188,127 8,660,231 1,069,347	9,580 232,439 62,842	13,770 285,085 63,314	31, 393 1, 150, 487 102, 334	1,598 163,156 7,403	117,147 5,807,372 583,408	6,071 360 6,381	31,429 2,280	300	7,397 998,903 241,085	203,713 9,792,625 1,154,532	3,822,09 563,72
10	4, 107, 664	7,502,291	213,784	234, 482	1,023,198	28,548	4,698,577	18,652	10,763	27,947	346,340	8,041,623	3,314,49
11 12	68,550 1,931,595	82,970 2,312,782	1,728	1,770 70,237	22,690	1,630 23,549	51,290 1.162.353	700 37.823	937 7,273	16,090	2,225 193.964	89,635 2,674,539	30,710 1,488,63
13 14 15 16	3, 104, 433 8, 100, 321 7, 354, 660 89, 867	4,536,011 10,993,117 3,080,500 203,913	155,085 143,368 142,840 5,025	93,904 259,568 62,346 4,755	704, 014 718, 645 3, 309, 009 1, 625, 200 27, 485	98, 555 377, 454 629, 602 712	1, 162, 353 3, 256, 588 11, 817, 751 214, 161 240, 599	37,823 29,019 305,099 24,800 1,404	15,435 62,891 26,975 267	1,750 6,188 400 6,750	193,964 166,040 711,789 354,116 6,016	2,674,539 5,130,550 20,085,629 4,073,286 341,004	1,488,631 1,775,401 7,890,424 3,229,523 09,693
17 18 19 20 21	1,380,089 255,690 1,508,252 2,764,544 2,510,704	1,368,684 737,788 2,410,528 3,091,797 1,500,709	63,942 4,010 110,493 77,504 59,802	66,992 4,300 38,497 40,838 28,032	335, 896 41, 675 912, 986 546, 114 374, 823	19, 171 17, 003 35, 801 32, 457 13, 711	690, 361 652, 721 1, 147, 132 2, 175, 632 883, 804	10,369 2 37,257 23,831 240	5,408 1,548 4,365 9,950 8,775	29 3,170 50	176,545 16,500 120,827 185,421 131,522	1,563,951 703,423 2,749,628 3,664,098 1,945,217	854,41 123,69 1,566,69 1,456,00 1,047,70
22 23 24	55,431 2,973,362 5,452,208	46,714 2,573,416 9,818,839	57,394 258,589	624 25, 110 354, 435	19,676 1,018,617 4,174,744	766 43, 053 206, 791	21,944 1,236,706 4,426,743	1,374 44,066	508 16,778 146,099	3,321 4,000	1,822 127,471 247,438	67,175 3,250,456 9,818,840	44,46 1,970,69 5,185,30
25	819,755	1, 157, 636	31,380	21,866	470, 548	12,220	601,848	2,400	10,966	349	6,059	1, 158, 036	543,96
26 27 28 29	10,880,880 24,355,116 824,641 6,795,493	3,542,272 18,881,485 1,724,421 3,252,288	61,047 856,382 32,043 123,560	160,613 737,417 60,092 101,411	845, 103 2, 804, 904 116, 889 1, 110, 503	833, 034 690, 321 22, 152 54, 156	1,219,775 11,507,157 1,404,772 1,674,572	27, 099 900 2, 302	15,329 109,394 5,270 12,209	100,996 3,361	407,371 1,897,755 69,036 164,485	3,724,546 22,824,140 1,842,911 3,847,786	1,671,73 10,566,66 415,98 2,119,05
30	5,313,927	9, 272, 563	197,807	237,483	2,935,304	62, 255	5,014,118	80,108	19,567	376, 700	340, 131	9,864,646	4,788,27
31	2,881,952 515,082	4,928,496 485,861	152,414 16,282	173,527 40,039	1,354,698 122,096	30, 155 5, 146	2,825,134 250,450	61,356 8,523	5,805 2,479	8,230	317,087 31,837	5,927,091 521,100	3,071,80 256,49
33 34	2,829,775 2,773,208	3,543,499 3,061,061	89,318 66,519	99,884 35,601	455,532 522,257	38,048 17,527	2,393,973 2,310,168	46, 835 10, 246	16, 852 13, 987	1,025	402,397 83,731	4,115,533 3,230,247	1,682,91 902,55
35	8,514,054	10,094,358	330,679	245,520	2,779,559	111,952	6,059,916	52,052	40, 714 38, 363	10,370	463,587 312,033	11, 113, 644 5, 526, 721	4,941,77 1,631,02
36 37	6,598,245 686,054	5,395,697 711,853	98,729 33,910	93,711	953, 792 180, 060	78, 875 21, 793	3,810,825 388,573 1,297,428	3,000 10,580	2,498			' '	380,80 2,031,01
38 30	1,857,156 17,823,899	711, 853 2,831, 729 12, 377, 650	104,860 247,104	120,676 144,568	627,627 2,577,121	7, 910 199, 252	8,365,481	24,814 8,117	67, 522	123,804	54,360 634,278 644,681 325,171	791,172 3,330,348 13,728,874 2,735,244	5, 164, 14 1, 886, 48
40	3,002,899	2,557,401	128,370	147,027	1,060,450	62,631	786, 128	24, 520					
41 42	1,660,030 23,314,817	873, 268 13, 518, 868	34,846 639,264	1.	180,785 5,015,561	980, 052	223, 340 5, 372, 644 14, 050, 866	1,320 47,700	70, 473	5,000	343, 199 999, 319 3, 042, 124	953, 798 15, 795, 788 28, 365, 377	9,443,00
44	30,228,611 148,821	13,518,868 25,551,858	639, 264 833, 767 4, 000		5,614,592	980, 052 374, 659 4, 398	1	68,204	1	78, 224	5,660	143,684	13, 939, 88
45 46	72, 351	111, 410 77, 663 1, 620, 629	55,530		49,202 26,504 454,548	5,672	31, 350 37, 327 795, 276 5, 590, 366	5,532 2,250 22,831 2,175		353	2,205 144,165 467,020	133,504 1,841,107 7,671,859 87,739	90,50 1,013,1 1,086,6
47 48	1,580,683 7,398,293 67,591	1,620,629 6,973,589 68,809	126, 056 3, 800	3,236		1	33,018	3,286	220	600	467,030 2,178	13	1, 986, 6 54, 0 204, 2
49 50	321, 495 3, 227, 345	295,679 4,963,061	12, 496 22, 618		1		173, 087 4, 531, 842	1,150 26,904	15,821		12,010 75,904	380,037 5,537,678	204, 2 976, 1 35, 458, 3
51 52 53 54 55	87,023,313 145,871 3,123,229 2,685,130 5,542,270	58, 538, 400 109, 190 3, 916, 775 3, 120, 866 4, 936, 678	2,561,536 86,258 109,500 177,953	. 4.980	774,332 968,655	22,798 32,157	28,582,797 65,200 2,708,898 1,665,336 3,290,834	321, 612 5, 309 8, 790 17, 022 18, 720	13,008	852,825 39,760 924 3,077	4, 961, 191 9, 279 119, 020 227, 365 349, 427	65, 398, 437 144, 640 4, 131, 100 3, 613, 831 5, 770, 983	35, 458, 3 79, 0 1, 399, 4 1, 916, 3 2, 420, 8
56 57 58 59 60	15,666,761 7,415,413 61,472 78,295 1,033,632	9,092,466 6,500,780 121,590 244,581 4,110,447	-	447,268	67,358	1,830,013 527,853 438 1,494 28,578	1,024,721 1,470,744 58,770 165,073 3,882,725	3, 930, 581 550 2, 280 844 1, 473	41,736 188 1 498	485	437,030 602,871 1,823 4,754 45,051	9,836,806 6,961,088 135,732 279,172 4,436,139	6, 982, 0 4, 962, 4 76, 5 112, 6 524, 8
61 62	6, 370 224, 732	5, 922 330, 750		36,166	2,500 86,022	92 1,702	2,052 171,674	870 1,440			375 32,976	8,550 364,786	6, 4 191, 4
63 64 65		11	- 11	1	1	1	3,961,935		20,736 8,232	108, 469 5, 658	470,081 81,731 172,865	8,825,217 3,810,241 1,496,555	4,713,6 1,984,3 1,110,4

² Same number reported for one or more other months.

Same number reported throughout the year.

	Num- ber			Cala	Cla	rks.		Was	ze earne	rq		TIVE	16 and	lovor	Und	or 16	Pri
Industry.	of estab- lish- ments	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and	Sala- ried offi- cers,			Aver-		Nun			Total.					mar hors pow
			firm mem- bers,	supts. and man- agers.	Male.	Fe- male.	age num- ber.		imum onth.		imum mth.		Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
fron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.	16	5, 228		102	401	54	4,671	De	5,773	Му	4,236	5,785	5,749	31	5		29
fewelry Kaolin and ground earths Lapidary work Leather goods	150 12 3 99	4,945 251 14 2,133	168 5 · 3 96	220 17 63	354 13 124	195 4 1 37	4,008 212 10 1,813	Oc No Oc No	4,314 226 11 $1,905$	Jy Au Ju 1 Jy	3,807 200 10 $1,731$	4,172 216 11 1,841	3,022 216 9 1,371	977 2 409	98	80 25	1
 Leather, tanned, curried, and finished. Lime Liquors, distilled Liquors, mall. Liquors, vinous.	86 19 29 33 6	6,040 241 65 2,634 47	71 21 30 3	163 7 3 132 12	203 2 369 4	43 5 1	5,560 211 32 2,125 29	De Au Oc Jy Se	5,990 251 67 2,210	Jy Ja Ja Ja Fe	5,303 170 15 2,034 22	6,000 196 61 2,121 30	5,836 195 62 2,112 25	61 1 5	103 1 2 11		9
 Lumber and timber products	416 131 3 23 179	5, 745 1, 752 115 600 4, 589	438 143 5 26 198	192 64 3 18 72	204 55 4 45 151	54 11 15 48	4,857 1,479 103 496 4,120	De No No Oe Oe	5,212 1,547 125 520 4,285	Ja Ap Au Ja Je	4, 658 1,414 57 453 3,971	5,383 1,497 119 493 4,342	5, 288 1, 496 61 428 905	58 62 3,243	27 1 3 35	3 159	15
Mirrors Models and patterns, not including paper patterns. Musical instruments and materials, not specified. Musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials.	6 36 7 18	187 304 435 1,500	5 49 5	10 1 13 28	12 1 18 33	2 2 14 40	158 251 385 1,393	Se Jy De Mh	171 280 442 1,436	Fe Au Fe Au	141 191 350 1,325	165 270 442 1,468	139 267 341 1,253	19 1 92 204	4 2 5 2	3 4 9	
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes Oil, not elsewhere specified Oilcloth and linoleum Optical goods Paint and varnish Paper and wood pulp	7 23 10 10 63 37	586 765 2,264 75 2,143 2,445	3 6 9 41 11	15 63 32 4 128 81	9 224 73 1 397 80	56 30 5 84 41	557 419 2,123 50 1,493 2,223	Ap Oc Oc Jo Ap No	581 463 2, 230 59 1, 535 2, 344	Ja Au Ap Ap Iy Ja	539 392 2,035 55 1,434 2,100	582 440 2, 294 57 1, 407 2, 348	232 404 2, 247 33 1, 353 2, 148	220 35 16 20 112 168	113 1 31 4 2 14	17 18	22
Paper goods, not elsowhere specified. Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' proparations. Photographic apparatus and materials. Photo-engraving Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products.	19 111 10 3 88	059 1,424 73 33 10,542	7 77 4 2 38	34 81 8 245	30 184 3 3 347	25 77 3 97	563 1,005 55 28 9,815	No Mh My 1 So 1 No	642 1,077	My Se De Ja 1 Ja	507 940 53 25 8,840	654 1,074 55 30 10,486	478 552 42 26 0, 192	163 486 13 3 1,184	3 21 1 75	10 15 35	11
Printing and publishing Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified Scales and balances Stipbuilding, including boat building Signs and advertising novelties.	11	7,364 4,860 234 5,533 1,327	647 7 7 97 8	301 115 14 190 40	745 362 38 368 134	220 121 5 9 101	5,451 4,255 170 4,860 1,044	No No Mh Ap No	5,732 4,458 194 5,223 1,123	Fe Ja Fe Fe Fe	5, 245 4, 151 158 4, 431 952	5,789 4,477 173 4,881 1,120	4,717 3,846 168 4,879 715	954 554 3 2 380	103 51 2 10	15 26 	1:
Silk and silk goods, including throw- sters. Silverware and plated ware Slaughtering and meat packing Smelting and refining, copper Smelting and refining, not from the ore.	84	32,365 1,564 2,420 2,564 1,194	306 21 93 iò	518 63 81 60 .18	1,032 97 366 177 101	224 87 63 5 8	30,285. 1,296 1,817 2,322 1,057	Mh Oc Ja De No	30,951 1,404 2,056 2,505 1,220	Jy Je Au Au Au	29,726 1,154 1,617 1,808 777	1,342 1,372 1,820 2,505 1,193	13,628 1,062 1,742 2,505 1,193	16, 585 273 76	398 24 2	731 13	2
Soap. Steam packing. Storootyping and electrotyping. Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves. Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids	21 11 4 8	2, 301 140 38 893	10 2 4 2	57 25 1 28	409 14 1 155 33	226 11 1 12 8	1,599 88 31 696	No Mh Jy ¹ Mh No	1,724 97 32 778 475	Ja Se Ja 1 Ja	$^{1,387}_{\begin{subarray}{c}76\28\334\end{subarray}}$	1,708 112 32 702	1, 134 94 31 701	532 18 1 1	34	8	:
Surgical appliances and artificial limbs. Tobacco manufactures. Typewriters and supplies. Wall paper. Wall plaster. Wire.	11 462 8	1,784 10,610 363 894 203 6,255	9 482 6 2	18 220 21 24 12 49	251 337 57 56 11 462	94 105 13 26	1,412 9,466 272 782 178 5,646	De Do No De Se	1,523 10,248 318 935 211	Ja Ja Fe Se Fe	305 1,260 9,034 233 658 137 5,392	1,523 10,257 315 935 200	583 2,538 287 800 200	929 7, 201 28 121	5 81 14	6 437	1
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats. All other industries ²	859	13,119 43,855	28 749	96 1,101	324	19 797	12,652 38,299	Ďě	6,077 13,712	Je	11,586	6,077 13,716	5,581 6,110	6,984	326	290	10:

 THE STATE, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909—Continued.

						EXPENS	ES.				-		
	Capital.			Services.		Made	rials.	The safety Of Filese Annual Control of State of	Miscell	aneous.		Value of products,	Value added by manu- facture.
		Total.	Officials.	Clorks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory,	Taxes, including internal revenue,	Contract work.	Other,		neutro.
1	\$ 28,212,208	\$11,042,405	\$297,031	\$385,010	\$2,823,436	\$837,030	\$5,798,010	\$8,385	\$54,357	\$7, 671	\$831,475	\$12,013,719	\$5, 378, 679
2 3 4 5	$\begin{array}{c} 11,987,812\\ 1,183,567\\ 10,000\\ 2,755,070 \end{array}$	11,159,770 668,564 8,448 3,765,738	675,094 46,920 164,818	581, 319 16, 410 520 167, 677	2,536,937 $121,543$ $6,492$ $919,929$	35, 660 46, 270 150 19, 906	6, 258, 738 368, 303 200 2, 120, 407	128, 567 3, 414 742 50, 944	25,063 5,435 158 11,952	14,869 1,953	903, 523 60, 179 186 308, 062	13,272,004 784,833 15,000 4,004,739	6, 977, 606 370, 170 14, 650 1, 864, 336
6 7 8 9 10	18,847,079 1,002,826 207,863 40,534,894 315,242	25, 477, 049 184, 419 177, 983 16, 257, 738 108, 309	510, 522 12, 250 6, 500 648, 376 12, 707	255, 849 1, 500 553, 987 4, 719	$\substack{3,473,174\\77,932\\18,116\\1,836,218\\10,368}$	293, 894 38, 258 4, 191 362, 612 824	19, 904, 576 34, 677 86, 339 4, 518, 775 58, 977	54,090 497 3,814 84 1,500	64,098 1,522 51,045 3,297,412 1,373	27, 228 60 75 36, 447	887, 618 17, 723 7, 903 5, 003, 827 17, 841	28, 430, 955 201, 357 213, 085 20, 183, 680 168, 771	8, 232, 485 128, 422 122, 555 15, 302, 293 108, 970
11 12 13 14 15	9,562,967 3,117,236 222,644 810,647 4,594,854	11,672,195 3,195,771 187,905 1,200,972 5,753,199	281, 670 135, 008 7, 400 52, 390 136, 460	187,039 61,468 3,350 40,610 184,793	2,631,468 $1,328,627$ $46,038$ $235,681$ $1,687,551$	80, 654 35, 790 3, 059 5, 639 63, 520	7, 920, 301 1, 342, 340 111, 768 802, 032 3, 121, 465	52, 363 14, 192 3, 500 9, 600 52, 161	52, 937 12, 752 1, 690 2, 446 15, 337	59, 758 84, 463 226, 440	397, 005 181, 122 11, 100 52, 574 265, 472	13,511,162 3,901,393 215,890 1,322,800 6,895,339	5,501,207 2,523,254 101,063 515,129 3,710,854
16 17	520, 285 316, 79 2	422, 701 346, 859	25,440 1,250	13,370 958	$\begin{array}{c} 85,133 \\ 227,500 \end{array}$	6, 826 7, 371	277, 192 84, 834	5,320 6,828	796 1,252	2,260	8, 624 14, 606	450, 968 444, 702	166, 950 3 52, 497
18	1,032,920	500, 888	40,962	13,005	180, 502	5, 114 24, 766	202, 957 1, 951, 307	456 26,700	3,607 7,647	78 24, 994	54, 207 156, 911	635,209 2,229,145	427, 138 $1, 153, 072$
10 20	2,019,025 704,828	2, 141, 486 497, 486	65, 962 30, 751	62,605 6,602	720, 594 230, 175	15, 258	168, 469	1,090	3,765	3, 659	37, 717	620, 095	436, 368
21 22 23 24 25	4, 762, 137 8, 109, 744 84, 372 11, 372, 234 10, 741, 820	7, 430, 540 8, 839, 919 87, 738 11, 091, 618 7, 024, 916	229, 160 96, 003 7, 200 460, 456 315, 768	245, 331 97, 334 3, 674 640, 036 140, 006	250, 253 1, 187, 248 26, 278 843, 924 1, 181, 485	54, 571 237, 217 840 193, 829 597, 233	6, 141, 816 6, 400, 777 34, 450 8, 032, 144 4, 171, 518	15, 435 6, 267 36, 019 15, 900	12,979 32,650 113 49,499 35,585	500 4,207 9,300	489, 504 784, 483 8, 817 826, 411 567, 421	7,851,465 10,142,596 114,784 12,766,920 7,554,428	1, 655, 078 3, 504, 602 79, 485 4, 540, 956 2, 785, 677
26 27	2,231,611 3,743,161	2, 416, 916 4, 516, 683	52,580 256,884	55,717 230,664	276, 320 432, 405	34, 567 55, 643	1,662,118 2,033,833	31,473 31,110	36,681 17,200	1,723	207, 460 1, 457, 221	2, 639, 947 5, 410, 127	943, 262 3, 320, 651
28 29 30	145, 420 29, 845 22, 348, 615	112,761 39,086 11,349,670	16,706 627,917	3,504 1,491 407,646	32,843 16,482 5,661,153	2,405 745 1,171,826	41,033 13,261 2,379,342	2, 245 1, 910 14, 972	1,155 76,837	250 17,385	12,620 5,197 993,092	116, 803 46, 900 13, 139, 000	73, 365 32, 894 9, 587, 832
31 32 33 34 35	13,816,049 15,765,767 657,032 19,175,516 1,451,379	9,775,922 17,197,201 369,753 8,607,459 1,937,607	591,034 338,971 42,413 247,907 129,332	718, 342 433, 070 30, 822 355, 316 190, 526	3, 624, 266 2, 300, 053 89, 581 3, 290, 635 574, 412	153, 202 332, 950 6, 214 125, 026 20, 185	3, 318, 949 12, 699, 438 92, 626 4, 124, 250 587, 588	215, 244 38, 050 5, 336 52, 029 14, 255	40,869 42,692 1,652 38,845 5,472	198,868 318 54,462 111,468	906, 148 1, 011, 977 91, 791 309, 989 304, 369	12, 332, 700 19, 543, 489 429, 632 8, 840, 515 2, 089, 935	8, 860, 549 6, 511, 101 330, 792 4, 591, 239 1, 482, 162
36	43,615,438	59, 576, 339	1,201,586	1,115,270	13,917,360 828,688	587, 514 15, 100	32,727,663 1,118,096	532, 230 60, 159	145,655 5,272	5, 503, 935 950	3,895,126 188,450	65, 429, 550 3, 034, 543 37, 583, 395	32, 164, 373 1, 901, 347
37 38 39 40	2,741,424 8,181,551 29,078,109 6,680,662	2, 487, 088 36, 575, 130 121, 338, 717 8, 445, 501	135,275 205,873 215,546 72,743	135, 092 426, 761 150, 619 115, 388	1,286,317 1,334,783 606,031	166, 444 794, 454 381, 649	1,118,096 33,573,140 118,141,828 6,845,557	88, 851 2, 148	. 47, 405 57, 015 29, 803	68,589	188, 456 711, 750 644, 472 392, 092	37, 583, 395 125, 651, 087 9, 598, 023 13, 073, 942	1,901,347 3,843,811 6,714,805 2,370,817
41 42 43 44	8,306,346 323,695 40,567 1,838,083	11,796,074 349,207 51,726 1,566,801	37, 169 5, 000	538,739 24,345 884 181,933	796, 156 46, 906 28, 244 606, 525	110, 328 7, 784 2, 024 24, 450	6,973,838 157,632 12,600 549,815	4, 210 5, 570 2, 108 1, 682	1,375	29, 287	2, 992, 168 68, 426 821 94, 726	403, 463 53, 731 1, 687, 834	6,589,776 238,047 39,107 1,113,569
45	3,450,357	1,031,720	62, 460	42,682	281, 437 542, 021	103,622 46,904	958,602 1,201,815	2,568	1		165,872 517,022	2, 127, 637 2, 990, 835 24, 177, 343	1,065,413 1,742,116 13,381,069
46 47 48 49 50 51	3,902,082 21,164,367 958,700 3,326,315 054,389 21,828,514 36,390,714	2,503,474 502,485 27,352,430	407,089 52,879 73,944 32,728 148,741	350, 267 422, 261 36, 749 79, 286 9, 408 474, 838 487, 315	3, 156, 181 201, 660 368, 532 109, 449 2, 766, 951 4, 964, 299	103,278 8,219 28,104 10,673 424,705	10, 692, 996 269, 526 1, 471, 473 321, 494 21, 873, 032 20, 629, 562	100, 134 7, 760 10, 417 725	3,600,208 2,016 9,278 5,949 36,609	21,279	2,291,597 72,584 522,440 12,059 1,627,500 1,065,739	24,177,343 740,117 2,872,424 612,928 28,858,428 33,938,637	462, 372 1, 372, 847 280, 761 6, 560, 691 12, 905, 758
53	185,957,269	209, 686, 724	3,299,313	3,543,491	21, 351, 508	6,397,129	161,697,569	444, 480	737, 187	86, 496	12, 129, 542	229,784,039	61,689,341
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